

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

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Twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties  
Santiago (Chile), 3-15 November 2002

Strategic and administrative matters

ECONOMIC INCENTIVES AND TRADE POLICY

1. This document has been prepared by the CITES Secretariat pursuant to Objectives 1.1, 5.1 and 5.4 of the Strategic Vision through 2005 adopted at the 11th meeting of the Conference of the Parties.
2. Objective 1.1 is to assist in the development of appropriate domestic legislation and policies that encourage the adoption and implementation of social and economic incentives allied to legal instruments; Objective 5.1 is to ensure an optimal working relationship with UNEP, as well as close coordination and synergy with CBD (Convention on Biological Diversity) and other relevant multilateral environmental agreements; and Objective 5.4 is to ensure continuing recognition and acceptance of CITES measures by WTO (World Trade Organization) and to ensure the mutual supportiveness of the decision-making processes between these bodies.

Background

3. Over the past few decades, there has been an increasing recognition that economic incentives could make an important contribution to achieving the goals of the Convention. Although CITES has engaged in using balanced packages of measures, including both incentives and various forms of trade facilitating and restricting regulations, the measures it has adopted have so far been mainly focused on command and control regulations aimed at controlling international trade in listed species as a separate, free-standing concern.
4. Command and control regulations allow relatively little flexibility in the means of achieving goals and heavily rely on monitoring and evaluation, complex administrative systems, as well as a high capacity for enforcement. By combining command and control regulations with incentive measures targeted to specific situations, there is a greater likelihood that the objectives of the Convention will be achieved in a cost-effective manner.
5. The Strategic Vision through 2005 endorses this approach, stressing the importance of the economic dimension and recognizing the need for economic incentives to ensure that wildlife trade is carried out in a responsible and sustainable manner. Furthermore, Objective 1.1 of the Strategic Vision urges the Parties to develop appropriate domestic legislation and policies that encourage the adoption and implementation of economic incentives.

Economic incentives

6. Economic incentives could be defined as any measure that creates or improves upon the available markets and price signals for CITES-listed species to encourage the conservation or sustainable use of wild fauna and flora. Economic incentives include the assignment of well-defined property and use rights, tradable catch and export quotas, export taxes, access fees and user charges, as well as the use of positive incentives like compensation schemes for wildlife-generated damages. Generally, they complement rather than replace the regulatory system.

7. Policy-makers may also strive to remove or mitigate so-called perverse incentives, that is, those policy measures that jeopardize the conservation status of CITES-listed species and their habitats and ecosystems. Three common types of perverse incentives can be identified: environmentally perverse government subsidies (e.g. forest or fisheries subsidies consisting of direct cash transfers or market price controls); persistence of environmental externalities (e.g. open-access resource exploitation and inappropriate commercial captive breeding and artificial propagation); and laws or customary practices governing the use of wild fauna and flora (e.g. laws mandating species protection in private land without compensation).
8. If properly chosen, designed and implemented, economic incentives will contribute to protect and use wild fauna and flora in a sustainable and efficient manner. They will incite "dynamic efficiency" that is the ongoing incentive to innovate and create new opportunities (e.g. taxes and tradable quotas). In some cases, they may also lead to reduced implementation costs and, possibly, to the generation of revenues for the conservation and management of wildlife populations. Furthermore, possible shortcomings like negative distributional impacts can often be avoided through the careful choice and design of targeted economic incentives. The effects of economic incentives depend on the instrument, its design and the context in which it operates. Well-designed incentives should allow prices to reflect costs more fully, including conservation costs. However if discriminatory or not well designed, these incentives could negatively affect market access or reduce economic welfare.
9. An economic incentive that could be used by Parties to reduce implementation costs and generate revenues for conservation is the allocation of tradable catch and export quotas which are the rights or allowances to undertake sustainable harvesting and non-detrimental exports restricted to a given species and location. These quotas are transferable and can be traded between interested traders through a market and may ensure that only a sustainable number of species are caught. The quotas can be increased or decreased by the Government depending on the health of the wild populations. Regardless of the approach adopted by the Party concerned, it is important to establish an equitable ownership allocation process in achieving the final outcome of sustainability.
10. Another example of economic incentive that has been used by some Parties is the assignment of well-defined property rights to the local communities. Property rights include the right to use a particular species, to permit or exclude its use by others, to collect the income generated by the species, and to sell or otherwise dispose of the species. It is well known that poachers harvesting specimens of wild species under open access conditions often enjoy profit margins that make any effort to elude enforcement controls worthwhile. The assignment of property rights to local communities can help to reduce enforcement costs by providing resource owners with an incentive to protect the species. Those rights could include self-administration of resource use and the right to sell hunting licenses.
11. Economic incentives can of course also be applied to non-consumptive forms of resource use like wildlife-related ecotourism. To generate appropriate incentives for local communities to invest in wildlife conservation, Governments may introduce mechanisms to share benefits arising from tourism with local communities, for instance, through employment guarantees, compensation fees and social service programmes.
12. The use of economic incentives is the prerogative of the Parties. Each Party decides how and to what extent to incorporate those incentives in its legislation, in accordance with its constitution and other components of its legal system. However, given the above examples, Parties should consider using economic incentives and remove or mitigate perverse incentives when developing national or regional strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of wildlife. An integrated approach, which includes the use of well-targeted economic incentives based on a thorough analysis of the underlying socio-economic causes for species loss, will often be key for achieving the goals of the Convention.

### Strategic partnerships for further cooperation on economic incentives

13. The Secretariat considers that the achievement of the Objectives described in the Strategic Vision through 2005, in terms of economic incentives, requires the development of strategic partnerships and a sustained exchange of information with international organizations, civil society and the private sector.
14. The Secretariat has continued its constructive partnership on the issue of economic incentives and trade policy with the CBD Secretariat. It has also exchanged information and views with global and regional organizations working on wildlife-trade-related issues such as TRAFFIC; IUCN; the UNCTAD-BIOTRADE Initiative; the Andean Community; the UNEP-Economics and Trade Branch (ETB) Working Group on Economic Instruments; the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD); the World Bank; the Division on Trade and Environment of the World Trade Organization (WTO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of United Nations (FAO), Fauna and Flora International, the World Resource Institute, the International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development (ICTSD); as well as leading academic and research institutions and experts assembled under the European Union-funded project Biodiversity and Economics for Conservation (BIOECON).
15. The Secretariat has invited these organizations to exchange information on progress concerning the potential use of economic incentives for wildlife conservation and has established links with the secretariats or representatives of those organizations. Some of them provided many documents containing case-studies and theoretical frameworks for the use of such incentives.

### Cooperation with CBD

16. The work plan for the implementation of joint activities, as annexed to the Memorandum of Cooperation concluded between the Secretariats of CITES and CBD, calls for an analysis of the possibilities to using economic incentives to promote the sustainable use of wild flora and fauna or reduce pressure for over-exploitation of these species. It envisages a study of the potential use of labelling, green certification, and other measures to denote products derived from populations that are managed in a sustainable way and suggests a compilation of case-studies, best practices and lessons learnt, as well as the development of practical principles, operational guidance and associated instruments for the sustainable use of wild flora and fauna.
17. The CITES Secretariat is in close contact with the CBD Secretariat and has maintained a regular exchange of information and views with its division of Social, Economic and Legal Matters. The CITES Secretariat recognizes the value of the recent work of the CBD on economic incentives and, most notably, the proposals for design and implementation of economic incentives adopted by the Conference of the Parties to CBD during its sixth meeting in the Hague, the Netherlands, in its decision VI/15-Annex I.
18. The Secretariat participated in a Workshop on Economic Incentives for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of the Components of Biological Diversity from 10 to 13 October 2001, in Montreal, Canada. The CITES Secretariat contributed in the elaboration of proposals for the design and implementation of incentive measures and is exploring the potential applications of economic incentives identified under that work as well as possible avenues to further substantive cooperation, especially in regard to the application of ways and means to remove or mitigate perverse incentives, in line with decision VI/15 of the Conference of the Parties to CBD and its recommendations for future cooperation on economic incentives contained in Annex II to this decision. The Secretariat also collaborated in the development of criteria for sustainable utilization of biodiversity.

### Cooperation with UNEP-Economics and Trade Branch

19. The CITES Secretariat is a member of the Working Group on Economic Instruments established by UNEP-Economics and Trade Branch (ETB). The Working Group has met twice to explore the potential use of economic instruments, their design and implementation. At its second meeting, held in Geneva,

Switzerland, from 31 January to 1 February 2002, CITES made a presentation and initiated discussions on the use of economic instruments in the context of wildlife management. UNEP, under the guidance of the working group, is now in the process of preparing a technical document to help policy makers to identify opportunities for the use of economic incentives at the national level. The guide will especially address the policy context and conditions (e.g. legal and fiscal systems, macro-economic conditions and industry structure) under which economic incentives could be successful. It will also outline the implications of local conditions and policies for the choice of economic incentives as complements to command and control measures. UNEP is organizing a third WG meeting in November/December 2002 to review this document.

#### Potential cooperation with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

20. The Secretariat also attended an OECD conference on Financing the Environmental Dimension of Sustainable Development, organized in cooperation with the World Bank and the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs from 24 to 26 April 2002, in Paris. The purposes of the conference were to examine public policies and market-based initiatives for harnessing private finance for the environmental dimension of sustainable development and strengthening international partnership with international financial institutions. The Secretariat is exploring the possibility of future cooperation with OECD, particularly with the OECD Working Group on Economic Aspects of Biodiversity (WGEAB).

#### Potential cooperation with the International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development (ICTSD)

21. The Secretariat consulted ICTSD in March 2002 to discuss ways and options for exploring the use of economic instruments in the context of wildlife management. Both organizations collected ideas for a joint undertaking aimed at discussing, elaborating and assessing potential synergies between the use of market-based incentives and wildlife protection within the current and future mandate of CITES. In the follow-up process, ICTSD will organize with the Secretariat a side event at the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) on 26 August 2002 in Johannesburg, South Africa. The purpose of the event is *inter alia* to analyse the appropriateness of using economic incentives for wildlife management. The Secretariat is exploring the possibility for future cooperation with ICTSD.

#### Cooperation with UNCTAD-BIOTRADE, the Andean Community (CAN) and TRAFFIC South America

22. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) launched the BIOTRADE Initiative ([www.biotrade.org](http://www.biotrade.org)) at the third meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CBD in 1996. The BIOTRADE Initiative seeks to enhance the capability of developing countries to produce value-added products and services from biological diversity for both domestic and international markets.
23. The purpose of cooperation between the Secretariats of CITES and BIOTRADE is to address the issue of wildlife economics, in particular the role of economic incentives for sustainable resource management, including exploitation for trade of CITES-listed species at sustainable levels and benefit sharing with local communities that are most directly affecting the habitat of the species concerned.
24. The Secretariat attended two workshops under the CAN/BID project Formulation of the Biodiversity Strategy for the Andean Region and two regional BIOTRADE workshops held immediately after the CAN/BID workshops in Venezuela (July 2001) and Colombia (September 2001). At these meetings participants from all five Andean countries (Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela) made brief presentations of the status of their BIOTRADE programmes, and shared their experiences and knowledge.
25. As a result of these two workshops, a memorandum was concluded between the Secretariat and the regional office for South America of TRAFFIC. TRAFFIC South America undertook for the Secretariat a pilot assessment of the current exploitation, trade and management of different groups of CITES-listed species in Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru and Venezuela to identify opportunities, bottlenecks and targeted recommendations for the sustainable trade in those species.

26. During the first half of 2002, TRAFFIC South America compiled and summarized information to describe ideal management systems and regimes for sustainable trade in CITES species, including the use of economic incentives in the range States. These ideal systems were compared to the current practices to identify for each strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and obstacles to achieving sustainable trade in the CITES species.
27. During the second half of 2002, practical recommendations for using economic incentives and improving the existing wildlife trade policies and programmes in the range States concerned will be provided to and discussed with the CITES Authorities of the relevant countries, the BIOTRADE focal points, the Andean Community of Nations (CAN), the Andean Committee of Environmental Authorities (CAAAM), the Andean Corporation of Finance (CAF), the UNCTAD-BIOTRADE Initiative and the Secretariat.

#### Relationship between CITES and WTO

28. On 14 April 1994, the WTO adopted the Decision on Trade and Environment (the Marrakesh Decision) which established a WTO Committee on Trade and Environment (CTE), to study and make recommendations on, *inter alia*, the relationship between the provisions of the multilateral trading system and trade measures for environmental purposes. In 1997, the Secretariat obtained observer status in the CTE. However, CITES still does not have observer status in the CTE Doha Special Session which is actually negotiating on the relationship between existing WTO rules and specific trade obligations set out in Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs).
29. The Doha Ministerial Declaration, adopted at the fourth WTO Ministerial Conference in Qatar in November 2001, launches new negotiations on trade and environment. The focus of the WTO negotiations, therefore, is to achieve greater policy coherence between WTO rules and MEAs, and on liberalizing trade in environmental goods and services.
30. With Articles 31, 32, 33 and 51 of the Declaration in mind, especially in relation to mechanisms for information exchange, the labelling requirements for environmental purposes, the effect of CITES measures on market access and those situations in which the elimination or reduction of trade restrictions and distortions would benefit wildlife trade, CITES-listed species and development, the Secretariat considers that CITES participation could provide significant input to the negotiations to complete successfully the tasks required under those articles and recommends that Parties send a strong signal in this direction to the WTO negotiators.
31. The Secretariat is consulted regularly by the CTE on issues related to wildlife-trade regulations as well as on relevant documents and reports issued by trade-related agencies. The Secretariat has committed itself to a regular exchange of information and views with the CTE. During several information sessions for Multilateral Environmental Agreements organized by the CTE, the Secretariat has informed the WTO members about the role of trade-facilitating and -restricting regulations in achieving the CITES objectives, the structure of compliance and dispute settlement mechanisms in MEAs, technical assistance and capacity building, as well as how to improve information exchange and enhance cooperation between MEAs and WTO.
32. The Secretariat has been working closely with other MEAs, UNEP-ETB and the Trade and Environment Division of the WTO to clarify how the two regimes come together in a positive and practical way. It has also actively participated in the MEA-WTO process facilitated by UNEP-ETB, including the four meetings involving Governments and NGOs (October 2000, March 2001, June 2001 and March 2002). The Secretariat contributed to a paper on compliance and dispute settlement procedures in the WTO and MEAs, produced jointly by WTO and UNEP, which was the subject of a UNEP-sponsored meeting and an MEA Information Session in the WTO CTE in June 2001.
33. The Secretariat has participated in one WTO regional seminar on trade and environment for some Caribbean countries held in Saint Lucia from 28 to 30 January 2002 and has expressed interest in

working with the WTO Secretariat and other partners to plan and organize similar seminars in future. The Secretariat also made a formal presentation at the UNEP Workshop on Capacity Building related to Environment, Trade and Development in Geneva on 19-20 March 2002, in a session devoted to collaborative capacity building activities between the WTO, UNEP and MEAs. In addition, it has welcomed the WTO Secretariat's plans to organize a side event at the 12th meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

34. An area of potential tension between WTO and CITES relates to the stricter domestic measures allowed under Article XIV, paragraph 1, of the Convention. Some WTO members have expressed the opinion that countries should not establish stricter domestic measures if they are based on unilateral rather than multilateral criteria and are applied in a manner which would constitute a means of arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination between Parties where the same conditions prevail, or are a disguised restriction on international trade.
35. The evolving relationship between the CITES and WTO regimes is built upon mutual recognition of their equal status in international law, their unique features and their respective areas of competence. It is essential that the Doha negotiation process explicitly reaffirms this principle and recognizes that regulation of trade in CITES-listed species, including all measures adopted by the Conference of the Parties or its subsidiary bodies, does not fall under the mandate of the WTO. The Secretariat considers that a detailed analysis of the impact of the Doha negotiation process and the role of economic incentives in the implementation of CITES is needed.

#### Recommendations

36. The Secretariat stresses the advantages of designing and implementing economic incentives such as the assignment of well-defined property and use rights, tradable catch and export quotas, export taxes, access fees and user charges in achieving the objectives of the Convention, and it encourages the Parties to consider the use of economic incentives in their national policies, as part of the process of developing national and regional conservation strategies.
37. The Secretariat considers that fulfilling the objectives of the Strategic Vision through 2005 requires a comprehensive review of the national trade policies concerning CITES species. The primary purpose of this review is to provide CITES authorities and policy makers with detailed information on the wide variety of consequences of wildlife trade policies. The results should identify economic incentives to: a) ensure that the use of Appendix-II species is sustainable; b) promote the recovery of Appendix-I species until they no longer meet the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I; c) halt if not reverse the impacts of the factors responsible for the decline of certain populations, and d) reinvest the profits of wildlife trade in management and conservation of those species. This process should complement the National Legislation Project and the Review of Significant Trade.
38. The Secretariat believes that workshops can be a valuable means to exchange both positive and negative experiences and best practices with respect to the design and implementation of incentive measures. Country-driven case-studies that reflect both the experiences of developing and developed countries could provide a good basis to evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of specific economic incentives, taking into account the peculiarities of countries, wildlife populations and trade sectors.
39. The Secretariat believes that there is a need for cooperation and collaboration with international organizations which will assist the Secretariat in designing and implementing a framework for trade policy reviews. Cooperation should focus on the exchange of experiences in the design and use of economic incentives for sustainable management of wild fauna and flora, compilation of case-studies, best practices and lessons learnt, as well as the development of practical principles, operational guidance and associated instruments for the sustainable use of wild flora and fauna.
40. The Secretariat encourages Management Authorities to work with trade experts in their countries to improve mutual understanding of the objectives of both CITES and the WTO. Parties to CITES are

encouraged to coordinate, at the national level, the activities of their trade agencies and environment agencies to ensure that consistent positions are presented both in the CITES and the WTO context.

41. The Secretariat recommends that Parties should as far as possible avoid the application of the stricter domestic measures mentioned in Article XIV of the Convention and should rather favour multilateral collaboration in the adoption of incentive measures at the international level. If Parties decide to take stricter domestic measures, the Secretariat encourages them to do so in a manner which would not constitute a means of arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination between Parties, or a disguised restriction on international trade and to ensure that those measures are appropriately targeted to a specific situation.
42. In order to ensure the maximum transparency possible, the Secretariat encourages the Parties to inform their counterparts (trading partners) of the reasons for, and the requirements of, stricter domestic measures that they have adopted. The Parties are encouraged to initiate consultative processes with trading partners to determine whether such measures are still appropriate or not.
43. The Secretariat recommends to the Conference of the Parties the adoption of the draft resolution and the draft decision in the annexes to this document.



DRAFT RESOLUTION OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES

RECALLING the second paragraph of the preamble to the Convention, which stipulates that the Contracting States are conscious of the ever-growing value of wild fauna and flora from aesthetic, scientific, cultural, recreational and economic points of view;

REAFFIRMING the goals and objectives of the Strategic Vision through 2005 adopted at the 11th meeting of the Conference of the Parties, particularly Objectives 1.1, 5.1 and 5.4 aimed *inter alia* at assisting the Parties in the development of appropriate domestic legislation and policies that encourage the adoption and implementation of social and economic incentives, ensuring an optimal working relationship with UNEP, the Convention on Biological Diversity and other relevant multilateral environmental agreements, and at ensuring recognition and acceptance of CITES measures by the World Trade Organization;

WELCOMING the important progress made by the Convention on Biological Diversity on the use of economic incentives and, most notably, the proposals for the design and implementation of economic incentives contained in Annex I to decision VI/15 of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity;

STRESSING the importance of continuing and increasing close cooperation and coordination between CITES and the Convention on Biological Diversity in the performance of their respective mandates;

RECOGNIZING that the design and implementation of appropriate economic incentives could make an important contribution to achieving the goals of the Convention and that the sustainable use of wild fauna and flora, whether consumptive or non-consumptive, provides an economically viable land-use option;

RECOGNIZING that sustainable and efficient use of wild fauna and flora may be beneficial to the conservation of species and can contribute to rural development and national economies;

CONSIDERING that conservation of wild fauna and flora entails significant costs and should take into account the needs of the developing countries, in particular of their indigenous people and other local communities;

RECOGNIZING also that the revenues from sustainable and efficient wildlife trade may provide funds and incentives to support the management of wild fauna and flora and to curb illegal trade;

RECALLING the relevant principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, particularly Principle 16 that calls upon national authorities to promote the internalization of environmental costs and the use of economic instruments;

RECALLING Principle 12 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, which states that trade policy measures for environmental purposes should not constitute a means of arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination or a disguised restriction on international trade and that unilateral actions to deal with environmental challenges outside the jurisdiction of the importing country should be avoided;

RECOGNIZING that CITES participation could provide significant input to the negotiations on trade and environment and other relevant negotiations in the World Trade Organization;

## THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION

ENCOURAGES all Parties to consider the use of economic incentives in their national policies concerning the management and conservation of QTES-listed species, as part of the process of developing national and regional biodiversity conservation strategies, to:

- a) ensure that trade in Appendix-II species is sustainable and in compliance with Article IV of the Convention;
- b) promote the recovery of Appendix-I species so that they may no longer meet the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I;
- c) create mechanisms whereby direct and indirect economic benefits and income derived from trade in CITES-listed species can be reinvested by authorities and other beneficiaries in management and conservation of these species and their habitats; and
- d) halt if not reverse the decline of certain populations of CITES-listed species;

ENCOURAGES all Parties to remove or mitigate so-called perverse economic incentives, that is, those policy measures that compromise the conservation status of CITES-listed species or their ecosystems;

URGES all Parties to avoid where possible the application of stricter domestic measures and to favour multilateral collaboration in the adoption of incentive measures at the international level;

CALLS UPON the Parties that decide to take stricter domestic measures to do so in a manner which would not constitute a means of arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination between Parties, or a disguised restriction on international trade, and to ensure that those measures are appropriately targeted to a specific situation;

ENCOURAGES Management Authorities to work with sectoral ministries and agencies responsible for trade in their countries to promote harmonious coexistence and mutual understanding of the objectives of both CITES and the World Trade Organization, and Parties to coordinate, at the national level, the activities of their trade agencies and environment agencies to ensure that positions presented in the CITES and the World Trade Organization context are mutually supportive;

ENCOURAGES all Parties to take into account the needs of indigenous people and other local communities when adopting trade policies concerning wild fauna and flora ;

ENDORSES the efforts of the Secretariat, with the assistance of the UNEP-Economic and Trade Branch in its capacity as facilitator, to ensure continuing recognition and acceptance of CITES measures by the World Trade Organization and to ensure the mutual supportiveness of the decision-making processes between these bodies;

INSTRUCTS the Secretariat to seek to obtain observer status for attending relevant sessions and negotiations in the World Trade Organization;

INVITES competent international organizations, including private sector actors such as enterprises, Non-Governmental Organizations and consumers, to support the efforts of Parties in their work on economic incentives, in particular through the dissemination of information, the provision of expertise and technical guidance, and training; and

INVITES all Parties, governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide further financial and technical assistance for the implementation of this Resolution.

DRAFT DECISION OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES

Directed to the Secretariat

- 12.xx The Secretariat should, contingent on the availability of external funding and in collaboration with CBD, FAO, Fauna and Flora International, ICTSD, IFC, IUCN, OECD, TRAFFIC, UNEP-ETB, UNCTAD-BIOTRADE, the World Resources Institute and the World Bank:
- a) organize a technical workshop on wildlife trade policies and economic incentives applicable to the management of and trade in CITES-listed species, in particular in order to develop a methodology to review those policies and to make targeted recommendations on the use of those incentives;
  - b) report at the 49th meeting of the Standing Committee the findings and recommendations of the workshop;
  - c) identify, in consultation with the Standing Committee, the Parties that could be included in the trade-policy review;
  - d) conduct, in cooperation with the selected Parties, a review of their national policy regarding the use of and trade in CITES-listed species, taking into account economic incentives, production systems, consumption patterns, market access strategies, price structures, certification schemes, CITES-relevant taxation and subsidy schemes, property rights, mechanisms for benefit sharing and reinvestment in conservation, as well as stricter domestic measures that Parties apply or are affected by;
  - e) compile and synthesize the information provided by the Parties, and produce a report analysing the economic impacts of wildlife trade policies in terms of socio-economic and conservation benefits and costs, economic value, levels of legal and illegal trade, improvement of the livelihood of local communities, and the role of the private sector involved in wildlife trade;
  - f) report at the 13th meeting of the Conference of the Parties on the progress made with regard to the implementation of this Decision; and
  - g) prepare and submit a project proposal to the Global Environment Facility, and other funding institutions and developing agencies, to seek financial support to prepare the trade-policy reviews in the selected countries, in the context of their national and regional strategies for biodiversity conservation.