

## REPORT FROM THE SECRETARIAT

This report is the eighteenth Annual Report of the Secretariat, which covers the period from 1 January to 31 December 1993.

### Introduction

According to paragraph 2 g) of Article XII of the Convention, one of the functions of the Secretariat is: "To prepare annual reports to the Parties on its work and on the implementation of the present Convention".

This is the eighteenth report of the CITES Secretariat, covering the period from 1 January to 31 December 1993.

The functions of the Secretariat are mainly defined by Article XII of the Convention, but the Secretariat has been mandated by the Conference of the Parties and the Standing Committee to carry out numerous other activities.

Nevertheless, the main function of the Secretariat is to help the Parties to implement the Convention. The Parties are the only ones responsible for this implementation. However, it is difficult for them to accomplish this work alone. International co-operation remains essential. It can exist

either on a bilateral or a multilateral basis but, most of the time, co-ordination and exchange of information are more efficient when done on a worldwide basis. Therefore, the Secretariat is a crossroads of scientific, juridical, and technical information.

The conservation of nature is everybody's business and, in such a specialized area as trade in wild fauna and flora, indispensable partners are numerous, from governmental and non-governmental organizations to traders and even the public, who are the end-users of every CITES specimen.

Finally, the Secretariat has to carry out the administrative tasks essential for the daily functioning of the Convention.

CITES is usually considered as an efficient Convention, mainly because the Parties accomplish their work efficiently and make efforts - sometimes considerable - to prevent international trade from threatening the survival of wild fauna and flora. But, there is no doubt that an efficient Secretariat makes an important contribution to the achievement of the objectives of CITES.

## HELP TO THE PARTIES

## 1. Circulating Information

### 1.1 The Notifications

Between 1 January and 31 December 1993, the Secretariat sent:

- 57 Notifications to the Parties
- 1 Notification to the contracting or signatory States

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

- 7 enforcement and infractions;
- 12 national legislation;
- 3 scientific institutions;
- 4 security stamps;
- 4 captive-breeding operations;
- 7 transmission of documents;
- 4 significant trade;
- 1 reservations;
- 4 meetings of CITES Committees;
- 1 transport of live specimens;
- 3 new criteria to include species in the appendices;
- 2 decisions of the Standing Committee on tiger and rhinoceros;
- 2 Identification Manual;
- 3 Miscellaneous.

### 1.2 The Directory

In accordance with Resolution Conf. 1.5, the Secretariat published a directory of the Management Authorities and Scientific Authorities of each Party. This directory included the reservations entered by the Parties.

This directory is regularly updated. In 1993, the Secretariat sent over 100 updates to the Parties.

### 1.3 The Identification Manual

In 1993, the Secretariat sent the following new sheets for the English edition of the Identification Manual:

- *Tayassu pecari*
- *Catagonus wagneri*
- *Balaeniceps rex*
- 19 sheets on cockatoos
- 44 sheets on Phasianidae
- 66 sheets on Boidae

In addition, 38 replacements sheets (which covered a revision of sheets on Felidae) and a colour poster on cockatoos were sent.

The Secretariat also transmitted an update of the complete index of all the volumes concerning fauna and alphabetical lists of information sheets and species.

Sheets on Scincidae were received from the Management Authority of Germany and sheets on butterflies were received from the Management Authority of the United Kingdom.

The Government of Japan continued to provide the majority of the external funding for the English edition.

Work on the French edition progressed and the first two volumes were sent to the Parties in 1993. About 200 additional sheets were translated and will be printed in 1994. The Government of France provided additional funding for this edition.

The Government of Spain has agreed to finance the publication of the full Spanish edition.

Thanks to a grant from Germany, the translation of the Identification Manual into Russian has been made possible. In co-operation with the Management Authority of the Russian Federation, the translation has started and printing will be completed by the end of 1994.

On other matters concerning identification, the Secretariat provided support for two projects.

- The first project was prepared by the Management Authority of Canada. The objective is to provide Customs Officers with an Identification Manual that will allow for the identification of the most easily recognized species and is based on an original method.
- The other one is a book that illustrates in colour (or in black and white) all the birds included in the CITES appendices. This book has been published in 1994 and, thanks to a donation, the Secretariat will be able to provide all Management Authorities with free copies.

### 1.4 Other Publications

The book "The Evolution of CITES", written by W. Wijnstekers, was reprinted because the first printing in English was sold out.

With the financial assistance of the French and Spanish Governments and the Commission of the European Communities, this reference book has been translated into French and Spanish and these versions will be printed in 1994.

## 2. Training Personnel Responsible for the Implementation of CITES

Since 1989, the Secretariat has developed its training activities in two areas: organization of training seminars and creation of training material.

### 2.1 Seminars

In order to improve the implementation and the enforcement of the Convention, it is essential that the officers in charge of these activities receive training. Training is normally the responsibility of each individual Management Authority, but the authorities of several countries do not have adequate means or instructors with full knowledge of the provisions of CITES and its Resolutions. For this reason the Secretariat organizes training seminars. Priority is given to regional seminars but, at the request of some Management Authorities, training seminars have also been organized at the national level. Training is principally directed towards the officers of the Management Authorities, Police and Customs but training sessions have also been attended by people from Scientific Authorities and justice departments as well as by traders and conservation NGOs.

The seminars enable officials to improve their ability to implement CITES by understanding the requirements and procedures of CITES, and to deal with the most difficult enforcement problems and develop international co-operation. They familiarize civil servants with the daily actions to be undertaken, and with the ways to enforce controls on trade in wildlife specimens.

Seminars provide an opportunity for group discussions and for exchange of information between the Parties regarding CITES enforcement, resulting in strengthened co-ordination in the future.

In 1993, six training seminars were organized by the Secretariat, including one in co-operation with the Customs Co-operation Council another one in co-operation with IUCN (see details in Annex 4). This represents 285 people trained and 1043 man-days of training. Most of these seminars were financed by external funding.

### 2.2 Training Material

The Secretariat has developed about 200 overhead transparencies for training purposes. Most of them exist in the three languages of the Convention. They are continuously being improved and only a few can be considered as final.

When these overhead transparencies are in their final form, the Secretariat plans to distribute them to the Parties and to include several in a Customs training package which is being prepared with the Customs Co-operation Council.

Thanks to the Management Authorities of France, Italy, Switzerland and Denmark, the Secretariat has been able to start a collection of CITES specimens, which can be used for training in identification.

The Secretariat also benefits from the assistance of Dr Alain Bonneau (of the Management Authority of France) who has prepared drawings for the overheads. Thanks

to a placement by the employment service of the Canton de Genève, a trainee, Maria Gran prepared a series of drawings of plants and animals to be used for training and identification purposes.

## 3. Helping the Parties in the Field

### 3.1 Africa

The Secretariat undertook technical-advice missions to Egypt, Gambia and the Sudan during which the Secretariat held meetings with officials of the Management and Scientific Authorities and, whenever it was possible, with officials of other co-operating law enforcement agencies including Police, Customs and airport authorities. In the Sudan the Secretariat especially advised on crocodile management and facilitated the mission of a TRAFFIC consultant who arrived in Khartoum on the same day to register stocks of ivory held by Government and traders.

In Egypt, the officer was able to sort out many routine CITES enforcement problems and, in the company of the Director General of the Egyptian Wildlife Service, held meetings with heads of other agencies that co-operate in the implementation of CITES, as well as officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which has established a unit to co-ordinate matters related to international environmental instruments and programmes.

At the request of the Management Authorities of Egypt and Sudan, the Secretariat developed a project for a CITES enforcement training seminar, to which participants from the countries of the Middle East and Gulf States would also be invited. External funding was not available to permit the conduct of the seminar during the year.

Furthermore, the Secretariat approached a number of Parties with a request to provide on-site training to the staff of the Management Authority of Egypt in routine control of imports and exports of CITES specimens.

Taking opportunities provided by attendance at meetings organized in the region, it was also possible to discuss specific CITES issues with senior officers of the Management Authorities represented at those meetings, and to make stopovers (Egypt, the Sudan and the United Republic of Tanzania). Similarly, advantage was also taken of CITES enforcement training seminars organized in the region. In this way, advice was provided to Guinea and Guinea-Bissau regarding the survey on the conservation status and management of the African grey parrot, subspecies *Psittacus erithacus timneh*, and to Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Senegal and the United Republic of Tanzania.

The Secretariat participated in two sub-regional meetings on co-ordination of the conservation of the African elephant, one in Côte d'Ivoire and the other in Cameroon, during which he was also able to take up some enforcement issues of concern to the Secretariat with some of the representatives of the Management Authorities attending those meetings. The Secretariat also discussed the accession of Côte d'Ivoire and in May the Government finally gave its approval. However, by the end of the year the instrument of accession had not been deposited with the Depositary Government.

Immediately after the UNEP conference on financing rhinoceros conservation held in Nairobi (see Part IV, Chapter 5.3), a one-day meeting of representatives from African Parties represented at that conference was convened by the Representative of Africa to the Standing Committee to discuss the draft criteria for listing species in the CITES appendices. The meeting was a follow-up

to a suggestion made by the Standing Committee at its 29th meeting, in Washington, D.C., in March 1993.

At the request of the Representative of Africa to the Standing Committee, the Secretariat liaised with UNEP regarding arrangements for the meeting. UNEP provided the meeting room and simultaneous interpretation, and also financial support to some of the participants.

Because of difficulties in changing travel plans, only seven out of the 19 Parties represented at the conference were able to attend the meeting. The Regional Representatives for Africa to the Animals Committee and Plants Committee also attended and, as focal points in the region, guided the discussion.

With the exception of the attendance at the sub-regional co-ordinating meetings for elephant conservation, the missions mentioned above were made possible by virtue of externally funded activities in the region.

### 3.2 Asia

As the region has become the centre of growing attention concerning trade in specimens from the rhinoceroses and the tiger, one of the most positive events during 1993 was that the Republic of Korea joined CITES. The country has been considered as one of the major consumers of oriental medicines, some of which are known to contain parts and derivatives of various CITES species. Although no representatives of the Secretariat could visit the country during the year, the CITES technical-assistance delegation, mandated by the CITES Standing Committee, was received by the Republic of Korea as well as by China and its province, Taiwan, toward the end of the year.

India and Nepal were visited by a member of the Secretariat. This was a good occasion to take an in-depth look into the problem of illegal fur trade between two countries, which has been of concern to the Secretariat for some time, and to urge the governments to take actions to stop the trade. Several discussions with government officials of both countries were held during the mission but apparently no significant action has been taken since 1994. The Secretariat hopes that the matter be taken seriously by the governments at higher level and necessary actions be taken.

A CITES workshop was held in Colombo, Sri Lanka, in July, as a collaborative project of the Sri Lankan Department of Wildlife Conservation and the US Fish and Wildlife Service. The Secretariat was invited to take part in the workshop and provided training on the general implementation of CITES. Particular attention was given to CITES implementation for plants. The participants in the workshop, from various fields, appeared to be very enthusiastic and interested in most of the subjects, thus resulting in lively discussions often beyond the scheduled hour. Some weaknesses of Sri Lanka in implementing the Convention were revealed in the course of discussions and field studies. Recommendations are made to the Government of Sri Lanka and progress is to be followed up by the Secretariat.

Implementation of CITES in Indonesia has lately been of concern not only to the Secretariat but also to the people involved in promoting sound utilization of wildlife resources in the country. A representative of the Secretariat was in Jakarta, in July, to participate in the consultative meeting for sustainable use of wildlife as an integral part of nature conservation in Indonesia. Several recommendations were made by several working groups of the meeting and commitments were made by the government to implement those recommendations. The issue is now to be followed up by the CITES Standing

Committee as well as by the Secretariat and the CITES Animals Committee.

### 3.3 Europe

For reasons of efficiency the CITES Secretariat has divided the European region into two sections: northern Europe (Austria, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom), and south and east Europe (the other European countries, including the Russian Federation and all the CIS Republics). By doing this, the Secretariat expects to be able to strengthen its already strong relations with the region's CITES Management Authorities. Western and northern Europe are essentially importing and re-exporting regions and, for the countries in the region. Consequently, an important part of the Secretariat's activities consists of confirming the validity of export permits of a number of Eastern European countries, confirming the validity of EC re-export certificates for live animals and skins (as recommended in Resolution Conf. 8.2) and assisting all countries in their enforcement activities.

Until 1991-92, eastern European countries had not developed much trade in CITES species, apart from some trade in animal skins and hunting trophies. But the political changes and the more easy access to the international markets has resulted in a strong increase in trade and, unfortunately, also the development of illegal trade. In 1993 the increase in trade continued, and added to it an increase in re-exportations. The Secretariat has worked very closely with the Management Authorities of Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, the Russian Federation and Slovakia in order to adequately handle this new situation. The Secretariat received strong support from these Management Authorities, but the economic upheavals and a serious lack of financial means to ensure adequate implementation and enforcement have seriously limited their ability to take the necessary measures. Nevertheless, it should be noted that all these Management Authorities have made a tremendous effort to implement the Convention and should be congratulated for their efforts.

The status of the CIS Republics towards did not change. The Russian Federation made a declaration of succession, and the other States have the same possibility (in this case they would be considered Parties from 1 January 1992) or may decide to be considered as non-Parties. Several republics announced their intention to make a declaration of succession but have not yet done so because they have other priorities or are not able to pay their contribution. (It should be noted that the Russian Federation has paid its contribution for 1993 including the contributions of all the CIS Republics.) A meeting of the Ministers of the CIS Republics confirmed, in December 1993, the agreement between the CIS Republics and the Russian Federation, that only the Management Authority of the latter is competent to issue documents for all the CIS countries. The main reason for this arrangement was an absence of legislation to implement the Convention in, and inadequate border controls between, the Republics concerned. This also explains why all the CIS Republics are currently included in the European region.

In February the Secretariat participated in a meeting in Tallin, Estonia, organized by the Stockholm Environmental Institute. The purpose of the meeting was the introduction and discussion of the merits of existing international conventions and protocols relevant to the three Baltic States (Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania).

The illegal trade in the former Yugoslavia is still of great concern because the war has not decreased it. In fact,

due to the financial crisis, illegal trade increased. Good contacts have been established only with the Slovenian authorities.

The Secretariat maintained good relations with the European Commission. The Commission supports many of the Secretariat's projects and there was a considerable exchange of information between the two organizations. In addition to the relations that have long existed with the Directorate General for Environment, Nuclear Safety and Civil Protection (DG XI) and the Directorate General for Development (DG VIII), the Secretariat strengthened its ties with the Directorate General of the Customs Union and Indirect Taxation (DG XXI), which accelerated the diffusion of information to EC Customs authorities, especially in cases of fraud. Discussions were held with the Commission concerning the problems encountered in implementing the EC regulations regarding CITES. The Secretariat was also consulted by the European Parliament on the draft for new EC regulations on the application of CITES.

The Secretariat had meetings with the Management Authorities of several countries and visited several countries. The Secretariat worked closely with the Italian Authorities in order to prepare new legislation and to improve implementation of CITES in Italy. Great progress was made by this country.

The Secretariat kept in close contact with TRAFFIC Europe and its national offices, and contributed to a study on confiscation of ivory in Europe. The Italian office of TRAFFIC Europe provided inestimable support to the Secretariat to help improve the implementation of CITES in Italy.

The Secretariat had regular contacts with non-party States in the European region (Iceland, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, San Marino, Slovenia and Turkey) to elicit their accession to CITES.

### 3.4 North America

This region is composed of only three Parties: Canada, Mexico and the United States of America. Canada and the United States do not normally request on-site assistance from the Secretariat in matters concerning the implementation of CITES in their countries. In fact, the US Fish and Wildlife Service provides financial and technical assistance in this regard to a large number of Parties. Its Law Enforcement Division co-ordinated with the Secretariat on several international investigations concerning violations of CITES.

Several NGOs in the United States also continued to support Secretariat activities during the year, in particular the Conservation Treaty Support Fund. TRAFFIC USA and other NGOs worked with the Secretariat on several projects, including the analysis of legislation for CITES implementation and species surveys.

#### Assisting with measures taken at national level

Traditionally one of the largest bird importers, the United States greatly restricted this trade with the passage of the Wild Bird Conservation Act, which became effective on 23 October 1992. As regulations under the Act did not become effective until November 1993, the Secretariat, in co-ordination with the Management Authority of the United States, kept major wild bird exporting Parties informed of the Act and of its effects on trade with the United States.

#### Activities in Mexico

In February, the Management Authority of Mexico hosted a CITES meeting for the North America region in Loreto, Mexico, which was attended by the Secretariat. In November, the Secretariat, in co-operation with the

Management Authority of Mexico, held a three-day training seminar on CITES implementation in Mexico City for representatives of the Management Authority and other authorities responsible for CITES implementation. While in Mexico City, Secretariat staff members also took the opportunity to discuss with officials from the Management Authority, and with other governmental and non-governmental organizations, CITES issues specific to Mexico, including a project on cacti that will focus on estimating populations of rare species and on determining levels of legal and illegal trade.

### 3.5 South and Central America and the Caribbean

The Secretariat continued to develop its co-operation with the countries of the region. The Secretariat, together with many governments, carried out several projects on various CITES taxa: *Iguana iguana* in six countries of Central America; Boidae in Guyana, Paraguay and Venezuela; *Amazona aestiva* and *Rhea americana* in Argentina; several psittacines species in Honduras, *Tupinambis* spp. in Argentina and Paraguay.

However, the caiman/crocodile projects in the region were still the most developed. Indeed, from the Dominican Republic, Cuba and Honduras to Argentina and Paraguay, an increasing number of countries in the region developed surveys and/or management programmes for caiman species. These projects were carried out in collaboration with the Management Authorities of the countries concerned using the expertise of the IUCN/SSC Crocodile Specialist Group.

CITES projects in the region were realized to help Parties to implement the provisions of Article IV of the Convention. The Secretariat endeavoured to gather funds necessary for the execution of the projects. It was not always easy to obtain external funds in spite of the co-operation of significant importing countries, the European Community, conservation organizations and trade associations.

Special attention and support was given in 1993 to tackling the problems of enforcement of the Convention in Colombia, Honduras, El Salvador, Paraguay, Peru and Venezuela. Constant contact with the Management Authorities of those countries was maintained.

The Secretariat was able, working closely with the Management Authority of Peru, to develop a unique and constructive working relationship with the rural communities of the Peruvian Andes regarding the complex issue of the rational use of *Vicugna vicugna*.

The Secretariat continues to give special attention to Aruba and the Netherlands Antilles, which are still a matter of concern for the region. The CITES Secretariat hopes, however, that these two territories of the Kingdom of the Netherlands may be covered by this country's membership of CITES before the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. With these islands working within the CITES family, a large gap in CITES enforcement in the region will be closed.

Once again, the Secretariat would like to emphasize the close co-operation maintained with TRAFFIC South America in all matters related to the implementation of the Convention in the region, one of the tasks for which this TRAFFIC office was created.

CITES became one of the main conservation tools in the region because the governments have a better understanding of the potential of the Convention for their countries.

### 3.6 Oceania

Both Australia and New Zealand were visited by the Secretariat along with its participation in the meeting of the IUCN/SSC Crocodile Specialist Group held in Darwin, Australia, in March. There had been no serious problems regarding the implementation of the Convention in either of the countries but, nevertheless, some exchanges of views and information in face-to-face discussions were certainly useful.

The Secretariat was glad to learn that the Customs authority in New Zealand was more involved than it had been in enforcement activities. It was also delighted to learn that the country was trying to convince island nations in the South Pacific that are not yet party to CITES to join the Convention. The Secretariat appreciated such co-operative action from Parties. Although there were several contacts made between the Secretariat and those island nations, either direct or through the Secretariat of the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), none of them became party to CITES in 1993.

## 4. Maintaining the Database on Trade

### 4.1 Presentation of the Database

All of the statistics in annual reports of the Parties submitted in accordance with Article VIII, paragraph 7(a), are entered into the CITES trade database. This work is done by the Wildlife Trade Monitoring Unit of the World Conservation Monitoring Centre (WCMC) in Cambridge, United Kingdom under a consultancy contract with the Secretariat. In 1993, 300,000 trade records were entered into the database.

### 4.2 Annual Reports of the Parties

In the course of 1993, 96 annual reports were received, including reports for 1989, 1990, 1991 and 1992. Sixteen of these were submitted on or were accompanied by diskettes or computer tapes; and the report for 1992 from Brazil was submitted by electronic mail, the first annual report to be received in this way. As a number of countries have had difficulties finding the resources to produce annual reports, as an experiment the Secretariat invited six Parties to submit copies of permits issued for export and of foreign permits accepted for import. WCMC agreed to produce the reports for these countries on the basis of permits received. However, only one of the six Parties submitted permits to the Secretariat.

### 4.3 Utilization of the Database

The comparative tabulation for 1990 was produced by WCMC in March 1993 and was sent to the Parties in June. Late submission of the annual reports for 1991 by some of the major trading countries precluded production of the comparative tabulation for that year, although it had been planned.

However, a number of other outputs were obtained from the database in 1993. In the course of its normal monitoring work, the Secretariat requested 16 printouts of trade statistics from the database, and three requests were made for information on a variety of species for new sheets to be included in the Identification Manual. In addition, a total of 85 requests for trade statistics were made by others, including Management and Scientific Authorities, conservation organizations, animal welfare organizations, zoos, museums, universities and journalists. The Secretariat is delighted by the increased use that is being made of the database and has initiated discussions with WCMC on how to make the statistics available more widely.

## 5. Projects

### 5.1 General Comments

At the request of the Conference of the Parties, the Secretariat has spent substantial time and effort in securing additional funding to undertake special projects.

### 5.2 General Regulations

In accordance with the decisions taken by the Conference of the Parties at its seventh meeting, the Standing Committee decided to classify externally funded projects in two main categories:

- a) A-type projects, which include routine technical-assistance projects, which the Secretariat is authorized to undertake as soon as funds become available, such as:
  - travel for the Secretariat staff or experts to attend meetings;
  - CITES implementation training seminars, consultations on problems concerning CITES implementation; and
  - other assistance to developing countries in improving their implementation of the Convention; and
- b) S-type projects, which include scientific studies on certain species and must have the approval of the Standing Committee before the process of seeking funds is started.

Priorities established by the Standing Committee for the selection of projects are as follows:

- development of protection, conservation or management programmes for a species currently threatened by trade or suffering over-exploitation, so that it can be restored to a level consistent with its role in the ecosystem in which it occurs;
- provision of technical advice, scientific information and any form of assistance to the Parties for the better implementation of the Convention;
- development and delivery of training packages for the effective implementation and enforcement of the Convention; and
- assistance to developing countries to allow their full participation in the Convention.

During 1993, several projects were initiated or completed in different regions of the world by the CITES Secretariat, ten in category A and ten in category S.

### 5.3 Projects

The following is a summary of the activities carried out during 1993. Full reports on project outputs have been provided to donors, and to the Management Authorities of the countries where the projects were undertaken.

#### Category-A PROJECTS

Enforcement and training activities:

- A-072 Strengthening implementation and effectiveness of CITES: Enforcement assistance in East European countries
- A-082 Consultation with Parties concerning major implementation problems
- A-089 Enforcement seminar in Francophone Africa

Other projects of technical assistance:

- A-031 Printing of permits

To avoid the use of permits that are not in conformity with the requirements of the Convention and to make

forgeries more difficult, the Secretariat, upon request, arranges the printing of permits on security paper. When a Party is unable to pay for the printing, the Secretariat has sought funds from external sources.

In 1993, the Secretariat printed permits for Burkina Faso, Chad, the Dominican Republic, Guinea, Guyana, Nicaragua and Suriname.

A-080 Assistance to the Parties in developing legislation to implement the Convention

The primary aim of the project was to identify those Parties whose domestic measures do not enable them to : i) designate at least one Management Authority and one Scientific Authority; ii) prohibit trade in specimens in violation of the Convention; iii) penalize such trade; or iv) confiscate specimens illegally traded or acquired. Another aim is to seek external funding to enable the Secretariat to provide technical assistance to Parties in the development of measures to implement the Convention. Analysis of national legislation of 80 Parties began in 1993 through the IUCN Environmental Law Centre (ELC), Bonn, Germany, and TRAFFIC USA and was to be finalized in June 1994.

A-085 Development of new criteria for listing species in the CITES appendices

The main objective of the project was to prepare new criteria for listing species in the CITES appendices, as required by Resolution Conf. 8.20. These criteria would provide an objective basis for determining the species the specimens of which should be subject to controls on international trade in order to prevent trade incompatible with their survival. A draft resolution to propose new criteria was to be submitted for adoption by the Parties at the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

Category-B PROJECTS

S-004 Conservation programme for caiman, Paraguay: Phase II

The objective of this project was to assess the status of the caiman population in Paraguay, defining specific techniques for population assessment, carrying out a study on population dynamics and collecting basic information to allow the rational use of the species. The project was completed at the end of 1993.

S-030 Survey of the distribution and status of the grey parrot in Ghana, Guinea and Togo (West Africa)

The project was developed to undertake a survey to determine the population status of *Psittacus erithacus* and to prepare a management programme for the species in Ghana, to determine whether each of the two recognized subspecies (*P. e. erithacus* and *P. e. timneh*) exists in Guinea and to undertake a survey to determine the population status of *P. e. timneh*. The project was completed in April 1993 in Ghana and Guinea.

S-032 Survey of the status of *Rhea americana* in Argentina

The objective of the project was to establish a conservation strategy for the species to guarantee its survival. The implementing organization, FUCEMA, sent to the Secretariat a progress report in July 1993.

S-037 Survey of the distribution of three crocodilian species in West Africa

This project was developed to carry out a field survey of crocodile populations in Cameroon, Gabon and Guinea, to make recommendations for the management of crocodile populations in the region, to assess the suitability of ranching and captive-breeding operations, to recommend sustainable rates of exploitation and to prepare ranching proposals, where appropriate, on behalf of the governments.

S-039 Survey of the Nicaraguan caiman resources

The project was developed to assess the status and distribution of the populations of *Caiman crocodilus fuscus* and *Crocodylus acutus*, and to make recommendations for implementing a national conservation and sustained utilization management programme for *Caiman crocodilus fuscus* and, if possible, for *Crocodylus acutus*. Another aim was to provide the basis for a long-term monitoring programme and to obtain basic ecological and behavioral data for both species, leading to in-depth ecological studies.

S-040 Distribution, status and management of two monitor lizards in Africa

The project was undertaken to assess the status of the populations of *Varanus niloticus* and *Varanus exanthematicus* in Benin, Cameroon, Mali, Nigeria and Togo. The project was finalized at the end of 1993.

S-044 Honduras parrot study

The objectives of the study were: to assess the present status and distribution of psittacines in Honduras, in particular the north-eastern region; to make a detailed review of trade as a local industry; to make recommendations for rational use, including potential for breeding. The study was carried out by TRAFFIC USA and it was completed in December 1993.

S-048 CITES survey of Cuban crocodile populations

A survey to assess the status and distribution of *Crocodylus rhombifer* was carried out, and a set of recommendations to improve the management of the species was proposed. At the same time, training was provided to national staff on field techniques to assess crocodile populations in the wild.

S-051 Bibliographic analysis of publications on population biology in Latin America and trade statistics on Boidae

The objectives of this project were to carry out a bibliographic analysis of publications on distribution, population size, population dynamics, biology, trade and utilization of the family Boidae in South America and to analyze the available statistics on international trade in specimens of the species that entered or are entering international trade, using information from the CITES database. The aim was to synthesize all this information and that provided by the governments and relevant bodies, to develop a sustainable management programme for the family Boidae in Latin America. The project was successfully completed.

S-058 Trade in the blue-fronted amazon in Argentina and breeding habitat requirements

The objectives of this project were to test the sensitivity of a monitoring programme, and to collect information on the biology of and trade in the species. The project was initiated in August 1993 and the first phase was to be finalized in March 1994. The Secretariat is in the process of securing additional funding for the next phase.

1. Prevention of Infractions

1.1 Policy of Prevention

The policy of trying to prevent infractions is aimed at training the people in charge of all aspects of control of international trade, from the issuing of permits to Customs formalities. The policy also aims to circulate information likely to assist these people.

Most of the circulation of information is carried out by means of Notifications to the Parties. The Secretariat distributes information on national legislation, permit forms currently being used by the Parties, lost or stolen permits or security stamps, etc.

1.2 Confirmation of Permits

The Secretariat was also involved increasingly in determining the validity of permits and certificates issued by Parties. This was done to ensure that irregular, falsified or false documents were not accepted by Parties and has led to the discovery of serious infractions. In 1993, the Secretariat received more than 3 000 requests from the Parties to confirm the validity of permits.

The Secretariat currently maintains data on permits on several databases in different offices. However, a single database will be developed for this purpose, once a network is established.

Although confirming the validity of documents is a time-consuming and expensive process, it is believed to be often worthwhile, as it results in the detection of fraudulent documents that may have been accepted otherwise. Through this system of confirmation of validity of documents the Secretariat has been able to detect problems that, clearly, can not be detected by a single Management Authority alone because it would not have available information from several countries. In order to speed up the confirmation process, the Secretariat would hope for more assistance from the issuing countries and would like to obtain quick responses to its requests for copies of permits issued.

Apart from false or falsified documents, the Secretariat has regrettably noted that a significant number of irregular documents were issued by Management Authorities. The main areas of concern were the issuance of certificates of captive breeding when it had not been verified whether the specimens concerned were bred in accordance with Resolution Conf. 2.12, and the issuance of re-export certificates when the validity of the export permit of the country of origin had not been verified.

2. Action in Cases of Infraction

2.1 Exchange of Information on Infractions

The Secretariat was actively involved in improving enforcement of the Convention throughout the year, by receiving from, and providing to, relevant Parties information on alleged infractions. The Secretariat continued to maintain a database that is designed for easy referral to documents that concern alleged infractions, in order to provide this information to Management Authorities and to CITES enforcement officials. The filing system was also used by the Secretariat as its primary reference for the report on alleged infractions that is presented by the Secretariat for each meeting of the Conference of the Parties. The Secretariat urges each Party to send to the Secretariat any information that might be useful to other Parties for improving the enforcement of the Convention.

2.2 Matters Brought before the Standing Committee

When infractions of the Convention are detected by the Secretariat, it may recommend that the Parties concerned take certain remedial measures to implement the Convention properly. These recommendations are often heeded by the Parties concerned and the matter is concluded successfully. However, in other cases, the recommendations of the Secretariat are not implemented. If matters of non-compliance by Parties are considered to be of a serious and continuing nature, the Secretariat may present them to the Standing Committee for further consideration, as provided by Resolution Conf. 7.5. The following issues were brought before the Standing Committee by the Secretariat in 1993.

The Secretariat continued to progress in its work with the Management Authority of Italy concerning problems of its implementation of CITES. In February, as a result of a report the Secretariat sent to the Standing Committee on the progress made by Italy between July 1992 and January 1993, the Standing Committee suspended its recommendation that the Parties should not issue any CITES documents to Italy and not accept any CITES documents issued by Italy. The Parties were advised of this decision in Notification to the Parties No. 722 of 19 February 1993.

The Secretariat was also increasingly concerned about the lack of CITES implementation in Indonesia in several important areas, and had not been successful in its discussions with the Management Authority to achieve positive change. As a result, the Secretariat reported this matter to the Standing Committee at its thirtieth meeting, in Brussels, Belgium, in September. The Committee endorsed all of the Secretariat's recommendations made in the report, which set out for the Management Authority of Indonesia specific steps that, if taken, would result in substantial improvement in CITES implementation. The Management Authority of Indonesia agreed to provide, by 1 January 1994, a report to the Secretariat of actions taken with respect to the implementation of these recommendations.

Representatives of the Government of Colombia attended the 29th meeting of the CITES Standing Committee, in March, in order to respond to concerns raised by the Standing Committee regarding exports of skins of *Caiman crocodilus fuscus* from breeding farms in that country. Following that meeting, the Secretariat, with the assistance of the Management Authority of Colombia, undertook a detailed analysis of export permits for *C. c. fuscus* issued by Colombia during the period July 1992 to June 1993. The results of this analysis were reported by the Secretariat to the Standing Committee at its 30th meeting, in September. The Colombian delegation provided to the Committee an explanation of the position of the Colombian Government, which was accompanied by detailed supporting documentation. Taking into account the views expressed by the Colombian delegation, the Standing Committee agreed to defer conclusion on the matter and to accept the invitation for an official CITES mission to visit Colombia to determine whether or not the number of skins exported from Colombia accurately reflected the capacity of caiman farms currently operating throughout the country.

3. Relations with the Customs Co-Operation Council and INTERPOL

3.1 Customs Co-operation Council

The Secretariat continued to work closely with CCC. However, projects that were approved by *ad hoc* committees of CCC in 1992 showed little progress because of a lack of funding.

For the first time, the Secretariat participated in a regional training seminar of CCC, which was organized for the investigation officers of French-speaking African countries, in Dakar (Senegal) in June 1993.

To improve the communication between the CCC Secretariat and the CITES Secretariat, the latter prepared a proposal to link its computer network to the communication system of CCC.

The two Secretariats worked closely on several infractions to CITES. CITES matters are now a regular part of the Enforcement Bulletin on Commercial Fraud of CCC.

The Secretariat also participated in the meetings of the Enforcement Committee and the Technical Committee of CCC.

### 3.2 INTERPOL

The Secretariat continued to provide to Interpol headquarters and to National Crime Bureaux information on illegal trade in specimens of CITES species. Meanwhile, Interpol took steps in 1993 to increase its role in assisting party and non-party States in matters concerning CITES violations. In September, the first Interpol Working Party on Environmental Crime agreed that a sub-group on illegal trafficking in species of wild fauna and flora should be formed. The sub-group would look into the possibilities of information exchange on persons and organizations suspected of being engaged in this trafficking and on the methods utilized for this purpose. In October, at its 62nd session, the ICPO-Interpol General Assembly recommended that the members of the organization urge their governments to do their utmost to ensure that measures are taken to control trafficking in wildlife.

The first meeting of the Interpol Sub-Group on Wildlife Crime is scheduled for the beginning of 1994, and the Secretariat is expected to take an active role in that meeting and in subsequent activities of the Sub-group.

### 4. The Lusaka Agreement

The Secretariat continued to make substantive contributions to the development of a negotiating text of the draft Lusaka Agreement on Co-operative Law Enforcement Operations Directed at Illegal Trade in Wild Fauna and Flora. The initiative was endorsed by the Standing Committee at its 29th meeting, in Washington, D. C., thus enabling the Secretariat to participate fully in

the subsequent activities relating to the development of the initial negotiating text.

The Secretariat participated in an (informal) inter-governmental meeting convened in Nairobi, Kenya, to elaborate further the negotiating text in June-July 1993. In addition to calling for support in promoting regional initiatives to combat illegal international trade in rhinoceros horn and other wildlife products, the conference specifically requested the Executive Director of UNEP to undertake a co-ordinating role in finalizing the negotiating text of the Lusaka Agreement.

The Executive Director of UNEP allocated some funds for the purpose and entrusted the task to the UNEP Environmental Law and Institutions Programme Activity Centre (ELI/PAC). The Secretariat co-operated closely with ELI/PAC.

### 5. Transport of Live Animals

The Secretariat continued its action to improve the conditions of transport of live animals. The Secretariat had the pleasure to observe that substantial progress had been made in this area. Further to a request from the Working Group on Transport of Live Specimens, and after informing the Parties concerned, the Secretariat started to strictly implement Resolution Conf.8.5, concerning the statement on the conditions of transport on export documents. From then on, the Secretariat recommended to the Parties not to accept documents that did not include this statement.

The Secretariat, in co-ordination with the Chairman of the Working Group on the Transport of Live Specimens, organized a meeting of this group in Dakar (Senegal) in April 1993. Thanks to the help of the US Fish and Wildlife Service and a contribution from an American non-governmental organization, it was possible to invite representatives of African exporting countries and to have the benefit of simultaneous interpretation in French and English.

For the first time, the Secretariat organized a training seminar for traders and airline companies on the implementation of the IATA Regulations. This seminar took place in Dakar in May 1993. The Secretariat was happy to learn, from representatives of Parties into which live animals were imported from the countries represented in the seminar that notable progress had been made regarding the quality of the conditions of transport.

Moreover, the Secretariat contributed to the preparation of the new edition of the IATA Live Animals Regulations and, thanks to donations from IATA and the US Fish and Wildlife, it was able to send copies of these Regulations free of charge to various developing countries.

## CO-OPERATION WITH THE OTHER PARTIES CONCERNED WITH THE OBJECTIVES OF THE CONVENTION

### 1. Governmental Organizations

#### 1.1 The United Nations System

As a member of the United Nations family, the Secretariat was in close contact with other United Nations agencies, in addition to UNEP which provides the administration of the CITES Secretariat. The Secretariat was, of course, in frequent contact with the United Nations headquarters in Geneva.

The Secretariat also took part in several working sessions, organized or supported by UNEP, concerning the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Action Plan for Marine Mammals. Contacts have also been maintained with GRID, the Coastal Areas Action

Programme and ELI-PAC. On information matters, the Secretariat continued to work closely with Information and Public Affairs (UNEP/IPA) and the Regional Office for Europe of UNEP.

There was an exchange of information and informal discussion between the Secretariat and UNCED and UNITAR.

#### 1.2 Other Conventions

Traditionally, the Secretariat is in contact with the Secretariats of all the other conventions related to conservation and more generally to environment. The meetings of representatives of the Secretariats of the conventions closely connected to UNEP are irregular.



Representatives of the Secretariats of other Conventions, such as Climate Change and Desertification, participated in the meetings as observers. This helped to promote the co-operation among them. The Ecosystem Conservation Group sessions are also used for discussions on topics of mutual interest to CITES, the Convention on Migratory Species (Bonn), the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (Paris), the Berne and the Cartagena Conventions (nature conservation in Europe and the Caribbean respectively).

### 1.3 Other Organizations

As well as with the European Community and the CCC, the Secretariat has maintained contact with the Council of Europe, the International Whaling Commission and the International Office of Epizootics. Contact with the International Timber Trade Organization and the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas has been developed. The Secretariat also participated in a GATT meeting on the environment.

### 2. Non-governmental Conservation Organizations

The Secretariat maintained a constant dialogue with a very large number of non-governmental conservation organizations at regional, national and international levels and fully appreciates the indispensable role played by these organizations in achieving the objectives of CITES. It is impossible to list here the names of all the organizations that have contributed to the effectiveness of the CITES Secretariat by providing financial support, supplying information, carrying out studies, contributing to think-tank sessions and publishing documents. This includes conservation NGOs (national or international), scientific institutions (plants or animals), zoos, botanical gardens, etc. Three organizations in particular must be mentioned, however: IUCN - The World Conservation Union, TRAFFIC, and the World Conservation Monitoring Centre (WCMC).

IUCN has been of enormous help to the Secretariat, especially in the scientific and legal fields. Through the Species Survival Commission, the CITES Secretariat has rapid access to the most up-to-date information. To

improve the co-ordination of activities with this organization, the IUCN Environmental Law Centre was contracted by the Secretariat to complete analyses of legislation for more than ten Parties.

The efforts made by the TRAFFIC network have resulted in significant assistance to the Secretariat. The TRAFFIC network has been one of the most reliable sources of information regarding implementation of the Convention in various countries throughout the world. Its regional representatives have also provided on-site assistance to professional staff members of the Secretariat during their missions to various countries.

WCMC continued to maintain the database of CITES annual report statistics and conducts studies for the Secretariat on the status of particular groups of species. Because of WCMC's unrivalled collection of information on the biological and trade status of species, the Secretariat frequently seeks its assistance, particularly that of the Wildlife Trade Monitoring Unit (WTMU).

### 3. The Users of Fauna and Flora

So that the users of wildlife could become more aware of the goals of the Convention, the CITES Secretariat continued its relationship with several wildlife trade organization whose interests include species listed in the CITES appendices. No rational utilization can be achieved without serious co-operation with them. Having this in mind, the Secretariat has been able to obtain substantial external funds for many CITES projects all over the world. Furthermore, encouraged by the Secretariat, several of them have attended CITES training seminars and subscribed to receive Notifications to the Parties, which provide them with useful information on decisions, recommendations, etc. from the Secretariat and/or the CITES Committees on a regular basis.

CITES is represented at meetings of the IATA Live Animals Board by the Chairman of the Working Group on Transport of Live Specimens (the United States of America). The Secretariat also participated in meetings of the Live Animals Board and has strengthened its relationship with IATA.

## UNDERTAKING THE TASKS ESTABLISHED AT THE EIGHTH MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES

### 1. Preparing New Criteria to Amend the Appendices

With the adoption of Resolution Conf. 8.20 the Conference of the Parties at its eighth meeting initiated a process to revise the criteria for amending the appendices. This work had already started in 1992 when the Standing Committee at its 28th meeting (Lausanne, 22-25 June, 1992) drew up the terms of reference for the work to be done, and asked the Secretariat to contract IUCN to carry it out. IUCN convened a meeting of technical experts (London, 9-11 November 1992) that prepared a first draft of the new criteria, to be discussed by the Standing Committee at its 29th meeting.

At its 29th meeting (Washington, 1-5 March 1993) the Standing Committee extensively discussed the document presented by IUCN. IUCN was requested to submit a revised draft of the criteria, taking into account the suggestions made by the Standing Committee. The Standing Committee also agreed to send a letter to the Parties asking for their views on the draft criteria in general, and on some specific aspects of it. This draft and the accompanying letter were circulated to the Parties for comments with Notification to the Parties No. 736 of 20 April 1993.

From 30 August to 3 September 1993, the members and alternate members of the Plants and Animals Committees and the members of the Standing Committee met in Brussels to prepare a draft resolution on the new criteria. The joint meeting of the Committees used, as its basic reference material, the draft criteria prepared by IUCN as amended at the 29th meeting of the Standing Committee, IUCN's evaluation process and the comments submitted by Parties and by governmental and non-governmental organizations. The resulting draft resolution was also circulated to the Parties for comment (Notification to the Parties No. 773 of 15 October 1993).

### 2. Consolidating the Resolutions

When it met in Kyoto in 1992, the Standing Committee agreed that there was a need to review and consolidate the Resolutions of the Conference of the Parties. The Standing Committee undertook to oversee this task, and in June 1992 agreed on a schedule of work, which has been carried out by the Secretariat. The objective was to remove from the Resolutions the parts that were conflicting or duplicative, to repeal the parts that were no longer current, and to put together the parts that dealt with the same subject, in order to make the Resolutions easier to understand and to implement.

In March 1993, at the 29th meeting of the Standing Committee, the Secretariat proposed a three-pronged approach. It suggested that: firstly, the Resolutions (or parts of Resolutions) that were no longer current should be repealed; secondly, agreement should be reached on how best to record decisions of the Conference of the Parties in future, to ensure that the Resolutions do not again become more difficult to understand and implement than they need to be; thirdly, Resolutions that deal with the same subject should be consolidated, and the defunct parts deleted. This approach was agreed by the Standing Committee.

At the same meeting, the Secretariat presented draft consolidated Resolutions on trade in elephant ivory, annual reports and trade monitoring, and trade in readily recognizable parts and derivatives. For the 30th meeting of the Standing Committee, the Secretariat prepared a further two drafts of consolidated resolutions, one on transport of live specimens and the other on the disposal of illegally traded, confiscated and accumulated specimens. The Committee agreed that these should be forwarded for consideration at the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

The Secretariat also drafted a list of Resolutions that it proposed to be repealed, and the Standing Committee agreed that this should be sent to the Parties for their comments.

### 3. Analyzing National Legislation

By means of Notification to the Parties No. 715 (21 December 1992), the Secretariat advised the Parties that analyses of national legislation for implementation of the Convention would be carried out by the IUCN Environmental Law Centre (the ELC) and TRAFFIC USA, through contracts with the Secretariat. In 1993, these organizations requested, from the Management Authorities of 80 Parties, information on current national legislation for the control of trade in specimens of CITES species. The Management Authority of each of these Parties later received, from the Secretariat, a draft analysis of its national legislation that had been prepared by either the ELC or TRAFFIC USA. Any comments from the Parties were to be considered in the development of the final analyses.

### 4. Significant Trade

Following the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, the Animals Committee prepared a series of recommendations relating to species that had been considered as a priority. These were sent to the Parties concerned in June 1992 and, in accordance with Resolution Conf. 8.9, the Secretariat reviewed their implementation. The Secretariat continued, throughout 1993 to correspond with the countries concerned to ascertain whether they had implemented the recommendations.

At the 29th meeting of the Standing Committee, in March 1993, the deadline for implementation of the primary recommendations having long passed, the Secretariat drew the attention of the Committee to the countries that had not put them into effect. As a result, the Committee agreed to recommend to the Parties that they should not accept imports from 12 specified countries of specimens of the species concerned. The Parties were informed of this by Notification to the Parties No. 737 of 20 April 1993.

By the 30th meeting of the Standing Committee, in September 1993, the deadline had passed for the implementation of the secondary recommendations of the Animals Committee and the Secretariat reported on which of these had not been effected. In each case, the seriousness of the problem was considered, as well as

the action that had been taken by the country concerned. In many cases it was decided simply that the Secretariat should continue to seek a solution with the country concerned. In the most important cases, however, the Standing Committee granted a further short time for the recommendations of the Animals Committee to be implemented, after which, if this was not done, the Secretariat had to inform the Parties that the proposed suspension of imports should apply in these cases too. As a result, on 23 November 1993, the Secretariat sent to the Parties a Notification with a recommendation of the Standing Committee to suspend imports of certain species subject to significant levels of trade from a further four countries.

In the meantime, one country had implemented the recommendations of the Animals Committee and the Secretariat was pleased to remove this country from the list.

At its fourth meeting (Brussels, September 1993), the Plants Committee initiated the development of a working programme for significant trade studies for plants to be presented to the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

### 5. The Tagging of Crocodilian Skins

Resolution Conf. 8.14 (Kyoto, March 1992) recommends that a universal marking system for crocodilian skins be put into practice one year after the adoption of the Resolution. At its eighth meeting, held in Zimbabwe, the Animals Committee adopted a resolution which, among a number of technical aspects, established a schedule to put Resolution Conf. 8.14 into force.

The Secretariat established 30 November 1992 as the deadline for the receipt of the names, addresses, telephone and fax numbers of the companies able to manufacture tags for the marking of crocodilian skins in accordance with the requirements specified in the resolution of the Animals Committee.

Subsequently, the Secretariat communicated, with Notification to the Parties No. 748 of 7 May 1993, a list of three manufacturers able to produce the appropriate tags.

While the system is in force by now, in accordance with Resolution Conf. 8.14, the CITES Secretariat felt that some time was necessary for some producing countries to implement it and, as result, proposed 1 October 1993 as the deadline for implementation.

However the CITES Secretariat had some concerns regarding the resolution adopted by the Animals Committee. Consequently, it asked the Standing Committee at its thirtieth meeting (Brussels, September 1993) to look into these problems and find a procedure to solve them.

Therefore, at the request of the Standing Committee, the Animals Committee looked into the entire issue and the proposal to revise Resolution Conf. 8.14 on universal tagging of crocodilian skins will be made at the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (document Doc. 9.36).

### 6. Actions on Certain Species

#### 6.1 The Elephant

The UNEP conference on financing the conservation of the African elephant (Nairobi, 1992) established four sub-regions for the co-ordination of the conservation of the African elephant. The central and western African sub-regions held their meetings in January 1993, in Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire) and Douala (Cameroon), respectively, at which the Secretariat was represented.

The purpose of the sub-regional meetings included, among other objectives, working out strategies and mechanisms for the future co-ordination of elephant conservation at sub-regional and regional levels, a review of progress made in the implementation of the conservation programme and projects agreed at the UNEP conference in January 1992, and finding a way to resolve the opposing points of views between elephant range States on the trade in African elephant ivory.

## 6.2 The Rhinoceroses

At its eighth meeting (Kyoto, 1992), the Conference of the Parties asked the Standing Committee to find a way to arrest the dramatic decline of rhinoceros populations. Since then, rhinoceros conservation issues have been included on the agendas of the Standing Committee meetings.

The 30th meeting of the Standing Committee (Brussels, September 1993), agreed to send a high-level delegation, soon after November 1993, to China including the province of Taiwan, the Republic of Korea, and Yemen, to review the progress made by these countries in implementing the minimum conditions established at that meeting that these countries should meet regarding the control of trade in rhinoceros horn and products. The visit of the high-level delegation was preceded by a technical-assistance delegation. The Secretariat assisted in the preparations for the two missions, and the Secretary General participated in the high-level delegation.

In addition, the Secretariat provided direct support in the preparation and the convening of the UNEP Conference between Range States, Consumer States and Donors on Financing Rhinoceros Conservation, held in Nairobi, Kenya, from 28 June to 1 July. In particular, the Co-ordinator for the African Region was released for three weeks, especially to summarize country action plans and priority projects for rhinoceros conservation submitted by range States and consumer States, and to prepare the report of the conference. Three other members of the Secretariat also attended the conference, including the Secretary General, who served as a member of the Conference Bureau.

## 6.3 Tropical Timber

In 1993, the CITES Secretariat carefully looked into the trade in timber of species listed in Appendix II, in particular the trade in *Pericopsis elata* (afromosia, also called kokrodua or asamela). Due to the kind co-operation of several exporting countries (in particular Cameroon and Zaire, who provided copies of their export permits to the Secretariat) it was possible to evaluate this trade. Some interesting things were discovered. It should also be noted that the majority of the trade in the timber of this species is destined for Italy. It is also thanks to the efforts made by the Management Authority of Italy, and to the meticulous way in which it now implements the CITES regulations, that many of these problems have been discovered and solutions found.

## PROMOTING THE CONVENTION

An isolated Secretariat would be ineffective; communication is therefore essential. As in any communication process, there is a sender and a receiver. The Secretariat plays both roles, but it has numerous correspondents; in particular, the official bodies of CITES (its Standing Committee, other committees and working groups, governments and Management Authorities), international organizations (governmental and non-governmental), the media and the general public.

### 1. Relations with the Media

The Secretariat receives numerous requests for information from journalists from the printed press and other media. The Secretariat gives press interviews and is also asked to supply a lot of information on the Convention in general, on illicit trafficking and on the status of certain species. The majority of enquiries are still about rhinoceroses, but other species such as the elephants, the tiger, bears, parrots, crocodiles and plants often interest the media. The Secretariat received over one hundred requests for information from journalists in 1993.

The Secretariat decided to develop a communications strategy. Given the funds at its disposal, however, it was impossible to put the planned programme into effect, but a certain number of events did take place.

Several press releases were distributed.

Several members of the Secretariat participated in radio and television programmes, particularly on the French-speaking Swiss stations, Radio-France International, Radio Suisse International, Radio Canada International and the BBC World Service.

The Secretariat also took part in several "press points" at the United Nations in Geneva.

### 2. Twentieth Anniversary of CITES

As a result of a co-ordinated effort between the Secretariat, the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS),

and the Conservation Treaty Support Fund, the twentieth anniversary of CITES was celebrated in Washington, D.C., on 3 March 1993. A ceremony at the US Department of State was highlighted by addresses by the Secretary of the US Department of Interior, the Executive Director of UNEP, the Chairman of the Standing Committee and the Secretary General of the CITES Secretariat. An evening reception, organized by the Conservation Treaty Support Fund with the support of many other NGOs, was also held in celebration of the event. The 29th meeting of the Standing Committee also took place in Washington, D.C., during that week.

### 3. Stamps of the United Nations

The Secretariat continued to work closely with the United Nations Postal Administration and, on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the signature of CITES, the first series of 12 stamps was issued on 3 March 1993. They were issued in New York, Geneva and Vienna with, in each of these places, a special. Information material related to this series was also postmarked and two T-shirts with pictures from the stamps were produced.

### 4. Games and Educational Material

#### 4.1 Jigsaw Puzzle on Parrots

The Secretariat signed an agreement with the company James Hamilton to produce a jigsaw puzzle of 1,000 pieces on parrots. It was sent with the CITES logo and included a short presentation of the Convention in six languages. In addition to the profits made by the Secretariat from the direct selling of the jigsaw puzzles, the company offered a percentage on the sale price for the puzzles sold to the public, if they amounted to more than 10,000.

#### 4.2 "Black Rhino" Card Game

The Secretariat signed a contract with the company AG Müller. According to the terms of the contract, the "black

rhino" card game sold by the company included the CITES logo and a presentation of the Convention. The company gave the Secretariat a percentage on the amount sold.

The product was a game of cards with pictures of animals, mainly for children who wanted to exercise their memory and quick-wittedness. In total there were twelve species listed in the CITES appendices printed on the cards. A leaflet in four languages briefly described the species.

#### 4.3 Endangered Wildlife Games

On the occasion of the 1990 World Environment Day, the CITES Secretariat and the UNEP Regional Office for Europe collaborated in the publication of the "Endangered Wildlife Game". Some 5,000 copies of the game were printed, with the rules available in English, French and Spanish. Copies of the game were provided to Management Authorities, UNEP Headquarters and Regional Offices, UNICEF Headquarters and Regional Offices, non-governmental organizations concerned with children, and certain journalists.

On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the United Nations Environment Programme, in December 1992, the Executive Director of UNEP decided to offer 70,000 copies to the President of the Republic of Kenya for distribution to all primary schools in Kenya. These copies were distributed in 1993.

#### 5. Other Promotional Activities

#### 5.1 The General Public

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

Furthermore, the Secretariat organized or participated in events intended to inform both specialists and non-specialists about the risks to various species due to excessive or illegal commerce in wild fauna and flora.

#### 5.2 "Conservation and Management" Magazine

The CITES Secretariat established an agreement with the Conservation & Management Foundation, which has its headquarters in Buenos Aires, Argentina. As a result of this, the first issue of the CITES/C&M Magazine, a quarterly magazine published both in Spanish and English, will be launched in 1994. The goal of this magazine is to convey the CITES message to the general public around the world.

#### 5.3 Special CITES Wine

In 1993, the Secretariat signed an agreement with a producer of French wine in order to create a special CITES wine, to be precise : a "Côtes du Rhône" wine from 1989 which received the gold medal at the national competition of "Côtes du Rhône" in 1993. The Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme accepted to be the godmother of the wine. Although the wine was not distributed until the end of December 1993, it was a great success.

### A LIVING CONVENTION

#### 1. The Proceedings

In 1993, the Secretariat prepared the proceedings of the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, which will be distributed in 1994.

In addition, the Secretariat wrote and sent to the Parties the minutes of the 28th and 29th meetings of the Standing Committee.

#### 2. New Parties

In 1993, the following States became Parties to the Convention.

Country	Date of deposit of the instrument of Accession	Date of entry into force
Greece	08.10.1992	06.01.1993
Barbados	09.12.1992	09.03.1993
Republic of Korea	09.07.1993	07.10.1993

On 1 January 1993, Czechoslovakia was split into two countries, the Czech Republic and Slovakia. Both new States made declarations of succession, which took effect on 1 January 1993.

By 31 December 1993, 120 States were Parties to the Convention.

#### 3. Amendments and Reservations

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

This amendment entered into force on 13 April 1987. In 1993, no additional Parties accepted it. By 31 December 1993, 42 Parties had accepted the amendment and it

was in force in 72 States (it automatically enters into force in any State becoming a Party after 13 April 1987).

Annex 2 gives a list of the States for which the amendment has entered into force.

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

In 1993, this amendment was accepted by:

##### States that were already Parties on 30 April 1983

- Sweden: 11.03.1993
- Bolivia: 26.04.1993
- Cyprus: 29.11.1993

##### Others Parties:

- Slovakia: 02.03.1993
- Barbados: 07.06.1993

This brought to 32 the number of states that were already Parties on 30 April 1983) and had approved the amendment by 31 December 1993. For this amendment to enter into force, the number required is 54.

Annex 3 gives a list of the States that have approved the amendment.

##### 3.3 Amendments to Appendix II

On 15 September 1992, the Secretariat notified the contracting or signatory States of three proposals from Australia to amend Appendices I and II. These concerned only changes in the annotations for plants. Two of these amendments were approved and entered into force on 16 April 1993, the third one was withdrawn.

##### 3.4 Reservations

The only reservations made in 1993 were those entered by the Republic of Korea when depositing its instrument of accession. They concerned the species of *Ursidae*

spp. and *Moschus* spp. included in Appendix II. These reservations have been entered for a period of three years. No reservations were withdrawn in 1993.

#### 4. Registration of Captive-breeding Operations and Scientific Institutions

##### 4.1 Captive Breeding

	Registered on 01.01.1993	Registered in 1993	Deleted in 1993	Registered on 31.12.1993
MAMMALS	1*		1*	0*
ANSERIFORMES	2			2
FALCONIFORMES	16			16
PHASIANIFORMES	1*		1*	0*
PSITTACIFORMES	2			2
CROCODYLIDAE	39	2		41
TOTAL	60	2	1*	61*

\* A breeding operation included a mammal (*Lutra lutra*) and phasianiformes

Moreover, in accordance with Resolution Conf. 8.15, the Secretariat informed the Parties of the proposals from two Parties (Chile and Malaysia) to register three species that had not previously been registered yet (*Pudu pudu* and *Pterocnemia pennata pennata* from Chile; and *Scleropages formosus* from Malaysia). The procedure provided by Resolution Conf. 8.15 was still under way in December 1993.

##### 4.2 Scientific Institutions

In 1993, the Secretariat informed the Parties of the registration of 14 scientific institutions (one in Germany, two in Canada, four in the United States of America, one in Liechtenstein and six in New Zealand), which benefited from the special condition of Article VII, paragraph 6, of the Convention.

#### 5. Planning the Ninth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties

In planning for the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, the Secretariat co-ordinated closely with the United States, the host country for the meeting. Early in the year, the Secretary General and other members of the Secretariat staff visited potential meeting sites in the United States and discussed the planning of the meeting with officials from the CITES Management Authority and other governmental agencies. At the 30th meeting of the Standing Committee, in Brussels, Belgium, in September, the Secretary of the US Department of the Interior announced that the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties would take place in Fort Lauderdale, Florida, from 7 to 18 November 1994. With that official announcement, the Secretariat expanded with United States officials its co-ordinating role in the meeting, addressing such matters as travel and accommodation, the admission of delegates and observers, and obtaining funds for the Delegates Project.

According to Resolutions Conf. 4.15 and 8.15, the Secretariat was responsible for the registration of operations breeding in captivity for commercial purposes species listed in Appendix I. By 1 January 1993, the Secretariat registered 59 captive-breeding operations. There were 60, on 31 December 1993. The distribution of the species and the modifications were in 1993 are as follows:

#### 6. Administration and Finance

##### 6.1 The Staff

In 1993, the Secretariat staff comprised :

Professional staff	11
Support staff	11
Total	22

There was no change among the professional staff. The changes among the support staff were the departure of Suzanne SCHRIEK (Secretary) and her replacement by Patricia CODELLO.

The following nationalities were represented within the Secretariat: Argentina, Bulgaria, Chile, El Salvador, Eritrea, France, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria, Philippines, Switzerland, United Republic of Tanzania, United Kingdom, United States of America,

The regional co-ordination officers are:

J. Kundaali:	Africa
O. Menghi:	South and Central America and the Caribbean
J. Gavitt:	North America
J.-P. Le Duc:	South and East Europe
G. van Vliet:	North Europe
J. Berney and M. Koyama:	Asia and Oceania

Two governments have seconded civil servants to the Secretariat.

In March 1990, the Government of the Netherlands seconded Mr Ger Van Vliet, former Director of the Botanical Gardens in Leiden (Netherlands), for a three-year period.

In April 1992, the Government of Japan seconded Ms Maki Koyama, former member of the Scientific Authority of Japan, for a period of two years.

The Secretariat would like to thank these two governments for their generosity and their important contribution to the Secretariat's effectiveness.

## 6.2 The Budget

The following table reflects the actual expenditures from the Trust Fund in 1993. All the figures are shown in Swiss Francs. If a US dollar equivalent is required, the average exchange rate of CHF 1.48 to USD 1.00 may be applied for information purposes.

Two sets of amounts are provided; the first column shows the original budget approved by the Conference of the Parties and the second one reflects the actual

expenditures. As can be noted from the table, the actual expenditures amounted to CHF 3.66 million whereas CHF 4.63 million was approved at the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

On the other hand, the Secretariat received cash contributions of CHF 5.33 million during 1993. Out of this amount, CHF 4.60 million was for the current year while the remaining CHF 0.73 related to delayed contributions for prior years.

### 1993 Approved Budget and Actual Expenditures Expressed in Swiss Francs

Budget Line	Description	Approved budget	Actual expenditures
	<b>Professionals</b>		
1100	9 professional staff posts; D-1, 2P-5, 3P-4, 3P-3	1,702,400	1,467,809
1199	Sub-total	1,702,400	1,467,809
1201	Consultants - translation	0	7,342
1202	Consultants - general	70,000	0
1298	Prior year's adjustment	0	(5,692)
1299	Sub-total	70,000	1,650
	<b>Administrative support</b>		
1300	9 support staff	753,200	840,513
1320	Temporary assistance	0	9,658
1398	Prior year's adjustment	0	(38,479)
1399	Sub-total	753,200	811,692
	<b>Travel on official mission</b>		
1601	Travel - general	230,000	87,733
1602	Travel of staff to COP	35,000	0
1699	Sub-total	265,000	87,733
1999	Total personnel component	2,790,600	2,368,884
<b>2100</b>	<b>Sub-contracts</b>		
2101	Nomenclature studies - animals	50,400	49,399
	Nomenclature studies - plants	56,000	54,889
2102	Significant trade - animals	91,000	89,043
	Significant trade - plants	25,000	0
2103	Species in legislation	45,000	0
2104	Identification Manual - animals	110,000	129,904
	Identification Manual - plants	20,000	0
2106	Scientific Support - WCMC	140,000	137,218
2199	Sub-total	537,400	460,453
<b>3200</b>	<b>Group training</b>		
3201	Enforcement seminars	60,000	0
3299	Sub-total	60,000	0
<b>3300</b>	<b>Meetings</b>		
3301	Standing Committee	37,000	16,780
3302	Plants Committee	37,000	32,511

Budget Line	Description	Approved budget	Actual expenditures
3303	Animals Committee	37,000	36,229
3305	COP-related charges	10	0
3398	Prior year's adjustment	0	(9,300)
3399	Sub-total	111,010	76,220
<b>4100</b>	<b>Expendable equipment</b>	70,000	17,381
<b>4200</b>	<b>Non-expendable equipment</b>	30,000	26,834
<b>4300</b>	<b>Office premises</b>	70,000	72,362
4999	Component total	170,000	116,577
<b>5100</b>	<b>Operation and maintenance</b>		
5101	Maintenance of computers	16,800	1,319
5102	Maintenance of photocopier	21,000	13,216
5103	Insurance	5,600	0
5104	Office installation & improvements	0	22,014
5105	Cleaning services	27,000	3,583
5198	Prior year's adjustment	0	(8,258)
5199	Sub-total	70,400	31,873
<b>5200</b>	<b>Reporting costs</b>		
5201	Printing of Identification Manual	0	23,794
5202	COP-related documents	56,000	1,316
5203	Not related to COP	28,000	23,788
5204	Security stamps	45,000	845
5299	Sub-total	129,000	49,743
<b>5300</b>	<b>Sundry</b>		
5301	Communications (tlx, tel., etc.)	224,000	130,240
5302	Logistics for the COP	5,600	0
5304	Other (bank charges etc.)	0	6,774
5399	Sub-total	229,600	137,014
<b>5400</b>	<b>Hospitality</b>	0	765
5999	Component total	429,000	219,395
	TOTAL	4,098,010	3,241,529
6000	UNEP overhead costs (13%)	532,741	421,399
9999	GRAND TOTAL	4,630,751	3,662,927

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List of Parties

	States	Date of Entry into Force
1.	United States of America	01.07.1975
2.	Nigeria	01.07.1975
3.	Switzerland	01.07.1975
4.	Tunisia	01.07.1975
5.	Sweden	01.07.1975

	<b>States</b>	<b>Date of Entry into Force</b>
6.	Cyprus	01.07.1975
7.	Ecuador	01.07.1975
8.	Chile	01.07.1975
9.	Uruguay	01.07.1975
10.	Canada	09.07.1975
11.	Mauritius	27.07.1975
12.	Nepal	16.09.1975
13.	Peru	25.09.1975
14.	Costa Rica	28.09.1975
15.	South Africa	13.10.1975
16.	Brazil	04.11.1975
17.	Madagascar	18.11.1975
18.	Niger	07.12.1975
19.	Morocco	14.01.1976
20.	Ghana	12.02.1976
21.	Papua New Guinea	11.03.1976
22.	Germany	20.06.1976
23.	Pakistan	19.07.1976
24.	Finland	08.08.1976
25.	India	18.10.1976
26.	Zaire	18.10.1976
27.	Norway	25.10.1976
28.	Australia	27.10.1976
29.	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	31.10.1976
30.	Iran, Islamic Republic of	01.11.1976
31.	Paraguay	13.02.1977
32.	Seychelles	09.05.1977
33.	Guyana	25.08.1977
34.	Denmark	24.10.1977
35.	Senegal	03.11.1977
36.	Nicaragua	04.11.1977
37.	Gambia	24.11.1977
38.	Malaysia	18.01.1978
39.	Venezuela	22.01.1978
40.	Botswana	12.02.1978
41.	Egypt	04.04.1978
42.	Monaco	18.07.1978
43.	France	09.08.1978
44.	Panama	15.11.1978
45.	Togo	21.01.1979
46.	Kenya	13.03.1979
47.	Jordan	14.03.1979
48.	Indonesia	28.03.1979



	<b>States</b>	<b>Date of Entry into Force</b>
49.	Sri Lanka	02.08.1979
50.	Bahamas	18.09.1979
51.	Bolivia	04.10.1979
52.	Italy	31.12.1979
53.	Guatemala	05.02.1980
54.	Tanzania, United Republic of	27.02.1980
55.	Liechtenstein	28.02.1980
56.	Israel	17.03.1980
57.	Japan	04.11.1980
58.	Central African Republic	25.11.1980
59.	Rwanda	18.01.1981
60.	Suriname	15.02.1981
61.	Zambia	22.02.1981
62.	Portugal	11.03.1981
63.	China	08.04.1981
64.	Argentina	08.04.1981
65.	Liberia	09.06.1981
66.	Mozambique	23.06.1981
67.	Zimbabwe	17.08.1981
68.	Cameroon	03.09.1981
69.	Belize	21.09.1981
70.	Philippines	16.11.1981
71.	Colombia	29.11.1981
72.	Guinea	20.12.1981
73.	Bangladesh	18.02.1982
74.	Austria	27.04.1982
75.	Malawi	06.05.1982
76.	Sudan	24.01.1983
77.	Saint Lucia	15.03.1983
78.	Thailand	21.04.1983
79.	Congo	01.05.1983
80.	Belgium	01.01.1984
81.	Algeria	21.02.1984
82.	Luxembourg	12.03.1984
83.	Trinidad and Tobago	18.04.1984
84.	Benin	28.05.1984
85.	Netherlands	18.07.1984
86.	Honduras	13.06.1985
87.	Hungary	27.08.1985
88.	Afghanistan	28.01.1986
89.	Somalia	02.03.1986
90.	Spain	28.08.1986
91.	Singapore	28.02.1987

	<b>States</b>	<b>Date of Entry into Force</b>
92.	Dominican Republic	17.03.1987
93.	El Salvador	29.07.1987
94.	Burundi	06.11.1988
95.	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	28.02.1989
96.	Chad	03.05.1989
97.	Gabon	14.05.1989
98.	Ethiopia	04.07.1989
99.	Malta	16.07.1989
100.	New Zealand	08.08.1989
101.	Vanuatu	15.10.1989
102.	Burkina Faso	11.01.1990
103.	Poland	12.03.1990
104.	United Arab Emirates	09.05.1990
105.	Cuba	19.07.1990
106.	Brunei Darussalam	02.08.1990
107.	Guinea-Bissau	14.08.1990
108.	Namibia	18.03.1991
109.	Bulgaria	16.04.1991
110.	Mexico	30.09.1991
111.	Uganda	16.10.1991
112.	Russian Federation	01.01.1992
113.	Djibouti	07.05.1992
114.	Equatorial Guinea	08.06.1992
115.	Estonia	20.10.1992
116.	Slovakia	01.01.1993
117.	Czech Republic	01.01.1993
118.	Greece	06.01.1993
119.	Barbados	09.03.1993
120.	Republic of Korea	07.10.1993

List of Signatory States

<b>State</b>	<b>Date</b>
Ireland	01.11.1974
Cambodia	07.12.1973
Kuwait	09.04.1973
Lesotho	17.07.1974

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

List of Parties having accepted the amendment or for which the amendment entered into force when they acceded

	<b>Party</b>	<b>Date</b>
1.	Norway	18.12.1979
2.	Canada	30.01.1980
3.	India	05.02.1980
4.	Sweden	25.02.1980
5.	Germany	07.05.1980
6.	Japan	08.08.1980
7.	Mauritius	23.10.1980
8.	United States of America	23.10.1980
9.	Botswana	19.11.1980
10.	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	28.11.1980
11.	Togo	05.01.1981
12.	Switzerland	23.02.1981
13.	Denmark	25.02.1981
14.	Liechtenstein	21.04.1981
15.	Pakistan	02.07.1981
16.	Zimbabwe	14.07.1981
17.	Jordan	15.07.1981
18.	Suriname	17.08.1981
19.	South Africa	01.10.1982
20.	Peru	06.10.1982
21.	Nepal	21.10.1982
22.	Chile	18.11.1982
23.	Seychelles	18.11.1982
24.	Italy	18.11.1982
25.	Tunisia	23.11.1982
26.	Kenya	25.11.1982
27.	Madagascar	11.03.1983
28.	Egypt	28.03.1983
29.	Finland	05.04.1983
30.	Niger	08.04.1983
31.	Belgium	03.10.1983
32.	Panama	28.10.1983
33.	Austria	16.03.1984
34.	Netherlands	19.04.1984
35.	Trinidad and Tobago	17.05.1984
36.	Uruguay	21.12.1984

	<b>Party</b>	<b>Date</b>
37.	Nigeria	11.03.1985
38.	Brazil	21.11.1985
39.	Australia	01.07.1986
40.	Belize	19.08.1986
41.	Cyprus	20.08.1986
42.	Senegal	29.01.1987
43.	Morocco	03.02.1987
44.	Indonesia	12.02.1987
45.	Monaco	23.03.1987
46.	Guyana	22.04.1987
47.	Rwanda	25.06.1987
48.	Papua New Guinea	27.08.1987
49.	Ecuador	13.05.1988
50.	Paraguay	01.07.1988
51.	Iran, Islamic Republic of	13.09.1988
52.	France	18.08.1989
53.	Luxembourg	28.08.1989
54.	Burkina Faso	11.01.1990
55.	Poland	12.03.1990
56.	United Arab Emirates	09.05.1990
57.	Cuba	19.07.1990
58.	Brunei-Darussalam	02.08.1990
59.	Guinea-Bissau	14.08.1990
60.	Namibia	18.03.1991
61.	Bulgaria	16.04.1991
62.	Mexico	30.09.1991
63.	Uganda	16.10.1991
64.	Russian Federation	01.01.1992
65.	Djibouti	07.05.1992
66.	Equatorial Guinea	08.06.1992
67.	Estonia	20.10.1992
68.	Czech Republic	01.01.1993
69.	Slovakia	01.01.1993
70.	Greece	06.01.1993
71.	Barbados	09.03.1993
72.	Republic of Korea	07.10.1993

Parties that have not yet accepted the amendment

<b>Parties on 22.06.1979</b>	<b>Others</b>	
Costa Rica	Afghanistan	Hungary
Gambia	Algeria	Israel
Ghana	Argentina	Liberia
Guyana	Bahamas	Mozambique
Malaysia	Bangladesh	Malawi
Nicaragua	Benin	Philippines
Venezuela	Bolivia	Portugal
Zaire	Cameroon	Tanzania, United Republic of
	Central African Republic	Saint Lucia
	China	Singapore
	Colombia	Somalia
	Congo	Spain
	Dominican Republic	Sri Lanka
	Guatemala	Sudan
	Guinea	Thailand
	Honduras	Zambia

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

List of Parties Having Accepted the Amendment

<b>States Parties on 30.04.1983</b>			<b>States Not Party on 30.04.1983</b>	
1.	Monaco	24.08.1983	Trinidad and Tobago	17.05.1984
2.	Seychelles	15.09.1983	Netherlands	12.02.1985
3.	Norway	15.02.1984	Belgium	30.07.1985
4.	Togo	24.02.1984	Luxembourg	19.08.1989
5.	Uruguay	21.12.1984	Spain	29.01.1991
6.	Austria	21.01.1985	Uganda	13.03.1992
7.	Germany	20.03.1985	Burkina Faso	09.04.1992
8.	Chile	06.09.1985	Brunei Darussalam	18.06.1992
9.	United Kingdom	13.12.1985	Slovakia	02.03.1993
10.	Italy	23.01.1986	Barbados	07.06.1993
11.	Brazil	05.02.1986	Saint Kitts and Nevis	30.05.1994
12.	France	16.09.1986		
13.	Zimbabwe	08.02.1988		
14.	Belize	14.03.1988		
15.	Senegal	28.03.1988		
16.	Philippines	17.05.1988		
17.	China	07.07.1988		
18.	Mauritius	21.07.1988		

States Parties on 30.04.1983 (cont.)		
19.	Sri Lanka	07.11.1988
20.	Denmark	10.01.1989
21.	India	11.01.1989
22.	Finland	22.06.1989
23.	Rwanda	30.08.1989
24.	Botswana	04.09.1989
25.	Morocco	07.08.1990
26.	Malawi	17.08.1990
27.	Argentina	19.12.1990
28.	Australia	13.11.1991
29.	Portugal	05.03.1992
30.	Sweden	11.03.1993
31.	Bolivia	26.04.1993
32.	Cyprus	29.11.1993

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Seminars Organized by CITES Secretariat in 1993

Place and Subject	Participating Countries	Type of Participants	Date	Number of Participants
Malawi	Southern African countries (12 countries)	Management Authorities, Customs, police	January 1993 (5 days)	46
Senegal - (transport of live animals)	Senegal, Mali, Guinea, Cameroon	Traders from Senegal, air companies based in Dakar, Management Authorities	April 1993 (2 days)	48
Senegal - fight against commercial fraud <i>Organized with the Customs Co-operation Council</i>	West and Central Africa (11 countries)	People in charge of fighting against fraud at Customs	June 1993 (2 days in a seminar of two weeks)	26
Senegal - Training of Management Authorities	West French speaking Africa (12 countries)	Responsible people from Management Authorities, police, Customs	October 1993 (5 days)	65
Mexico - Implementation of CITES	Mexico	Management Authority, police, Customs	November 1993 (3 days)	60
The Russian Federation	Member countries to CIS and Baltic States	Management Authorities, Scientific Authorities	November 1993 (4 days)	40