

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



Fourteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties
The Hague (Netherlands), 3-15 June 2007

ANALYSIS OF PARTIES' BIENNIAL REPORTS ON IMPLEMENTATION OF CITES
2003-2004

The attached information document has been submitted by UNEP-WCMC.

**ANALYSIS OF
PARTIES' BIENNIAL REPORTS
ON IMPLEMENTATION OF CITES
2003-2004**

Prepared by UNEP-WCMC

for

the Secretariat of the Convention on International Trade
in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora

April 2007



Prepared and produced by: UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre, Cambridge, UK

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Prepared for: The CITES Secretariat

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This document was prepared by UNEP-WCMC in fulfilment of Memorandum of Understanding A-299 agreed between the CITES Secretariat and UNEP-WCMC on 12 January 2007, with the title: "Preparation of information document for CoP14 regarding 2003-4 biennial reports submitted by CITES Parties".

The report was compiled by Pablo Sinovas, and edited by Pablo Sinovas and Harriet Gillett. Gerardo Fragoso and John Caldwell provided helpful comments.

INTRODUCTION

Parties to CITES are required under the provisions of Article VIII, paragraph 7 (b) to submit to the Secretariat a biennial report on legislative, regulatory and administrative measures taken to enforce the provisions of the present Convention, by 31 October following the year for which they are due.

A standardised format, which Parties are urged to use when compiling these reports, was adopted by the Conference of the Parties to CITES at its 13th meeting in Bangkok, 2004 [see Resolution Conf. 11.17 (Rev. CoP13)]. This was distributed in Notification to the Parties 2005/035 of 6 July 2005. The format was designed to allow Parties to present information in a standard manner, so that it can be easily computerized, 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.

In the introductory part of the format, Parties were encouraged to respond to all questions, using tick boxes and the expandable spaces that allow the reporting agencies to take as much space as required to give a full answer.

The closing date for submission of the Biennial reports for 2003-4 was 31 October 2005, hence this was the first Biennial report for which the reporting format could be used.

UNEP-WCMC, on behalf of the CITES Secretariat, undertook this analysis of the 2003-4 Biennial reports, that were provided by Parties in the reporting format and that were received by the Secretariat by 31/12/2006. Eighty five reports were received by this deadline, 73 of which (86%) had been compiled using the reporting format. Limited time and funds were available for the analysis and an anticipated web-based reporting format should allow better analysis in the future.

The Secretariat identified 28 priority and seven subsidiary questions for inclusion in the summary. Responses to a further seven related questions were also analysed. A more detailed summary is provided in Annex 1.

Comments provided by Parties to selected questions are provided in Annex 2.

SUMMARY

Effectiveness of reporting format

The new reporting format was used by 86% of the Parties. The response rate to each question was generally very high and Parties made good use of the tick boxes, which made it possible to undertake a numerical analysis of their responses. Parties also made frequent use of the additional space to provide associated comments, thus ensuring the inclusion of related details that had not been captured *via* the tick boxes. In general, the three main objectives of the standard reporting format have been met:

- i. The implementation and effectiveness of the Convention (in relation to the issues covered by the reporting format), has now been assessed by a large number of Parties.
- ii. Their reports have identified major achievements, significant developments, trends, gaps and problems as well as possible solutions.
- iii. Their reports now form a basis for substantive and procedural decision-making by the CoP and other relevant bodies.

In general, it appears that the standardised reporting format has been effective, as it was used by 86% of the Parties, and as a result the activities undertaken by each Party can now, for the first time, be readily identified. In addition, a greater proportion of Parties submitted their biennial reports for the current biennium than previously (see Table 1) indicating that the existence of the reporting format may have encouraged Parties to report. Suggestions for amendments to the reporting format are provided in Annex 3.

Table 1 Provision of biennial reports by Parties

| Biennia | Number of Parties | Number of Parties producing biennial reports | % Parties producing biennial reports |
|----------------|--------------------------|---|---|
| 1999-2000 | 159 | 41 | 26 |
| 2003-2004 | 169 | 73 (reporting format); 12 (not using reporting format) | 50 |

Overview of activities reported by Parties

A summary of the main conclusions to be drawn from the analysis in relation to the selected questions is provided below. The codes at the beginning of each paragraph refer to the relevant question number from the reporting format.

1 Legislative and regulatory measures

B5. Most Parties impose stricter domestic measures than those required by CITES, in relation to the conditions for trade, taking, possession or transport of species to take place. The complete prohibition of any of these issues is much less common. Stricter domestic measures were also reported in relation to:

- Protection of native species
- Protection of the country's ecosystems from exotic alien species
- Limitations for named taxonomic groups (e.g. Primates, Felids, Falconiformes)

B6, 8. Parties that had completed a review of CITES-related legislation (just less than half the Parties) noted that this was generally adequate, particularly regarding the powers of CITES Authorities and the clarity of legal obligations. The items considered to be less well addressed comprised:

- Coverage of law for all types of penalties
- Coverage of law for all types of offences
- Implementing regulations
- Control over CITES trade

2 Compliance and enforcement measures

C.1. Nearly all Parties implement national compliance measures of some sort, notably inspections and border controls. A slightly lower number reported the imposition of administrative measures for CITES-related violations, these measures being reported in terms of number and/or type.

C2, 6, 8. Parties reported administrative measures as the method most frequently used to deal with CITES-related violations, followed by criminal prosecutions and other court actions. However, although Parties provided considerable detail in relation to violations and the control measures imposed, a lack of standardisation in reporting terms precluded detailed analysis of the number and type of violations or the subsequent actions taken by the Parties. Inconsistencies in reporting included: confusion in distinguishing between the different types of legal measures imposed; reporting of

significant violations only; reporting of infractions but not the measure imposed; and a lack of standardisation between Parties on terminology for violations.

C10. Most Parties provided information on the disposal of confiscated specimens, public zoos and botanic gardens being the preferred option.

C12, 14. About three-quarters of Parties cooperate in enforcement activities with other, mostly neighbouring, countries, in areas such as: permit verification and investigations on certain species. Five Parties noted co-operation with Interpol. Few Parties had offered incentives to local communities to assist in enforcement activities, despite Resolution Conf. 11.3 (Rev. CoP13), which recommends that Parties should promote such incentives. Incentives that were reported included rewards to informants and the involvement of local communities in protecting local wildlife, including anti-poaching activities. Only 25 Parties had reviewed or assessed CITES-related enforcement.

3 Administrative measures

Enforcement Authorities

D.3.3. One-third of the Parties reported that they neither have a specialised unit responsible for CITES-related enforcement, nor is the development of one under consideration.

Communication, information management and exchange

4.1, 2. Parties reported a high level of use of computers in relation to monitoring and reporting data on legal and illegal trade and for the issuance of permits. Others mentioned uses of computers included the preparation of annual reports and management of “MIKE” or other species data. Access to the Internet is generally good, with continuous and unrestricted use in most cases. Only three Parties reported that they do not use computers at all for information management and exchange, although all three reported continuous and unrestricted access to the Internet for their MA and/or the SA.

D4.6. Management authorities had the best access to CITES publications. Access was least good for the enforcement authorities. A few (ten) Parties noted that they had not received certain publications, and/or did not have enough copies of these publications.

D4.9,10. Two-thirds of the Parties reporting have a website on CITES and its requirements (see the list of URLs in Annex 6) and nearly all report at least one activity to ensure accessibility to, and understanding of, CITES to the wider public.

D4.10. A wide range of activities in relation to the wider public's understanding of CITES were reported, presentations being the most frequently mentioned option.

Permitting and registration procedures

D5.2 Most countries have developed written procedures for the issuance/acceptance of permits although less than half have written procedures for the registration of traders or producers.

D5.6 Various reasons were given for rejecting CITES documents from other countries, including EU suspensions, negative opinions by the Scientific Review Group, trade bans, quarantine issues, changes to documents and illegible documents.

D5.8. Comments relating to the frequency with which Scientific Authorities have been asked to provide opinions indicate a high level of involvement.

Fees

D5.9, 10, 11. Two-thirds of the Parties charge for the issuance of CITES documents, but few charge for other activities. Charges generally vary depending on the permit type or taxonomic group involved. Single fees are typically up to \$50, and the total amounts of revenues are several thousand or even hundreds of thousands of US dollars. However, only half the Parties charging fees reported that they used these fees partly, or entirely for the implementation of CITES or wildlife conservation.

Capacity building

D6.3. Parties reported a range of capacity building activities, predominantly provision of oral or written advice or guidance and, to a lesser extent, training. Recipients of these activities other than the Management, Scientific and Enforcement Authorities include traders, the public and also NGOs. Financial assistance has been provided by a very limited number of Parties.

Collaboration/co-operative initiatives

- D7.1, 2. Resolution Conf. 11.3 (Rev. CoP13) encourages the establishment of inter-agency committees at national level, to aid co-ordination between Management Authorities and enforcement agencies, and 42% of the Parties reporting had established such committees. They provided details on the composition of these committees and the frequency of their meetings, which in most instances was a few times each year.
- D7.4. Most Parties reported efforts at the national level to collaborate with different stakeholders, including NGOs and trade or other private sector associations. Efforts to collaborate with indigenous peoples were only reported by a minority, although this may have partly been due to issues in terminology in distinguishing local communities from indigenous people.
- D7.13. Co-ordination in relation to other multilateral environmental agreements, to reduce duplication of effort, mostly results from the same agency being responsible for the different conventions, or to good communication between different agencies. Over half the Parties do not report any such co-ordination, despite this being encouraged e.g. under Resolution Conf. 10.4, where the CoP suggests, in relation to the Convention on Biological Diversity, that Parties, “as appropriate to their national circumstances and to encourage synergy, take measures to achieve coordination and reduce duplication of activities between their national authorities for each Convention”.

Areas for future work

- D8.1. Parties were asked to report on a range of activities that may enhance effectiveness of CITES implementation at national level, and to prioritise these. There was broad agreement from Parties that all the listed options were of medium to high priority. Other activities identified comprise: capacity building; digitising permits; public awareness; adaptation of legislation; monitoring stations for sturgeon; advisory staff.
- D8.7. Captive breeding and artificial propagation were other procedures most frequently identified by Parties as being in need of simplification.

Comparison with previous analyses

No complete analyses have been made of the biennial reports compiled by Parties for previous biennia, hence it is not possible to easily compare the outcome of the current analysis with information provided in earlier biennial reports.

Earlier analyses have been undertaken by the European Community, in the process of compiling the EC Biennial Report, based on reports to the EC from the Member States. The 2001-2 EC Analysis included reports from all 15 Member States. These reports varied in length from 1 to over 60 pages and mostly did not follow the EC's existing relatively open guidelines. Despite the analysis only including 15 countries, the lack of conformity of responses made it problematic to compare responses, and does not allow a quantitative comparison with the 2003-4 biennial reports.

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Analysis of Biennial Reports

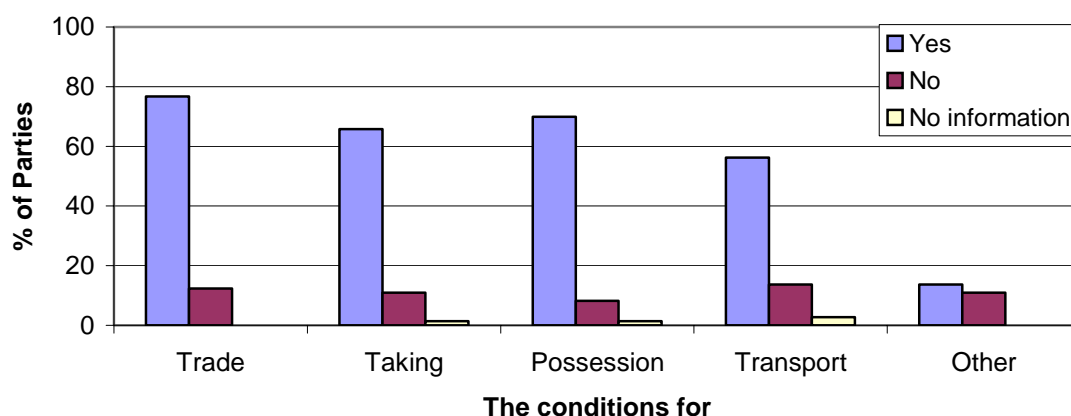
The code and full text for each question, as given in the reporting format, is provided in a box, immediately followed by the response rate of the 73 Parties that provided their Biennial Report in the standard format. The response rate to each question ranged from 26% to 100%.

1 Legislative and regulatory measures

B5. Which of the following issues are addressed by any stricter domestic measures that your country has adopted for CITES-listed species (in accordance with Article XIV of the Convention)?

(Response rate: 96%)

a)



b)

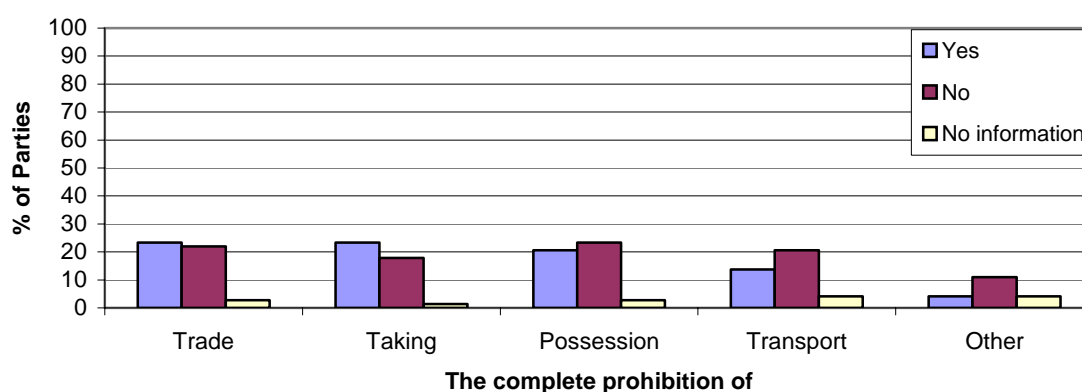


Figure 1: Issues addressed by stricter domestic measures: a) their conditions, b) their complete prohibition, for CITES-listed species.

Most Parties have stricter domestic measures in place than are required by CITES, in relation to the conditions for trade, taking, possession and transport of CITES-listed species (Fig. 1.a). Only a minority of Parties have comparable measures prohibiting these activities (Fig. 1.b).

Most Parties provided details of the relevant legislation. Several EU member states indicated that most of the stricter measures derive from EC Regulations (especially EC Regulation 338/97).

Other issues most frequently reported as being covered by stricter domestic legislation comprised:

- Protection of native species (CITES or non CITES-listed);
- Protection of the country's ecosystems from invasive exotic species (CITES or non CITES-listed);
- Additional limitations for particular species or groups (e.g. Primates, Felids, Falconiformes, etc).

When specified, the protection took the form of sanctions or captive breeding regulations. Although Parties identified hunting as an additional issue, this can be considered a form of taking.

B6. What were the results of any review or assessment of the effectiveness of CITES legislation, with regard to the following items?

(Response rate: 80%)

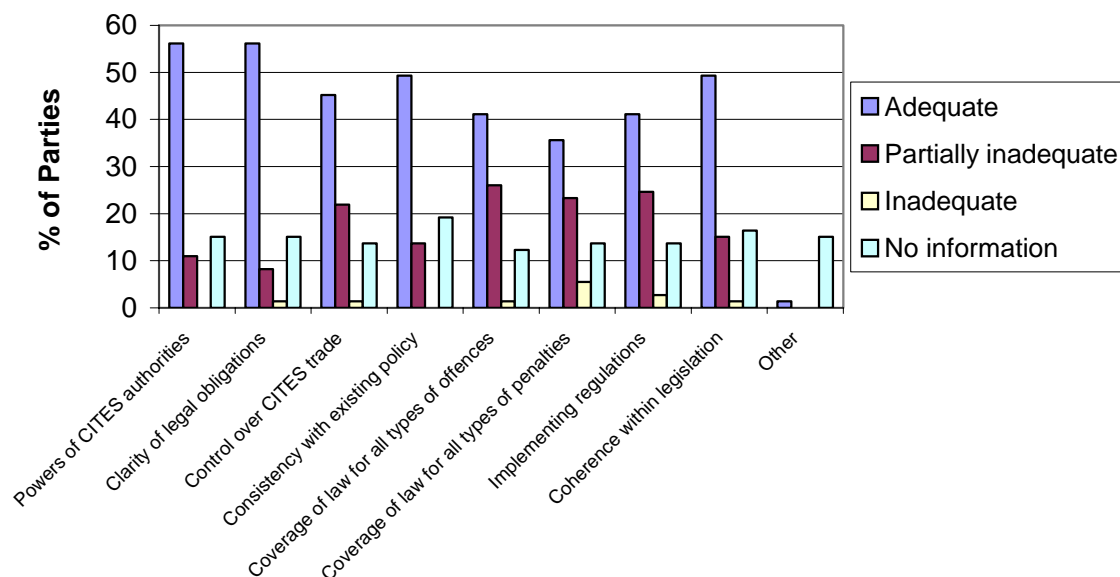


Figure 2: Results of reviews or assessments of the effectiveness of CITES legislation

Parties generally did not consider that legislation was adequate in relation to the issues identified in the report format, coverage of law for penalties being identified as least adequate (Fig. 2).

B8. Has there been any review of legislation on the following subjects in relation to implementation of the Convention?

(Response rate: 96%)

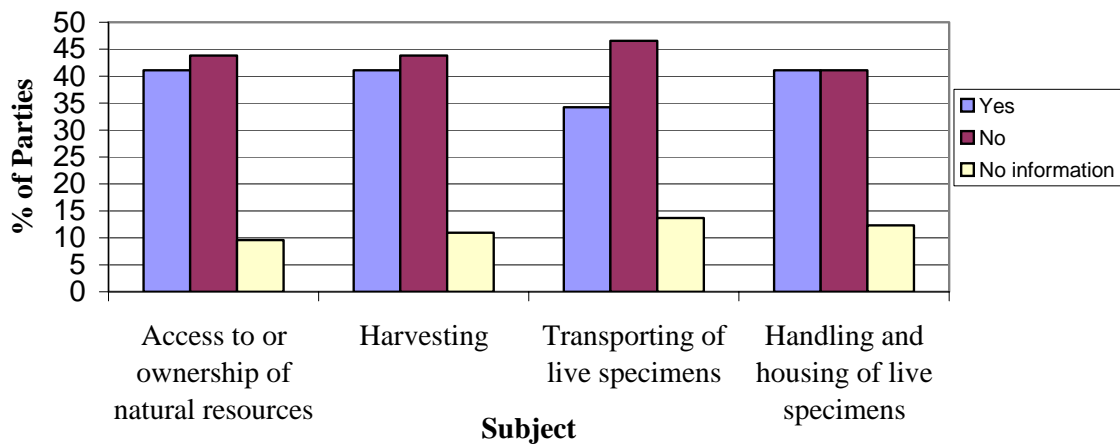


Figure 3. Reviews of legislation relating CITES implementation

Legislation on transport of specimens has been the least well reviewed (34% of Parties), the other three subjects considered being reported to have been reviewed by 41% of the Parties (Fig. 3).

2 Compliance and enforcement measures

C1. Have any of the following compliance monitoring operations been undertaken?

(Response rate: 99%)

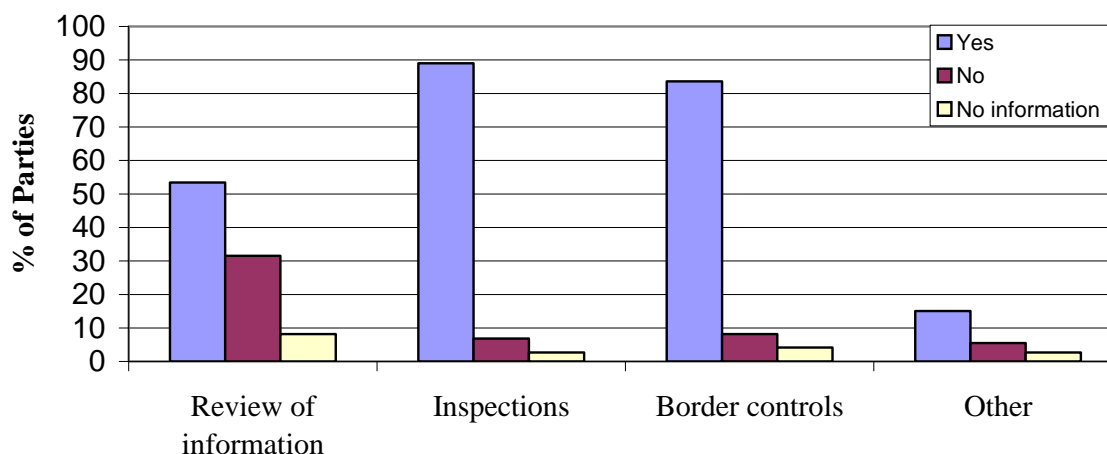


Figure 4: Compliance monitoring operations undertaken

Most countries undertake inspections and border controls (Fig. 4). Eight Parties specified “Other” operations, but only three of these were relevant to this question: two referred to control of sales *via* Internet and one to road inspections.

C2. Have any administrative measures (e.g., fines, bans, suspensions) been imposed for CITES-related violations?

(Response rate: 96%)

Comments provided below.

C6. Have there been any criminal prosecutions of significant CITES-related violations?

(Response rate: 97%)

Comments provided below.

C8. Have there been any other court actions of CITES-related violations?

(Response rate: 96%)

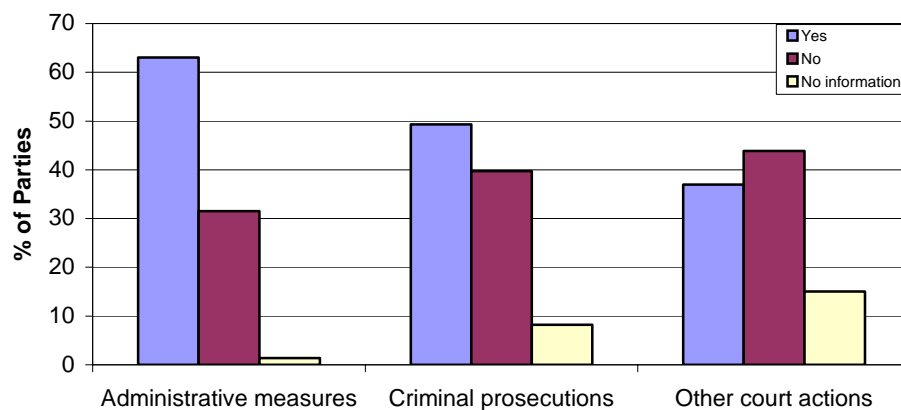


Figure 5: Types of legal processes having been imposed by Parties for CITES-related violations

The imposition of administrative measures in relation to CITES-related violations were reported as the most frequent action, implemented by most Parties, followed by criminal prosecutions (49%) and other court actions (37%), see Fig.5.

Although Parties provided considerable detail in relation to the types and number of violations involved (in response to questions C3, C5 and C7), it is difficult to assess the effectiveness of compliance and enforcement measures due to the lack of a standard method of reporting. Particular issues comprise:

- confusion regarding the different types of legal measure
- data on violations tends to be reported in one Annex, rather than categorised according to the type of legal measure imposed
- data may include the infraction but not the measure imposed
- significant infractions rather than total number may be reported
- terminology for infractions may vary between countries

A summary of responses is given in Table 1. Full details are provided in Annex 2.1.

A standardised format for reporting violations and actions taken to address these violations could usefully be developed (see Annex 3).

Table 1: CITES violations and legal measures imposed

| Legal measure | Parties commenting | Number of violations | Parties comments |
|-------------------------|--------------------|--|---|
| Administrative measures | 36 | 15 Parties provided data. Wide ranging (1-500). Majority 30-120. | Illegal trade (imports and exports), Illegal possession, Illegal harvesting (collecting, poaching), forging of CITES permits Illegal transportation. |
| Criminal prosecutions | 25 | | |
| Other court actions | 17 | 1-6 (few Parties provided figure) | Parties noted that the information was not recorded, or the court actions were too numerous to list, or gave no estimation. Type of violation mostly not indicated. |

C10. How were the confiscated specimens generally disposed of?

(Response rate: 82%)

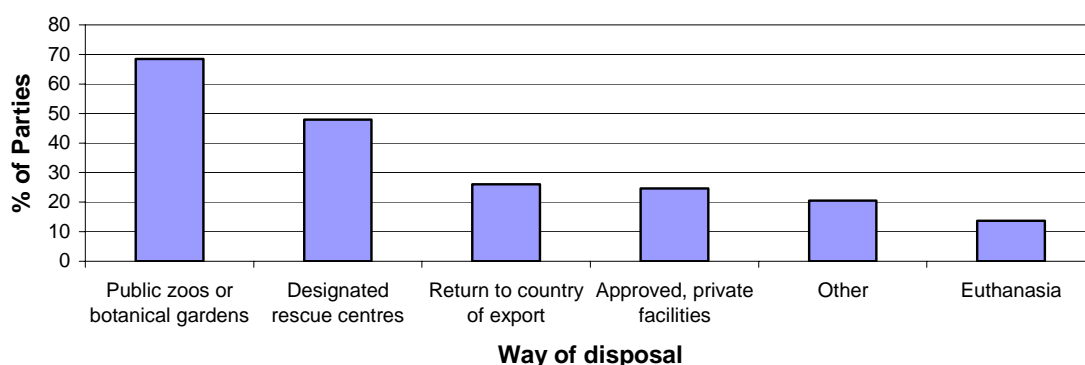


Figure 6: Disposal of confiscated specimens

Disposal methods for confiscated specimens are illustrated in Fig. 6, Public zoos and botanical gardens being the preferred options. Alternatives mentioned in the category “Other” included donation of specimens to museums (10 Parties) or to educational/training establishments (10 Parties) and release of live native species back to the wild (3 Parties).

C12. Has your country been involved in cooperative enforcement activities with other countries (e.g. exchange of intelligence, technical support, investigative assistance, joint operation, etc.)?

(Response rate: 100%)

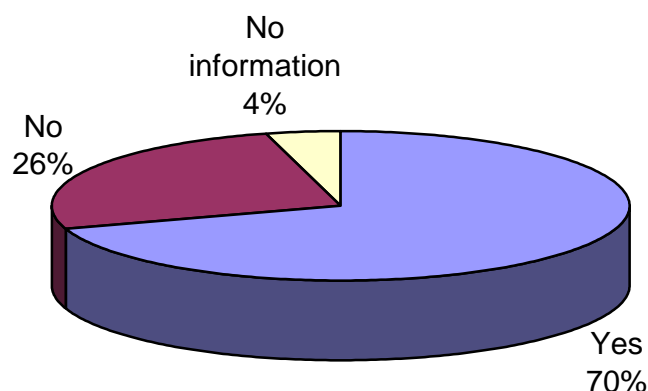


Figure 7: Involvement in cooperative activities with other countries

Most Parties have been involved in cooperative enforcement activities with other countries and the response to question C13 indicates that this co-operation is mostly with a neighbouring country (Fig. 7). Co-operation usually takes place between countries' CITES MAs or Customs, and involves verification of CITES permits, consultations on specimens, and investigations relating the trade in certain species. Five countries also specify having had exchange of intelligence with Interpol relating illegal trade.

C14. Has your country offered any incentives to local communities to assist in the enforcement of CITES legislation, e.g. leading to the arrest and conviction of offenders?

(Response rate: 99%)

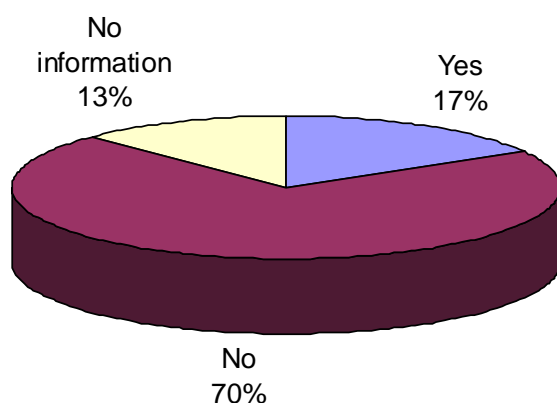


Figure 8: Incentives to local communities to assist in the enforcement of CITES legislation.

Only 12 Parties had offered incentives to local communities (Fig. 8). These incentives mostly comprise monetary rewards to informants (one third of the Parties) or the involvement of local communities in protecting their area's wildlife, including anti-poaching activities (two thirds of the Parties) (see Annex 2.2 responses to question C15).

C16. Has there been any review or assessment of CITES-related enforcement?

(Response rate: 97%)

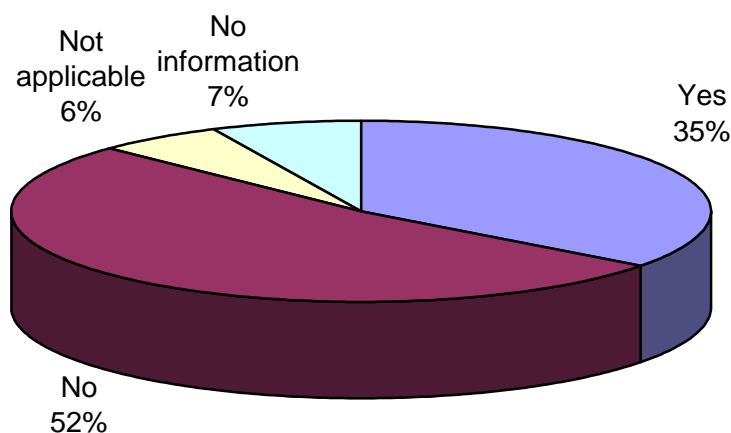


Figure 9: Review/assessment of CITES-related enforcement

A third of the Parties had reviewed or assessed CITES-related enforcement (Fig. 9) and 19 Parties provided diverse comments (see Annex 2.3).

3 Administrative measures

Management Authority (MA)

D1.3. If there is more than one MA in your country, has a lead MA been designated?

(Response rate: 84%)

This question is ambiguous, as a “not relevant” response option was not provided (although the relatively low response of Parties to the question may indicate the Parties for whom the question was not relevant). Of the Parties that responded, the outcome was: yes 33%; no 51%; no information 16%.

Scientific Authority (SA)

D2.4. What is the structure of the SA(s) in your country?

(Response rate: 97%)

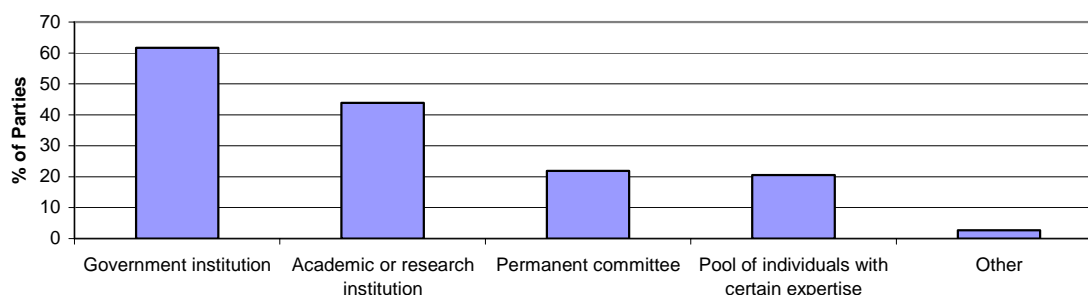


Figure 10: Structure of the SAs

The structure of SAs can be quite complex, with thirty Parties reporting that their SA was composed of two to four of the different types of organisation/structures listed (Fig 10). Government institutions were the mostly frequently reported structure. Two Parties reported having a SA structure other than the ones provided in the question, but they did not specify what this comprised.

Enforcement Authorities (EA)

D3.3. Has your country established a specialized unit responsible for CITES-related enforcement (e.g. within the wildlife department, Customs, the police, public prosecutor's office)?

(Response rate: 99%)

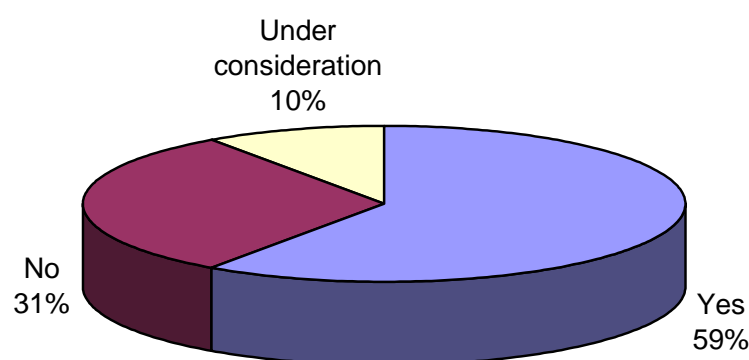


Figure 11: Specialized unit responsible for CITES-related enforcement established

Most Parties have established a specialized unit responsible for CITES-related enforcement and 10% are considering establishing one (Fig. 11). The remaining 31% lack such a specialized unit and the establishment of one is not currently under consideration.

Details provided by 30 Parties of their lead agencies for enforcement, are provided in Annex 2.4.

Communication, information management and exchange

D4.1. To what extent is CITES information in your country computerized?

(Response rate: 99%)

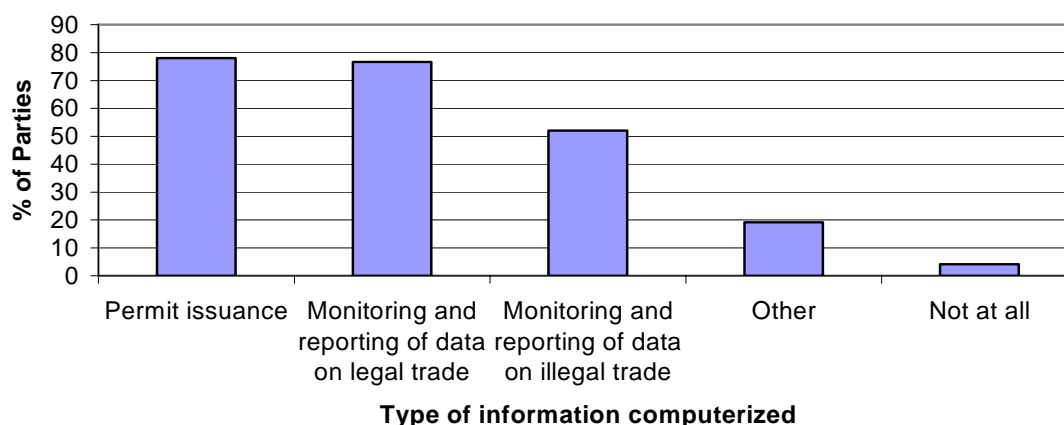


Figure 12: Computerization of CITES information

Permit issuance and monitoring and reporting of data on legal trade are the most commonly computerized types of information - by 78% and 77% of Parties, respectively (Fig. 12). Monitoring and reporting of data on illegal trade is computerized by just over half (52%) of the countries. 19% of the countries (14 countries) reported having other type of information computerized. This other type of information was different for each of the ten countries specifying it, and included “preparation of annual reports”, “MIKE data”, “species databases”, etc. Three Parties had not computerised any CITES information.

D4.2. Do the following authorities have access to the Internet?

(Response rate: 100%)

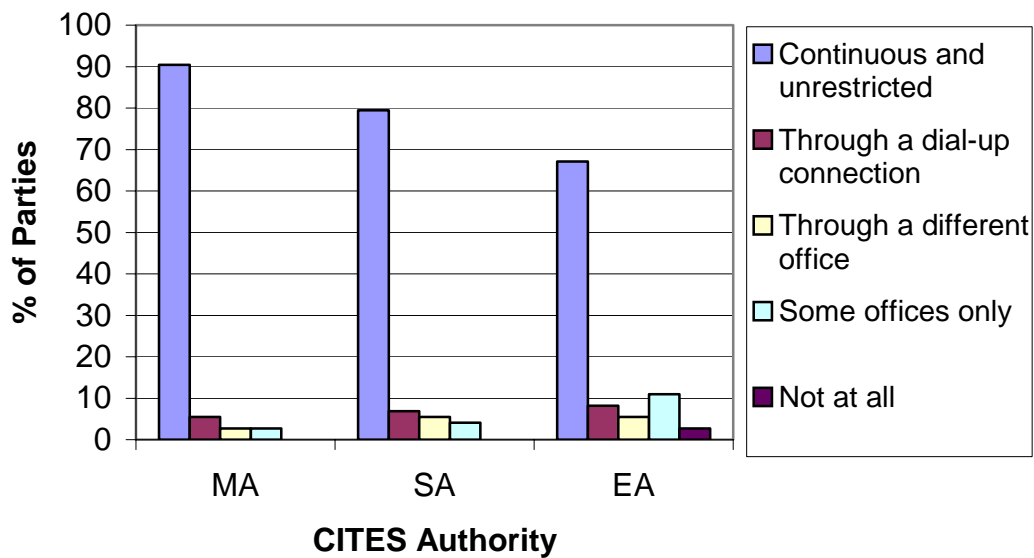


Figure 13: Internet access available to CITES authorities.

All MAs and SAs reported that they have some sort of access to the Internet, and this access is mostly continuous and unrestricted (Fig 13). EAs had less access to continuous and unrestricted use, some Parties having access in some offices only, or through dial-up connections, and in two cases, lacking all access.

Four Parties with Internet access reported connection or equipment maintenance problems.

D4.6 Do the following authorities have access to the following publications?

(Response rate: 100%)

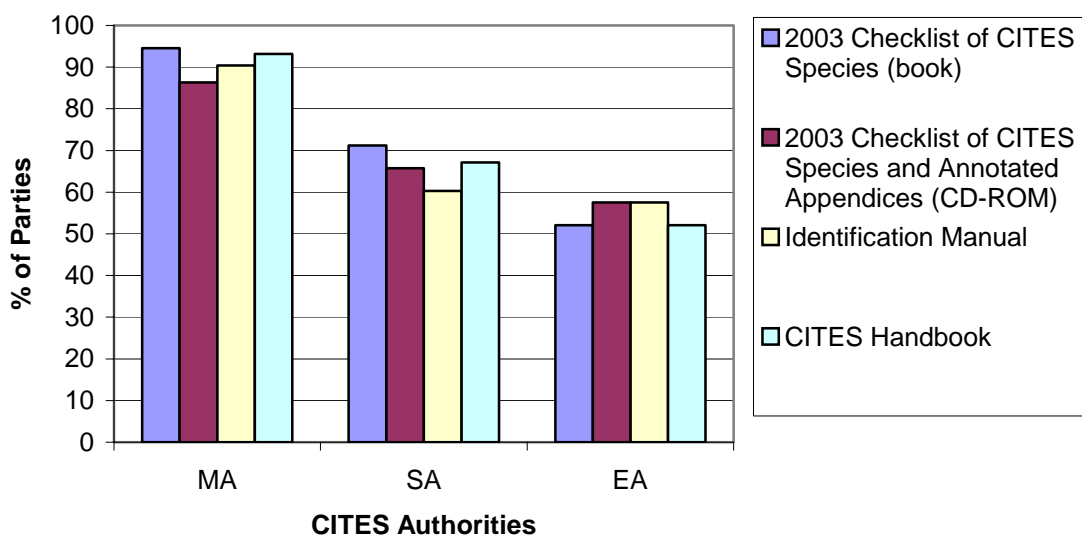


Figure 14: Access to CITES publications by CITES Authorities

All Parties reported access by at least one of the agencies to at least one of the publications, but figures ranged greatly, from two Parties which reported the access of only one publication to one authority to 22 Parties, which reported access for each authority to all four publications (Fig. 14). In general, MAs enjoy the best access to all four publications, followed by the SAs and, in the last place, the EAs. Within each of the three CITES Authorities, differences in access to the four different publications are small.

Two MAs do not have access to any of the CITES publications. A further two do not have access to the Checklist in either hardcopy or CD-ROM format (see Fig. 15). A quarter of the SAs and more than a third of the EAs also lacked access to the Checklists in either of the formats.

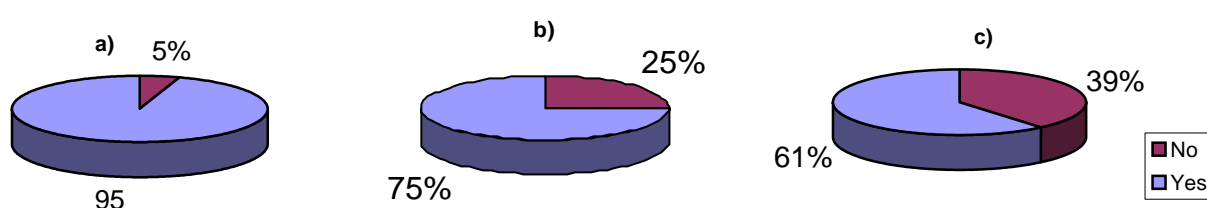


Figure 15: Access to any of the CITES Species Checklists (book and/or CD-ROM) by MAs (a), SAs (b) and EAs (c)

Ten of the 16 countries providing comments on question D4.7 regarding problems they had encountered in accessing the information, mentioned that they had not received these publications or did not have enough copies. Four other countries state that some authorities can access the information through other means (sharing it with other authorities or from the Internet).

Assuming that access to the Checklist book and/or CD-ROM and the other two publications is important for all authorities the data suggest that more copies should be produced and that attention should be given to ensuring that these are made available to the Scientific and Enforcement authorities.

D4.9 *Is there a government website with information on CITES and its requirements?*

(Response rate: 99%)

63% of the Parties reported that they had a website with information on CITES and its requirements. A list of the URLs provided by countries can be found in Annex 2.5.

D4.10 *Have CITES authorities been involved in any of the following activities to bring about better accessibility to and understanding of the Convention's requirements to the wider public?*

(Response rate: 94%)

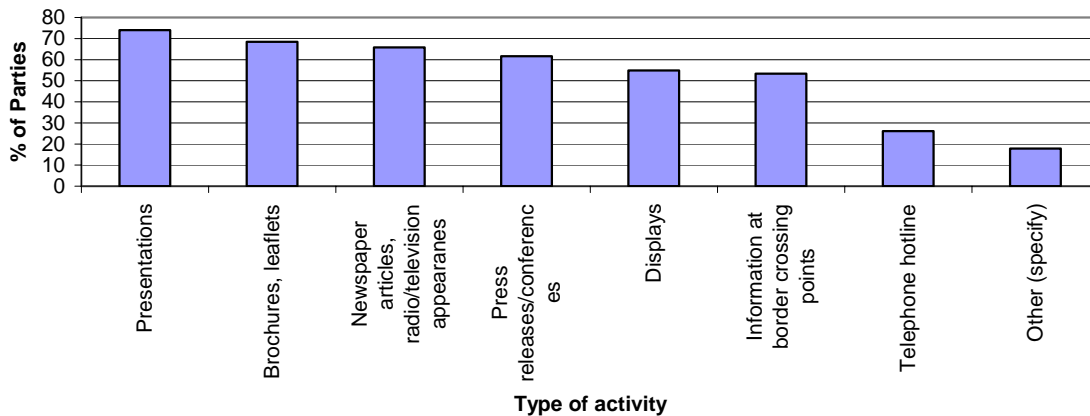


Figure 16: Activities to bring about better accessibility to and understanding of CITES to the wider public

Most CITES authorities (95%) have been involved in at least one of the activities on which they were asked to report (Fig 16). Parties reported an average of 4.2 activities each. Most Parties undertake more than one activity and some reported implementing all eight. Only four Parties did not report involvement in any of the activities.

Presentations were the most frequently mentioned activity and the rest, with the exception of the telephone hotline, are all commonly used. Use of the Internet was the most frequently mentioned additional activity included in the category “Other”.

Permitting and registration procedures

D5.2 To date, has your country developed written permit procedures for any of the following?

(Response rate: 99%)

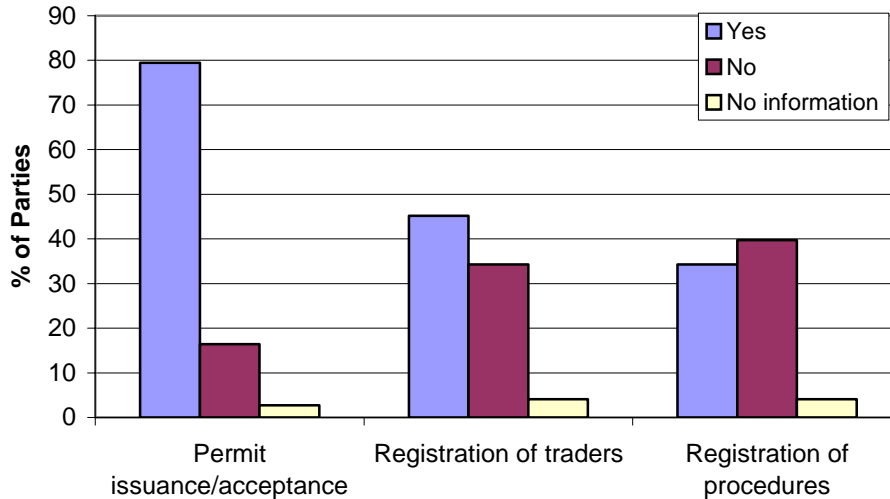


Figure 17: Written permit procedures

Most Parties (79%) have developed written permit procedures for the issuance/acceptance of permits but fewer have written permit procedures in place for the registration of traders or for the registration of procedures (Fig. 17).

D5.6 Please give the reasons for rejection of CITES documents from other countries.

(Response rate: 67%)



Figure 18: Reasons for rejection of CITES documents from other countries

Thirty-five countries (48%) have identified at least one of the reasons for rejection of CITES documents from other countries (Fig. 18). The most common reason for rejection has been technical violations (34%). Other reasons for rejecting documents include: EU suspensions, negative opinions by the Scientific Review Group, trade bans, quarantine, changes to the documents, and unreadable documents.

D5.8. How many times has the Scientific Authority been requested to provide opinions?

(Response rate: 82%)

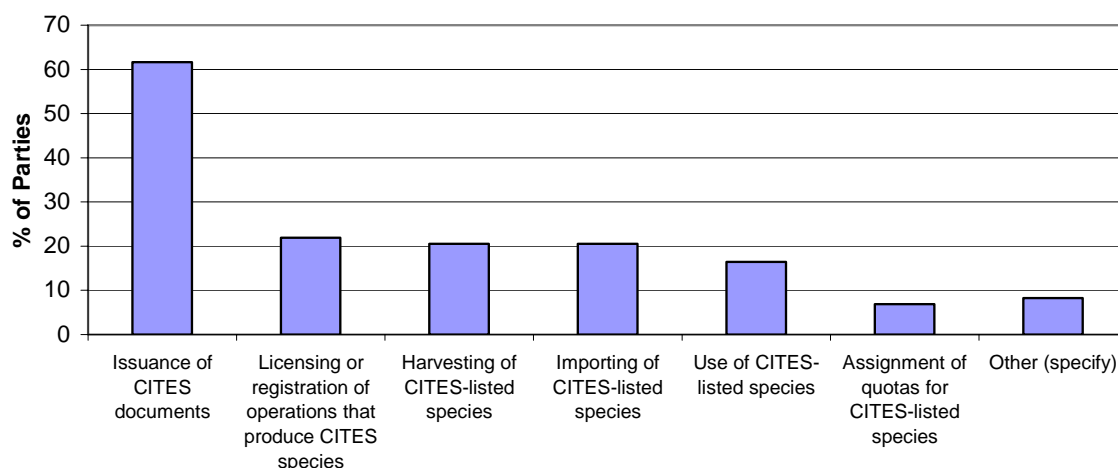
Sixty Parties (82%) responded to this question, with very varied comments. The responses referred either to a specific number or to a general statement or a frequency:

- Specific number of times the SA had been requested to provide opinions (40% of the responses). Numbers ranged from zero (two Parties) to over 58000 for the two year period. Twelve Parties reported 1-50 instances, 5 Parties reported 50-200, 2 Parties reported 200-1000, 3 Parties reported more than 1000.
- General statement (40% of the responses). In half of the cases, these statements noted that the SAs were requested to provide opinions always/in every case. The other half of the cases specified particular situations when the SAs' opinions were requested.
- Frequency of requests (20% of the responses). In four countries opinions are provided "very often/often/regularly", in six countries, "daily/weekly", in two countries "monthly" and in one country "annually".

D5.9 Has the Management Authority charged fees for permit issuance, registration or related CITES activities?

(Response rate: 67%)

Figure 19: CITES activities charged for by the MA



Forty-nine (67%) Parties reported having charged fees for at least one CITES related activities.

The most commonly charged activity (62%) is the issuance of CITES documents (Fig. 19). This is however a wide category and may include documents necessary for the other more specific activities. In fact, most

countries indicating they charge fees for the issuance of CITES documents, have also ticked some other more specific category. Relatively few Parties reported charging for other activities. “Other” activities charged for include: EU certificates, exemption of the prohibition of possession, and trade of specimens of Appendix I species.

D5.10 If Yes, please provide the amounts of such fees

(Response rate: 56%)

Forty-one Parties provided details on the amounts of the fees they charge. The way these amounts are reported varies between countries. Seven Parties refer to the total income obtained from the fees, which ranges between \$2500 and \$8 million. The rest of the countries indicate the amount of fees charged for single permits/activities. In most cases, different fees are reported by each country, typically depending on the type of permit/activity or taxonomic group. Most of these fees are in the region of \$5-\$50. For more specific details, see Annex 2.6.

D5.11 Have revenues from fees been used for the implementation of CITES or wildlife conservation?

(Response rate: 74%)

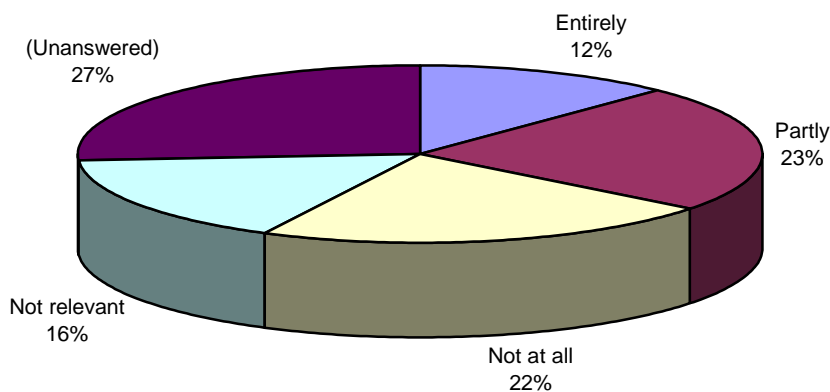


Figure 20: Use of revenues from fees for the implementation of CITES or wildlife conservation

Just over one third (35%) of the Parties reported using revenues from fees partly or entirely for the implementation of CITES or wildlife conservation (Fig. 20).

When considered in relation to only those Parties that charge fees (see Question D 5.9), these proportions increase (Table 2), with just over half the Parties partly or entirely reinvesting money raised from wildlife trade in its protection.

Table 2: Percent of Parties using revenue from fees for wildlife purposes

| Use of revenue for wildlife purposes | All Parties | Parties charging fees for wildlife trade |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|--|
| Entirely | 12% | 18% |
| Partly | 23% | 35% |
| Partly or entirely | 35% | 53% |

Capacity building

D6.3 Have the CITES authorities in your country been the providers of any of the following capacity building activities?

(Response rate: 90%)

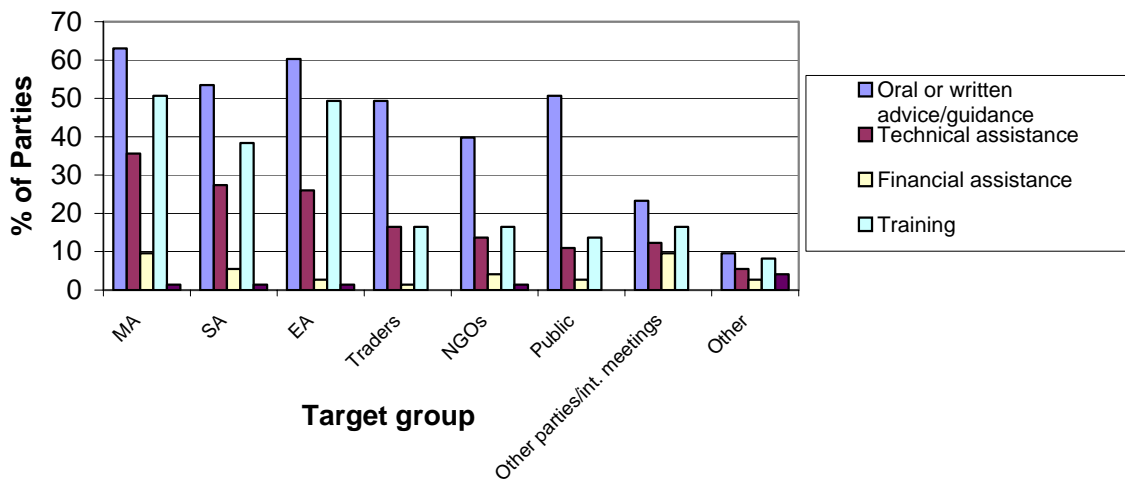


Figure 21: Capacity building activities provided by CITES Authorities.

Most (90%) Parties reported that their CITES Authorities provide capacity building activities of some sort, and the CITES Authorities themselves (MAs, SAs and EAs) are the most commonly targeted groups for these activities. In fact, the MAs have been the most frequently targeted group for all types of capacity building activities. Traders, the public and NGOs have also been important target groups. (see Figure 21).

The type of capacity building activity provided to each target group is similar. Provision of oral or written advice/guidance is followed by training and then technical assistance. Provision of financial assistance is consistently low.

Parties specifying “other” groups, mentioned Customs (three countries), District Offices (two countries) and Police (one country).

38 countries have given diverse details on the capacity building activities their CITES authorities have provided. See Annex 2.7 for these.

Collaboration/co-operative initiatives

D7.1 *Is there an inter-agency or inter-sectoral committee on CITES?*

(Response rate: 99%)

42% of Parties responded yes to this question and 55% responded no.

Details on the agencies represented and frequency of meetings reported by each country (question D7.2) can be found in Annex 2.8. Represented agencies include different Ministries, CITES authorities, enforcement agencies, conservation-related departments, etc. In most cases meetings are held a few times per year.

D7.4 *At the national level have there been any efforts to collaborate with:*

(Response rate: 85%)

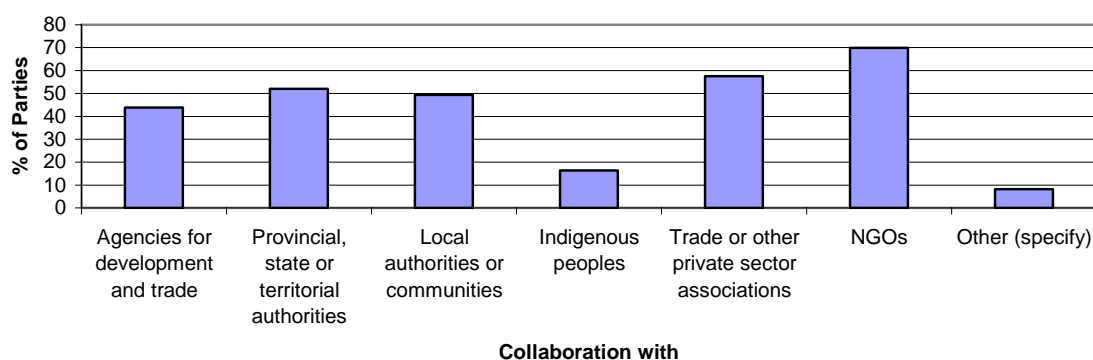


Figure 22: Collaboration efforts at the national level

Efforts to collaborate with NGOs were reported by most Parties (70%) (Fig. 22). Around half also reported collaboration efforts with trade or other private sector associations, provincial, state or territorial authorities, local authorities or communities and agencies for development and trade. Collaboration with indigenous people was only reported by 16% of the Parties.

Details from the 15 Parties that made further comments are included in Annex 2.9.

D7.5 To date, have any Memoranda of Understanding or other formal arrangements for institutional cooperation related to CITES been agreed between the MA and the following agencies?

(Response rate: 67%)

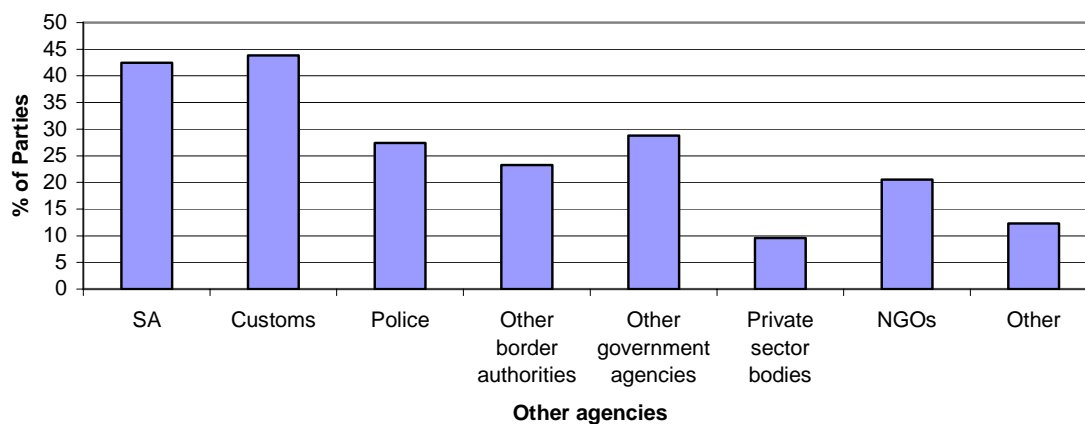


Figure 23: MoU or other formal arrangements for institutional cooperation related to CITES agreed between the MA and other agencies

Formal agreements between the MAs and other organisations are most frequently made with Customs offices and the SAs (Fig. 23). Around one quarter of the countries also have formal agreements with other government agencies (29%), Police (27%), other border authorities (23%) or NGOs (21%). Such arrangements are unusual with private sector bodies. Other agencies mentioned, include an indigenous peoples’ foundation, the academic sector and a software company.

D7.13 Has your country taken measures to achieve co-ordination and reduce duplication of activities between the national authorities for CITES and other multilateral environmental agreements (e.g. the biodiversity-related Conventions)?

(Response rate: 100%)

30 Parties reported that they had taken measures to achieve co-ordination and reduce duplication of activities between national authorities for CITES and other MEAs. An equal number reported not to have taken such measures.

D7.14 If yes, please give a description:

(Response rate: 38%)

Comments were provided by 28 Parties. Most mentioned that co-ordination is achieved because the agency in charge of CITES and other MEAs is the same, or because there is communication between agencies in charge of the different conventions. Details of each Party’s comments are provided in Annex 2.10.

Areas for future work

D8.1 *Are any of the following activities needed to enhance effectiveness of CITES implementation at the national level and what is the respective level of priority?*

(Response rate: 99%)

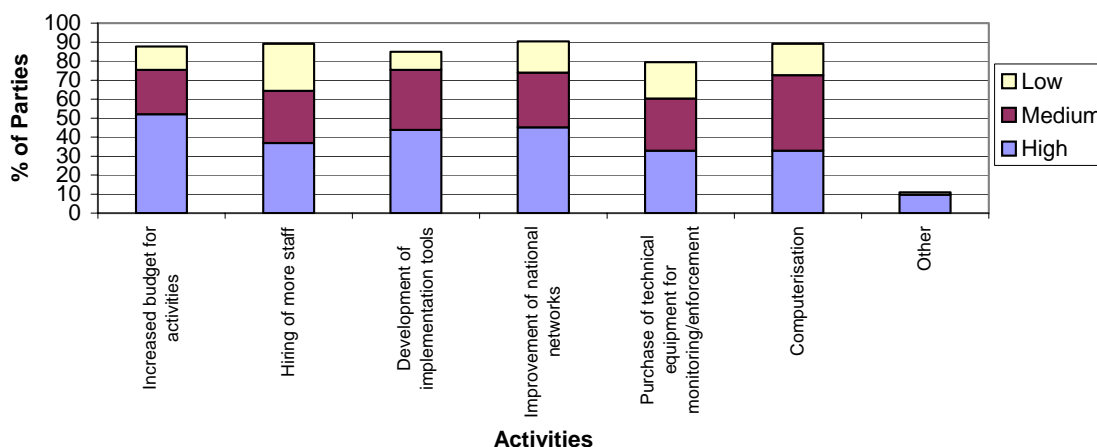


Figure 24: Level of priority of activities needed to enhance effectiveness of CITES implementation at the national level

The Parties generally agree that each of the listed activities would enhance effectiveness of CITES implementation at the national level, an increased budget for activities being considered a high priority by the largest number of countries (52%) (Fig. 24). Improvement of national networks and development of implementation tools are also considered high priorities by almost half the Parties (45% and 44%, respectively). Around a third of Parties noted that hiring of more staff and computerisation and the purchase of technical equipment for monitoring/enforcement were high priorities.

Nine Parties identified noted that other activities are needed to enhance CITES implementation at the national level. Seven of these Parties specified these activities as: capacity building (two countries), complete digitisation of permits, public awareness, adaptation of legislation, monitoring station for sturgeons, and advisory staff.

D8.7 *Description of measures, procedures or mechanisms within the Convention that would benefit from review and/or simplification*

(Response rate: 26%)

In question D8.6, 19 Parties (26%) reported to have identified measures, procedures or mechanisms within the Convention that would benefit from review and/or simplification and 17 of these 19 Parties provided a brief description. The most repeated issues (8 Parties) proposed as needing review and/or simplification were captive breeding and artificial propagation, followed by personal effects (2 countries) and orchids (2 countries).

Other matters highlighted by the Parties comprise: marking of live reptiles; exchange of medical specimens; trade ban on ivory; Resolution Conf. 12.10; Res. Conf. 12.7; source codes (C, F, W, etc); and effectiveness of CITES implementation.

For a full list of the countries' comments, see Annex 2.11.

Annex 2: Comments from Parties

In some cases, the information presented in Annexes 2-12 has been extracted in full from the relevant annexes enclosed by the Parties. When it was not practical to extract or summarise this information (because too much information was provided, or the information was complex), a reference to the annex of the Party's Biennial Report has been made.

Comments provided in French or Spanish have been translated by UNEP-WCMC into English.

Annex 2.1: Legal measures (C3, C7, C9)

Administrative measures (C3)

Argentina: 45 Charges have been laid in the 2003-2004 calendar years - ranging from fines to imprisonment

Belarus: Such administrative measures as bans of trade for 2 market traders have been imposed

Belgium: Details provided in an annex.

Chile: Confiscations and fines in the case of the farming and livestock service

Costa Rica: Detentions of up to 3 days have been imposed on foreigners because of trade in amphibians; they were later released on bail and then left towards Panama.

Czech Republic: 2003: 283 penalties (for a value of 523,200 CZK) and 47 confiscation cases. 2004: 144 penalties (for a value of 765,750 CZK) and 17 confiscation cases

Estonia: Details provided in an annex.

Finland: 45 cases, mostly tourist souvenirs

Greece: Details provided in an annex.

Guatemala: Exports of *T. xerographica* have been banned during this period by EU producers, due to exportation of wild specimens with permits for propagated plants. * Fines for collection and transportation of *Abies guatemalensis* during Christmas. * There have been other measures, but there is no computerized information about it.

Guyana: A fine was imposed on an exporter for presentation of a false document with the aim of procuring a CITES permit. Another exporter was fined and suspended for amending CITES permits without endorsement from the Wildlife Division.

Hungary: Details provided in an annex.

Indonesia: Illegal transport (13 cases were investigated and processed); illegal trade (13 cases were investigated and processed); illegal possession (12 cases were investigated and processed); illegal harvesting (1 case was investigated and processed); smuggling (10 cases were investigated and processed); CITES permit forgery (2 cases were investigated). [All of this information has been extracted from the attachment sent by Indonesia. See attachment for more details. In total (not only for administrative measures), no report was received for 43 out

of a total of 103 seizures/confiscations, and therefore there is no information as to what the measures were for those cases].

Italy: Details provided in an annex.

Japan: Illegal display of CITES Appendix I species for commercial purposes in violation of Law for the Conservation of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (LCES)

Korea: Details provided in an annex.

Latvia: 18 cases, mostly *Crocodylus* spp. bags, clam shells (*Tridacna maxima*, *Strombus gigas*) and corals (*Acropora* sp., *Poicillopora* sp.), all resulting in confiscation and fines.

Macao: 112 cases - import against the required prior authorization

Malaysia: 51 cases in total (including some criminal prosecutions). Mostly for illegal possession; some for illegal hunting. Mostly fines of between RM 50 and 9000. More details provided in an annex.

Malta: Details provided in an annex.

Mexico: 34: Mostly illegal possession (of reptiles, birds, etc), Details provided in an annex.

Mozambique: Poaching and smuggling

Netherlands: Details provided in an annex.

Nicaragua: 6 exporter companies of wild fauna have been closed down because of not compliance with the established management rules.

Norway: Illegal imports ca. 20 + 30, fines issued.

Paraguay: Administrative measures to 14 individuals, details annexed

Portugal: Fines for illegal trade and illegal possession of specimens

Salvador (El): Seizures of parrots in a shop

Senegal: An attempt to forge export permits: suspension of the holder.

Slovakia: Types of violation (impose fine): a) violations of provisions export-import: 27 violations b) other (according to Slovak law) violations: 56 violations

Spain: Various sanctions, most of them of an administrative nature, for smuggling. Details in Annex.

Thailand: Violation of the Wild Animals Reservation and Protection Act B.E.2535 (1992) max imprisonment 4 years, max fine 40000baht or both Violation of Plant Act B.E. 2535(1992) max imprisonment 3 months or max fine 3000 baht or both.

Turkey: A person in possession of an ape without any permit certificate had the ape confiscated and paid a fine of 1500 euro in 2003 according to the court decision.

UAE: A ban on primate because of their endangered status and possible disease transmission risks. To discourage the import of dangerous animals such as large and poisonous snakes, carnivores and primates

UK: There have been a number of lower level CITES investigations such as matters from eBay resulting in a number of arrests, seizures and cautions by the police authorities. 1 prosecution - import of monkey skulls, 1 compound penalty - import of ramin

US: Number of CITES related violations too numerous to list and summarise here, see annex for some of the major violations

Criminal prosecutions (C7)

Argentina: Legal processes are frequently initiated throughout the country, against legal violations relating wildlife conservation. However, as Argentina is a federal country, and many of the offences occur in the provinces, it is very difficult to systematically record the cases.

Australia: Possession of CITES listed specimen: Possession of 1 Turtle (2003, Fine \$500 AUD), Import 2 Boa Snakes (2003, Fine \$750 AUD), Possession of 86 snakes (2004, Fine \$4300 AUD); Import of CITES listed specimen: Import body pack - 10 parrot eggs (Fine \$2000 AUD, 6 Months imprisonment - released good behaviour 12 months).

Canada: Mostly for illegal trade, also illegal hunting, etc., of bear products, caviar, parrots, etc - Details provided in an annex.

Costa Rica: Court actions because of tortoise sub-products, such as meat and carey in the national market

France: Statistic results National Gendarmerie 2004 joint in annex

Guatemala: There is no computerized information on this, but it is known that most of these actions relate felling and illegal transport of mahogany timber, and illegal felling of trees and *Abies guatemalensis*.

Hong Kong: 2003: 237 (85 import, 3 export, 145 possession, 4 other; total fine: \$573,950 HKD); 2004: 278 (157 import, 4 export, 115 possession, 2 other; Total fine: \$652,450 HKD)

Hungary: Details provided in an annex.

Indonesia: Illegal transport (4 cases involved prison and fines) Illegal trade (2 cases involved prison and fines), Illegal possession (4 cases involved prison and fines), Illegal hunting (2 cases involved police custody).

Jamaica: Foreigners fishing without a fishing Licence and fishing during the Queen Conch closed season.

Japan: Violation of Customs Law: 2 cases; Violation of the Law for the Conservation of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora: 4 cases (15 suspects arrested) in 2003 and 7 cases (15 suspects arrested) in 2004. Violation of the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Control Law, Export Trade Control Order and Import Trade Control Order: 6 cases (8 suspects arrested) in 2003 and 1 case (1 suspect arrested) in 2004.

Jordan: Most of the violations were possession, transport and trade in CITES listed species. There were 15 cases in 2003 and 40 during 2004. Main type of species included falcons, tiger and leopard skins, African rock python skins, Greek tortoise, stuffed birds of prey.

Malaysia: Details provided in an annex.

Mongolia: 170

Mozambique: Poaching and illegal trade in CITES products

Netherlands: No details available. In 2003 665 violations have been prosecuted. The available data show that up to this moment 332 fines have been paid related to these violations. The total amount of paid fines is €158,553. In 2004, 460 violations have been prosecuted. The available data show that up to this moment 163 fines have been paid related to these violations. The total amount of paid fines is € 84.243.

New Zealand: One for orchid smuggling. Offenders were fined.

Norway: Repeated illegal imports by zoo 1999-2001.

Paraguay: Processing of the cases has not yet concluded

Portugal: Three cases for smuggling eggs.

Slovakia: Illegal holding of c. 220 specimens of species listed in Appendix I and II, the case is still being investigated

Slovenia: 6 criminal prosecutions in 2003/4. In 5 cases due to illegal import of significant amount of specimens without CITES documents while in one case due to illegal import and offering for sale of a number of CITES appendix I and II specimens

Spain: 63 criminal prosecutions, details in Annex. The most important ones comprised: seizure by SEPRONA of 53,080 kg of *Dalbergia nigra* in 2003 and 1,000 kg of the same species in 2004, in different provinces; seizure of 110 kg of elephant hair without proof of legal origin. No sentence has yet been decided in either case. Other cases: over 100 seizures of live *Testudo graeca* specimens, 100's of ivory items, some reptile and felid skins, etc.

Thailand: 26 cases have been charged for import/export without permission

US: Number of CITES related criminal prosecutions too numerous to list and summarise here, see annex for some of the major criminal prosecutions

Other court actions (C9)

Canada: Details provided in an annex.

Estonia: As the Environmental Inspectorate does not have the right to confiscate, they have to forward the cases to the court. Attached list of violations and cases proceeded are included.

Greece: Details provided in an annex.

Guatemala: Seizure of products and goods in relation to the offences and closure of companies. There is not, however, computerized information about it.

Hong Kong: Court forfeiture order of seized specimens where no prosecutions were brought.

Indonesia: In one case of illegal transport, the suspect was released

Jamaica: Export of Queen Conch (boxes labelled mussels) and possession of protected animals, for example, *Crocodylus acutus* skin and the sale of birds in Jamaica.

Jordan: Confiscations

Malaysia: Details provided in an annex.

Mozambique: Penalties have been paid before being sent to the court

Netherlands: No details available

Nicaragua: As explained before, 6 exporter companies of wild fauna have been closed down because of not compliance with the established management rules.

Portugal: Arrest of ivory cases with no decision yet

Slovakia: Details provided in an annex.

Slovenia: 3 cases, fines 417€ and 1250€; in all cases specimens confiscated

Swaziland: If violations occur, then court actions are processed for CITES under the Game Act and Flora Act in the absence of CITES-specific legislation

Thailand: Violation of the Customs Act B.E. 2469(1926) Article 27 on the evasion of duties/taxes for import of restricted merchandise

US: Number of CITES related court actions too numerous to list and summarise here, see annex for some of the major court actions

Annex 2.2: Incentives to local communities

Comments from Parties regarding incentives offered to local communities to assist in the enforcement of CITES legislation (C15) are provided below.

Bhutan: 100% of the fines collected for any offence is given to the informant.

Cameroon: Local communities are used as anti-poaching agents around hunting zones and 10% of revenues from hunting zones goes to surrounding communities and 40% to the surrounding town council.

Hong Kong SAR (China): A monetary reward scheme was established in 1999 to encourage local communities to provide information on offences.

Iran: With awarding NGOs

Kenya: Government support and establishment of Community Wildlife Sanctuaries outside protected areas

Malaysia: Incentives are given to informants; the amount of incentives is depending on the market value of the cases arrested.

Mali: Populations at the elephant reserve are organized in village brigades for the protection of fauna.

Mozambique: According to the Forest and Wildlife Act, article 37(4) local communities have own community agents to carry out with incentive and they do enforcement activities under supervision of government game ranger

Peru: Cases of poaching for *Vicugna vicugna* wool.

Swaziland: Rewards if verified information is offered

Thailand: There are the training courses for enforcement authorities officer to explain and encourage enforcement of CITES legislation

Annex 2.3: Review or assessment of CITES-related enforcement (C16)

Argentina: Internal evaluations of the Enforcement Authority

Australia: In response to a need being identified for increased resources to tackle wildlife crime, a specialised enforcement unit has been established within the Department. The unit is staffed with personnel with significant law enforcement experience.

Belgium: Such an evaluation has not yet been specifically targeted. However, at the EC and via the meetings of the Implementation Group on 18/9/2003 and 10/09/2004, trends in illegal trade are being monitored. At the national level, setting up a new Inspection service has taken place. Controlling CITES constitutes one of the service's missions. A CITES Implementation Group is considered under royal by-law of 09.04.2003 but has not yet been put in place.

Cameroon: An inter-ministerial commission will be created for this task.

Canada: Report from TRAFFIC North America

D.R. Congo: Control on the ground was difficult due to lack of means of transport.

Ecuador: TRAFFIC-South America analysed the trade in orchids originating from the country.

Greece: An evaluation of customs procedures and controls has been made

Jamaica: Trading of *Strombus gigas* and personal effects.

Kenya: Review of security operation strategies to match complexities of illegal trade

Luxembourg: Given the extremely reduced extent of trade in exotic species across the Luxembourg borders, a formal monitoring has not been carried out. The management authorities agents of the customs direction concentrate regularly on possible improvements in relation to CITES.

Mozambique: Lack of financial resources has been the main constraint.

Netherlands: An analysis has been made for use within the police force (KLPD)

Nicaragua: There has been a review of enforcement for all conventions to which Nicaragua is signatory, and CITES is one of the best implemented, according to this review.

Poland: Analysis of arrests performed by the Customs Service; making reports of arrests and seized CITES specimens.

Senegal: Existence of a monitoring committee. Meetings between concerned services

Slovakia: A part of annual report of the Slovak Environmental Inspection

Slovenia: Several publications cited, see questionnaire

UK: The UK's National Criminal Intelligence Service carried out a baseline assessment of the threat to the UK from organised wildlife crime. This assessment has been used to guide law enforcement effort

Annex 2.4: Lead agencies for enforcement (D3.4)

Australia: Department of the Environment and Heritage

Austria: Austrian Federal Ministry of Finance (also Customs Authority)

Belgium: National Inspectorate of Customs Investigations (Inspection Nationale des Recherches des Douanes), and Environmental Service of the Federal Police.

Canada: Wild Enforcement Branch, Environment Canada

Chile: Farming and Livestock Service; National Fishing Service; National Forestry Corporation; National Customs Service; Investigations Police; Chile's Carabineers.

Czech Republic: The Czech Environmental Inspectorate

Guatemala: Wildlife department, Protected Areas National Council

Hong Kong: MA

Hungary: CITES MA

Italy: State Forestry Corps

Japan: The Japan CITES Enforcement Unit consists of Customs office, National Police Agency and CITES related authorities. The unit is managed by the CITES MA of Japan

Korea: Korea Customs Service

Kuwait: EPA has established by decision No. 190/2004 enforcement team known as "working team for implementing the Decision No. 93/2003 regarding sale and trade in endangered wildlife species". The main responsibility of the team is to monitor the sale and trade operations of CITES species in wildlife market places and shops. The team is coordinating with other enforcement teams in PAAF, Kuwait Municipality, which have related mandate regarding inspections of market places

Latvia: Main Customs Board of Republic of Latvia (VID Galvena muitas parvalde)

Macao: Customs Economic Services

Malaysia: 1) Department of Wildlife and National Parks (for wildlife except fishes and marine species in peninsular Malaysia); 2) Department of Agriculture (for plant species except timber species); 3) Department of Fisheries (for all fish species and marine fauna in Peninsular Malaysia); 4) Malaysian Timber Industry Board (for all timber species in Peninsular Malaysia and Sabah); 5) Sabah Wildlife Department (for all CITES species in Sabah except timber species); 6) Sarawak Forestry Corporation and Sarawak Forestry Department (all CITES listed species in Sarawak only).

Malta: The CITES Management Authority, Nature Protection Unit within the Malta Environment and Planning Authority

Mexico: Wildlife Inspection General Directorate of the Environmental Protection Federal Bureau - Direccion General de Inspeccion de Vida Silvestre (DGIVS) de la Procuraduria Federal de Proteccion al Ambiente (PROFEPA)

Moldova: State Ecological Inspectorate; Customs Services; Ministry of Interior; Phytosanitary Services; Veterinary Services

Mozambique: DNFFB (Wild Flora and Fauna General Directorate)

Netherlands: First the General Inspection Service (AID) Section Nature (25 inspectors), secondly Customs and the police. At the border posts and in all regions there is or there will be specialized personnel.

New Zealand: The Wildlife Enforcement Group (WEG) is a separate agency jointly staffed by the Department of Conservation, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Customs Department. Its mandate goes wider than CITES and covers all illegal wildlife trade.

Nicaragua: Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARENA)

Norway: The Police

Salvador: CITES Office? (Not clear handwriting)

Senegal: Directorate for Waters, Forests, Hunting and Soil Conservation (DEFCCS)

Slovakia: The lead agency is not established; competency of each authority is given by national legislation

Spain: Service for Nature Protection of the Civil Guard (SEPRONA)

Thailand: Wildlife/Aquatic Checkpoints and Plant Quarantine

UK: At ports of entry: HMRC has a dedicated CITES team based at Heathrow Airport which acts as a national focal point for customs related CITES issues. Internally: The NWCIU acts as a national focal point for wildlife intelligence matters, and as an initial point for the UK police service

USA: US Fish and Wildlife Service

Annex 2.5: Government CITES websites

Government websites with information on CITES and its requirements (D4.9)

Argentina: www.medioambiente.org.arg

Australia: www.deh.gov.au/biodiversity/trade-use/index.html

Austria: www.cites.at

Belarus: www.minpriroda.by/intl/intl_conventions/convCITES.html

Belgium: www.health.fgov.be

Bulgaria: www.chm.moew.government.bg/nnps/IndexDetails.cfm?vID=5

Cameroon: www.cites.ec.gc.ca

China: www.cites.gov.cn

Cyprus: www.moa.gov.cy

Czech Republic: www.env.cz , www.nature.cz , www.cizp.cz

El Salvador: www.mag.gob.sv

Estonia: www.envir.ee/euro/konventsioonid/kon5.html

Finland: www.ymparisto.fi/cites

France: www.douane.gouv.fr

Guatemala: www.conap.gob.gt:85/vu/docs/PERMISOSCITES.pdf

Hong Kong: www.cites.org.hk

Hungary: www.cites.hu

Italy: www.minambiente.it/Sito/settori_azione/scn/cites/cites.asp ,
www.corpoforestale.it/wai/serviziattivita/CITES/index.html

Jamaica: www.nepa.gov/cites

Jordan: www.rscn.org.jo

Japan: www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/kankyo/jyoyaku/wasntn.html ,
www.meti.go.jp/policy/boekikanri/pages/cites/cites_top_page.htm

Kenya: www.kws.org

Republic of Korea: <http://218.38.254.106:8080/meweb/main/index.jsp>

Kuwait: www.epa.org.kw

Latvia: www.dap.gov.lv

Luxembourg: www.do.etat.lu/protection/cites.htm

Malaysia: www.wildlife.gov.my

Malta: www.mepa.org.mt

Mexico: www.conabio.gob.mx/institucion/cooperacion_internacional/doctos/aplicacion_cites.html , www.semarnat.gob.mx

Moldova: www.mediu.gov.md

Netherlands: www.hetlnvloket.nt

New Zealand: www.cites.org.nz

Nicaragua: www.marena.gob.ni

Norway: www.dirnat.no/cites

Peru: www.inrena.gob.pe

Poland: www.mos.gov.pl/cites-ma

Portugal: www.icn.pt

Serbia and Montenegro: www.ekoserb.sr.gov.yu

Slovakia: www.enviro.gov.sk

Slovenia: www.arso.gov.si/podro~cja/narava/poro~cila_in_publicacije/

Spain: www.mcx.es/sgcomex/Soivre/cites_spain.htm

Sweden: www.sjv.se/startside/annesomraden/djurveterinar/cites.4.7502f61001e

Thailand: http://203.146.36.21/builder/moac/ag_trade.php ,
www.dnp.go.th/cites/convention/cites_index.htm , www.fisheries.go.th/form/cites.htm ,
www.fisheries.go.th/form/cercites.htm

UAE: www.fea.gov.ae , www.uae.gov.ae/uaeagricent , www.ead.ae , www.cites.ae

USA: www.fws.gov/international/cites/cites.html

Annex 2.6: CITES Fees

Details of the fees charged by the MAs for permit issuance, registration or related CITES activities (D5.10) are provided below. The currency is stated in the form presented in the biennial reports.

Argentina: US\$ 7

Australia: Pre-CITES and certificates of origin: no fee; Import/export/re-export permits: \$1-\$75, depending on commodity, purpose and duration

Austria: Issuance of permits and certificates for: Hunting trophies - € 218; Antiques - € 109; Living Annex A mammals and birds (except birds for hawking) - €109; Living reptiles and Annex A birds for hawking - € 21,80; Living Annex A Amphibians, Pisces, Insects, Molluscs, Plants and living Annex B animals and plants - € 10,90; Dead animals and plants, their parts and derivatives, with the exception of hunting trophies - € 7,25. [The fee for the issuance of a permit is for each species, for a certificate for each specimen].

Belgium: € 169 787,50

Brazil: 32000 USD (16 USD/permit)

Bulgaria: Issuance of CITES import or export permits or re-export certificate for native species for Bulgaria -12 euro for each species; Issuance of CITES import permits for non native species for Bulgaria -21 euro for each species; Issuance of CITES import or export permits or re-export certificates for zoos, botanical gardens, circuses, dolphinariums, expositions of plants and animals and for specimens of museums and scientific institutions - 12 euros for the whole permit.

Cameroon: The National financial law

Chile: \$ 8 per certificate (only the Farming and Livestock Service)

China: About 8 million US \$ in total fees

Costa Rica: 10% of CIF value for fauna and 5% for flora (CIF = Commercial, Insurance and Freight)

Ecuador: US\$ 200 for the annual licence for the management of wildlife with commercial purposes.

Finland: 75 €

Greece: Permit/certificate: 30€; Permit/certificate issued for personal purposes: 12€

Guatemala: CITES document: \$13; Harvesting permit: \$2; For residents of Guatemala: \$52; For people from Guatemala, but not residents: \$59; For resident foreigners: \$100; For \$150; For mahogany harvesting: \$10/m³

Guyana: Issuing of CITES species: 20% of the value of the species on the permit; Harvesting licence: \$25; Exportation Licence and Holding Premises Licence: \$ 250

Hong Kong: 420 HKD for import licence of live animals; 140 HKD for other licence

Hungary: The fee for export, import permits and re-export certificates is 20 €, and for EC certificates and internal documents it is 8 €.

Italy: €15,49

Jamaica: Application for: import permit (\$500), export permit, re-export certificate, certificate for artificial propagation and breeding in captivity (\$1000), individual export quota for Queen Conch (\$750), permit or certificate to import, export or re-export Queen Conch (\$1500); Permits: import or export permits for up to 4 specimens (\$1000), import or export permits for 5-17 specimens (\$2000); Certificates: \$1000 (except Artificial propagation and captive breeding certificates for 5-17 specimens: \$2000); The applicant also will cover the costs incurred by the MA; Material transfer agreement: \$1000; Collection fee for *Pteronotus parnellii*: \$30 per bat. See attachment with fee structure for more details.

Kenya: Ksh 2000 charged for Import & Export/re-export permits. Kenya is reviewing these charges and also includes charges for registration of operations (breeding and/or artificial propagation) of all wildlife species.

Korea: 1000 KRW (CITES import/export permit for medical uses)

Kuwait: \$45 for CITES import permit (personal); \$60 for CITES import permit (commercial); \$36 for CITES export permit (personal); \$45 for CITES export permit (commercial); \$30 for CITES re-export permit (personal & commercial).

Madagascar: The amount for exports is 4% of the total value of the sales

Malaysia: CITES import/export/re-export permits are RM 20; Additionally, it is RM 5 per bird, 10 per animal (other), 1 per insect, 1 per skin, 3 per kg of meat, and 4 per trophy.

Malta: Lm 5 per application for a CITES permit/certificate

Moldova: \$2500 (\$180 for the permit, plus a total of \$2300 for the distribution of such permits)

Mozambique: For each CITES import, export or re-export licence: \$10. (So for the 571 documents: \$5,710)

Netherlands: € 50 for CITES-permits and € 10 for EU-certificates and exemptions of the prohibition on possession

New Zealand: \$NZ 40 for issuance of CITES documents, \$NZ 298.75 initial inspection authorising export of captive bred live parrots, \$NZ 130 for any subsequent inspection for same permit holder or for re-export of live parrots, \$NZ 208.75 for issue of a multiple export permit for artificially propagated plants.

Nicaragua: Export permits: \$40; Licence for breeding facilities for wild fauna with commercial purposes: \$500 (payable only once)

Paraguay: Fees are regulated by the SEAM Resolution.

Poland: Import permit, export permit and re-export certificate - 24€; Certificate issued according to the Council Regulation (EC) 338/97 - 3€. Budget and local government units are exempt from fees, including botanic gardens and zoos, and also institutions performing turnover of specimens for scientific purposes.

Portugal: Import permit, export permit & re-export permit: € 25 each; EU Certificates: € 20 each

Serbia and Montenegro: Commercial-2003 - 1500csd 2004 - 5000csd Non Commercial - 2003 - 1910csd 2004 - 9000csd

Slovakia: The fee of application for CITES permits and certificates in Slovakia is 50€ for entrepreneur and legal entity and 5€ for natural persons. It means, that the fee must be paid also in the case when the permit or certificate is not issued. Museums of natural science need not pay any fees as well as zoological gardens.

Slovenia: 4250 SIT (appx 18€)

Sweden: Use charges refer to EU CITES certificates for commercial activity. Plants (Includes Insecta and Arachnida)=SEK 300 Animals=SEK 100 EU certificates = SEK 100 income=Animals 2003-SEK 249300 2004-SEK 223600 Plants-15900

Thailand: Fauna - 200 baht for CITES permit, 50baht for CITES permit for captive bred, 1000baht for breeding permit Flora - 100baht for CITES permit, 500baht for artificial propagation registration

UAE: a) issuance of CITES documents-AED 200, b) registration of commercial operations that use CITES listed species either for sale or display AED 1000 (AED 500 or renewal) c)falcon certificates of ownership AED 100

UK: £132,758

US: Fees vary depending on activity, listed in the US Code of Federal Regulations Title 50, Part 13, Section 11

Annex 2.7: Capacity building

Capacity building activities provided by the CITES Authorities (D6.3)

Australia: Staff of MA, SA, EA: Training/assistance provided to traders, Customs and other stakeholders; Traders, NGOs and Public: Standard information products, as well as individually tailored advice, have been provided to all these groups; Other parties: Assistance has been provided to Parties in the Oceania region

Austria: Other Parties/International meetings: Sponsored delegates Project at CoP13.

Belgium: Relating the SA: research and supply of documents, and secretariat; Relating the EA: transfer of documents, and appointment of experts for the control missions. Traders and Public: leaflets relative to adaptations/changes in CITES Regulations. Other Parties/International meetings: Technical assistance (development of EU-TWIX), Financial assistance and training (Seminar in RDC and purchase of material).

Bhutan: Workshops have been conducted where presentations on CITES and the concerned species were made to the concerned authorities.

Canada: Advice and training provided to extended network of MAs/SAs from Environment Canada

Ecuador: MA personnel from the capital have given advice and technical assistance to MA personnel in the provinces, and to enforcement authorities. Short courses have been given from the MA towards the SA and the EA. There is continuous advice given to traders and to the general public (if they require it) about CITES.

Estonia: Staff of EA: Seminar/training (CITES implementation in EU) for customs officers and environmental inspectors. Public: Presentation in Tourest 2005 (Travel Trade Fair) (CITES exhibition and presentation of collection of confiscated goods); CITES exhibition in Tallinn Airport (Sep-Dec 2004); CITES exhibition in Environmental Information Centre (Feb-May 2005).

Greece: EA: seminars to the customs officers on the implementation of CITES; Traders: oral and written guidance when asked

Guatemala: MA: from the SA; SA, EA and Traders: technical assistance and advice on capacity building and implementation of the convention; Other Parties: at the 2nd meeting of the Mahogany working group, there was an explanation about the implementation of mahogany sustainable management plans in the Maya biosphere reserve; Other (customs,...): capacity building programme

Hong-Kong: Authorities: CITES related trainings; ID training workshops for other MAs & frontline. Traders, NGOs and Public: talks/seminars

Hungary: Other Parties/international meetings: Regional meetings on the enforcement of wildlife trade. Details provided in an annex.

Ireland: Internal training of our regional staff was carried out by Dr. Linda Patton (Enforcement Authority)

Italy: Technical information meeting. Training meetings on traditional Chinese medicine.

Jamaica: Customs Officers to MA's staff; Traders and Public: developed procedures for CITES application.

Japan: MA: Training programmes; SA: Oral discussions; EA: Training programmes; NGOs: Oral discussions

Kenya: Presentations and workshops

Latvia: MA: Financial assistance for seminars and presentations for Customs officers and Environmental State Service officers. SA: Financial assistance for CITES expo in Natural History Museum of Latvia

Macao: Information on CITES species

Malta: CITES MA provides the information

Mexico: Training: Capacity building workshop on mahogany trade and identification; With NGOs, the responsible traveller's guide was prepared, in which travellers are informed on CITES and Mexican environmental law; Awareness-raising campaigns about CITES and environmental law.

Netherlands: Advice and training provided by the NL SA to other SA's in Europe

New Zealand: *MA: from lead MA to other MA staff; SA: to other MA staff; EA: to Customs and biosecurity personnel; NGOs: to community groups (Chinese community, some Pacific Island communities); public: media articles, website, information stands at public functions; other Parties: to Brunei for drawing up implementing legislation and to Oceania small island States.

Nicaragua: The MA has organized national and regional capacity building events on CITES implementation

Paraguay: Identification course for post-harvesting *Tupinambis* spp, financed by SEAM, Desdelchaco-USAID Fund. Socio-economic study on environmental services.

Poland: MA: Training for policemen, Customs service and border veterinary and phytosanitary services in scope of protection of wild fauna and flora by regulation of trade thereof (theoretical and practical part), Warsaw Oct 2003. Meeting with the district officers on registration of CITES specimens resulting from the national legislation, performed by lawyers from the Ministry of Environment in 2003 and 2004. SA: Meeting on "The role of the SAs on Plants in the European Region for a better implementation of CITES", Perugia Nov 2003. EA: Trainings organised by the Customs Service at central and local level (total number of participants in 2003 and 2004 – c. 2800). Trainings carried directly by internal and external experts. Customs Service carried also trainings for other services such as Police, Border Guard, Veterinary Inspection (total number of participants was c. 250). Moreover, Customs Service carried educational activities in primary, secondary and high schools, organised exhibitions concerning protection of endangered species and other species (total number of participants c. 5000). NGOs: Projects connected with increasing public awareness of topics connected with CITES and monitoring of illegal trade of endangered species in Polish websites. Other: 2 publications: "Washington Convention, Plants. Educational pack with a CD-ROM" and "CITES Plants, Guide with a CD-ROM" and translation of the Canadian guide "CITES Trees. Key with a CD-ROM for recognising species covered with provisions of the Washington Convention (CITES).

Senegal: MIKE, participation in regional workshops. Financial assistance by CITES

Spain: Other parties/international meetings: Attendance to courses in Paraguay, Bolivia, Peru, IV Master in Management, Conservation and Control of Internationally Traded Species, Antonio Machado International University, Baeza 2003. Lectures about CITES to students from various universities.

Sweden: Training of CITES authorities together with and often funded by TRAFFIC EUROPE Sweden/WWF

UAE: CITES Management Authority and Scientific Authority

UK: Global Tiger Forum, Thai Tigers, Mahogany Incentives, 21st Tiger Century, Shark Specialist Group, Hawksbill Turtle Regional Caribbean meeting, Falcons enforcement meeting, IUCN African Elephant Specialist Group, CITES delegate support, CITES/CBD workshop, ETIS, Enforcement and Capacity Building in Thailand, Capacity building in Oceania, African Elephant Dialogue meeting, CITES Bushmeat working group meeting, Ivory verification missions to the Far East, CITES project on Asian Big Cats, Conservation of and Trade in Great Apes, training for Estonia/Taiwan, TRAFFIC Oceania workshop on coral reef in Fiji, UK Caribbean Overseas Territories Wildlife and Trade Law Enforcement workshop in Anguilla, web-based CITES network for UK overseas territories, training for Poland and Ireland, all CITES Parties, Interpol training in Poland and Romania, Slovenia customs, International meetings including CITES expert group, EUROPOL, EU Enforcement Working Group, and Interpol Wildlife Working Group.

Annex 2.8: CITES related agencies & committees

Details are provided below for inter-agency or inter-sectoral committees on CITES: agencies represented and frequency of meetings. (D7.2)

Austria: A task force group with members of the Animals and Plants Committee as well as members of the Enforcement Authority is planned.

Barbados: The Government agencies represented include Fisheries, Agriculture, Customs, Veterinary Services, and Energy and the Environment. Meetings are held at least every three months.

Chile: In 2003 the CITES National Committee is created, and it meets three times a year. In these meetings participate the MAs, SAs and the Environment Directorate of the Foreign Affairs Ministry

Costa Rica: Committee of Scientific and Management Authorities. It normally meets once a month

El Salvador: CCAD [provide full name of this subregional body], 4 times per year

Ethiopia: Details provided in an annex.

France: SA, Ministries of: Foreign Affairs, Agriculture, Culture, Customs, Workers; Representatives of control services (Central office of fight against environmental and public health offences - OCLAESP, National office for hunting and wild fauna - ONCFS); Professionals representatives, NGOs. 1 to 4 times per year

Guatemala: *Committee formed by: CONAP (Protected Areas National Council), PIPAA (Integral Programme for Agriculture and Environmental Protection) and CONREFI (Association for the Conservation, Protection and Research on Bromelidae and Tillandsiae), for the establishment of quotas for *T. xerographica*. Annual meetings. * Committee formed by: CONAP, MP (Public Ministry), INAB (Forestry National Institute) and SEPRONA (National Police Nature Protection Service) for the implementation of the National strategy for *Abies guatemalensis*. Annual meetings. * GATM (Marine Turtles Advisory Group).

Hong Kong: Police, Customs & Excise Department and MA. Twice a year.

Italy: Management, Certification and Enforcement agencies - once a month

Jamaica: Meetings are held subject to issues (export quotas, policy and enforcement): Fisheries division, Jamaica constabulary force, Customs, SA and MA.

Japan: Inter-Ministerial Coordinating Committee to CITES is composed of Cabinet Office, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry and National Police Agency. This Committee meets 2-3 times a year.

Jordan: Ministry of Agriculture, Quarantine dept., Customs, Ministry of Environment. Meetings are held twice a year or according to circumstances.

Kenya: KWS (Kenya Wildlife Service - MA & SA), NMK (SA), Fisheries department, Kenya Plants Health Inspectorate Services (KEPHIS), Min of Agriculture, National Environment Management Authority (NEMA). As need arises but frequency increases during CoP preparations.

Kuwait: The National Standing Committee for Regulating Trade in Endangered Species is represented by: Environment Public Authority (EPA), Public Authority of Agriculture Affairs and Fish Resources (PAAF), Directorate General of Civil Aviation, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Kuwait Municipality, General Administration of Customs, Kuwait Airways Corporation, Wildlife Consultant, Kuwait Institute for scientific researches (KISR). It takes place twice monthly.

Madagascar: A CITES Committee has been created for the preparation of an action plan. Meetings are regular

Malaysia: All CITES MAs in Malaysia are represented, the meeting also involves officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of International Trade and Industries, AG chamber Customs and sometimes NGOs also were invited for the meeting if there is any necessity. The inter-sectoral Committee on CITES meets 6 to 8 times in a year.

Mexico: The CITES Monitoring Committee is formed by: CITES authorities (Wildlife General Directorate, National Commission for the Knowledge and Use of Biodiversity, Federal Bureau of Environmental Protection), and also the National Ecological Institute, Aquaculture and Fisheries National Commission, National Fisheries Institute, National Forestry Commission, Forestry and Soil Management General Directorate, Coordinating Unit for International Affairs, Foreign Affairs Secretariat, Protected Areas National Commission, and the Economy Secretariat. Frequency of meetings is variable, but there is constant contact via e-mail.

Moldova: The Working Group is founded in the frame of MECDT (Management Authority) for the implementation of CITES conditions. The Working group consists of representatives from SA, Custom, Police, Ecological Inspectorate, Veterinary, Phytosanitary Inspection and others. The meetings are held in case of necessity but not less than once per 3 months. At the same time, private meetings with some representatives of the working group are held monthly or in case of necessity.

Mozambique: There has been collaboration between CITES MA and police, customs and immigration officers. Very little with terminal airport officials.

Netherlands: Police, Customs, General Inspection Service and CITES MA. Eight times a year

New Zealand: We used to have such a committee but it was found that ad hoc consultation meets our needs equally well

Paraguay: The CITES National Commission (CNC) is formed by representatives from: MA, Public Ministry, National Defence Ministry, Tax Office, Customs General Directorate, Police, Anti-drugs National Secretariat, Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Viceministry of Farming, and Controlling Office. The CNC met 4 times.

Senegal: There is a national committee on biodiversity which meets once a year

Slovakia: MA, SA, police, customs, inspection; annually

Slovenia: Criminal Police Directorate (Interpol central bureau for Slovenia), the General Customs Directorate (Investigation Division) and the Environmental Agency. Meets quarterly, reports every six months, in contact daily.

Sweden: There is an unofficial meeting group 'Cooperation for Flora and Fauna Criminality'. This group is chaired by TRAFFIC Europe Sweden/WWF and comprises of representatives from CITES MA and SA, Police and Customs, County Administrative Board, National Animal Welfare Agency, Department of Environment, Swedish Prosecution Authority and the Swedish Coast Guard. Meets about 4 times a year

Thailand: Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Minister of Commerce, Department of Agriculture, Department of Fisheries, Department of Marine and Coastal Resources, Customs Department, Department of Livestock Development, Police and Zoological Park Organisation

Turkey: Universities, Fishermen unions; Advisory council (for natural bulbs); twice a year.

UK: CITES Officers Group (COG)=MA/SA/Customs every 6 months Inter-departmental Ministerial Group on Biodiversity (IDMGB)-Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra), Department for International Development (DfID) and JNCC (SA) every 6 months Partnership Against Wildlife Crime (PAW) MA/Customs/Police 3 a year

US: US Interagency CITES Coordination Committee (CCC) meets 5-8 times a year. US Fish and Wildlife Service, National Atmospheric and Oceanic Administration, US Department of Agriculture, US Department of Justice, US Department of State, Office of the US Trade Representative, US Department of Commerce, US Agency for International Development, International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies, US Department of Homeland Security, Customs and Border Protection

Annex 2.9: Collaboration efforts at the national level (D7.4)

Belgium: Provincial authorities: Authorities of the regions with jurisdiction over nature conservation; trade or other private sector associations: ANDIBEL for live animals, Timber Federation and Fur Federation; NGOs: TRAFFIC Europe and FACE hunters.

Czech Republic: The Ministry of Environment is coordinating other territorial authorities working for CITES - see also chapter on Administrative Structure.

Ecuador: A model of local legislation has been designed, towards the control of wildlife trade and other aspects related to wildlife management

France: Regional MAs, overseas communities, representatives of the concerned professional sectors

Greece: Provincial, State or territorial authorities: it is established by the law; Trade or other private sectors: informing them about the procedures they have to follow according to the national and EU legislation

Guatemala: Local authorities or communities and indigenous peoples: To control and guard communal forests of *Abies guatemalensis*. Trade associations: Association of exporters of non-traditional products. Other (academic sector): development of research, exchange and training projects.

Mozambique: NGOs: IUCN, WWF, EWT, Terra Viva

Netherlands: Regarding funding

New Zealand: *Local communities: Local Chinese and Pacific communities; * Indigenous peoples: with Maori over whalebone; * Trade or other private sector associations: with fishing industry interests on marine issues; * NGOs: we hold regular meetings with NGOs, particularly prior to CoP.

Paraguay: Information and consultation meetings with the Ministry of Agriculture and Farming, in relation to the *Caiman yacare* management plan.

Poland: * Provincial, state or territorial authorities: Cooperation with the district authorities in which national registration of live CITES animals is performed - providing information, explanations, etc. * Local authorities or communities: Current cooperation with Police and Prosecutor's Office in scope of their properties. * NGOs: CITES Management authority provided subjective support for realization of some projects regarding CITES. In actions undertaken by the NGOs also Customs Service took part.

Slovenia: Association of pet traders Chamber of Commerce, Slovenian Association for Falconry and Conservation of Birds of Prey, Association of bird breeders of Slovenia, Hunters Association of Slovenia, DOPPS/Bird Life Slovenia

Spain: Information and collaboration meetings

UAE: Municipalities, customs and police

UK: FCO, DfID, DTI, Trading Standards Offices, Port Authorities, Local Environmental Health Offices, LINK (Conservation NGOs) Sustainable Users Network (SUN-pet trade), TRAFFIC (wildlife trade monitoring organisation etc).

Annex 2.10: Co-ordination activities

Measures to achieve co-ordination and reduce duplication of activities between the national authorities for CITES and other multilateral environmental agreements, reported by Parties (D.7.14)

Australia: Ongoing communication occurs within the agency with areas that deal with other conventions, including CBD, CMS, etc

Austria: Only on a national basis: experts deal with CITES as well as with the Convention on Biological Diversity.

Barbados: Biodiversity related to MEAs are addressed within the Biodiversity programme. This allows the Government of Barbados to take advantages of synergies in implementation, e.g. studies undertaken for CITES listed species contribute to the achievement of our CDB objectives.

Belgium: Collaboration with the "Biodiversity Convention" group has led to the establishment of a plan for a national strategy on biological diversity (finished in 2005).

Canada: Consultation and coordination occur between Federal staff involved in MEA implementation to ensure consistency in Canadian approach, particularly with respect to CBD

Costa Rica: Their competencies under the law have been delimited.

Czech Republic: Biodiversity-related conventions are administered by the same Department of the Ministry of the Environment

Finland: CITES and CBD officials work in the same unit in FEI and inform each other about what's going on and together participate in reporting. MA in FEI works also for matters relating to ABS.

Guyana: Through the National Biodiversity Action Committee

Hungary: As the Department of International Treaties on Nature Conservation of the Ministry of Environment and Water is responsible for all the multilateral agreements on nature conservation signed by Hungary (except the Ramsar Convention), the duplication of activities is excluded.

Indonesia: Harmonization of reporting between CBD, Ramsar, CITES and WHC.

Japan: In Japan, instead of establishing an inter-ministerial committee for coordinating multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) including CITES, Global Environment Division of Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as a diplomatic authority, administers the matters concerned en bloc. Also, consultation and coordination is undertaken among the relevant Focal Points of other MEAs by providing information as necessary. Inter Ministerial Coordinating Committee is set up for implementation of the National Biodiversity Strategy of Japan under CBD, and consultation and coordination regarding actions on biodiversity conservation are implemented through this mechanism.

Kenya: Establishment of a Conventions Support Division within the MA to coordinate MEAs within its jurisdiction

Luxembourg: In view of the limited number of people working at the Ministry of Environment, communication between people is easy and allows reducing to a minimum any redundant employments.

Mali: A survey of all the main points of conventions, agreements and treaties

Mozambique: To date, DNFFB is responsible for coordinating CITES and MIKE while the Ministry of Environment is coordinating the others.

Netherlands: Chair of Standing Committee Working Group on reporting requirements

New Zealand: We have regular consultations with people in several government departments working on the other multilateral environmental agreements.

Nicaragua: Through a project on conventions synergies, criteria and recommendations are being established in order to reduce duplication of activities with other environmental conventions.

Poland: Matters connected with CITES and other international natural agreements are dealt with by the same organisation unit which ensures coordination of actions and excludes possibility of their multiplication.

Portugal: Close relationship with CBD, CMS & IWC

Senegal: Initiative by IUCN, WTO; existence of a national biodiversity committee, presided by Senegal's' Chief of State, whose mandates relating to the relevant services have been sent to the CITES Secretariat.

Slovenia: Representative of MA made a presentation on CITES at UNEPs workshop in Belgrade. It was aimed at the preparation of draft manual for more effective compliance and enforcement of UNEP-administered multi-lateral environmental agreements. Slovenia participated in expert workshop "promoting CITES-CBD Cooperation and synergy" at the International Academy for Nature Conservation.

Spain: Occasional consultations amongst the relevant parts.

Thailand: Information exchange

UAE: The UAE has 2 MAs and 1 SA and these authorities cooperate in different aspects. There is standardized software for permits, one national system for registering falcons and issuance of certificates of ownership (falcon passport) and one system to register commercial operations dealing with CITES related species and products

UK: Meetings at official and ministerial level on common issues some examples between the Food and Agricultural Agency and the International Tropical Timber Organisation are given in the annex

US: some examples between the Food and Agricultural Agency and the International Tropical Timber Organisation are given in the annex

Annex 2.11: Issues meriting review and/or simplification

A description of measures, procedures or mechanisms within the Convention that would benefit from review and/or simplification, provided by the Parties in response to question D8.7 are provided below.

Australia: Clarification of the definition of artificial propagation and the orchids exemptions.

Austria: Marking of live reptiles

Belarus: Development of legislation determining that a special certificate be given for specimens of an animal species bred in captivity or of a plant species artificially propagated.

Belgium: Review of procedures for international exchange of medical specimens

Guatemala: Suggestions were made at the 14th meeting of the Flora Committee, Namibia, 2004. Modification of Resolution Conf. 11.11 for artificial propagation of *T. xerographica*.

Italy: Personal effects - Carnet ATA

Malta: The procedure for the registration of captive operations for Appendix I species could benefit from review and simplification

Mexico: Clarification relating personal and household goods, orchids, CITES import and export permits that are not "discharged" when entering or leaving the country, and retrospective permits. (see text in Spanish)

Mongolia: Identified in national law

Mozambique: International trade ban on ivory (the ban is not justified for some countries)

Netherlands: Review of Resolution Conf. 12.10 (Rev. CoP13) in relation to Resolution Conf. 10.16 (Rev)

Poland: For effective implementation of the Convention, access to sample forms of permits and certificates issued by other States would be of much help.

Romania: Resolution Conf. 12.7 as revised during CoP 13 (i.e. Resolution Conf. 13.7)

Senegal: Captive breeding and ranching

Sweden: For instance the problem with status "C" versus "F" in connection with operations that breed Appendix I animal species for commercial purposes.

UAE: Source codes (e.g. C, F, W etc) need more clarification

UK: MA-Review of effectiveness of CITES implementation, both nationally and internationally in 2006. Kew-removal from the Appendices of plants traded only as artificially propagated

Annex 3: UNEP-WCMC comments on reporting format

Standardising reporting of violations

1. Reporting of violations could be improved by inclusion of a reporting template, for species included in each Appendix, as suggested below.

| | Date of action | Species | Type of specimen (1) | Type of violation (2) | Type of process involved (3) | Outcome of the process | Additional information |
|-----|----------------|---------|----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 | | | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | | | |
| Etc | | | | | | | |

(1) Whether live (LIV), skin (SKI), trophy (TRO), etc.

(2) Illegal import (I), Illegal export (E), Illegal transport (T), Illegal harvest (H), Illegal possession (P), No information (NI).

(3) Administrative measures (A), Criminal prosecution (C), Other court action (O), No information (NI).

2. Most Parties do not distinguish between different types of legal processes. Inclusion of an initial question regarding the total number of legal measures that had been imposed for CITES-related violations would give a more accurate overview of the extent of actions taken by Parties.
3. A distinction between the legal processes involved could then be made through a subsequent question such as: "Were these measures administrative/criminal/civil/no information? Mark as appropriate and, if possible, indicate the number of cases and other details for each of the marked options".

This question may benefit from a short explanation of the different legal processes.

Other notes on reporting format

4. Question D5.7 is missing a verb in the English version:
Are harvest and/or export quotas (considered/used) as a management tool in the procedure for issuance of permits?
5. Question D2.9 (If Yes, please give the species name and provide details of the kind of research involved) is interpreted inconsistently. In some cases, the cells are ticked to indicate that that kind of research was involved, but in others the results of this research are entered. Probably offering the option to just tick the kind of research involved, and additionally, to offer further details would help standardise responses.
6. Australia provided the following comments relating to the reporting format:
 - The check-box format was useful but the numbering format was difficult to follow (continuous numbering would have been more helpful).
 - Many of the questions are beyond the scope of CITES, with the issues raised being more a matter of national jurisdiction and not within the bounds of CITES decision making (for example "number of staff employed").
 - Question D8 relating to areas for future work would be more useful if asking Parties to identify areas in which they require assistance or advice.

7. Question D1.3 (If there is more than one MA in your country, has a lead MA been designated?) does not allow for the option of there not being more than one MA. Parties may be checking “No” to indicate there is only one MA. An additional box with “Not relevant, or There is only one MA” or a previous question with “Is there more than one MA in your country?” and making the next one “If Yes,....” would make it clearer.
8. Question D1.5 is “How many staff works in each MA?” in the English version, while in the Spanish version it is “how many staff works in the MA?”
9. It would probably be safe to assume that leaving a question blank would normally mean a “No” or “No information” answer. This uncertainty could be avoided with an electronic form in which an answer had to be checked before passing to the next. This format would also facilitate analysis. Alternatively, no answer could be considered as “no information”.