

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



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ANALYSIS OF PARTIES' BIENNIAL REPORTS
ON IMPLEMENTATION OF CITES 2005-2006 AND 2007-2008

The attached document has been submitted by the Secretariat at the request of UNEP-WCMC*.

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**ANALYSIS OF
PARTIES' BIENNIAL REPORTS
ON IMPLEMENTATION OF CITES
2005-2006 AND 2007-2008**

CITES Project No. A-333

Draft report
for the Secretariat of the Convention
on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
prepared by
the UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre

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DRAFT

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 used to use when compiling these reports, was adopted by the Conference of the Parties to CITES at its 13th meeting [see Resolution Conf. 11.17 (Rev. CoP14)]. 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.

The standardised reporting format was first used for the 2003-4 biennial reports, with 86% of the Parties reporting using the standardised format. The three main objectives of the new reporting format were considered to be broadly met.

UNEP-WCMC, on behalf of the CITES Secretariat, undertook an analysis of the 2005-6 and 2007-8 biennial reports that were provided by Parties by 3rd February 2010. For 2005-2006, 68 reports were received by the Secretariat; all except two had been compiled using the standardized reporting format. For 2007-2008, 48 reports were received for analysis; two reports did not use the standard format.

The Secretariat identified twenty-six questions for inclusion in the analysis of the 2005-6 and 2007-8 biennial reports. A detailed summary of the responses is provided in Annex 1. A summary of seizures/confiscations as reported by Parties is provided in Annex 2. Reporting practise by Parties for the three biennia 2003-4, 2005-6 and 2007-8 are provided in Annex 3. Finally, comments provided by Parties to selected questions are provided in Annex 4.

Several questions analysed from the 2005-2006 and 2007-8 biennial reports were compared with the 2003-2004 analysis undertaken by UNEP-WCMC (see CoP14. Inf.15).

SUMMARY

Reporting by Parties

Despite an increase in the proportion of Parties submitting their biennial reports for the biennium 2003-2004 based on previous years, the percentage of Parties that provided reports for the biennia 2005-6 and 2007-8 declined to 39% and 27% respectively (see Table 1). Biennial reports have not been received for the previous three biennia for 73 Parties (see 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 |
| 2005-2006 | 170 | 68* (reporting format); 2 (not using reporting format) | 39 |
| 2007-2008 | 173 | 48* 2 (not using reporting format) | 27 |

*includes Hong Kong (SAR) and Macao (SAR) which report separately

**excludes Hong Kong (SAR) and Macao (SAR)

Hong Kong (Special Administrative Region of China) and Macao (SAR of China) report individually, and these reports have been included in the analysis. However, Hong Kong (SAR) and Macao (SAR) were excluded from the calculation of Parties that have produced biennial reports as a proportion of all CITES Parties (Table 1). Lao People's Democratic Republic provided a biennial report for the period 2008-2009 which was included in the analysis for the biennia 2007-8.

Effectiveness of reporting format

The standardised reporting format introduced at CoP13 was used by 97% of the Parties and SARs for 2005-6, and 96% that reported for the biennia 2007-8. The response rate for each question was generally very high. Parties continued to make use of tick boxes allowing numerical analysis of responses possible, as well as providing additional qualitative comments where appropriate in the spaces provided or as annexes attached to the report.

In general, it appears that the main objectives of the standard reporting format continue to be met:

- The implementation and effectiveness of the Convention (in relation to the issues covered in the reporting format) has now been assessed by 102 Parties (58%) over the three biennia 2003-4, 2005-6 and 2007-8.
- Biennial reports have identified major achievements, significant developments, trends, gaps and problems as well as possible solutions.
- These now form a basis for substantive and procedural decision making by the CoP and relevant bodies.

Responses to a number of questions were non-standardised and analysis was therefore problematic. Suggestions for amendment to the reporting format in order to provide further clarity to the questions will be provided in the final report to the Secretariat.

DRAFT

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
- Specific taxonomic groups (e.g. Primates, Felids, Cetaceans, Falconiformes, marine turtles)

2 Compliance and enforcement measures

C4, 5. The majority of Parties reported they had made significant seizures, confiscations and forfeitures of CITES species during 2005-2006 and 2007-2008. The number of seizures varied significantly, but many Parties reported less than 100 seizures for each biennia. Seizures were collated for all Parties and summarized by taxonomic groups in Annex 2.

C16. Forty percent of Parties reported that there had been reviews or assessments of CITES-related enforcement during 2005-6 while 44% of respondents stated reviews/assessments had taken place in 2007-8. Individual Parties commented that initiatives had been established including a working group to assess effectiveness of enforcement efforts, or that a specialist enforcement unit had recently been established.

3 Administrative measures

Management Authorities

D1.5, 1.6. The numbers of staff employed within Management Authorities (MAs) varied widely across Parties. One Party indicated it employed no staff dedicated solely to CITES, whilst another MA employed over 1800 staff. The average number of MA staff adjusted to full time posts was 17.7 staff for 2005-6 and 12.1 staff for 2007-8. Approximately a third of Parties employed less than two full time MA staff.

Scientific Authorities

D2.5, 2.6. Staff resources within Scientific Authorities also varied widely, although it was clear that many Parties also consult with technical specialists or scientific committees that were not consistently included within "staff". The average staff resource levels for Scientific Authorities adjusted for time spent on CITES activities was 2.9 full time staff for both 2005-6 and 2007-2008. Staff resources within Management Authorities were at least four times greater than Scientific Authorities on average.

Communication, information management and exchange

- D4.1, 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. The percentage of Parties which use computerised systems appears to be increasing by comparison of the last three available biennial reports (2003-4, 2005-6 and 2007-8).

Access to the internet is very good, with virtually all Parties reporting that their MA has continuous and unrestricted internet access. A small percentage of Parties indicated in 2005-6 that one or more of their Authorities had no internet access, yet in 2007-8 no Party reported that one of their Authorities had no internet access. Several Parties reported that regional offices only had internet access via a dial-up connection in both periods.

- D4.3. Around two-thirds of the Parties appear to have developed an electronic information system for providing information on CITES species.

- D4.8. Virtually all Parties' Enforcement Authorities reported on seizures and confiscations to their Management Authority during 2005-6 and 2007-8. Fewer enforcement authorities reported on mortality in transport or discrepancies in the number of items traded to their MA. However, the percentages of Authorities doing so slightly increased in 2007-8 compared with the previous biennia.

Permitting and registration procedures

- D5.2. Most countries have developed written procedures for the issuance/acceptance of permits. There was an increase in the percentage of Parties that reported they have written procedures in place for the registration of traders (to around 60%) and for the registration of producers (to just over 50%) in 2007-8, compared to the two previous biennia.

- D5.4. Around two-thirds of Parties reported that they did not issue any CITES documents that were later cancelled and replaced because of serious omissions or misinformation.

- D5.7. More than half of the Parties indicated that they use harvest and/or export quotas as a management tool in the procedure for issuance of permits (for both reporting periods). EC countries noted that quotas were useful in determining whether imports would have a harmful effect on the survival of the species concerned.

Fees

- D5.9, 10 11, 12.

Three-quarters of Parties charge for one or more CITES-related activity. Parties most frequently charged for the issuance of CITES documents, but less so for other activities. Standard permit fees were compared where provided, with single fees averaging at approximately \$40-50 (US). Parties indicated their charging regimes were dependent on permit types, the taxonomic group involved or the purpose of the transaction, or other factors.

Several Parties provided details of fees for licensing or registration of operations that produce CITES species, which were typically hundreds of US dollars. Approximately half of the Parties charging fees reported that the revenue generated contributes entirely or partly to the implementation of CITES or wildlife conservation.

Collaboration/co-operative initiatives

- D7.5. Most Parties indicated that a MoU or other formal arrangement was in place for institutional cooperation between the Management Authority and one or more related agencies. Formal agreements were most frequently in place with customs authorities (around three quarters of Parties). Approximately half of MAs had agreements in place with Scientific Authorities.
- D7.6. CITES regional activities (workshops or meetings) took place in all regions in 2005-6 and 2007-8. A high percentage of Parties (85%) participated in at least one regional CITES workshop, and 95% participated in regional meetings relating to CITES.
- D7.9. Parties in four regions (Asia, Europe, North America and Oceania) reported they had provided technical/financial assistance to another country. Assistance included the development of training materials for enforcement, training in wildlife crime investigations, running workshops for species identification workshops (e.g. for timber), or to assist countries develop species amendment proposals for the CoP, and assistance for management and enforcement authorities.
- D7.13 Half of the Parties reported that they have taken measures to achieve coordination of activities between the national authorities for CITES and other multilateral environmental agreements.

Areas for future work

- D8.2. A third of the respondents reported that they encountered difficulties in implementing specific Resolutions or Decisions of the Conference of the Parties. A number of resolutions were identified as problematic, with one key resolution emerging as requiring further review; Res. Conf. 13.7 *Control of trade in personal and household effects*.
- D8.4. Slightly more than a third of the Parties reported that they faced constraints in the implementation of CITES that required attention or assistance. Issues included inadequate national legislation, lack of technical skills (e.g. in species identification), lack of reporting ability, difficulty in monitoring stocks of manufactured products, and species-related constraints such as elephant ivory trade.
- D8.6, 7. Parties were asked if any measures, procedures or mechanisms had been identified within the Convention that would benefit from review and/or simplification. Parties proposed revision of the procedures for trade in medical samples, the marking of live reptiles, imports for parts and derivatives (such as small leather products), registration of Appendix I captive breeding operations and personal and household effects.

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Analysis of Biennial Reports

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

| Year | 2003-2004 | 2005-2006 | 2007-2008 |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| No. Parties | 70 | 65 | 45 |
| Percentage | 96% | 96% | 94% |

Most Parties have stricter domestic measures in place through conditions set for trade, taking, possession and transport of CITES-listed species (Figure 1). Fewer Parties have imposed stricter domestic measures for the complete prohibition of those issues (Figure 2).

For 2005-2006 and 2007-2008, stricter domestic measures for “trade” were most frequent, with 88% and 89% of Parties reporting these measures were in place. With regard to prohibited activities, stricter domestic measures for “taking” were most prevalent (26% and 33% of Parties respectively over the two biennia).

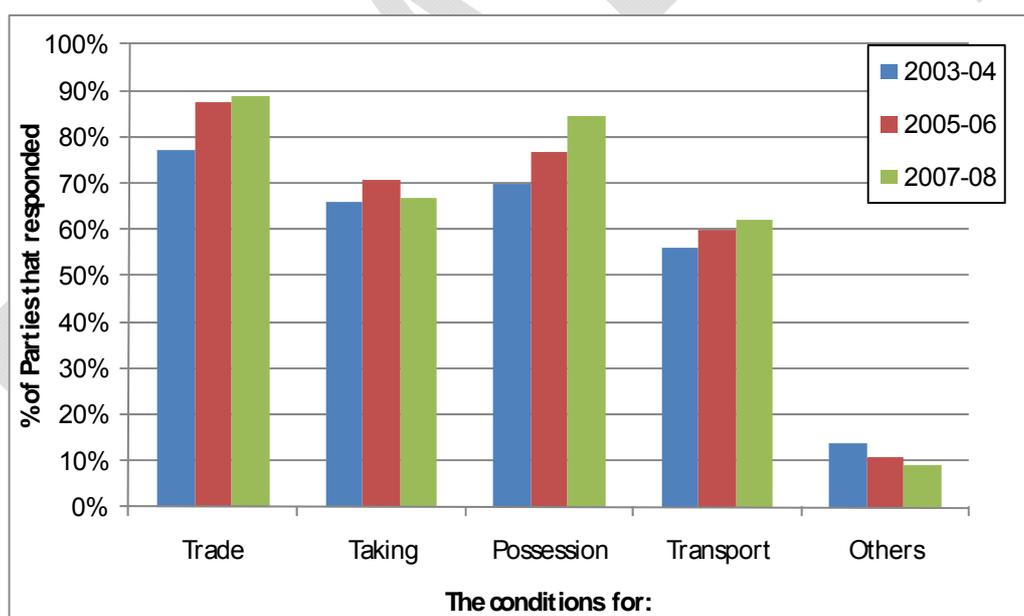


Figure 1: Issues addressed by stricter domestic measures for CITES-listed species through the conditions for trade, taking, possession, transport and others

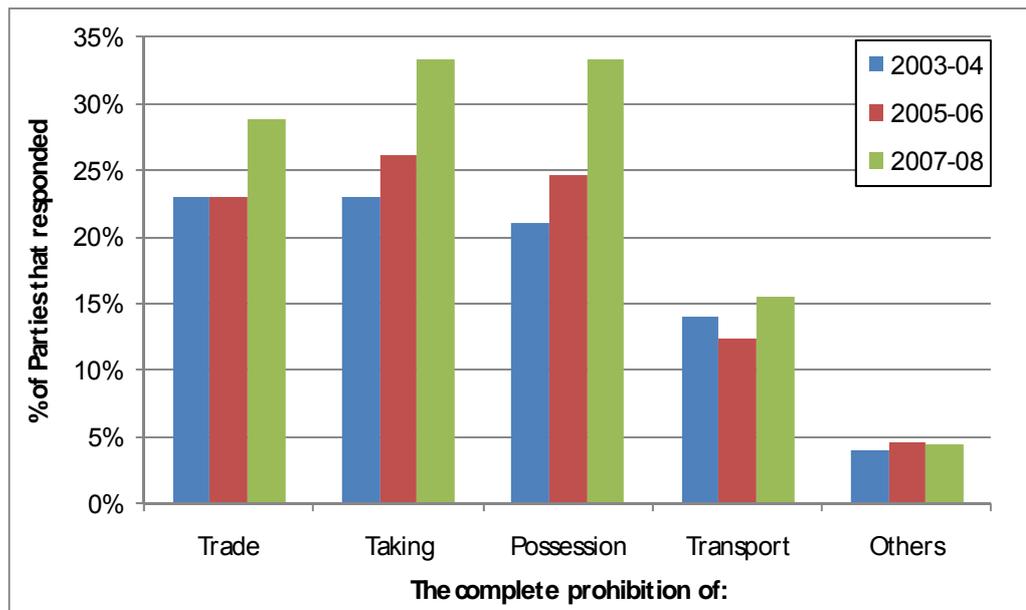


Figure 2: Issues addressed by stricter domestic measures for CITES-listed species through the complete prohibition for trade, taking, possession, transport and others

From 2003-4 to 2007-2008, the proportion of Parties reporting stricter domestic measures in place through conditions set for trade, possession and transport and for their complete prohibition has increased. Several Parties reported that new legislation with provisions for stricter domestic measures for CITES-listed species had been adopted.

More than 30 Parties provided details of the relevant legislative provisions which implement stricter domestic measures. Other issues frequently reported as covered under stricter domestic legislation comprised:

- Protection of native species
- Particular taxonomic groups or species, e.g. Primates, Felids, Falconiformes, marine turtles, Cetacea, sturgeon, elephants, corals, Ramin (*Gonystylus* spp.), South African ghaap (*Hoodia gordonii*), and Queen Conch (*Strombus gigas*).

Additional comments provided by Parties are provided in Annex 4.

2 Compliance and enforcement measures

C4. Have any significant seizures, confiscations and forfeitures of CITES specimens been made?

Response rate

| Year | 2005-2006 | 2007-2008 |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| No. Parties | 66 | 45 |
| Percentage | 97% | 94% |

The majority of Parties reported that they made significant seizures, confiscations and forfeitures in both reporting periods (Figures 3 and 4).

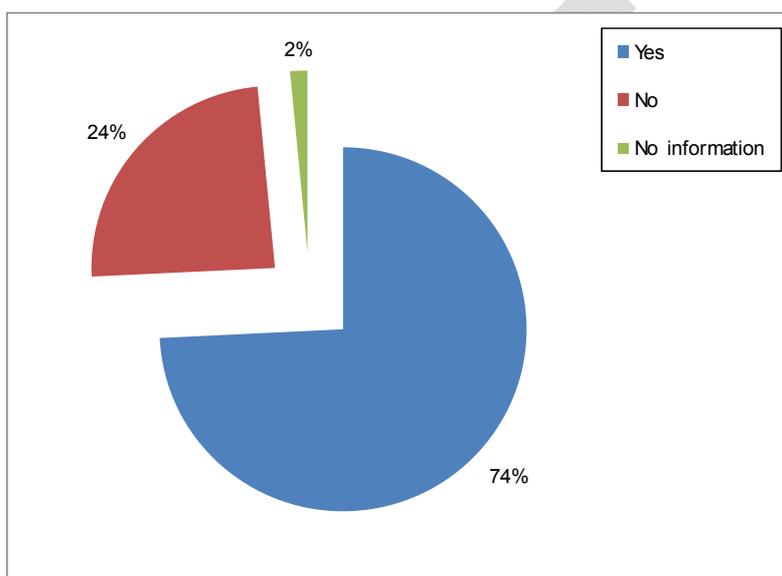


Figure 3. Significant seizures and confiscations of CITES specimens for 2005-2006

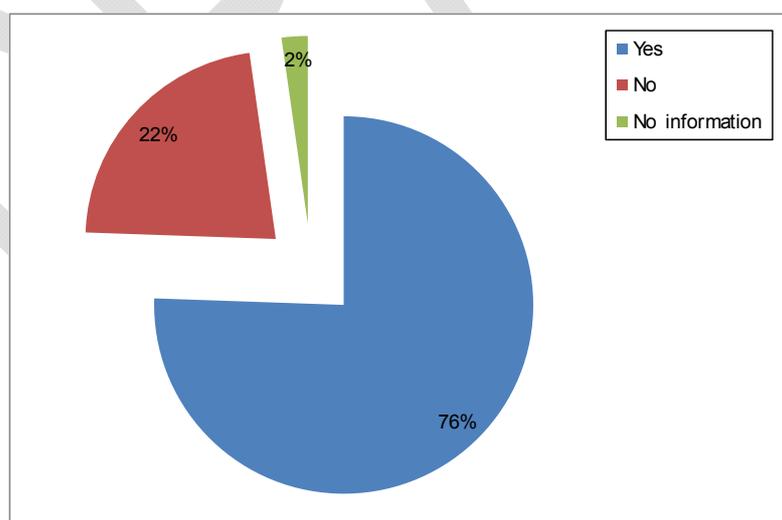


Figure 4. Significant seizures and confiscations of CITES specimens for 2007-2008

C5. If information available: Significant seizures/confiscations and total seizures/confiscations

Response rate

| Year | 2005-2006 | 2007-2008 |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| No. Parties | 53 | 40 |
| Percentage | 78% | 83% |

For 2005-6, 40% of Parties indicated that they had made significant seizures, and for 2007-8 this increased to 60% of Parties. The term “significant” is not however defined. It was difficult to quantify the total number of seizures / confiscations made for all Parties as many countries did not provide numerical values but instead provided a list of types of specimens or species seized/confiscated.

Of those Parties that provided numerical information for analysis, there was a large variation in numbers of seizures reported. Numbers of seizures were divided into five categories (very-low to very high) (see Figure 5). The majority of the Parties reported “very low” numbers of seizures/confiscations for 2005-2006 and 2007-2008 of less than 100 (Figure 5).

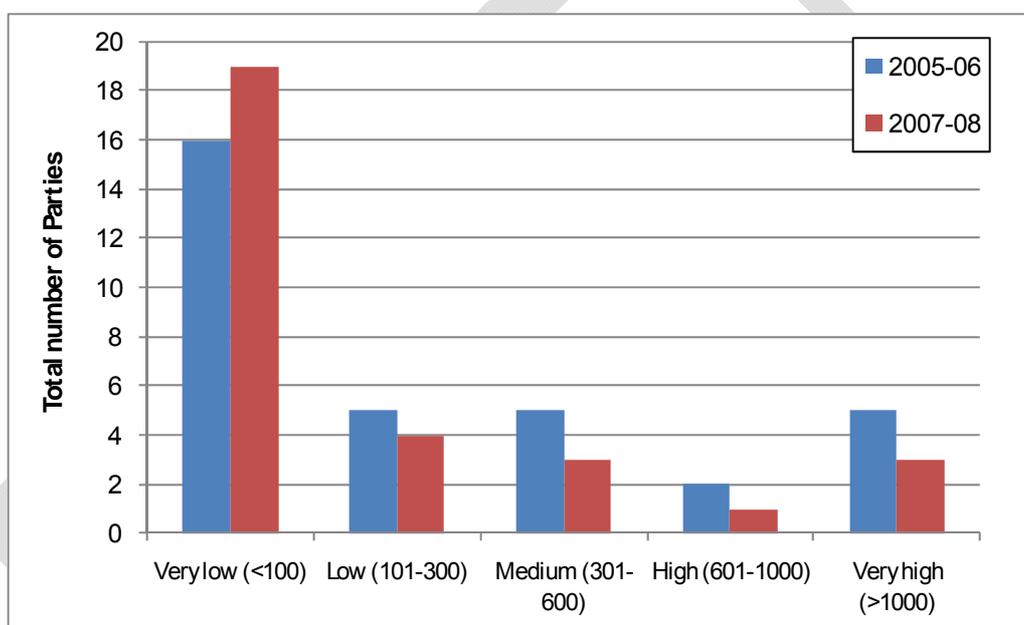


Figure 5. The number of parties reporting total number of seizures/confiscation categorized by Very low (<100 cases), Low (101-300 cases), Medium (301-600 cases), High (601-1000 cases) and Very high (>1000 cases) for 2005-2006 and 2007-2008.

Twenty-three countries (34%) provided a detailed breakdown of the number and types of specimens or species seized/confiscated for the biennia 2005-6, and 22 countries (46%) did so for 2007-8. The seizure data were analysed by taxonomic group and term. In many cases, the descriptions of seizures were not reported as recognised CITES terms or it was not possible to determine the relevant term. Bags, belts, wallets and shoes/boots for example, were categorised as “leather product”.

Seizure data were inconsistently reported. The data contained species which are not listed on CITES and these were deleted. Frequently seizures were reported at higher taxon levels. All seizure items were defined to species level where possible, but otherwise it was only possible to describe seizures to higher taxonomic levels including genus, family and even order. Specimens described only by class were excluded from the analysis.

Seizures collated for all Parties which reported them are summarised in Tables 1-14 in Annex 2 (by class for animals, and for all plants). For mammals, there were a large number of seizures of live pangolins (*Manis* spp.) as well as bodies and scales in 2005-6. There were a number of live primate seizures, as well as items of elephant ivory, and horns of Saiga

Antelope (*Saiga tatarica*). Other seizures included pills containing Carnivora spp., tiger (*Panthera tigris*) and bear (*Ursidae* spp.).

The most frequently seized live birds in 2005-6 as reported in biennial reports were the Houbara bustard (*Chlamydotis undulata*), several species of Falconiformes and Goffin's Cockatoo (*Cacatua goffini*). For the same biennia, the highest reported seizures of reptile skins (over 40,000) were of the genus *Python* spp., with an additional 4,103 reported as *Python reticulatus*. Over 7,000 live specimens of *Amyda cartilaginea* were also reported seized in total, as well as over 5,000 live *Cuora amboinensis*. More than 11,000 "heads" of *Cuora* spp. were also reported which are likely to represent live specimens.

The main fish species reported seized in 2005-6 within biennial reports were live specimens of Arowana (*Scleropages formosus*). Other seizures included live specimens and derivatives of seahorses (*Hippocampus* spp.) and sturgeon. Invertebrate seizures comprised mostly corals. Orchids dominated the plant seizures reported during 2005-2006, especially those of the genus *Dendrobium* spp. High numbers of live *Eurphobia trigona* and *Cycas pectinata* were also reported seized. Over 10,000 pills containing *Saussurea costus* were also seized.

In 2007-8, the main reported mammal seizures were pangolins under the reported terms live, bodies, and 'heads'. Appendix I species were reported seized including 12 live Orang-utans (*Pongo pygmaeus*) and 11 live Cheetahs (*Acinonyx jubatus*) in addition to 28 tiger (*Panthera tigris*) bodies and six leopards (*P. pardus*). As in 2005-6, large amounts of elephant ivory was also seized. Pills, medicine and derivatives containing *P. tigris*, *P. pardus*, musk deer (*Moschus* spp.), and *Ursidae* spp. were reported.

For reptiles, over 10,000 seizures of the Bengal Monitor *Varanus bengalensis* were reported, in addition to 3,325 kg of *V. salvator*. Skins of monitor lizards were also seized, although the highest skin seizures were reported for *Python reticulatus*. The highest number of seizures for live reptiles in 2007-8 was for the Ricefield Turtle (*Malayemys subtrijuga*).

The principle fish seizures were specimens of the Order Acipenseriformes spp. (sturgeon and paddlefish) with over 150kg of seizures which could potentially represent caviar. *Hippocampus* spp. was the only other main fish taxa reported seized. Invertebrates included corals and giant clams. Over 28,000 bodies of the European Date Mussel, *Lithophaga lithophaga* were also reported seized in the biennia 2007-2008 following the species listing in Appendix II in 2005.

Reported plant seizures in 2007-8 included a total of 21,600 kg (unknown term) of *Prunus Africana*, a total of 108,000 (unknown unit) described as bark, and 5,589 derivatives (also presumably bark). Seizures of live plants included 12,177 specimens of Cactaceae spp, and there were also seizures of over 17,000 pills containing *Hoodia* spp.

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

| Response rate | | |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|
| Year | 2005-2006 | 2007-2008 |
| No. Parties | 65 | 45 |
| Percentage | 96% | 94% |

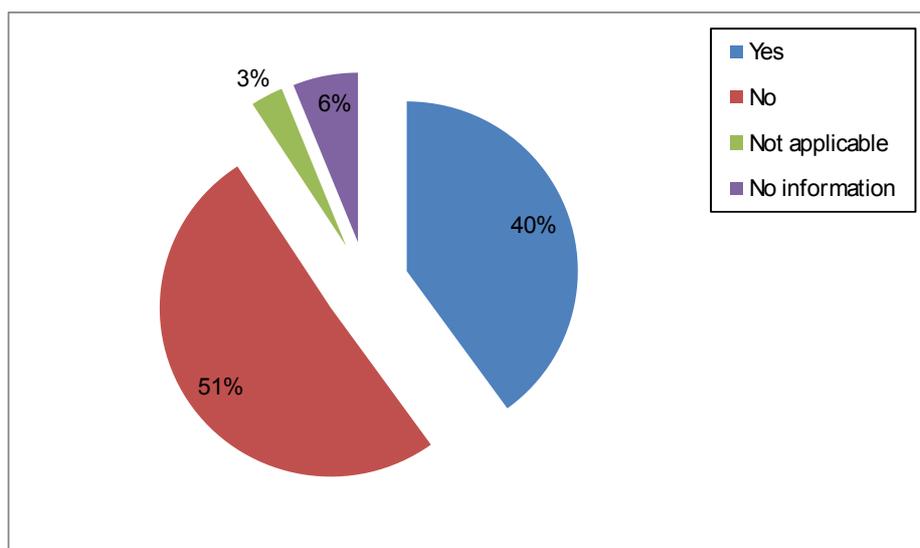


Figure 6. Review/assessment of CITES-related enforcement for 2005-2006

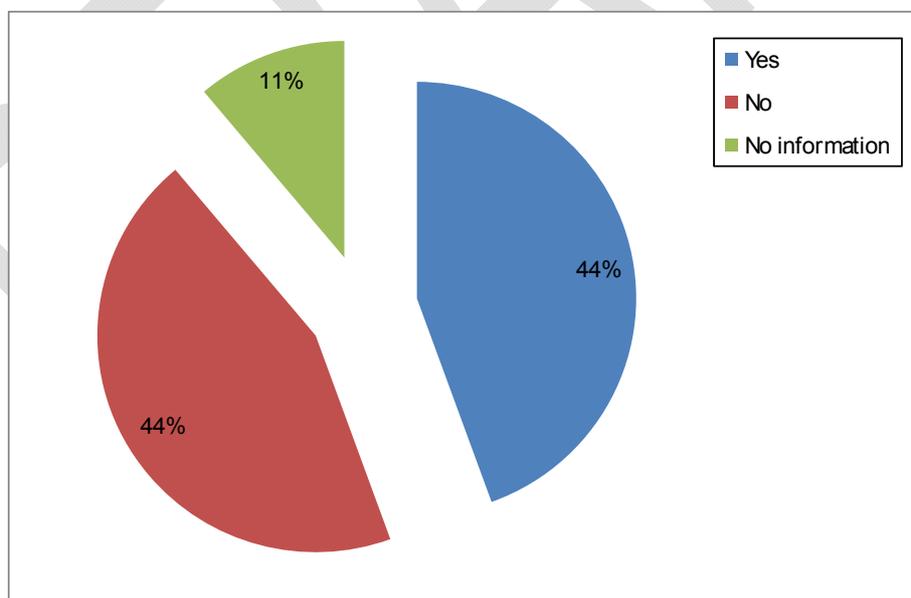


Figure 7. Review/assessment of CITES-related enforcement for 2007-2008

Forty percent of Parties had reviewed or assessed CITES-related enforcement for 2005-2006 (Figure 6). The figure increased slightly for 2007-2008 respondents (44%) (Figure 7). Individual Parties commented that initiatives had been established including a working group to assess effectiveness of enforcement efforts, or that a specialist enforcement unit had recently been established.

3 Administrative measures

Management Authority (MA)

D1.5. How many staff work in each MA?

Response rate

| Year | 2005-2006 | 2007-2008 |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| No. Parties | 63 | 43 |
| Percentage | 93% | 90% |

A number of difficulties in analysing the responses were identified. Several Parties responded only in terms of the lead MA. Other Parties stated the number of staff employed in each regional MA, yet did not indicate how many regional MAs were in operation at the time of the biennial reporting period. Where an estimate of the number of staff was provided as a range, only the minimum number was used in the analysis. One Party could not include a numerical figure and was therefore excluded from analysis for both 2005-2006 and 2007-2008. If Parties provided separate figures for the two years of the biennia, these were averaged.

The average staff resource level for Management Authorities was 22.7 staff for 2005-6. For 2007-2008, the average figure was 67.3 but excluding one Party with 1817 MA staff employed, the average figure was 25.7 (number of Parties = 42).

For ease of analysis, the number of staff within MAs were categorised as “very low” to “very high”. MA staff resources for 2005-2006 and 2007-2008 are provided in Figure 8 by category. The data includes individuals which spend only a proportion of their time on CITES activities and part time staff. The results should therefore be interpreted with some caution.

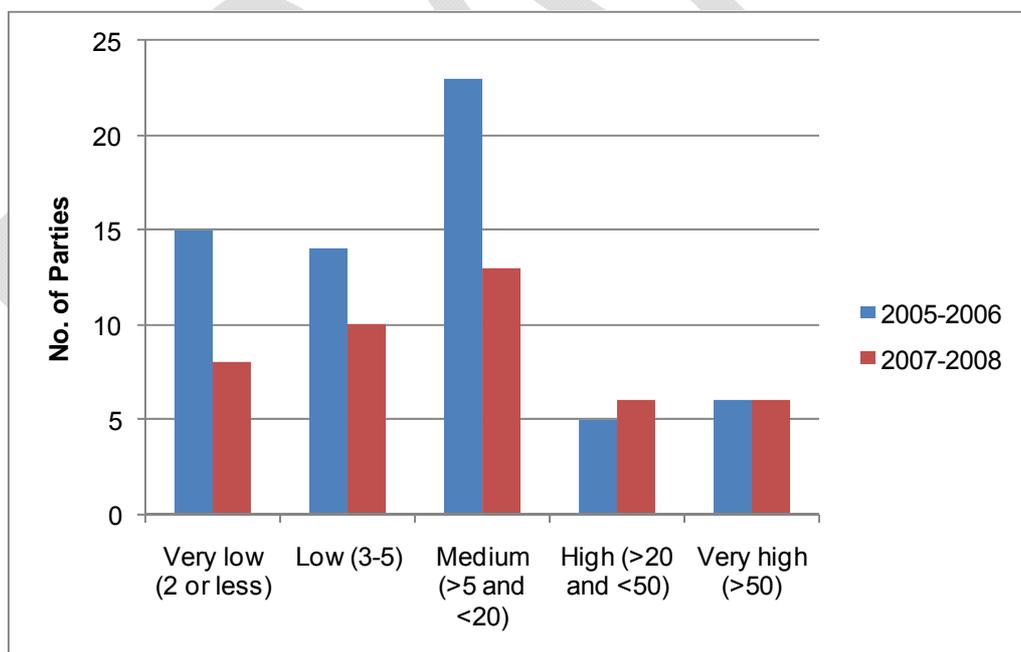


Figure 8. Number of staff employed within Management Authorities

There is a wide variation in the number of staff employed within Management Authorities (Figure 8). One Party indicated that they have no staff specifically dedicated to CITES activities (in both biennial reports 2005-2006 and 2007-2008). Six Parties reported employing over 100 MA staff in 2005-2006, with another indicating a high variation of 50-1000 staff employed during that period. In 2007-8, four Parties employed over 100 MA staff; one employed over 1000. In comparison, almost half (46%) of the Parties reported that five or less people were employed within their MA in 2005-2006; in 2007-2008 42% of Parties reporting employed less than five staff.

D1.6. Can you estimate the percentage of time they spend on CITES-related matters?

Response rate

| Year | 2005-2006 | 2007-2008 |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| No. Parties | 63 | 43 |
| Percentage | 93% | 90% |

Of the Parties that responded for 2005-2006, 71% (47 Parties) stated they could estimate the time MA staff spent on CITES-related matters, 19 could not. For 2007-2008, 71% (33 Parties) indicated it was possible to calculate the percentage of time spent on CITES. Responses were however, non-standardised. They included percentages but sometimes were highly variable (e.g. 15-100%) or were reported as the number of hours per week, or the total hours for one year spent on CITES activities. It was noted that the percentage of time spent on CITES can be dependent on the number of permit applications received or whether it is the lead MA under consideration or a subsidiary

Where possible, calculations were made to convert figures provided in Question D1.5 on total staff numbers to the equivalent of full time staff within each MA (e.g. 2 full time staff spending 50% their time on CITES = 1 full time staff member). Part time staff were considered to be 50% if not specified. Where a limited range was provided for time spent on CITES (e.g. 50-70%) the average was taken, however where the range was large (i.e. 10-100%) full time staff calculations were not attempted.

The number of full-time staff were categorised into the five categories (very low-very high) as defined above. It was possible to calculate full time staff resources for 42 Management Authorities in 2005-2006 and for 30 MAs in 2007-2008. Parties that could not include numerical figures were excluded from the analysis. As noted above, figures were provided only the lead MA or the licensing division in some cases. Caution should therefore be exercised when interpreting results.

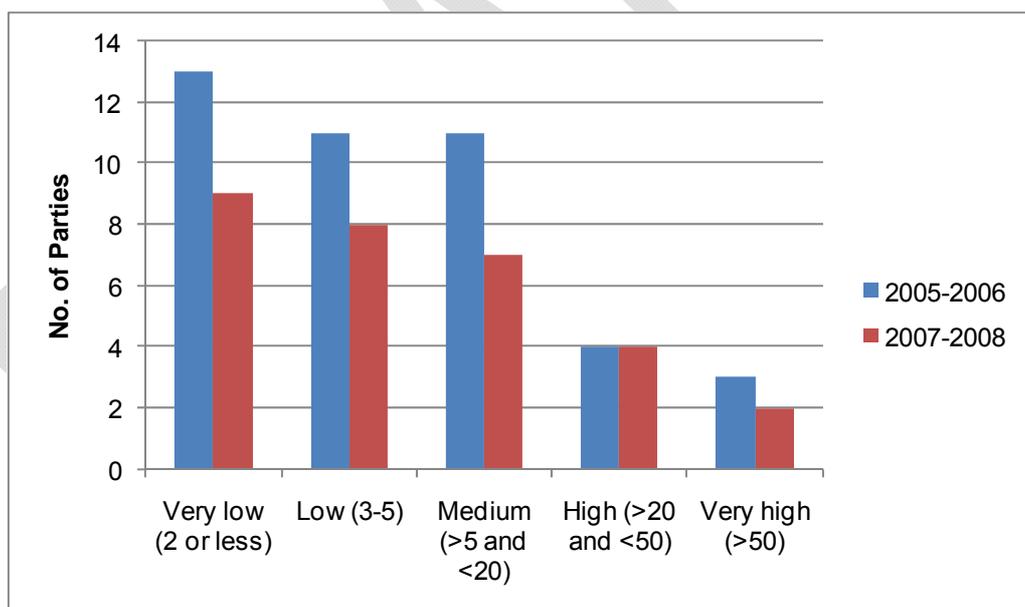


Figure 9. Staff resources adjusted as full time staff employed within Management Authorities

Full time staff resource levels within Management Authorities were highly variable (Figure 9). Of the 42 Parties analysed in 2005-2006, 31% (13 Parties) employed less than 2 full time staff; this was approximately the same in 2007-2008 (30%, 9 Parties). Whilst the majority of Parties did not employ more than 20 full time staff, a small number reported “high” or “very high” levels of full time staff resources (Figure 9).

The average staff resource levels for Management Authorities adjusted for time spent on CITES activities was 17.7 full time staff for Parties reporting in 2005-6 (number of Parties = 42), and 12.1 for Parties reporting in 2007-2008 (number of Parties = 30).

Scientific Authority (SA)

D2.5. How many staff work in each SA on CITES issues?

Response rate

| Year | 2005-2006 | 2007-2008 |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| No. Parties | 60 | 40 |
| Percentage | 88% | 83% |

Answers were not provided in a consistent format. Parties that responded but could not include numerical figures were excluded from the analysis. It was noted the figures submitted were for only the lead SA where subsidiary ones exist, or some Parties reported only on full time permanent SA staff. Whilst some Parties included consultant staff with specialist technical expertise, other Parties did not include additional scientific committees or specialists that are consulted as the need arises.

Some Parties reported that non-SA staff from other governmental departments also worked full time on CITES (e.g. in the setting of quotas) which were not included in the analysis of SA staff. These caveats should be noted when interpreting the results.

The average staff resource levels for Scientific Authorities were 7.1 for 2005-6 (57 Parties) and 7.4 for 2007-2008 (36 Parties). No Parties reported very high staff resources within their SA (over 50 staff) (Figure 10).

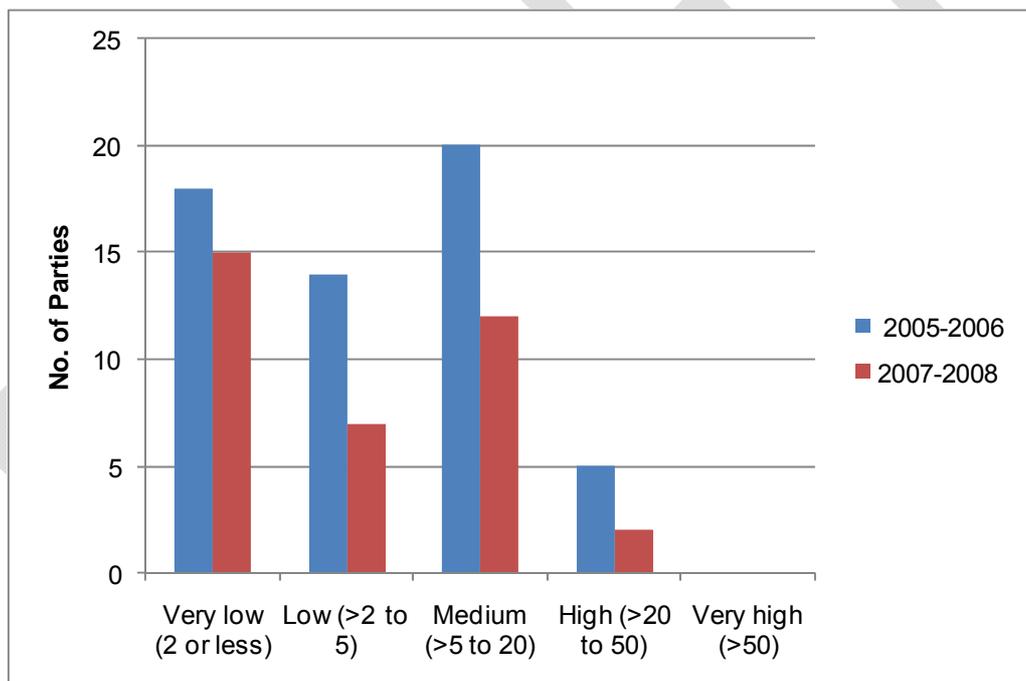


Figure 10. Number of staff employed within Scientific Authorities

D2.6. Are you able to estimate the percentage of time they spend on CITES-related matters?

Response rate

| Year | 2005-2006 | 2007-2008 |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| No. Parties | 66 | 43 |
| Percentage | 97% | 90% |

It was not possible to calculate full time SA staff resources for many Parties that had responded to question 2.5, either because the Party themselves noted that the percentage of time spent on CITES activities was difficult to determine, or insufficient information had been provided.

Scientific Authority staff resources were converted to full time staff and are summarised for 30 Parties for 2005-2006, and for 18 Parties for 2007-2008 (Figure 11). In 2005-2006, more than half of the 30 Parties employed the equivalent of two full time SA staff or less; in 2007-2008 exactly half of Parties had two or less full time SA staff (Figure 11).

The average staff resource levels for Scientific Authorities adjusted for time spent on CITES activities was 2.9 full time staff for both 2005-6 and 2007-2008.

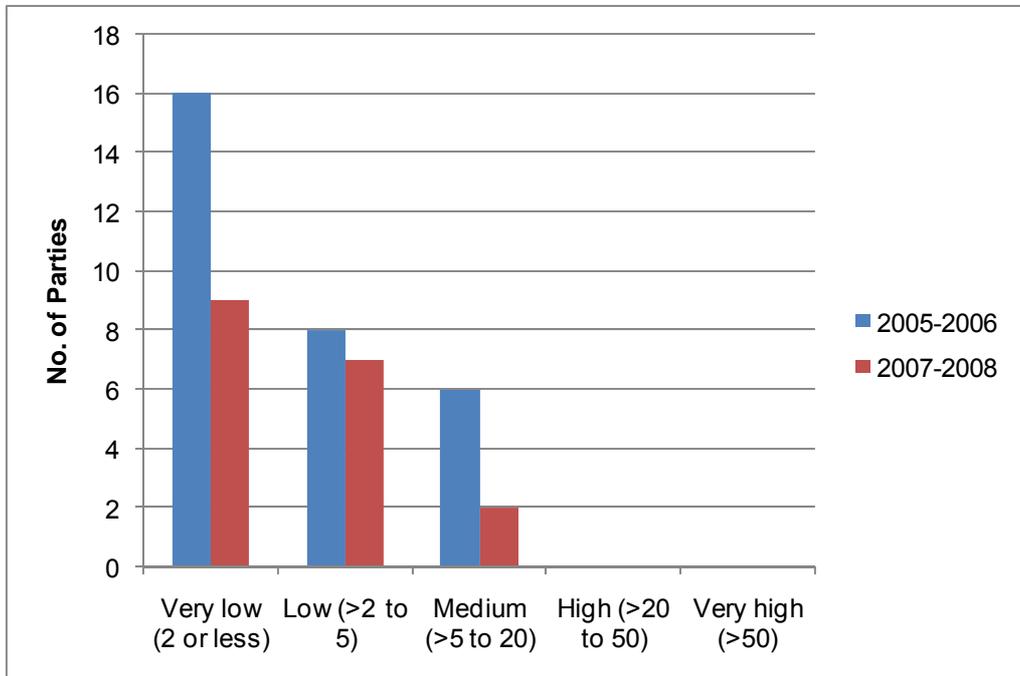


Figure 11. Staff resources adjusted as full time staff employed within Scientific Authorities

In general, it appears that staff resources within Management Authorities are at least four times greater than Scientific Authorities on average.

Communication, information management and exchange

D4.1. To what extent is CITES information computerized?

Response rate

| Year | 2003-2004 | 2005-2006 | 2007-2008 |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| No. Parties | 72 | 65 | 44 |
| Percentage | 99% | 96% | 92% |

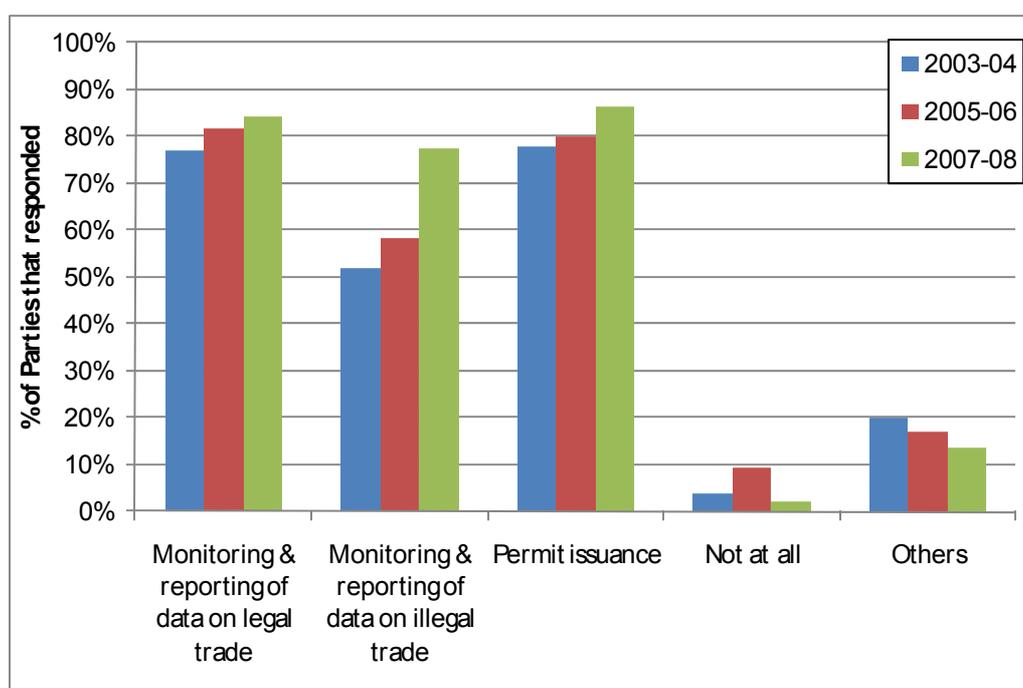


Figure 12. Computerization of CITES information

Most Parties reported that monitoring and reporting of data on legal trade and permit issuance was computerized (Figure 12). More than half of Parties also reported that monitoring and reporting of data on illegal trade was computerized. Figure 12 shows an apparent increase in computerization of CITES information from 2003-4 to 2007-8. Six Parties had not computerized any CITES information in 2005-6; but one country reported this was the case in 2007-8.

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

Response rate

| Year | 2003-2004 | 2005-2006 | 2007-2008 |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| No. Parties | 73 | 66 | 44 |
| Percentage | 100% | 97% | 92% |

Management authorities

The majority of Parties reported their Management Authority had continuous and unrestricted internet access, with the percentage increasing from 90% to 95% over the three biennia (Figure 13). Several Parties reported that internet access is continuous and unrestricted at the central offices, but regional offices only have access via dial-up connections. One Party reported their MA did not have any internet access in 2005-2006, but all Parties that responded could access the web in 2007-8. Two Parties did not provide a response to the question for MAs for 2005-6 and four Parties did not provide a response for 2007-8.

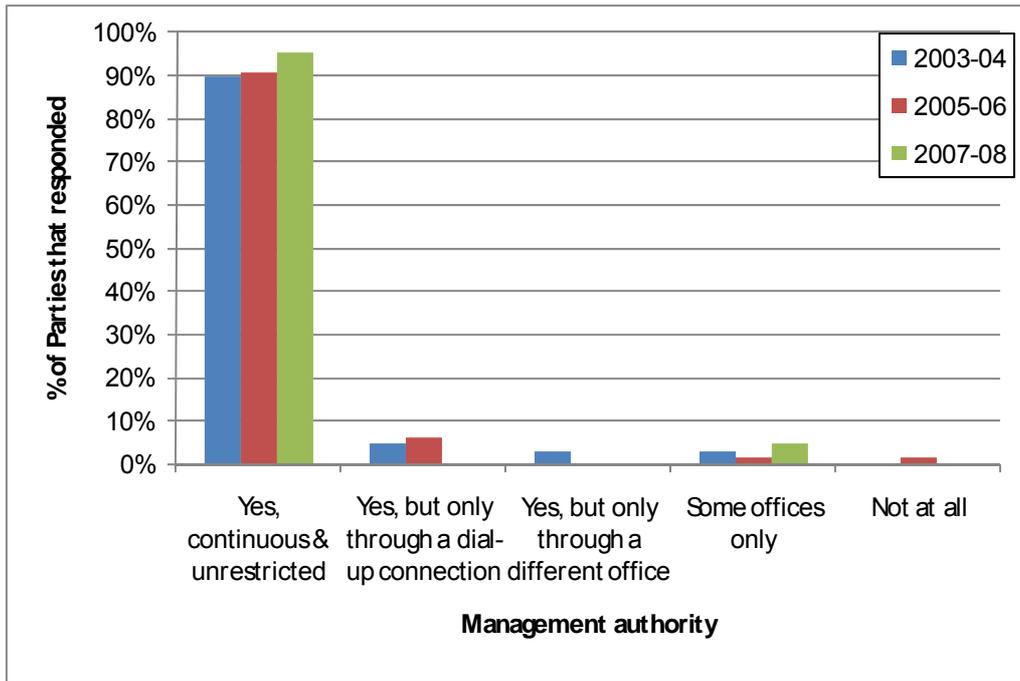


Figure 13. Internet access available to the CITES Management Authorities

Scientific authorities

The majority of Parties reported that their Scientific Authority had continuous and unrestricted internet access in 2003-4 and 2005-6, but the percentage of Parties that stated this in 2007-8 was lower (Figure 14). Three Parties did not provide a response to the question for MAs for 2005-6, however, 18 Parties did not respond to this question for SAs (2007-8) which could explain this apparent decrease.

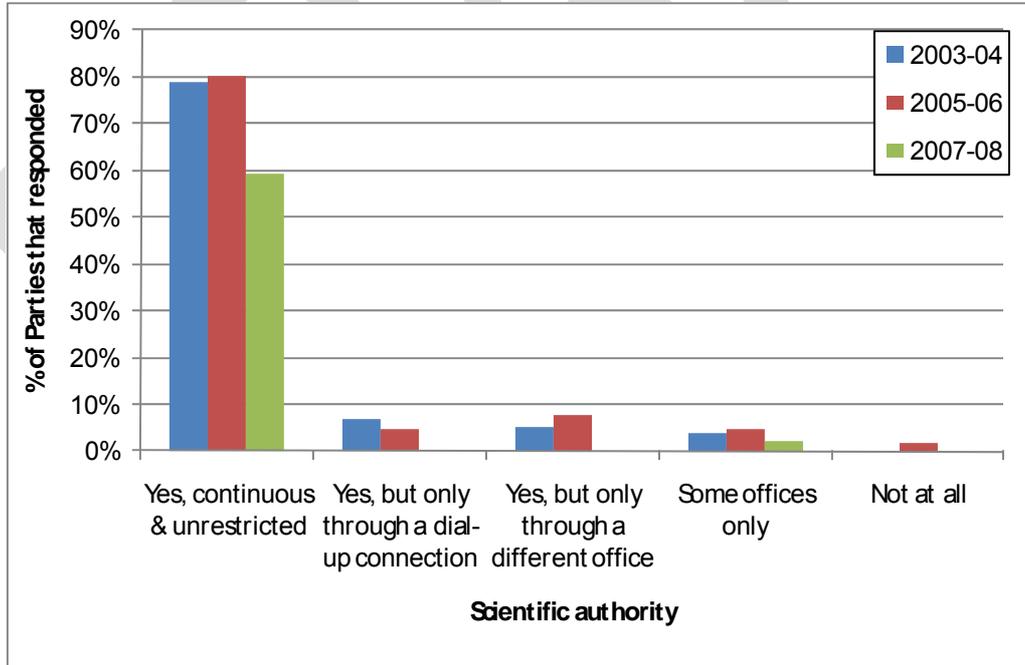


Figure 14. Internet access available to the CITES Scientific Authorities

Enforcement authorities

The majority of Parties reported that their Enforcement Authority had continuous and unrestricted internet access over the three biennia, with the percentages increased with each reporting period from 67% in 2003-4 to 84% in 2007-8 (Figure 15). Three percent of respondents reported their

enforcement authorities did not have internet access in 2003-2004 and 2005-2006 but all Parties indicated their MAs had internet access in 2007-8.

Eight Parties did not provide a response to the question for EAs for 2005-6, and five Parties did not respond to this question for EAs in 2007-8.

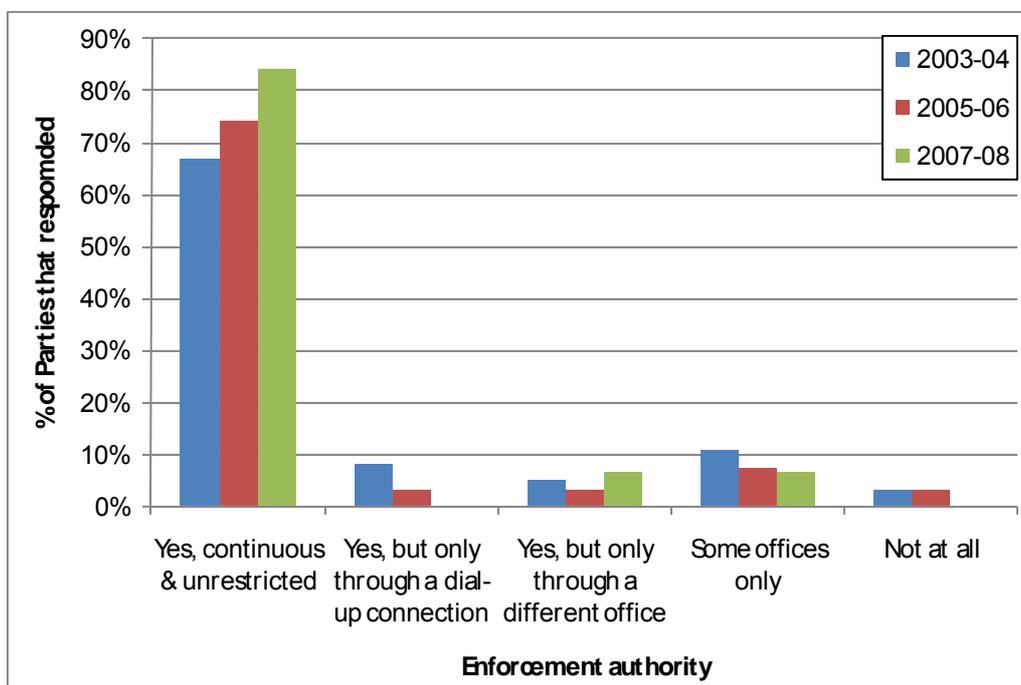


Figure 15. Internet access available to the CITES enforcement authorities

D4.3. Do you have an electronic information system providing information on CITES species?

Response rate

| Year | 2005-2006 | 2007-2008 |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| No. Parties | 66 | 44 |
| Percentage | 97% | 92% |

For both reporting periods of 2005-2006 and 2007-2008, the majority of parties (71% and 76% respectively) reported having an electronic information system that provides information on CITES species. However, at least one Party indicated that their positive response referred to the web-based electronic information system (species database) hosted by UNEP-WCMC.

D4.8. Have enforcement authorities reported to the Management Authority on mortality in transport/seizures and confiscations/discrepancies in number of items in permit and number of items actually traded?

Response rate

| Year | 2005-2006 | 2007-2008 |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| No. Parties | 59 | 45 |
| Percentage | 87% | 94% |

For the biennia 2005-6 and 2007-8, the majority of enforcement authorities (93% in both cases) reported seizures and confiscations cases to the Management Authority (Figure 16). Less than half of the Parties reported that enforcement authorities report to their MA on mortality in transport. Reporting on discrepancies in the number of items by the EA to the MA was apparently slightly higher according to the Parties that reported in 2007-8 compared to those that reported in 2006-6. Two parties reported that their enforcement authority is also the Management Authority.

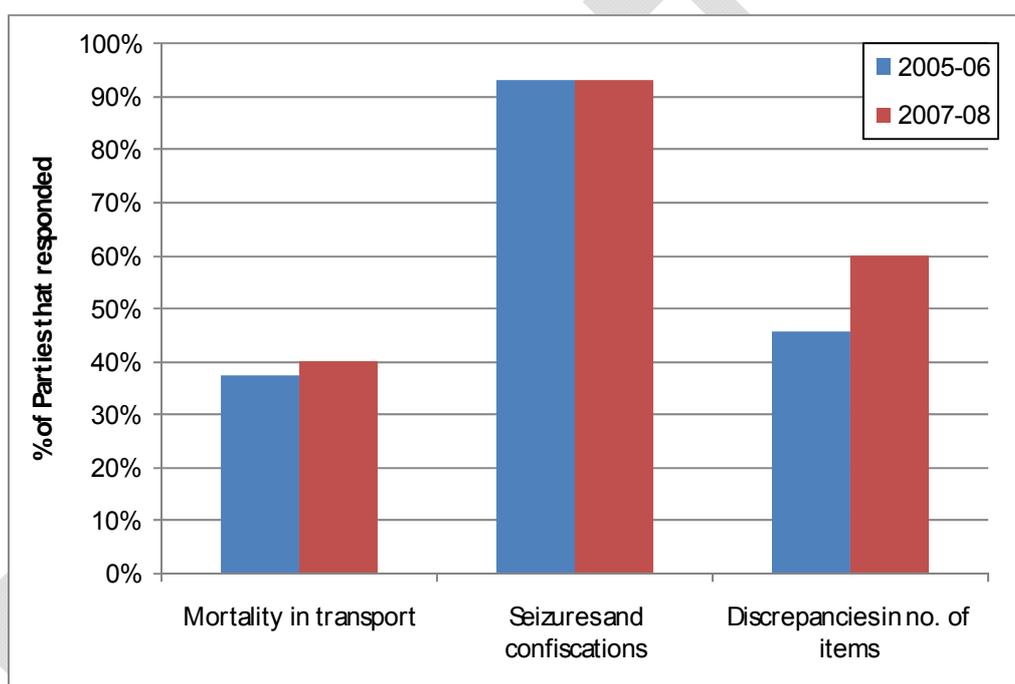


Figure 16. Reports by the enforcement authorities to the Management Authority

Permitting and registration procedures

D5.2. To date, has your country developed written permit procedures for any of the following? Permit issuance/acceptance, registration of traders, registration of producers.

Response rate

| Year | 2003-2003 | 2005-2006 | 2007-2008 |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| No. Parties | 72 | 66 | 45 |
| Percentage | 99% | 97% | 94% |

For all three biennial reporting periods, more than 70% of Parties confirmed that they have developed written permit procedures for the issuance or acceptance of permits. Less than half of the Parties reporting in 2003-2004 and 2005-2006 had developed written permit procedures for the registration of traders and producers; however a notable increase in the percentage of Parties that reported written permit procedures for traders and producers was apparent in 2007-8 (Figure 17).

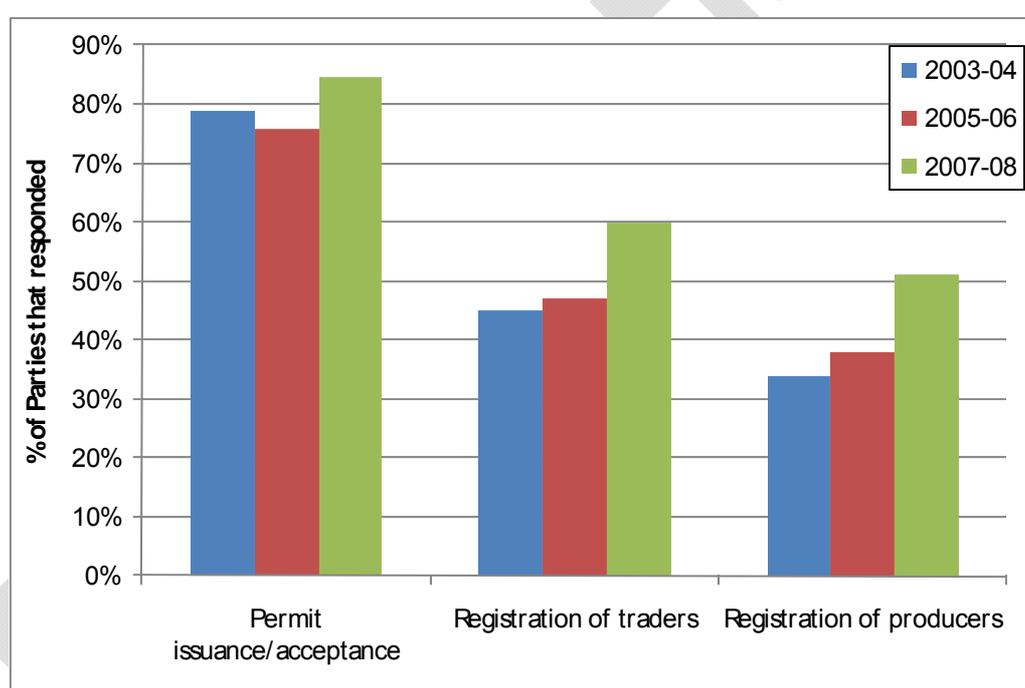


Figure 17. Written permit procedures

D5.3. Please indicate how many CITES documents were issued or denied in the two-year period? (Note that actual trade is normally reported in the Annual Report by Parties. This question refers to issued documents).

Response rate

| Year | 2005-2006 | 2007-2008 |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| No. Parties | 64 | 44 |
| Percentage | 94% | 92% |

There was a large variation in the numbers of permits and certificates that were reported issued by Parties. The average numbers of documents issued for 2005 and 2006 are summarised by permit/certificate type in Table 2, and for 2007 and 2008 in Table 3.

Table 2. CITES Documents issued in 2005 and 2006

| Documents issued | 2005 | 2006 |
|------------------|------|------|
|------------------|------|------|

| | | |
|---|--------------------|-------------------|
| Import permits or introduction from the sea | Ave = 1358 (n= 55) | Ave = 1321 (n=57) |
| Export permit* | Ave = 1119* (n=60) | Ave = 1349 (n=59) |
| Re-export certificate* | Ave = 2593 (n=51) | Ave = 2381 (n=48) |
| Other | Ave = 2937 (n= 25) | Ave = 1902 (n=27) |

* Cyprus, Sweden and Hong Kong (SAR) reported re-exports with exports. n = the number of Parties providing information on issued permits for each permit type.

Table 3. CITES Documents issued in 2007 and 2008

| Documents issued | 2007 | 2008 |
|---|--------------------|-------------------|
| Import permits or introduction from the sea | Ave = 2184 (n=39) | Ave = 2286 (n=40) |
| Export permit* | Ave = 1309 (n=42) | Ave = 1174 (n=41) |
| Re-export certificate* | Ave = 3639 (n=36) | Ave = 3782 (n=36) |
| Other | Ave = 2243 (n=27) | Ave = 1825 (n=29) |

*Cyprus, Sweden and Hong Kong (SAR) reported re-exports with exports. n = the number of Parties providing information on issued permits for each permit type.

The average numbers of import permits (and introduction from the sea certificates) issued appears to have increased from 2005-6 to 2007-8, as does the number of re-export certificates. Exports appear to have remained approximately the same. However the figures are highly dependent on the individual Parties that reported. Parties were categorised by the number of permits issued annually (very low-very high) as summarised below in Figures 18-23.

a) Import permits or introduction from the sea certificates

Approximately two thirds of Parties that reported on import permits issued less than 500 annual import permits in all four years (2005-2008) (Figures 18 and 19). Permits issued numbered less than 50 for 42% of Parties in 2005 and 2006 and around 15-20% of Parties in 2007-8.

However a small number of Parties issued a "very high" number of import permits (over 5,000 in each year). Two Parties issued over 10,000 import permits in 2005, as did one in 2006, and two Parties in 2007 and 2008.

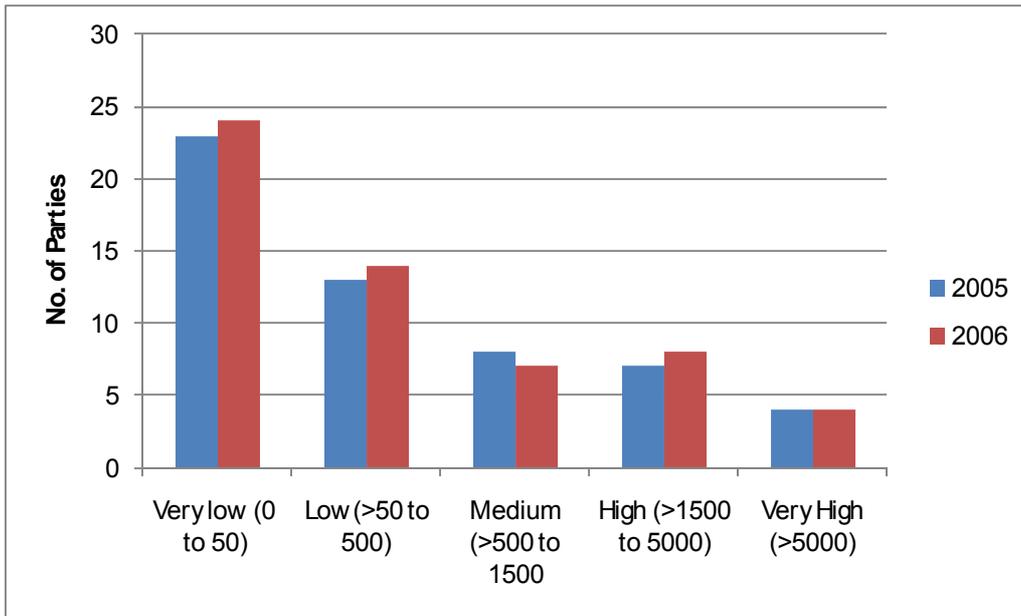


Figure 18. Number of Parties that reported issuing import permits or introductions from the sea by category (quantity issued) in 2005 and 2006.

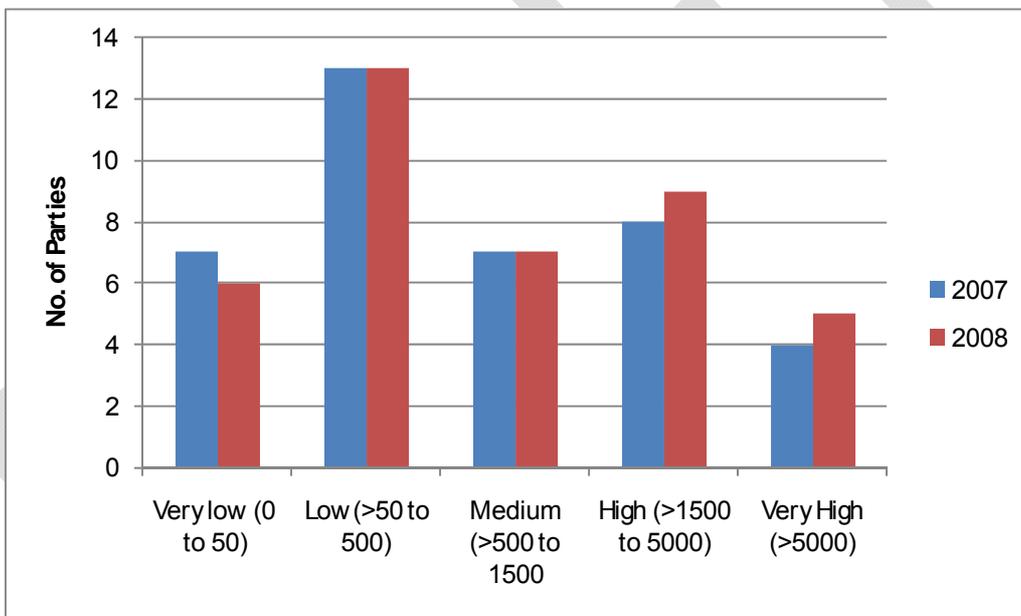


Figure 19. Number of Parties that reported issuing import permits or introductions from the sea by category (quantity issued) in 2007 and 2008.

b) *Export permits*

Around 65-70% of Parties that reported on export permits issued less than 500 export permits in all four years (2005-2008) (Figures 20 and 21). Total export permits issued numbered less than 50 for around 40-42% of Parties in all four years 2005-2008.

A small number of Parties issued a “very high” number of export permits in each year. One Party reported issuing over 10,000 export permits in 2005, as did two Parties in 2006 (excluding Hong Kong which combined exports and re-exports).

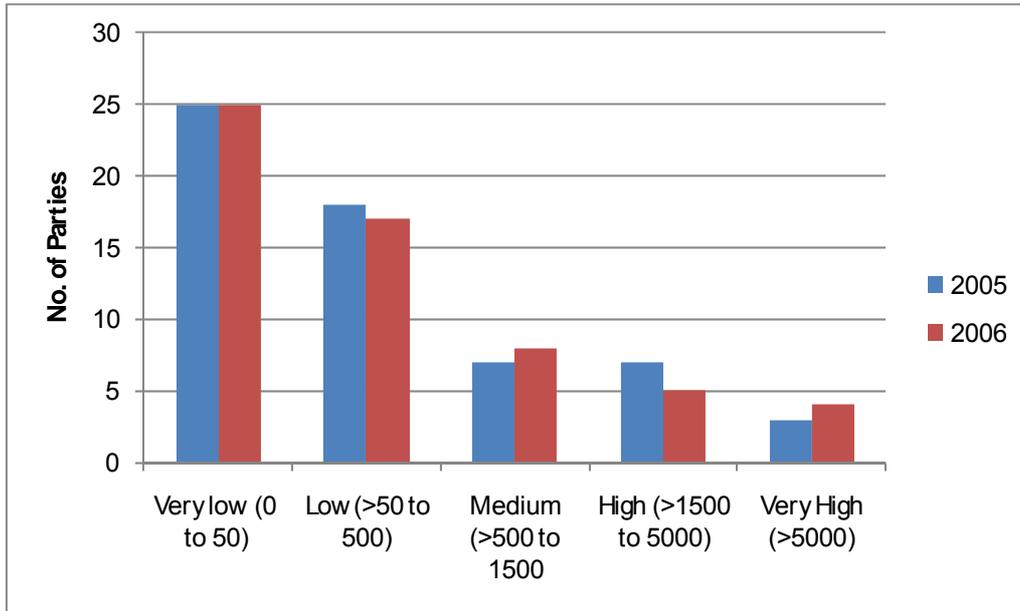


Figure 20. Number of Parties that reported issuing export permits by category (quantity issued) in 2005 and 2006.

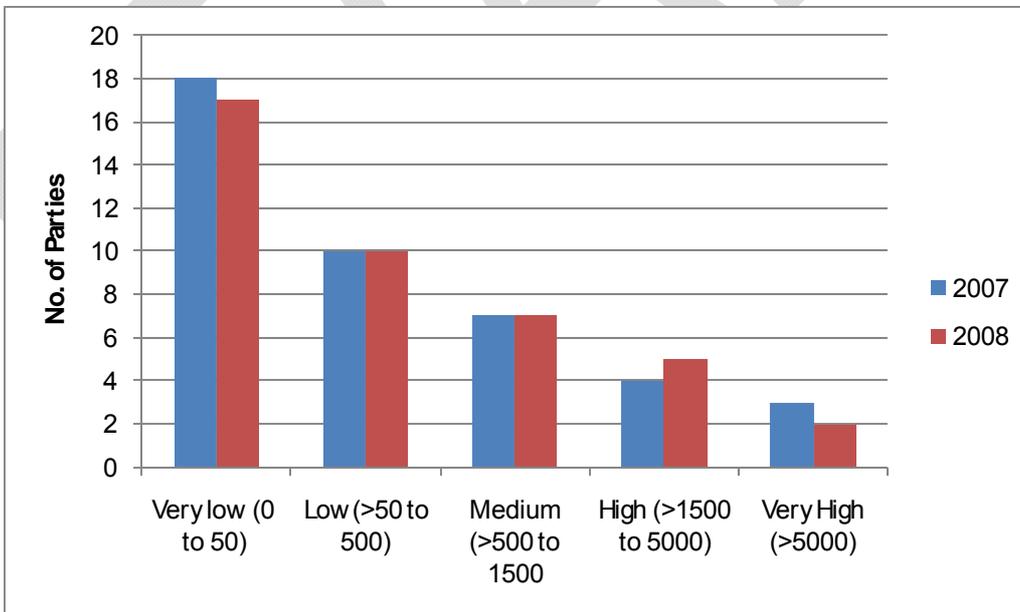


Figure 21. Number of Parties that reported issuing export permits by category (quantity issued) in 2007 and 2008.

c) *Re-export certificates*

Approximately 65-70% of Parties that reported on re-export certificates issued less than 500 re-export certificates in all four years (2005-2008) (Figures 22 and 23). Total re-export certificates issued numbered less than 50 for around 55% of Parties in 2005-2006 and 40-50% in 2007-8.

A small number of Parties issued a “very high” number of re-export certificates in each year. Two Parties that reported issuing over 10,000 re-export certificates in 2005, 2006 and 2007, as did four Parties in 2008.

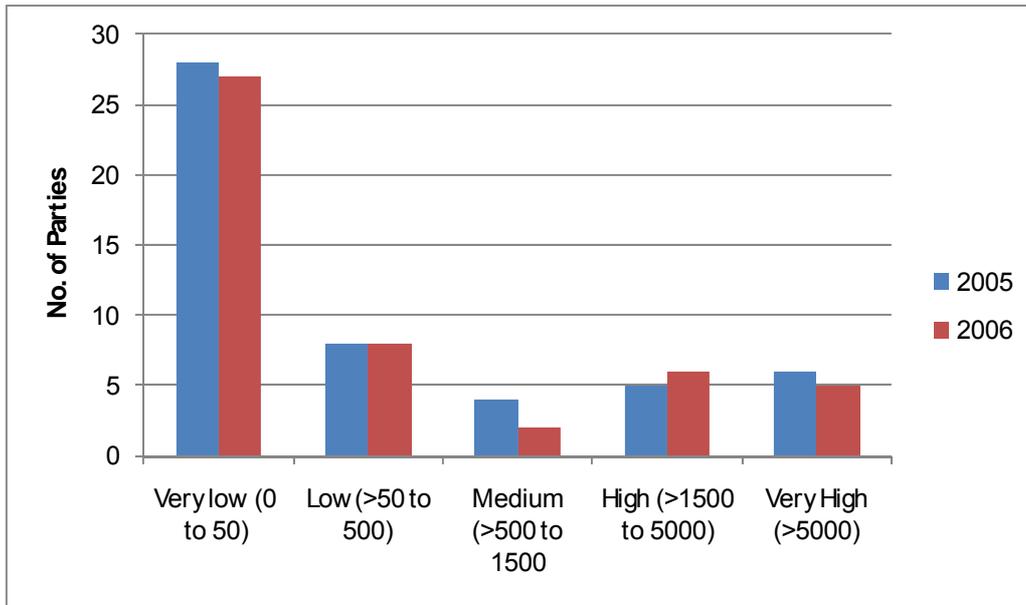


Figure 22. Number of Parties that reported issuing re-export permits by category (quantity issued) in 2005 and 2006.

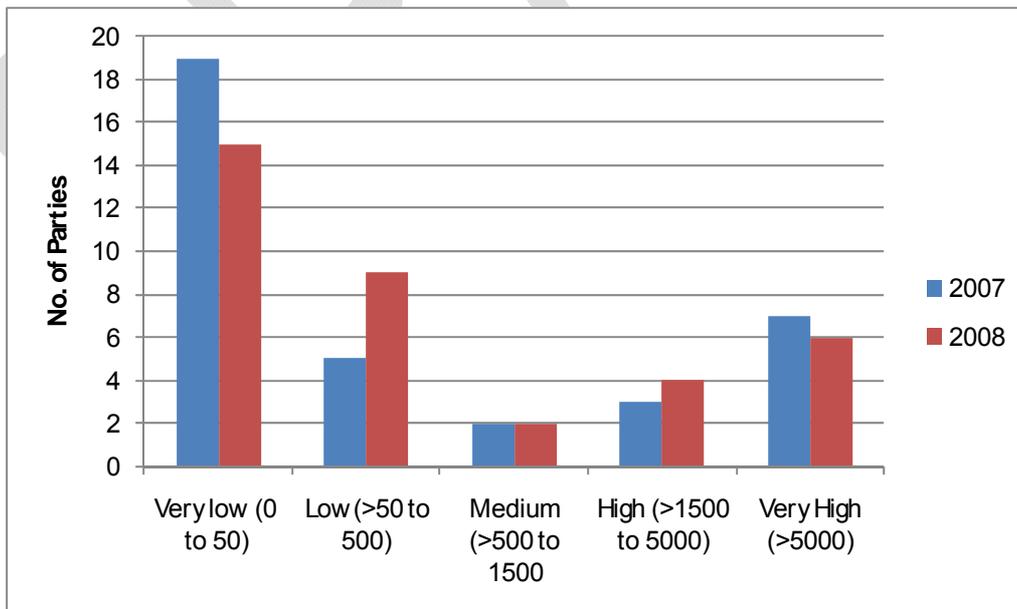


Figure 23. Number of Parties that reported issuing re-export permits by category (quantity issued) in 2007 and 2008.

d) *“Other” CITES documents issued*

Question D5.3 does not define “other” CITES documents, but it is likely that these would include certificates for commercial use, personal ownership certificates, certificates of origin, certificates of captive breeding or artificial propagation, travelling exhibition certificates, pre-convention certificates and phytosanitary certificates. Twenty to thirty parties reported that “other” documents were issued in each year 2005-2008. The numbers of documents issued by Parties annually varied from one permit to over 46,000.

e) *Permits denied*

The number of Parties that denied applications for permits and certificates in each year 2005-2008 are summarised in Tables 4-5. It was noted that some Parties do not record the number of CITES permits and certificates that have been denied.

Table 4. Number of Parties denying applications for CITES permits and certificates 2005-2006.

| | No. Parties reporting denied applications in 2005 | No. Parties reporting denied applications in 2006 |
|---|---|---|
| Imports (& re-introductions from the sea) | 12 | 13 |
| Export | 7 | 7 |
| Re-export | 5 | 6 |
| Other | 1 | 1 |

Table 5. Number of Parties denying applications for CITES permits and certificates 2007-2008.

| | No. Parties reporting denied applications in 2007 | No. Parties reporting denied applications in 2008 |
|---|---|---|
| Imports (& re-introductions from the sea) | 7 | 9 |
| Export | 4 | 6 |
| Re-export | 4 | 4 |
| Other | 3 | 4 |

The total numbers of permits and certificates rejected are summarised by permit type (import, export, etc) in Figure 24. More than five times as many imports permits were rejected as export permits or re-export certificates. Rejected “other” certificates were typically certificates of commercial use of CITES species reported by EC countries.

Four Parties provided total numbers of permits denied in 2005 and 2006 but could not provide a breakdown by permit type. The total numbers of denied permits for these Parties were 350 in 2005 and 338 in 2006.

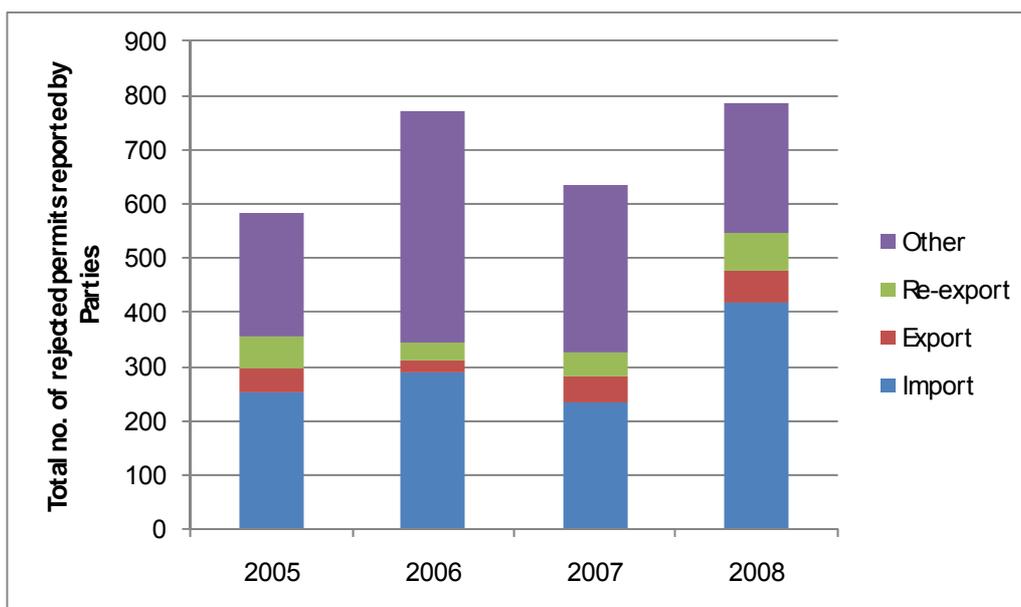


Figure 24. Total numbers of rejected permits reported by Parties by permit/certificate type.

D5.4. Were any CITES documents that were issued later cancelled and replaced because of serious omissions or misinformation?

Response rate

| Year | 2005-2006 | 2007-2008 |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| No. Parties | 66 | 44 |
| Percentage | 97% | 92% |

Most parties (68% for 2005-2006 and 70% for 2007-2008) did not report that CITES documents that had been issued were later canceled and replaced because of serious omissions or misinformation.

D5.7. Are harvest and/or export quotas as a management tool in the procedure for issuance of permits?

Response rate

| Year | 2005-2006 | 2007-2008 |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| No. Parties | 63 | 46 |
| Percentage | 93% | 96% |

More than half of Parties indicated that they use harvest and/or export quotas as a management tool in the procedure for issuance of permits in 2005-6 and 2007-8. Quotas were also determined to be an important component of the process used by EC countries to determine whether imports will be detrimental to the survival of the species concerned. Several countries commented that their native species are generally not exploited from the wild or traded internationally.

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

Response rate

| Year | 2005-2006 | 2007-2008 |
|------|-----------|-----------|
|------|-----------|-----------|

| | | |
|--------------------|-----|-----|
| No. Parties | 50 | 36 |
| Percentage | 74% | 75% |

Parties that do not charge for CITES activities did not provide a response to this question. Fifty Parties (74%) in 2005-2006 and 36 (75%) Parties for 2007-2008 reported that they charged fees for at least one CITES-related activities.

The most commonly charged activity in 2005-6 and 2007-8 was the issuance of CITES documents (86% and 94% of Parties charging respectively) (Figure 25). Twenty one Parties that indicated they charge fees for the issuance of CITES documents also charged for another CITES activity in both 2005-6 and 2007-8.

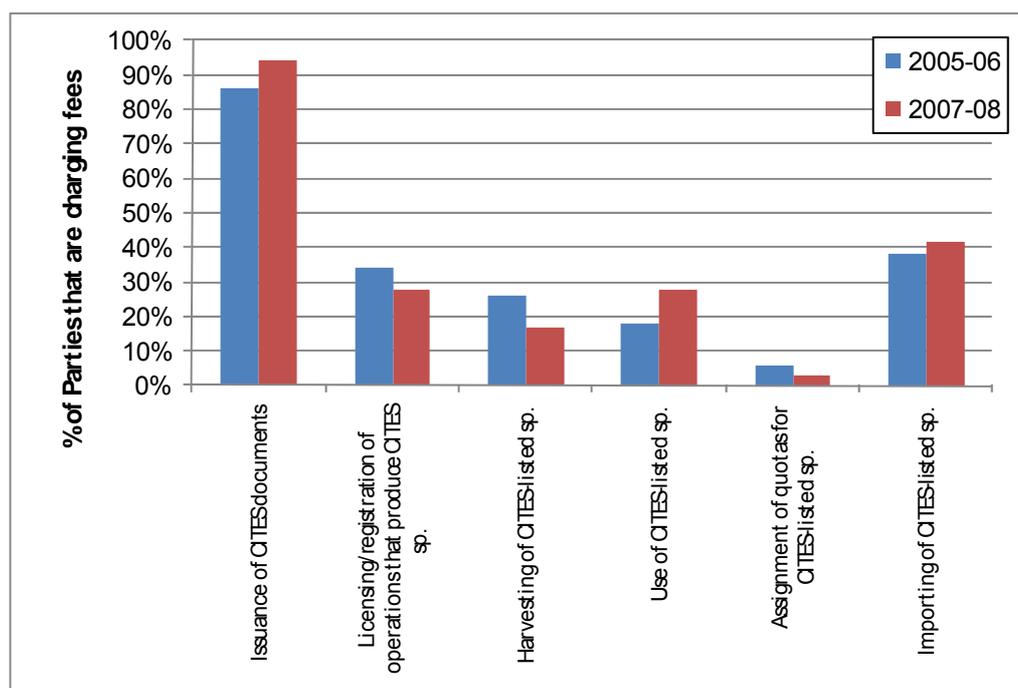


Figure 25. CITES activities charged for by the Management Authority

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

| Response rate | | |
|----------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Year | 2005-2006 | 2007-2008 |
| No. Parties | 44 | 37 |
| Percentage | 65% | 77% |

Several difficulties arose in analysing this question. Parties provided non-standard answers, such a single fee with no further explanation (assumed to be the same for all CITES permit types), with other Parties providing a fee range with no explanation on how the fees varied, or simply a maximum fee charged. Other Parties provided the total amount of revenue collated from charging fees for the biennia in question.

Where fees for CITES activities were clear, figures were included in the analysis. All rates were converted to US\$ (February 4th-10th 2010). An average fee for the biennia was calculated where separate fees were provided for each year.

a) Fees for CITES permits

Fees charged for CITES permits were analysed for 24 Parties that had provided a standard figure for the issuance of CITES permits, or an identical fee for the issue of import, export and

re-export permits and certificates for 2005-2006, and for 18 Parties for the reporting period 2007-2008.

The range in fees charged for CITES permits in 2005-2006 was \$0.87 – \$133.57 (US) and the average fee charged was \$39.51(US). For 2007-2008, the range in fees charged was \$13.22-\$155.27 (US), with an average fee of \$53.78. Of the twelve Parties that charged fees in this way and reported for both biennia, fees for four Parties were increased for 2007-2008, and remained unchanged for eight Parties compared to 2005-2006 charging levels. Figure 26 summarises the fees charged for CITES permits by Parties (converted to US dollars).

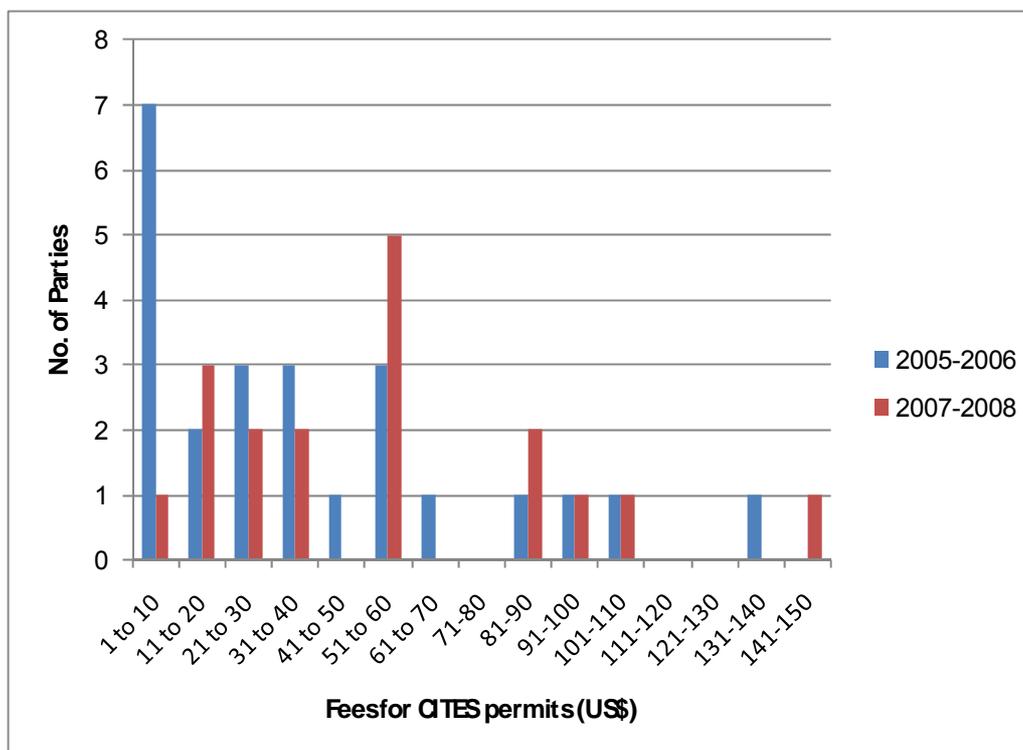


Figure 26. Number of Parties charging standard fees for CITES permits, converted to US dollars (to the nearest 10 dollars).

Other Parties indicated that fees for CITES permits were variable dependent on the permit type. For 2005-2006, three Parties charged higher fees for import permits than exports or re-exports, but one Party charged higher fees for (re-)exports than imports. Several Parties charge fees as a percentage of the value of the species on the permit. Other Parties' fee structure is determined either by the taxonomic group, the protection status of the species, the purpose of the transaction or the part/derivative of the specimens concerned. Exemptions from CITES permit fees have been introduced by some Parties for certain institutions, or they are dependent purpose of the transaction. One Party indicated a maximum fee is charged for CITES permits.

b) Fees for Licensing or registration of operations that produce CITES species.

Eight Parties provided details of their fees for licensing and registration of operations that produce CITES species in 2005-2006 as did four Parties in 2007-2008. The fee and the type of register/licensing facility are summarised in Table 6.

Table 6. Fees charged for licensing or registration of operations that produce CITES species.

| Country | Registered/licensed facility | Fee 2005-2006 (US\$) | Fee 2007-2008 (US\$) |
|----------|---|----------------------|----------------------|
| Thailand | Registration for artificial propagation | 15.09 | |
| Malawi | Farming or ranching of wildlife | 34.48 | |
| Cuba | Unspecified | 114.34 | |

| Country | Registered/licensed facility | Fee 2005-2006 (U\$S) | Fee 2007-2008 (U\$S) |
|----------------------|---|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Ecuador | Unspecified | 200.00 | |
| Bulgaria | Appendix I breeders (2005-2006, 2007-2008) | 211.35 | 211.35 |
| | Caviar processing and exporting plants (2007-2008) | 211.35 | 211.35 |
| Guyana | Licenses to trap/deal in wildlife, licenses for commercial export, holding station licenses | 250.00 | |
| United Arab Emirates | Registration of commercial operations that use CITES listed species. | 272.29 | 272.29 |
| Estonia | Issuance of labels for caviar containers (per 500 labels) | | 441.32 |
| Germany | Caviar re-packaging plants | 689.01 | 689.01 |

c) Harvesting of CITES-listed species

Four Parties provided details of their fees for harvesting of CITES species for 2005-2006. Responses are summarised in Table 7. It was not clear whether these fees were charged on an annual basis, per specimen or otherwise for Cuba and Georgia.

Table 7. Fees charged for harvesting of CITES-listed species

| Country | Details | Fee 2005-2006 (U\$S) |
|---------|--|-------------------------|
| Cuba | Capture (including quota) | 3.43 |
| Malawi | Harvesting crocodiles/yr | 34.48 |
| Jamaica | Hunting licence for birds/yr | 39.30 |
| Georgia | Harvest of <i>Galanthus woronowii</i> and <i>Cyclamen coum</i> | 58.05 |

d) Use of CITES-listed species

Nine Parties stated that fees were charged for use of CITES-listed species in 2005-2006. Of those, five European Parties provided details of the fees charged (summarised in Table 8 in Euros). Other EC countries provided details of charges for commercial use of specimens under the "other documents" section.

Table 8. Fees charged for use of CITES-listed species

| Country | Details | Fee 2005-2006 (Euro) |
|-------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Hungary | | 8.00 |
| Belgium | For an animal species or plant genus | 12.50 |
| Netherlands | | 15.00 |
| Portugal | | 20.00 |
| Finland | | 40.00 |

e) Assignment of quotas for CITES-listed species

No further details on the fees charged for quota assignment were provided (but see details provided by Cuba in Table 7 above).

f) Importing of CITES-listed species

Fees for imports of CITES-listed species were generally provided as a fee for issuance of an import permit (and were therefore analysed under part a). Two Parties (China and Venezuela) stated that charges had been introduced for importing CITES-listed species but did not indicate in question 5.9 that fees were in place specifically for issuance of permits. Fees for imports in China were noted to vary from 1.5-7% dependent on the protection status of the relevant species; however it is unclear what this percentage refers to.

g) Other (specify)

A number of Parties specified that other types of permits and certificates were subject to charges including; certificates of introduction from the sea, travelling exhibitions, pre-convention certificates, certificates of origin, certificates of ownership, exemptions on prohibitions on possession, internal documents and phytosanitary certificates.

Further analysis of Parties charging regimes for CITES-listed species

To supplement the analysis on CITES fees, UNEP-WCMC has compiled a questionnaire on fees and charging. All Parties that indicated in their 2005-6 or 2007-8 biennial report that charges are in place for CITES-related activities have been invited to complete the survey. The questionnaire (in English, Spanish and French) is accessible from the following URL:

<http://nitrogen.unep-wcmc.org:81/limesurvey/index.php?sid=69785&lang=en>

UNEP-WCMC encourages all other Parties that charge fees for CITES-related activities to complete the survey. Responses should be submitted online by 2nd April 2010.

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

Response rate

| Year | 2005-2006 | 2007-2008 |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| No. Parties | 54 | 41 |
| Percentage | 79% | 85% |

Only around 12- 13% of the Parties that responded indicated that revenue from fees was entirely used for implementation of the convention or for wildlife conservation. Approximately a third of Parties responding indicated that revenue from fees was “partly” used for these purposes. In many cases it was clarified that whilst fees were not specifically allocated to CITES implementation, revenue generated from fees contributed towards the State budget or an environmentally-related government department or ministry which therefore finances CITES implementation “partly”.

The revenue raised by nine Parties (2005-6) and ten Parties (2007-8) was not used for CITES or wildlife conservation purposes. However one of those Parties probably answered erroneously for 2005-2006, as it was noted fees contribute to salaries for CITES staff. Another Party which answered “not at all” indicated that no fees are charged.

For 2005-6, 17 Parties (30%) stated that revenue expenditure was not relevant, although six of those indicated in question D5.10 that fees were charged for one or more CITES activity. It therefore appears that the response “not relevant” may have been misinterpreted.

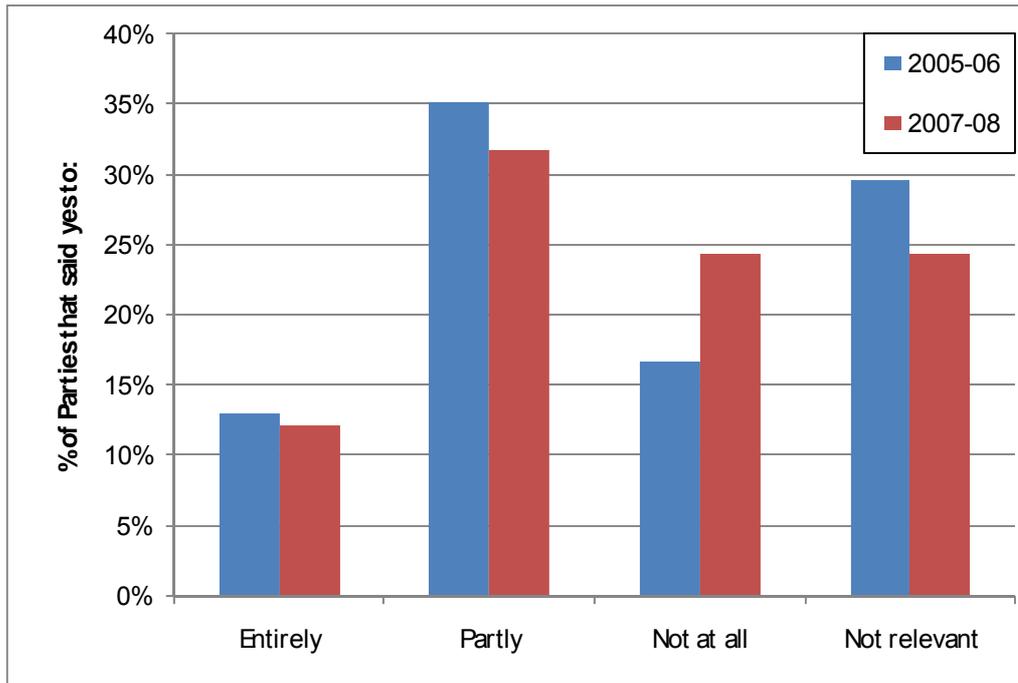


Figure 27. Percentage of Parties using revenue from CITES fees for implementation of the convention or wildlife conservation

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

Response rate

| Year | 2005-2006 | 2007-2008 |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------|
| No. Parties | 42 | 29 |
| Percentage | 62% | 60% |

Forty-two (62%) Parties from 2005-2006 and 29 parties (60%) from 2007-2008 reported having formal arrangements related to CITES between the Management Authorities with at least one of the relevant organizations (Figure 28).

Formal arrangements between MAs and other organisations are most frequently made with customs offices and with Scientific Authorities (Figure 28). There was an increase in the percentage of Parties that reported having formal arrangements with customs offices and "other" organizations in 2007-2008 as compared to 2005-2006, but decreases in the percentage of Parties reporting on MoUs for other agencies.

Other border authorities listed by the Parties included quarantine departments, border police, immigration, an airport company and a veterinary department. Two countries noted that formal arrangements with zoos were in place in order to dispose of confiscated animals.

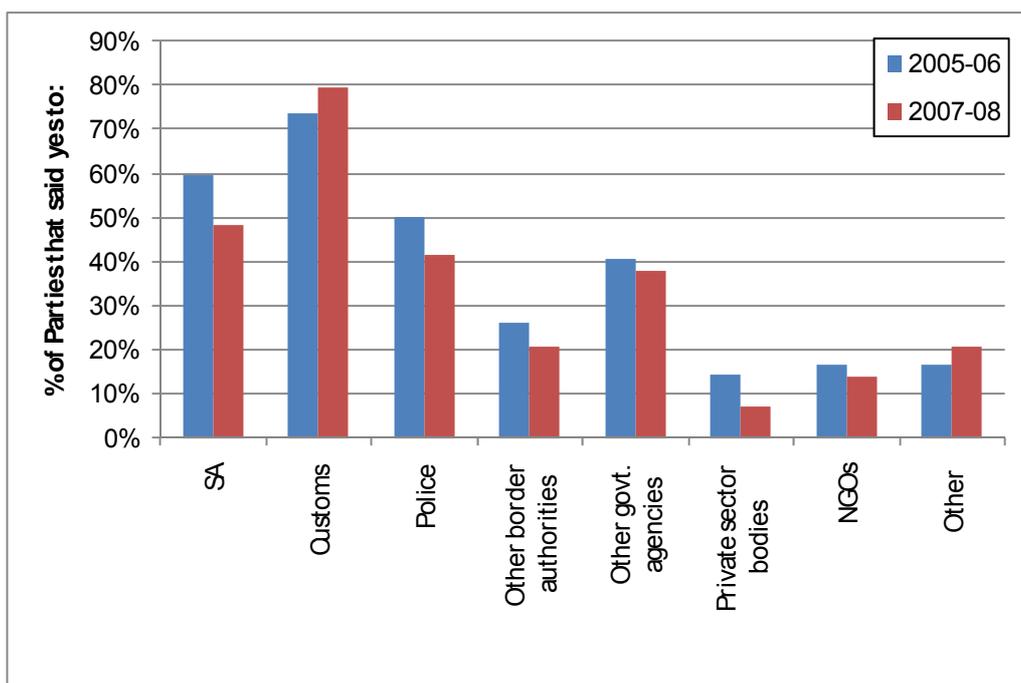


Figure 28. MoU or other formal arrangements for institutional cooperation related to CITES agreed between the MA and other agencies

D7.6. Has your country participated in any regional activities related to CITES?

The analysis for this question was done according to the six CITES regions; Africa, Asia, South and Central America and the Caribbean (SCA&C), Europe, North America and Oceania. It should be noted that a response rate of 50% of Parties was achieved for only two regions for 2005-2006 (Europe and North America) and one region (Europe) for 2007-2008 (Table 9).

Table 9: Response rate by CITES region

| Region | No. of Parties in the region | Response rate (No. Parties) | |
|---|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------|
| | | 2005-06 | 2007-08 |
| Africa | 52 | n=5, 10% | n=2, 4% |
| Asia | 34 | n=13, 38% | n=10, 29% |
| South and Central America and the Caribbean | 31 | n=7, 23% | n=2, 6% |
| Europe | 47 | n=30, 64% | n=24, 51% |
| North America | 3 | n=2, 67% | n=1, 33% |
| Oceania | 8 | n=2, 25% | n=1, 13% |

In 2005-6 and 2007-8, Parties from all CITES regions reported that they had participated in either a CITES-related regional workshop or meeting (Table 10). Activities in the "other" category that were not reported as a workshop or meeting included the African Wildlife Consultative Forum, CITES training seminars, regional enforcement networks, as well as an EU Wildlife Trade Coordination Workshop, and meetings of the EU Scientific Review Group.

Table 10: Participation of countries in CITES regional activities according to regions

| Region | Workshop | | Meeting | | Other | |
|--------|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 2005-06 | 2007-08 | 2005-06 | 2007-08 | 2005-06 | 2007-08 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Africa | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Asia | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| South and Central America and the Caribbean | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - | - |
| Europe | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| North America | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | - | - |
| Oceania | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | - | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - |

■- All Parties that reported participating in the regional activity

□- Some countries that reported participating in the regional activity

D7.9. Has technical or financial assistance been provided to another country in relation to CITES?

The analysis for this question was done according to CITES region. Response rates for Parties from each region are summarized in Table 11.

Table 11: Response rate by CITES region

| Region | No. of countries in the region | Response rate | |
|---------------|--------------------------------|---------------|-----------|
| | | 2005-06 | 2007-08 |
| Africa | 52 | n=5, 7% | n=2, 4% |
| Asia | 34 | n=14, 41% | n=10, 29% |
| SCA&C | 31 | n=8, 26% | n=3, 10% |
| Europe | 47 | n=32, 68% | n=27, 57% |
| North America | 3 | n=2, 67% | n=1, 33% |
| Oceania | 8 | n=2, 25% | n=1, 13% |

Parties in four regions (Asia, Europe, North America and Oceania) reported they had provided technical/financial assistance to another country (Figure 29). Assistance included the development of training materials for enforcement, training in wildlife crime investigations, running workshops for species identification workshops (e.g. for timber), or to assist countries develop species amendment proposals for the CoP, and assistance for management and enforcement authorities.

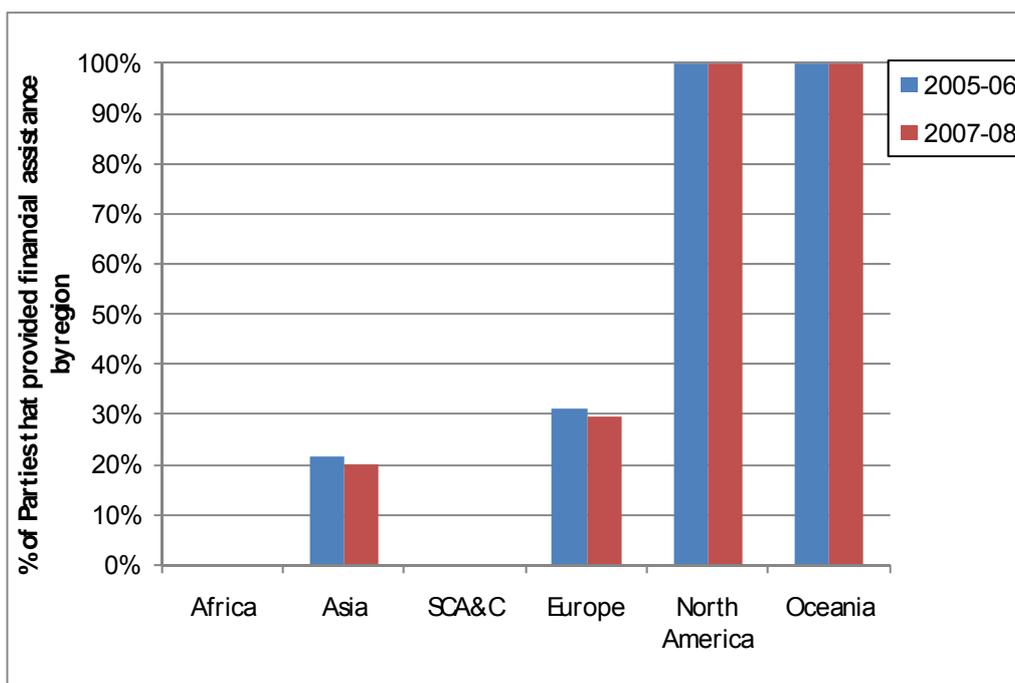


Figure 29. Technical or financial assistance provided to another country in relation to CITES according to regions

D7.13. Have measures been taken to achieve co-ordination and reduce duplications of activities between the national authorities for CITES and other multilateral environmental agreements?

Response rate

| Year | 2005-2006 | 2007-2008 |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| No. Parties | 64 | 44 |
| Percentage | 94% | 92% |

Half of the Parties for both reporting periods indicated that they had taken measures to achieve coordination of activities between the national authorities for CITES and other multilateral environmental agreements. Several Parties mentioned that the national authorities for CITES sit under the same ministry/body as other MEAs so activities could be effectively coordinated.

Collaboration/co-operative initiatives

Areas for future work

D8.2. Were any difficulties encountered in implementing specific Resolutions or Decisions adopted by the conference of the Parties?

Response rate

| Year | 2005-2006 | 2007-2008 |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| No. Parties | 63 | 44 |
| Percentage | 93% | 92% |

A third of the respondents (21 Parties) reported that they encountered difficulties in implementing specific Resolutions or Decisions of the Conference of the Parties. A summary of the specific responses and the potentially relevant resolutions are provided in Annex 4. A

number of resolutions were identified by a several Parties as problematic to implement, including Res. Conf. 13.7 *Control of trade in personal and household effects*, Res. Conf. 12.3 *Permits and Certificates*, Res. Conf. 11.3 *Compliance and Enforcement* and identification problems, which may relate to Res. Conf. 11.19 *Identification Manual*.

D8.4. Have any constraints to implementation of the Convention arisen in your country requiring attention or assistance?

| Response rate | | |
|----------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Year | 2005-2006 | 2007-2008 |
| No. Parties | 64 | 45 |
| Percentage | 94% | 94% |

Slightly more than a third of the Parties for 2005-2006 and 2007-2008 (21 and 14 Parties respectively) reported that they faced constraints in the implementation of CITES that required attention or assistance. Parties commented that these constraints included inadequate national legislation, a lack of staff capacity or technical skills (e.g. in species identification), problems in conducting non-detriment findings, a lack of finance to conduct species research, a lack of reporting ability, difficulty in monitoring and tracking stocks of manufactured products and species-related constraints such elephant ivory trade and timber identification. Training courses were identified as fundamental to address certain issues, such as identification of species. Full responses are provided in Annex 4.

D8.6. Have any measures, procedures or mechanisms been identified within the Convention that would benefit from review and/or simplification?

| Response rate | | |
|----------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Year | 2005-2006 | 2007-2008 |
| No. Parties | 61 | 42 |
| Percentage | 90% | 88% |

More than half of the Parties for both reporting periods said that no measures, procedures or mechanisms had been identified that would benefit from review and/or simplification. Parties that provided comments sought revision of the procedures for trade in medical samples and trade in dead parts and derivatives (such as small leather products), registration of Appendix I captive breeding operations and personal and household effects and tourist souvenirs, derogations for plants and the marking of live reptiles. It was also suggested that a confidential database of permits used by Parties would be beneficial.

Annex 2. Seizures reported within biennial reports

Data on seizures provided within biennial reports were collated for analysis. Summary tables of selected terms and most frequently seized taxa (up to five) are provided by class for animals, and for all plants for biennia 2005-6 and 2007-8 in Tables 1-14. There were reported seizures that appeared to be erroneous, for example 632 “live” animals of Elephantidae spp. which were excluded from the analysis. Many items were also reported seized with no described term.

REPORTED SEIZURES IN 2005-2006

a) Mammals

Seizures reported under the terms live, bodies, scales (kg), ivory, horns, “pieces” and “pills” in 2005-2006 are summarised in Table 1 for the most frequent taxa seized.

Table 1. Mammal seizures reported under various selected terms 2005-6.

| Taxon | Term | Quantity | CITES Appendix |
|---------------------------------|--------|----------|----------------|
| <i>Manis javanica</i> | Live | 2654 | II |
| <i>Macaca fascicularis</i> | Live | 274 | II |
| <i>Nycticebus coucang</i> | Live | 103 | II |
| <i>Galago senegalensis</i> | Live | 21 | II |
| <i>Cercopithecus aethiops</i> | Live | 19 | II |
| <i>Manis</i> spp. | Bodies | 3,003 | II |
| <i>Macaca fascicularis</i> | Bodies | 23 | II |
| <i>Manis javanica</i> | Scales | 1215 kg | II |
| <i>Manis</i> spp. | Scales | 24.7 kg | II |
| <i>Loxodonta africana</i> | Ivory | 1,728 | I/II |
| Elephantidae spp. | Ivory | 1,569 | I/II |
| <i>Elephas maximus</i> | Ivory | 117 | I |
| Elephantidae spp. | Ivory | 4,048 kg | I/II |
| <i>Saiga tatarica</i> | Horn | 395 | II |
| <i>Tragelaphus strepsicerus</i> | Horn | 26 | I/II |
| <i>Cervus elaphus</i> | Horn | 26 | I/II |
| <i>Bos gaurus</i> | Horn | 12 | I |
| Bovidae spp. | Pieces | 99 | I/II |
| Artiodactyla spp. | Pieces | 55 | I/II |
| <i>Moschus</i> spp. | Pieces | 16 | I/II |
| Carnivora spp. | Pills | 340 | I/II |
| <i>Panthera tigris</i> | Pills | 240 | I |
| <i>Ursus arctos</i> | Pills | 100 | I/II |
| Ursidae spp. | Pills | 5 | I/II |

b) Aves

The main reported term for seizures of birds was “live”. The most frequent taxa seized are summarised in Table 2.

Table 2. Bird seizures under reported under the tem “live” in 2005-6.

| Taxon | Term | Quantity | CITES Appendix |
|-----------------------------|-------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| <i>Chlamydotis undulata</i> | Live | 83 | I |
| Falconidae spp. | Live | 73 | I/II |
| <i>Falco peregrinus</i> | Live | 69 | I |
| <i>Falco cherrug</i> | Live | 48 | I |
| <i>Cacatua goffini</i> | Live | 39 | I |

c) Reptiles

The main reptile seizures reported were for skins, heads, live animals, leather products and eggs. The taxa seized most frequently are summarised in Table 3. It is likely that “heads” refers to live individuals.

Table 3. Reptile seizures reported under various terms 2005-6.

| Taxon | Term | Quantity | CITES Appendix |
|------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| <i>Python</i> spp. | Skin | 40,260 | I/II |
| <i>Python reticulatus</i> | Skin | 4,103 | II |
| <i>Boa</i> spp. | Skin | 337 | I/II |
| <i>Testudo graeca</i> | Skin | 60 | II |
| <i>Daboia russellii</i> | Skin | 22 | III |
| <i>Cuora</i> spp. | Heads | 11,372 | II |
| <i>Varanus salvator</i> | Heads | 256 | II |
| <i>Geoclemys hamiltonii</i> | Heads | 63 | II |
| <i>Crocodylus</i> spp. | Heads | 12 | I/II |
| <i>Amyda cartilaginea</i> | Live | 7,000 | II |
| <i>Cuora amboinensis</i> | Live | 5,040 | II |
| <i>Varanus bengalensis</i> | Live | 4,612 | I |
| <i>Varanus salvator</i> | Live | 2,491 | II |
| <i>Ptyas mucosus</i> | Live | 1,893 | II |
| <i>Varanus salvator</i> | Leather product | 2,300 | II |
| <i>Tupinambis</i> spp. | Leather product | 1,793 | II |
| <i>Caiman crocodilus</i> | Leather product | 1,318 | I/II |
| Pythonidae spp. | Leather product | 121 | I/II |
| <i>Python sebae</i> | Leather product | 73 | II |
| Cheloniidae spp. | Eggs | 56 | I |
| <i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i> | Eggs | 80 | I |

d) Fish

Fish seizures are summarised in Table 4 for selected terms.

Table 4. Fish seizures under various terms reported in 2005-6.

| Taxon | Term | Quantity | CITES Appendix |
|-----------------------------|-------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| <i>Scleropages formosus</i> | Live | 160 | I |
| <i>Hippocampus kuda</i> | Live | 5 | II |
| Syngnathiformes spp. | Live | 5 | II |
| Acipenser spp. | Grams | 941 | I/II |
| Acipenseridae spp. | Grams | 913 | I/II |
| <i>Huso dauricus</i> | Grams | 300 | II |
| <i>Huso huso</i> | Grams | 613 | II |
| <i>Hippocampus</i> spp. | Pills | 1,500 | II |

e) Invertebrates

Coral seizures reported in biennial reports are summarised in Table 5 for the main taxa seized. Invertebrate seizures (non-corals) are summarised in Table 6 for selected terms.

Table 5. Coral seizures reported under the terms coral and pieces in 2005-6.

| Taxon | Term | Quantity | CITES Appendix |
|-------------------------------|-------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| Scleractinia spp. | Coral | 5,732 | II |
| <i>Pocillopora damicornis</i> | Coral | 1,240 | II |
| <i>Tubipora musica</i> | Coral | 510 | II |
| <i>Pocillopora verrucosa</i> | Coral | 100 | II |
| <i>Porites</i> spp. | Coral | 34 | II |
| Scleractinia spp. | Pieces | 768 | II |
| <i>Porites</i> spp. | Pieces | 70 | II |
| <i>Acropora</i> spp. | Coral | 140 kg | II |
| Scleractinia spp. | Coral | 0.75 kg | II |

Table 6. Invertebrate seizures (non-coral) reported under various terms in 2005-6.

| Taxon | Term | Quantity | CITES Appendix |
|------------------------------|-------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| <i>Tridacna squamosa</i> | Live | 50 | II |
| Tridacnidae spp. | Live | 50 | II |
| <i>Hippopus hippopus</i> | Live | 19 | II |
| <i>Strombus gigas</i> | Shells | 75 | II |
| <i>Tridacna</i> spp. | Shells | 61 | II |
| <i>Tridacna crocea</i> | Shells | 20 | II |
| <i>Lithophaga lithophaga</i> | Bodies | 60 kg | II |

f) Plants

Seizures reported under the selected terms live, pieces, pills and unknown (kg) in 2005-2006 are summarised in Table 7 for the most frequent plant taxa seized.

Table 7. Plant seizures reported under the various terms in 2005-6.

| Taxon | Term | Quantity | CITES Appendix |
|--------------------------------|-------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| <i>Euphorbia trigona</i> | Live | 1500 | II |
| <i>Cycas pectinata</i> | Live | 1133 | II |
| <i>Cycas revoluta</i> | Live | 840 | II |
| <i>Obregonia denegrii</i> | Live | 800 | I |
| <i>Uebelmannia pectinifera</i> | Live | 800 | I |
| <i>Dendrobium</i> spp. | Unknown | 42,320 kg | I/II |
| <i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i> | Unknown | 6,549 kg | II |
| <i>Panax</i> spp. | Unknown | 2,124 kg | II |
| <i>Aquilaria</i> spp. | Unknown | 107 kg | II |
| <i>Aquilaria sinensis</i> | Unknown | 68 kg | II |
| <i>Panax quinquefolius</i> | Unknown | 602 g | II |
| <i>Orchidaceae</i> spp. | Pieces | 2,678 | I/II |
| <i>Saussurea costus</i> | Pills | 10,033 | I |
| <i>Gastrodia elata</i> | Pills | 243 | II |
| <i>Orchidaceae</i> sp. | Pills | 240 | I/II |
| <i>Hoodia</i> spp. | Pills | 63 | II |

REPORTED SEIZURES IN 2007-2008

a) Mammals

Seizures reported under the selected terms live, heads, bodies, ivory, carvings, “pills”, medicine and derivatives in 2005-2006 are summarised in Table 1 for the most frequent taxa seized. It is possible that the term “heads” has been used to indicate seizures of live animals.

Table 8. Mammal seizures reported under various terms 2007-8.

| Taxon | Term | Quantity | CITES Appendix |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|----------|----------------|
| <i>Manis</i> spp. | Live | 1428 | II |
| <i>Manis javanica</i> | Live | 265 | II |
| <i>Cercopithecus aethiops</i> | Live | 17 | II |
| <i>Pongo pygmaeus</i> | Live | 12 | I |
| <i>Acinonyx jubatus</i> | Live | 11 | I |
| <i>Manis javanica</i> | Heads | 1871 | II |
| <i>Macaca fascicularis</i> | Heads | 1026 | II |
| <i>Paradoxurus hermaphroditus</i> | Heads | 94 | III |
| <i>Panthera pardus</i> | Heads | 2 | I |
| <i>Manis</i> spp. | Bodies | 36 | II |
| <i>Panthera tigris</i> | Bodies | 28 | I |
| <i>Panthera pardus</i> | Bodies | 6 | I |
| <i>Manis javanica</i> | Bodies | 6 | I |
| <i>Neofelis nebulosa</i> | Bodies | 4 | I |
| <i>Loxodonta africana</i> | Ivory | 6,000 kg | I/II |
| <i>Loxodonta africana</i> | Ivory | 469 | I/II |
| <i>Elephas maximus</i> | Ivory | 79 | I |
| Elephantidae spp. | Ivory | 22 | I/II |
| <i>Loxodonta africana</i> | Carving | 335 | I/II |
| Elephantidae spp. | Carving | 24 | I/II |
| <i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i> | Carving | 14 | II |
| <i>Loxodonta africana</i> | Carvings | 113 kg | I/II |
| <i>Panthera tigris</i> | Pills | 1200 | I |
| <i>Moschus</i> spp. | Medicine | 1040 | II |
| <i>Panthera pardus</i> | Medicine | 108 | I |
| Ursidae spp. | Medicine | 35 | I/II |
| <i>Saiga tatarica</i> | Derivatives | 300 | II |
| <i>Panthera pardus</i> | Derivatives | 59 | I |
| <i>Moschus</i> spp. | Derivatives | 51 | II |
| <i>Ursus thibetanus</i> | Derivatives | 10 | I |

b) Birds

The main reported term for seizures of birds was “live”. The most frequent taxa seized are summarised in Table 9.

Table 9. Bird seizures reported in 2007-8.

| Taxon | Term | Quantity | CITES Appendix |
|------------------------------|-------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| <i>Psittacus erithacus</i> | Live | 256 | II |
| <i>Poicephalus senegalus</i> | Live | 108 | II |
| <i>Myospitta monachus</i> | Live | 96 | II |
| <i>Paroaria coronata</i> | Live | 83 | II |
| Otididae spp. | Live | 60 | I/II |

c) Reptiles

Taxa most frequently seized for selected terms are summarised in Table 3. It is likely that “heads” refers to live individuals.

Table 10. Reptile seizures reported under various terms 2007-8.

| Taxon | Term | Quantity | CITES Appendix |
|-----------------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| <i>Malayemys subtrijuga</i> | Live | 364 | II |
| <i>Iguana iguana</i> | Live | 306 | II |
| <i>Testudo graeca</i> | Live | 291 | II |
| <i>Testudo</i> spp. | Live | 233 | I/II |
| <i>Calumma parsonii</i> | Live | 140 | II |
| <i>Varanus bengalensis</i> | Heads | 10,791 | I |
| <i>Ptyas mucosus</i> | Heads | 2,400 | II |
| <i>Naja naja</i> | Heads | 348 | II |
| <i>Python reticulatus</i> | Heads | 297 | II |
| <i>Varanus salvator</i> | Heads | 73 | II |
| <i>Python reticulatus</i> | Skins | 495 | II |
| <i>Varanus salvator</i> | Skins | 339 | II |
| <i>Varanus</i> spp. | Skins | 268 | I/II |
| <i>Python curtus</i> | Skins | 37 | II |
| <i>Pythonodidae</i> spp. | Skins | 18 | I/II |
| <i>Varanus</i> spp. | Leather products | 484 | I/II |
| <i>Serpentes</i> spp. | Leather products | 470 | I/II |
| <i>Crocodylia</i> spp. | Leather products | 192 | I/II |
| <i>Python reticulatus</i> | Leather products | 134 | II |
| <i>Python</i> spp. | Leather products | 83 | I/II |
| <i>Naja naja</i> | Bodies | 66 | II |
| <i>Naja</i> spp. | Bodies | 54 | II |
| <i>Uromastyx aegyptia</i> | Bodies | 25 | II |
| <i>Crocodilus niloticus</i> | Bodies | 13 | I/II |

| Taxon | Term | Quantity | CITES Appendix |
|---------------------------|-------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| <i>Phelsuma</i> spp. | Bodies | 8 | II |
| Cheloniidae spp. | Eggs | 40 | I |
| <i>Varanus salvator</i> | Unknown | 3,335 kg | II |
| <i>Python reticulatus</i> | Unknown | 852 kg | II |
| <i>Crocodylus porosus</i> | Unknown | 115 kg | I/II |

d) Fish

Fish seizures are summarised in Table 11 for selected terms.

Table 11. Fish seizures reported under various terms 2007-8.

| Taxon | Term | Quantity | CITES Appendix |
|-------------------------|-------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| Acipenseridae spp. | Unknown | 157.2 kg | I/II |
| Acipenseriformes spp. | Unknown | 52.8 kg | I/II |
| <i>Acipenser</i> spp. | Unknown | 1.6 kg | I/II |
| Acipenseriformes spp. | Eggs | 1580 | I/II |
| <i>Huso huso</i> | Eggs | 10 | II |
| <i>Hippocampus</i> spp. | Bodies | 3417 | II |
| <i>Hippocampus</i> spp. | Pills | 3300 | II |

e) Invertebrates

Coral seizures reported in biennial reports are summarised in Table 12 for the selected terms and other invertebrates in Table 13.

Table 12. Coral seizures reported under the terms coral and pieces in 2007-8.

| Taxon | Term | Quantity | CITES Appendix |
|------------------------------|-------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| Scleractinia spp. | Coral | 239 | II |
| <i>Acropora</i> spp. | Coral | 184 | II |
| <i>Euphyllia</i> spp. | Coral | 20 | II |
| <i>Catalaphyllia</i> spp. | Coral | 11 | II |
| <i>Pocillopora verrucosa</i> | Coral | 6 | II |
| Scleractinia spp. | Pieces | 81 | II |
| <i>Acropora</i> spp. | Pieces | 3 | II |

Table 13. Invertebrate seizures (non-coral) reported under various terms in 2007-8.

| Taxon | Term | Quantity | CITES Appendix |
|------------------------------|-------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| <i>Lithophaga lithophaga</i> | Bodies | 28025 | II |
| <i>Lithophaga lithophaga</i> | Unknown | 54 kg | II |
| Tridacnidae spp. | Live | 958 | II |
| Tridacnidae spp. | Shells | 493 | II |

f) *Plants*

Table 14. Plant seizures reported under various terms 2007-8.

| Taxon | Term | Quantity | CITES Appendix |
|-----------------------------|-------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| Cactaceae spp. | Live | 12,177 | II |
| <i>Cycas revoluta</i> | Live | 3,080 | II |
| Orchidaceae spp. | Live | 2,732 | I/II |
| <i>Frailea</i> spp. | Live | 610 | II |
| <i>Copiapoa</i> spp. | Live | 229 | II |
| <i>Prunus africana</i> | Unknown | 21,600 kg | II |
| <i>Hoodia</i> spp. | Unknown | 150 kg | II |
| Orchidaceae spp. | Unknown | 48 kg | I/II |
| <i>Bulnesia sarmientoi</i> | Unknown | 28 kg | III |
| <i>Panax quinquefolius</i> | Unknown | 23 kg | II |
| <i>Prunus africana</i> | Bark | 108,000 | II |
| <i>Hoodia</i> spp. | Pills | 16,586 | II |
| <i>Hoodia gordonii</i> | Pills | 260 | II |
| <i>Cibotium barometz</i> | Pills | 770 | II |
| <i>Rauvolfia serpentina</i> | Pills | 360 | II |
| <i>Aquilaria</i> spp. | Pills | 291 | II |
| <i>Hoodia</i> spp. | Pieces | 2,983 | II |
| <i>Bulnesia sarmientoi</i> | Pieces | 20 | III |
| <i>Prunus africana</i> | Derivatives | 5,589 | II |
| <i>Hoodia</i> spp. | Derivatives | 3,177 | II |
| <i>Aloe ferox</i> | Derivatives | 6 | II |
| <i>Saussurea costus</i> | Derivatives | 3 | I |
| <i>Hoodia</i> spp. | Medicine | 4,089 | II |
| <i>Saussurea costus</i> | Medicine | 3,000 | I |
| <i>Dionaea muscipula</i> | Medicine | 400 | II |
| <i>Prunus africana</i> | Medicine | 84 | II |

Annex 3. Biennial Reporting by Parties (updated 8/3/2010)

| | 2003-2004 | 2005-2006 | 2007-2008 |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Afghanistan/Afganistán (AF) | No | No | No |
| Albania/Albanie/Albania (AL) | Yes | No | No |
| Algeria/Argelia/Algérie (DZ) | No | No | No |
| Antigua and Barbuda/Antigua y Barbuda/Antigua-et-Barbuda (AG) | No | No | No |
| Argentina/Argentine (AR) | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Australia/Australie (AU) | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Austria/Autriche (AT) | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Azerbaijan/Azerbaidzhan/Azerbaïdjan (AZ) | Yes | No | No |
| Bahamas (BS) | No | No | No |
| Bangladesh (BD) | No | No | No |
| Barbados/Barbade (BB) | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Belarus/Belarús/Bélarus (BY) | Yes | Yes | No |
| Belgium/Bélgica/Belgique (BE) | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Belize/Bélice (BZ) | No | No | No |
| Benin/Bénin (BJ) | No | No | No |
| Bhutan/Bhoután/Bhoutan (BT) | Yes | No | No |
| Bolivia/Bolivie (BO) | No | No | No |
| Botswana (BW) | Yes | No | No |
| Brazil/Brasil/Brésil (BR) | Yes | No | No |
| Brunei Darussalam/Brunéi Darussalam (BN) | Yes | No | No |
| Bulgaria/Bulgarie (BG) | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Burkina Faso (BF) | No | No | No |
| Burundi (BI) | No | No | No |
| Cambodia/Camboya/Cambodge (KH) | No | No | No |
| Cameroon/Camerún/Cameroun (CM) | Yes | No | No |
| Canada/Canadá (CA) | Yes | Yes | No |
| Cape Verde / Cabo Verde / Cap-Vert (CV) | No | No | No |
| Central African Republic/República Centrafricana/République centrafricaine (CF) | No | No | No |
| Chad/Tchad (TD) | No | No | No |
| Chile/Chili (CL) | Yes | No | No |
| China/Chine (CN) | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| - Hong Kong, SAR (HK) | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| - Macao, SAR (MO) | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Colombia/Colombie (CO) | No | No | No |

| | 2003-2004 | 2005-2006 | 2007-2008 |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Comoros/Comoras/Comores (KM) | No | No | No |
| Congo (CG) | No | Yes | Yes |
| Costa Rica (CR) | Yes | Yes | No |
| Côte d'Ivoire (CI) | No | No | No |
| Croatia (HR) | Yes | No | Yes |
| Cuba (CU) | No | Yes | No |
| Cyprus/Chipre/Chypre (CY) | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Czech Republic/República Checa/République tchèque (CZ) | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo/República Democrática del Congo/République démocratique du Congo (CD) | Yes | No | No |
| Denmark/Dinamarca/Danemark (DK) | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Djibouti (DJ) | No | No | No |
| Dominica/Dominique (DM) | No | No | No |
| Dominican Republic/República Dominicana/République dominicaine (DO) | No | No | No |
| Ecuador/Equateur (EC) | Yes | Yes | No |
| Egypt/Egipto/Egypte (EG) | No | No | No |
| El Salvador (SV) | Yes | No | No |
| Equatorial Guinea/Guinea Ecuatorial/Guinée équatoriale (GQ) | No | No | No |
| Eritrea/Erythrée (ER) | No | No | No |
| Estonia/Estonie (EE) | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Ethiopia/Etiopía/Ethiopie (ET) | Yes | Yes | No |
| Fiji/Fidji (FJ) | No | No | No |
| Finland/Finlandia/Finlande (FI) | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| France/Francia (FR) | Yes | Yes | No* |
| New Caledonia/Nuevas Caledonia/Nouvelle-Calédonie (NC) | No | No | No |
| Gabon/Gabón (GA) | No | No | No |
| Gambia/Gambie (GM) | No | No | No |
| Georgia/Géorgie (GE) | No | Yes | No |
| Germany/Alemania/Allemagne (DE) | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Ghana (GH) | No | No | No |
| Greece/Grecia/Grèce (GR) | Yes | Yes | No* |
| Grenada/Granada/Grenade (GD) | No | No | No |
| Guatemala (GT) | Yes | No | No |
| Guinea/Guinée (GN) | No | No | No |

| | 2003-2004 | 2005-2006 | 2007-2008 |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Guinea-Bissau/Guinée-Bissau (GW) | No | No | No |
| Guyana (GY) | Yes | Yes | No |
| Honduras (HN) | Yes | No | No |
| Hungary/Hungría/Hongrie (HU) | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Iceland (IS) | No | No | Yes |
| India/Inde (IN) | No | No | No |
| Indonesia/Indonésie (ID) | Yes | Yes | No |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of) / Irán (República Islámica del) / Iran (République islamique d') (IR) | Yes | No | No |
| Ireland/Irlanda/Irlande (IE) | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Israel/Israël (IL) | No | No | No |
| Italy/Italia/Italie (IT) | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Jamaica/Jamaïque (JM) | Yes | Yes | No |
| Japan/Japón/Japon (JP) | Yes | Yes | No |
| Jordan/Jordania/Jordanie (JO) | Yes | No | No |
| Kazakhstan/Kazajstán (KZ) | No | No | No |
| Kenya (KE) | Yes | No | No |
| Kuwait (KW) | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Kyrgyzstan / Kirguistán / Kirghizistan | No | No | No |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic/República Democrática Popular Lao /République démocratique populaire lao (LA) | No | No | Yes |
| Latvia/Letonia/Lettonie (LV) | Yes | Yes | No |
| Lesotho (LS) | No | No | No |
| Liberia/Libéria (LR) | No | No | Yes |
| Libyan Arab Jamahiriya/Jamahiriya Arabe Libia/Jamahiriya arabe libyenne (LY) | No | No | No |
| Liechtenstein (LI) | No | No | No |
| Lithuania/Lituania/Lituanie (LT) | Yes | Yes | No* |
| Luxembourg/Luxemburgo (LU) | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Madagascar (MG) | Yes | No | No |
| Malawi (MW) | Yes | Yes | No |
| Malaysia/Malasia/Malaisie (MY) | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Mali/Malí (ML) | Yes | No | No |
| Malta/Malte (MT) | Yes | Yes | No |
| Mauritiana/Mauritanie (MR) | No | Yes | Yes |
| Mauritius/Mauricio/Maurice (MU) | No | No | No |
| Mexico/México/Mexique (MX) | Yes | Yes** | Yes** |

| | 2003-2004 | 2005-2006 | 2007-2008 |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Monaco/Mónaco (MC) | No | No | No |
| Mongolia/Mongolie (MN) | Yes | No | No |
| Montenegro/Monténégro (ME) | Yes | No | No |
| Morocco/Marruecos/Maroc (MA) | Yes | Yes | No |
| Mozambique (MZ) | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Myanmar (MM) | Yes | No | No |
| Namibia/Namibie (NA) | No | No | No |
| Nepal/Népal (NP) | No | Yes | No |
| Netherlands/Paises Bajos/Pays-Bas (NL) | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| New Zealand/Nueva Zelandia/Nouvelle-Zélande (NZ) | Yes | Yes | No |
| Nicaragua (NI) | Yes | No | No |
| Niger/Níger (NE) | No | No | No |
| Nigeria/Nigeria (NG) | Yes | No | No |
| Norway/Noruega/Norvège (NO) | Yes | No | No |
| Oman / Omán (OM) | No | No | No |
| Pakistan/Pakistán (PK) | No | No | Yes |
| Palau / Palaos (PW) | No | No | No |
| Panama/Panamá (PA) | No | No | No |
| Papua New Guinea/Papua Nueva Guinea/Papouasie-Nouvelle-Guinée (PG) | No | No | No |
| Paraguay (PY) | Yes | No | No |
| Peru/Perú/Pérou (PE) | Yes | No | No |
| Philippines/Filipinas (PH) | No | No | No |
| Poland/Polonia/Pologne (PL) | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Portugal (PT) | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Qatar (QA) | Yes | Yes | No |
| Republic of Korea/República de Corea/République de Corée (KR) | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Republic of Moldova (MD) | Yes | Yes | No |
| Romania/Rumania/Roumanie (RO) | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Russian Federation/Federación de Rusia/Fédération de Russie (RU) | No | Yes | No |
| Rwanda (RW) | No | No | No |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis/Saint Kitts y Nevis/Saint-Kitts-et-Nevis (KN) | No | No | No |
| Saint Lucia/Santa Lucía/Sainte-Lucie (LC) | Yes | Yes | Yes |

| | 2003-2004 | 2005-2006 | 2007-2008 |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines/San Vicente y las Granadinas/Saint-Vincent-et-les Grenadines (VC) | Yes | No | No |
| Samoa (WS) | No | No | No |
| San Marino / Saint-Marin (SM) | No | Yes | No |
| Sao Tome and Principe/Santo Tomé y Príncipe/Sao Tomé-et-Príncipe (ST) | No | No | No |
| Saudi Arabia/Arabia Saudita/Arabie saoudite (SA) | No | No | No |
| Senegal/Sénégal (SN) | Yes | No | No |
| Serbia/Serbie (RS) | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Seychelles (SC) | No | No | No |
| Sierra Leone/Sierra Leona (SL) | Yes | Yes | No |
| Singapore/Singapur/Singapour (SG) | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Slovakia/Eslovaquia/Slovaquie (SK) | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Slovenia/Eslovenia/Slovénie (SI) | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Somalia/Somalie (SO) | No | No | No |
| Solomon Islands/Islas Salomón/Illes Salomon (SB) | No | No | No |
| South Africa/Sudáfrica/Afrique du Sud (ZA) | No | No | No |
| Spain/España/Espagne (ES) | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Sri Lanka (LK) | No | No | No |
| Sudan/Sudán/Soudan (SD) | No | No | No |
| Suriname (SR) | No | No | No |
| Swaziland/Swazilandia (SZ) | Yes | No | No |
| Sweden/Suecia/Suède (SE) | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Switzerland/Suiza/Suisse (CH) | No | No | No |
| Syrian Arab Republic/República Árabe Siria/République arabe syrienne (SY) | No | No | No |
| The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia/ La ex República Yugoslava de Macedonia/ Ex-République yougoslave de Macédoine | No | No | No |
| Thailand/Tailandia/Thaïlande (TH) | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Togo (TG) | No | No | No |
| Trinidad and Tobago/Trinidad y Tabago/Trinité-et-Tobago (TT) | No | No | No |
| Tunisia/Túnez/Tunisie (TN) | No | No | No |
| Turkey/Turquía/Turquie (TR) | Yes | No | No |

| | 2003-2004 | 2005-2006 | 2007-2008 |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Uganda/Ouganda (UG) | No | No | No |
| Ukraine/Ucrania (UA) | No | No | No |
| United Arab Emirates/Emiratos Arabes Unidos/Emirats arabes unis (AE) | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| United Kingdom/Reino Unido/Royaume-Uni (GB) | Yes | Yes | No* |
| United Republic of Tanzania/República Unida de Tanzania/République-Unie de Tanzanie (TZ) | No | No | No |
| United States of America/Estados Unidos de América/Etats-Unis d'Amérique (US) | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Uruguay (UY) | No | No | No |
| Uzbekistan/Uzbekistán/Ouzbékistan (UZ) | No | No | No |
| Vanuatu (VU) | No | No | No |
| Venezuela (VE) | Yes | Yes | No |
| Viet Nam (VN) | Yes | Yes | No |
| Yemen/Yémen (YE) | No | No | No |
| Zambia/Zambie (ZM) | Yes | Yes | No |
| Zimbabwe (ZW) | No | No | No |

*Biennial reports were acquired from the European Commission but Parties have not submitted them to the CITES Secretariat.

** Biennial reports were received by Mexico after the analysis by UNEP-WCMC had been completed.

Annex 4: Comments from Parties to selected questions

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)? Additional comments:

| Country | Comment 2005-2006 | Comment 2007-2008 |
|-----------|---|--|
| Australia | 1) Some Appendix II CITES specimens cannot be imported commercially if there is no Commercial Import Program in place where the Scientific Authority of Australia makes its own non-detriment finding from information obtained from the country of export. Note this amendment is less restrictive than the previous SDM that required all wild sourced Appendix II imports for commercial purposes to have a CIP in place before import would be permitted. | Some Appendix II CITES specimens cannot be imported commercially if there is no Commercial Import Program in place where the Scientific Authority of Australia makes its own non-detriment finding from information obtained from the country of export. Note this amendment is less restrictive than the previous SDM that required all wild sourced Appendix II imports for commercial purposes to have a CIP in place before import would be permitted. |
| | 2) All elephants and elephant products are treated as if they were CITES Appendix I for the purposes of import to, and export from Australia. | All elephants and elephant products, and their derivatives, are treated as if they were CITES Appendix I for the purposes of import to, and export from, Australia. http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/trade/use/lists/cites/australia/index.html |
| | 3) A Stricter Domestic Measure came into effect in February 2007 where all Cetaceans are treated as if they were Appendix I for the purposes of import to, and export from Australia. | All cetaceans are treated as if they were Appendix I for the purposes of import to, and export from, Australia. http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/trade/use/lists/cites/australia/index.html |
| Austria | Austria is member of the European Union and therefore the stricter measures are regulated in the European Regulation (EC) No. 338/97. | |
| Barbados | | 1) Imports permits are required for all imports into Barbados. |
| | 1) The Coastal Zone Management Act Cap 394 prohibits the taking and trade of coral species unless given permission by the Minister with responsibility for the Environment. Persons wishing to conduct scientific research using coral samples from Barbados' reefs are required by law to apply for a permit to undertake such research. | |
| | 2) The Wild Birds Protection Act CAP 398 is an Act that provides for the protection of forty six (46) wild birds (both local and migratory) specified in the | |

| Country | Comment 2005-2006 | Comment 2007-2008 |
|----------------|--|---|
| | <p>schedule, some of which are CITES listed. Any person who knowingly kills or wounds or attempts such an act is liable to a fine, one half which is payable to the informant. Possessions or export of the skin or feathers of any wild birds is an offence, which is punishable by a fine. The only exception is the killing of wild birds for the purpose of obtaining specimens for natural history provided that a license has been obtained from the minister responsible for the Environment to do so.</p> <p>3) The draft Zoos Licensing Act in its current form addresses the establishment and regulation of zoos in Barbados.</p> <p>4) The Fisheries Act Cap 391 addresses the provisions for the management and development of fisheries (including protection of endangered and critically endangered sea turtles from exploitation) in Barbados.</p> <p>5) The Fisheries Management Regulations (1998) address closed areas and seasons, fishing methods, and equipment to be adopted, and protective measures for lobsters, turtles, sea urchins and tuna.</p> <p>6) The Protection of New Plant Varieties Act (2000-17) is an Act that seeks to provide property rights with respect to flora, and therefore can be used as a tool to regulate and control biodiversity access.</p> | |
| Bulgaria | 1) Complete prohibition of possession of protected species taken from the Bulgarian nature. | 1) Complete prohibitions exists for protected species and Appendix I species taken from Prohibition has been imposed for keeping species of Felines and Primates outside the Rescue Centers. |
| Canada | 1) Canada does not implement the exemptions for pre-Convention specimens (Article VII- 2), captive-bred specimens and artificially propagated plants (Article VII-4 and 5). These measures were adopted at the time the <i>Wild Animal and Plant Protection and Regulation of International and Interprovincial Trade Act</i> (WAPPRIITA) was put into place; no changes occurred to measures/regulations under WAPPRIITA during the reporting period. Inter-provincial transport of specimens illegally taken in a Province or Territory is also addressed by Regulations. | |
| Czech Republic | <p>1) Most of the stricter measures resulted in the implementation of the Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97 (CITES) and other relevant EC legislation.</p> <p>1) The additional stricter measures implemented by the Czech Republic:</p> <p>(a) Most of species listed by the CITES which are indigenous to the Czech Republic are strictly protected by the Act No. 114/1992 Coll., on Protection of Nature and the Landscape. Taking from the wild, trade and</p> | <p>1) Most of the stricter measures resulted in the implementation of the Council Regulation 338/97 (CITES) and other relevant EC legislation.</p> <p>1) The additional stricter measures implemented by the Czech Republic:</p> <p>(a) Most of species listed by the CITES indigenous for the Czech Republic are protected by the Act No. 114/1992 Coll., on Protection of Nature and the Landscape. Taking from</p> |

| Country | Comment 2005-2006 | Comment 2007-2008 |
|---------|---|---|
| | <p>possession are prohibited. Exceptions only under strict conditions, e.g. for bred-in-captivity animals or artificially propagated plants.</p> <p>(b) Live exotic specimens of selected species of mammals, birds and reptiles from Appendix I and II must be registered by the state authorities in accordance with the Section 23 of the Act No. 100/2004 Coll. (Act on Trade in Endangered Species).</p> | <p>trade and possession are prohibited. Exceptions only under strict conditions, e.g. for bred-in-captivity animals or artificially propagated plants.</p> <p>(2) Live exotic specimens of selected species of mammals, birds and reptiles from Appendix I and II must be registered by the state authorities in accordance with the Section 23 of the Act No. 100/2004 Coll. (Act on Trade in Endangered Species).</p> |
| Finland | <p>1) All stricter domestic measures included in the EU regulations are implemented in national legislation.</p> | <p>1) The stricter domestic measures included in the EU regulations are implemented. The taking and possession of certain species listed in the EU Habitats and Bird Directives is prohibited (regulated).</p> |
| | <p>2) Additional stricter domestic measures on national level: Taking and possession of live animal species protected under the Nature Act is completely prohibited; the taking and possession of dead animals protected under the Nature Act is either prohibited or regulated by permits. The sale of certain animals covered by the Hunting Act is prohibited or regulated by permits. The import of whale (covers all species) meat (and other products) for commercial use is prohibited by law. The taking of whales is prohibited (includes also all Finnish vessels, which thus cannot take part in whale hunting).</p> | <p>2) Additional stricter domestic measures on national level: Taking and possession of animal species protected under the Nature Conservation Act is generally prohibited (some of these species are CITES-listed); the taking and possession of animals protected under the Nature Conservation Act is either prohibited or regulated by permits. The import of whale (covers all species) meat (and other products) for commercial use is prohibited by a special law which also prohibits the taking of whales (includes also all Finnish vessels, which thus cannot take part in whale hunting).</p> |
| Germany | <p>1) EU regulation (EC) No. 338/97 provides for stricter measures for the trade in endangered species; conditions for intracommunity trade and transport are also harmonized by that regulation.</p> | <p>1) EU regulation (EC) No. 338/97 provides for stricter measures for the trade in endangered species; conditions for intracommunity trade and transport are also harmonized by that regulation.</p> |
| Iceland | | <p>1) Stricter measures have been imposed in the area of conservation, trade and possession of falcon species, golden eagle. For all species but marine species an import permit is required for Appendix II species.</p> |
| Jamaica | <p>1) Harvesting and trading of <i>Strombus giga</i>. Prohibition of possession of <i>Antipatharia</i> spp., <i>Scleractina</i> spp., <i>Papilio homerus</i>, <i>Cyclura collei</i>, <i>Epicrates subflvus</i>, <i>Crocodylus acutus</i>, <i>Cheloniidae</i> spp., <i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>, <i>Trichechus manatus</i>, <i>Tursiops truncatus</i>, <i>Amazona collaria</i>, <i>Amazona agilis</i>, <i>Dendrocygna arborea</i>, <i>Anthracothorax mango</i>, <i>Trochilus polytmus</i>, <i>Mellisuga minima</i>.</p> | |
| Japan | <p>1) The CITES MA of Japan reviewed the domestic regulations and procedures for the international trade based on relevant resolutions.</p> | |

| Country | Comment 2005-2006 | Comment 2007-2008 |
|-----------|-------------------|--|
| Kuwait | | <p>1) Kuwait adopted domestic measures for listed species (in accordance with Article 5 of the Convention) such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Article no. 5 in PAAF new resolution No. 521/2008 regarding fisheries marketing; to require the implementation of CITES Convention. - PAAF Resolution No 521/2008 regarding preventing hunting of turtles, sea mammals and some rare fishes. - Kuwait Airways Circulations dated on 20/12/2007 regarding Guidelines for Transport of Animal and Plants and circulation dated on 15/12/2008 on CITES Identification of Specimen (Documentation & Training manual). - Customs Instructions No. 61/2008 concerning monitoring of plant (flowers) trading in market with decision No. 93/2003. - Customs Instructions No. 81/2008 concerning custom release of animal shipment only after Veterinary release by PAAF. - Determination of Agarwood personal import quota (1kg / per.) - PAAF has proposed draft decision under signature to control trade and possession of animals. In this draft decision there are articles that has import/or possession of endangered animals as well as dangerous animals. There are also some articles that deal with animal welfare during transportation and housing. |
| Lao PDR | | <p>1) According to the Forestry Law (1996), Article 5, trade, export, import and transport of listed species in appendix I including their parts are prohibited.</p> |
| Lithuania | | |
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| Lithuania | | |
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| Lithuania | | |
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| Lithuania | | |
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| Country | Comment 2005-2006 | Comment 2007-2008 |
|-------------|---|---|
| | <p>ecosystem or any species of flora and fauna. It also provides that it is the responsibility of the person who is seeking to import or is in possession of any live specimen to obtain the necessary information from the Management Authority.</p> <p>2) Any person who would like to import live specimens of fauna (of CITES and non-CITES species) from outside the European Community requires the prior grant of an import license that is issued by the Trade Services Directorate. This import license is granted if the Management Authority, following the consultation with the Scientific Authority, does not have any objection for the importation.</p> | |
| Mozambique | <p>1) Enforcement of domestic legislations: Fisheries Act and Regulation n.3 and 4/90, respectively, of 26 September; National Strategy and Policy of Forestry and Wildlife, approved by the Parliament on 1 of April 1997; National Strategy for the Management of Elephants in Mozambique, April, 199; Act n.10/99, of 7 July (Lei de Florestas e Fauna Bravia) and Degree n.12/2002, of 6 June; Ministerial Diploma on mechanisms on implementation of CITES in Mozambique, April, 2004, n.271/2004, 31 December</p> | <p>1) Enforcement of domestic legislations: Fisheries Act and Regulation n.3 and 4/90, respectively, of 26 September; National Strategy and Policy of Forestry and Wildlife, approved by the Parliament on 1 of April 1997; National Strategy for the Management of Elephants in Mozambique, April, 199; Act n.10/99, of 7 July (Lei de Florestas e Fauna Bravia) and Degree n.12/2002, of 6 June; National Strategy for the Management of Conflicts between Human and Elephants in Mozambique, approved by the Resolution n°58/2009 of the Council of Ministers on 11 August 2009.</p> |
| Netherlands | <p>1) Stricter measures are applicable for all primates and Felidae, wild specimens of the European Bird and Habitat Directive, and Rhino horns and tiger bones. Commercial activities are not allowed. Taking and possession is only allowed with an exemption of the prohibitions. Most Appendix I species (Annex A of Regulation 338/07) are not to kept without an exemption of the prohibition on possession.</p> | <p>1) In general there are stricter measures for the taking and possession of Annex A species. A specimens (source W or F), primates, large birds of prey (e.g. hawks, falcons, eagles, owls, kestrels, buzzards, hawks, rhino horns, tiger bones. Through EU Regulations and Directives these restrictions apply to more species, such as The European Bird and Habitat Directive. It is only possible to keep hawks and owls in Annex C if accompanied by DNA fingerprints. There is no exemption for prohibition of possession. B. In Dutch law for Annex A specimens of all sources it is required to keep a register, this also applies to birds of prey without a seamless closed foot ring. Birds of prey need to be marked conform the national law. Other vertebrates of Annex A need to be marked conform EU Regulations.</p> |
| New Zealand | <p>1) While there are no stricter domestic measures adopted for CITES-listed species, stricter legislation applies to the taking, possession and export of indigenous species of fauna under the Wildlife Act 1953.</p> | |
| Poland | <p>1) According to the national law (Nature Conservation Act of 16th April 2004) holders of live animals including amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals of species covered by EU regulations on wildlife trade (CITES species) are obliged to submit written declaration of possession concerning CITES listed species to</p> | <p>1) According to the national law (Nature Conservation Act of 16th April 2004, with further amendments) holders of live animals including amphibians, birds and mammals of species covered by EU regulations on wildlife trade (CITES species) are obliged to submit written declaration of possession concerning CITES listed species to</p> |

| Country | Comment 2005-2006 | Comment 2007-2008 |
|---------------------|--|---|
| | <p>appropriate District Authority, in order to register specimens they keep. Obligations of registration does not apply to Zoological Gardens and persons involved in animal trade, carrying on an economic activity (e.g. owners of pet shops, sellers). The above-mentioned sellers are obliged however to possess documents stating legal origin of an animal they sell and to hand over with an animal, original or copy of aforementioned documents to the buyer (e.g. copy of CITES import permit, permit for acquisition from nature, and in case of birth in captivity – a document issued by district veterinary surgeon, confirming animal birth in captivity, or other document stating legality of origin).</p> <p>Prohibitions refers to harvesting, possessing, transport, sale and purchase apply to all native protected species (including CITES species). Exemption from mentioned prohibitions can be granted only by the Minister of the Environment, who issues certain permission.</p> | <p>concerning CITES listed species to appropriate authority, in order to register specimens to appropriate authority, in order to register specimens to appropriate authority. Obligation of registration does not apply to Zoological Gardens and persons involved in animal trade, carrying on an economic activity (e.g. owners of pet shops, sellers) as well as persons keeping animals temporarily for the medical treatment and rehabilitation purposes. The above-mentioned sellers are obliged however to possess documents stating legal origin of an animal they sell and to pass on to the buyer, original or copy of aforementioned documents to the buyer (e.g. copy of CITES import permit, permit for acquisition from nature, and in case of birth in captivity – a document issued by district veterinary surgeon, confirming animal birth in captivity, or other document stating legality of origin).</p> <p>Prohibitions referring to harvesting, possessing, transport, sale and purchase apply to all native protected species (including native CITES species). Exemptions from mentioned prohibitions can be granted only by the Minister of the Environment, who issues certain permission.</p> |
| Portugal | <p>1) Need to register indigenous CITES listed species which should always be of captive breed origin. Prohibition of detention of different types of live animals (Carnivores, Primates, Crocodylia, big snakes and venomous ones)</p> | <p>1) Need to register indigenous CITES listed species which should always be of captive breed origin. Prohibition of detention of different types of live animals (Carnivores, Primates, Crocodylia, big snakes and venomous ones)</p> |
| Romania | | <p>Order No. 262/330/2006 on conservation and development of sturgeon populations and development of aquaculture in Romania ban the capture and trade of wild specimens of sturgeons' species for commercial purpose for a period of 10 years starting with 2007.</p> <p>Order of the Ministry of Environment no. 100/2007 for approving the Procedure for issuing environmental authorization is prohibiting possession of strictly protected species and other species listed in CITES Appendices.</p> |
| | | <p>Order of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development no. 410/2008 for approving the authorization procedure of the harvesting and/or acquisition activities and commercial trade of mineral substances, plants, vertebrates and invertebrates fossils and wild specimens of flora and fauna, and also to establish domestic measures restricting or prohibiting trade, taking, possession or transport of species included in Appendix I, II or III.</p> |
| Republic of Moldova | <p>1) The Republic Moldova is conducted by the Red Book. According to the national legislation the measures refer to gain/collection or export of such</p> | |

| Country | Comment 2005-2006 | Comment 2007-2008 |
|-------------|--|---|
| | species are more restricted, by the other words – such activities are forbidden. | |
| Saint Lucia | 1) Relevant legislation with regards to CITES, such as the Fisheries Act No. 10 of 1994 and others, are listed in the draft CITES law which has been submitted to the Secretariat. | |
| Serbia | 1) Regarding stricter domestic measures, Decree on Controlling Exploitation and Trade Protection of Wild Plant and Animal Species ('Official Register of the Republic of Serbia', 31/05) and Decree on Protection of Natural Rarities of Republic of Serbia ('Official Register of Republic of Serbia', 50/93, 93/93) are adopted. | 1) Regarding stricter domestic measures, Decree on Controlling Exploitation and Trade Protection of Wild Plant and Animal Species ('Official Register of the Republic of Serbia', 31/05) and Decree on Protection of Natural Rarities of Republic of Serbia ('Official Register of Republic of Serbia', 50/93, 93/93) are adopted. |
| Singapore | 1) The Endangered Species (Import and Export) Act requires a CITES import permit from AVA for any import of CITES Appendix II species. The ESA also empowers AVA to require transshipments of CITES species through Singapore to be accompanied by valid CITES permits. The ESA also empowers AVA to seize any illegal CITES species in transit. The Act has imposed domestic trade bans on rhinoceros and tigers and their parts and derivatives such as TCM products. | The Endangered Species (Import and Export) Act requires a CITES import permit from AVA for any import of CITES Appendix II species. The ESA also empowers AVA to require transshipments of CITES species through Singapore to be accompanied by valid CITES permits. The ESA also empowers AVA to seize any illegal CITES species in transit. The Act has imposed domestic trade bans on rhinoceros and tigers and their parts and derivatives such as TCM products. The revised ESA also allows AVA to take enforcement actions and impose the same penalties involving fake CITES specimens i.e. specimens purported to be of CITES species but are fake. |
| Slovakia | 1) Complete prohibition of possession of non-native species of Falconiformes and Strigiformes and taking native protected species. | 1) Complete prohibition of possession of non-native species of Falconiformes and Strigiformes and taking native protected species. |
| Slovenia | 1) Penal Code of the Republic of Slovenia The <i>Penal Code</i> stipulates an imprisonment of up to three years for an import or export of endangered plant or animal species contrary to international law. The same applies to illegal hunting of wild animals. In exceptional cases the perpetrator may be sentenced to imprisonment of up to five years. A fine and an imprisonment of up to five years are stipulated for a person or criminal organization avoiding customs control while moving goods across the customs line. Art. 255 lays down that the goods involved in such offence are confiscated. 2) Nature Conservation Act Violations of provisions of the NCA related to trade in protected species of wild fauna and flora, breeding, acquisition of specimens, keeping in captivity and introduction or repopulation of animals or plants into the natural environment are treated as offences. The NCA prescribes the amounts of fines for such violations. | |
| Sweden | 1) As one of the 27 Member States of the EU we implement the stricter measures of the EU CITES | 1) As one of the 27 Member States of the EU we implement the stricter measures of the EU CITES |

| Country | Comment 2005-2006 | Comment 2007-2008 |
|----------------------|--|---|
| | legislation for most of above mentioned issues as for instance personal and household effects, trade prohibitions and species on the appendices. | legislation for most of above mentioned issues as for instance personal and household effects, trade prohibitions and species on the appendices. |
| Thailand | 1) Prohibit for protected / reserved species under the Wild Animal Reservation and Protection Act B.E. 2535 (1992) and Plant Act B.E. 2535 (1992) | |
| United Arab Emirates | 1) The UAE cooperates with caviar producing and falcon Range States on stricter domestic measures as per Article XIV. | |
| United Kingdom | 1) Other = the sale of seriously threatened species such as tiger skins, bear bile, rhino horn and Tibetan antelope hair. Certain bird species have to be registered with the Department under UK Conservation legislation. The taking and sale of some native species is also strictly regulated under license. | |
| United States | 1) Major stricter domestic measures in the United States that in many instances affect CITES-listed species include the Endangered Species Act, the Wild Bird Conservation Act, the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, the Marine Mammal Protection Act, the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, the African Elephant Conservation Act, the Asian Elephant Conservation Act, the Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Act, the Great Ape Conservation Act, the Marine Turtles Conservation Act, and State natural resource and wildlife laws and regulations. | 1) Major stricter domestic measures in the United States that in many instances affect CITES-listed species include the Endangered Species Act, the Lacey Act, the Wild Bird Conservation Act, the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, the Marine Mammal Protection Act, the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, the African Elephant Conservation Act, the Asian Elephant Conservation Act, the Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Act, the Great Ape Conservation Act, the Marine Turtles Conservation Act, and State natural resource and wildlife laws and regulations. |
| Viet Nam | 1) According to the legislation, Viet Nam prohibits trading, taking, possessing, transport or using all species taken from the wild for commercial purpose listed in Group I of the Government Decree No. 32/2006/ND-CP of March 30 2006 on the Management of Endangered, Precious, Rare Fauna and Flora and CITES Appendix I species. | |

Q8.2. Were any difficulties encountered in implementing specific Resolutions or Decisions adopted by the conference of the Parties?

| Party | Comment | Potentially related resolution (s) |
|-----------|---|------------------------------------|
| Belgium | Time delay between inclusion of CITES Appendices and amendment of EC Annexes | None |
| China | Some resolutions or decisions: No adequate personal and biological trade information | |
| Cyprus | Identification of certain species | Res. Conf. 11.1 |
| Ecuador | Insufficient budget, too little technical personnel specialising in CITES that have knowledge of Convention | |
| France | Personal effects and fossil corals | Res. Conf. 13.7 |
| | | Res. Conf. 11.1 |
| Germany | Germany has encountered problems referring to the implementation of the requirements laid down in Res. Conf. 12.10 (rev. CoP 13) on 'Guidelines for a procedure to register and monitor operations that breed Appendix-I animal species for commercial purposes'. Within Germany there are several and were either registered or even rejected for registration. Furthermore as an importing country, Germany is very often confronted with animals which originate from commercial operations not included in the register of the CITES Secretariat. Therefore the MA of Germany has been supporting since years any initiative on reviewing and streamlining the current registration guidelines. | Res. Conf. 12.1 |
| Indonesia | Due to long border will "Potential" access for illegal trade prone to smuggling and wildlife laundering due to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of monitoring in border checkpoints • Backwardness in remote areas • Lack of funding • Lack of capacity on scientific investigation (facilities, infrastructure) | Res. Conf. 11.3 |
| Jamaica | Use of coded-microchip for marking live animals in trade and exemption for trade in personal effects | Res. Conf. 8.13 |
| | | Res. Conf. 13.7 |
| Kuwait | An inadequate financial support to assist in Capacity Building in Kuwait and Arabian countries. Difficulties in implementing decisions related to Agarwood-producing taxa, difficulty in assessment of NDF, Compliance and Enforcement, non-sufficient trained staff | Res. Conf. 11.3 |
| Malta | Resolution Conf. 13.7 on control of trade in personal and household effects. | Res. Conf. 13.7 |

| | | |
|----------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| Mozambique | Resolution 12.3 (Permits and Certificates) and *Decision 10.2 - disposal of ivory stocks and generating resources for conservation | Res. Conf.12.3 |
| New Zealand | Changes to qualifying dates for pre-Convention specimens and for personal exemptions. Main difficulty is slowness of the legislative procedure to change our implementing legislation. This was reported in our biennial report for 2003-4 and the situation persists. | Res. Conf.13.6 Res. Conf.13.7 |
| Portugal | Financial difficulties, human resources | |
| Republic of Korea | Resolution 13.7 "Control of trade in personal and household effects" | Res. Conf. 13.7 |
| Republic of Moldova | A majority part of Resolutions and Decisions are studied and carried out on the possible level by the MA. However, the other representatives, like Custom, SAs, are not fulfilled the implementation of documents as it supposed to be. This happened because of the light experience in the domain of implementation of Convention, absence of special trainings, no equipment provision, lack of financing for Convention based materials translation, for manual-determinant in Moldovan language, for printing of illustrative materials, placates, bulletins and other activities. There are no conditions both for setting of Center's for saving of animals and plants, and creation of admissible conditions for keeping of animals and plants forfeited in the frame of Botany and Zoological Garden. | |
| Romania | Res. 12.7- There was no clear timeline for reporting on status of sturgeon population. | Res. Conf. 12.7 |
| Saint Lucia | Res Conf. 12.8 (Rev CoP 13): Review of Significant Trade, Saint Lucia, like many Parties of the region recognize that, in order to address the stipulated requirements substantial capacity building and other forms of assistance are required. The Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism is developing a project proposal to address many of these needs in member states, but funding support will be required and an adequate time frame allowed for Parties to work on various aspects such as improved levels of stock assessment, trade controls and user education. | Res. Conf.12.8 |
| Serbia | Resolution 12.3 (Rev. CoP13) does not provide clear definition on use of purpose codes, i.e code P in export and import permits for Appendix-I specimens | Res. Conf. 12.3 |
| Thailand | Res Conf. 13.7 Control of trade in personal and household effects, Res. Conf. 10.10 Trade in elephant specimens | Res. Conf.13.7 Res. Conf 10.1 |
| United Arab Emirates | The Reservation at CoP13, Prop. 49 (Indonesia) inclusion of Agarwood-producing species <i>Aquillaria</i> spp. and <i>Gyrinops</i> spp in CITES Appendix II. The main difficulty is in the identification of the right species which is usually very difficult. | Res. Conf.11.1 |
| United Kingdom | Personal & Household Effects derogation – identifying Annex A from Annex B, crocodile species when in the form of a bag, belt, shoe etc. Timber identification | Res. Conf.13.7 |
| Viet Nam | In order to implement resolutions or decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties properly need a lot of personels as well as big budget. Staffs in CITES MA are changeable and do not obtain enough training on CITES related issues. The | |

CITES MA of Viet Nam face a lot of difficulties in understanding Resolutions and Decisions properly because of language barrier

*decision no longer valid

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D8.4. Have any constraints to implementation of the Convention arisen in your country requiring attention or assistance?

| Party | Comment | Reporting year |
|--------------|---|-----------------------|
| Romania | Lack of time schedule for regional reporting in Res. 12.7; CITES Secretariat was asked to propose revision of Res. Conf. 12.7 at CoP 13 | 2005-6 |
| Serbia | Management Authorities lacks legislative and regulatory measures in National legislative regarding CITES implementation. | 2005-6 |
| Spain | More training on timber species would be required | 2005-6 |
| Thailand | Technical assistance (i.e. Ivory identification) | 2005-6 |
| Viet Nam | Training course on CITES fundamental ; technique on identification of CITES appendices species; intellegent detect | 2005-6 |
| Zambia | Issues of forestry and fisheries are not well incorporated in CITES implementation. Also issues around elephant ivory trade still remain gray with local communities who want answers to the destruction caused by elephants. | 2005-6 |
| Croatia | Insufficient number of staff within the Ministry of Culture dealing with this issue on a daily basis; insufficient number of staff dealing with CITES in all stakeholders groups; insufficient control within the country because of understaffed inspection; practical problems at border crossings (lack of specialized CITES manuals, no specialised determination softer that could help custom officers, lack of special premises for temporary keeping of confiscated specimens at the border); Croatia has a border with non CITES party (Bosnia and Herzegovina) (in 2007/08 still non-party, now new party without defined MA, newly adapted CITES related legislation (April 2006) has not yet lived up in practice; long-term financial mechanism is not established; tourist unaware of CITES legislation | 2007-8 |
| Cyprus | The identification of certain species. | 2007-8 |
| Ireland | A shortage of staff in the MA & SA available to devote time on CITES issues. | 2007-8 |
| Italy | Measurement of timber shipments, an international WG is dealing with this issue, the kind of assistance required is the shared willingness to develop a standardised procedure to measure timber. | 2007-8 |
| Kuwait | Capacity Building (CITES enforcement, Confiscated Specimens). Establishment of Rescue Centre. | 2007-8 |
| Lao PDR | Shortage No. of staff in both the MA and SA. | 2007-8 |
| Liberia | Trust fund establishment is urgent for Liberia | 2007-8 |
| Malaysia | a) Conducting NDF. Financial and technical assistant is required for making NDF. b) Identification of CITES plant at young stage. | 2007-8 |
| Mozambique | Research. The lack of financial resources prevents conducting wildlife researches, chiefly CITES specimens. | 2007-8 |
| Poland | Lack of rescue centres, fully devoted for CITES animals, Small number of staff working within the CITES Management Authority. | 2007-8 |
| Saint Lucia | Low awareness of CITES requirements among Customs Officers at Border controls; need for focused and sustained training for Customs officials, as they are a key agency in the administration and effective enforcement of CITES. A high profile regional workshop with externally drawn experts held annually would be useful, in addition | 2007-8 |

| Party | Comment | Reporting year |
|----------------|---|----------------|
| | <p>to, and apart from the toolkit which was circulated by the Secretariat as a national reference/training guide; this initiative could form part of a 2-3 year project to help with initial implementation of the Convention following enactment of the legislation.</p> <p>Need for sustained raising of awareness, especially following enactment of Saint Lucia's Legislation.</p> <p>Lack of an officer specifically dedicated to CITES, to allow for regular checks of the website, provision of information to the Ministry's website, timely responses to notifications and implementation of resolutions, circulation of relevant information, preparation of reports, conduct and preparation of public awareness (activities and material), setting up of administrative and monitoring procedures, measures and mechanisms, etc. Ideally, there should be a CITES Office within the Ministry, with a dedicated coordinator and one administrative assistant, in much the same way as exists for the CBD. Funding assistance would be required to set up such an office (including electronic equipment, furniture, other materials); the possibility of external funding for the payment of at least the coordinator should be explored with either partial or full funding being sourced from the Government for the payment of the administrative assistant, with a commitment for continuation by the Government following the project period; this initiative could form part of a 2-3 year project to help with initial implementation of the Convention following enactment of the legislation.</p> <p>Inadequate technical knowledge on CITES listed species, identification, trade requirements, etc. Technical training required from CITES Secretariat and affiliated bodies.</p> | |
| Serbia | The Management Authority lacks legislative and regulatory measures in national legislation regarding CITES implementation. | 2007-8 |
| Singapore | Monitoring and tracking of movements and conversions of CITES specimens | 2007-8 |
| Spain | Training on timber species is still needed | 2007-8 |
| Thailand | Language/ Opportunity for staff to attend CITES meetings/conferences. | 2007-8 |
| United Kingdom | Difficult to identify individual species in trade. More research necessary to improve identification techniques e.g. DNA tests | 2007-8 |