

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

Workshop on Economic Incentives and Trade Policy  
Geneva (Switzerland), 1-3 December 2003

TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR WORKING GROUPS

**Working Group I - Trade Policies**

1. For a CITES Party to adequately implement CITES, is an articulated wildlife trade policy
  - a) essential;
  - b) desirable;
  - c) undesirable?

Please provide justification and illustrate with examples.

2. What are the advantages and disadvantages of:
  - a) a stand-alone wildlife trade policy;
  - b) wildlife trade policy that is integrated into a broader policy on wildlife, conservation, environment, economic/social/rural development, local community, public administration/decentralization or trade?
3. What are the key elements of an effective wildlife trade policy, especially for producer countries engaged in trade? Please take into consideration how such a policy might promote and regulate: sustainable management of wildlife species; responsible trade in wildlife species; a change from illegal to legal use of wildlife species; effective enforcement of the Convention; socio-economic development of local and indigenous communities; and avoid land degradation and transformation of natural areas into agricultural areas.
4. Outline a practical methodological framework of how Parties can carry out a review of their national wildlife trade policies. This should include the goals of the policy review, the content of the policy review, the process for carrying it out, the timetable, the funding of the review and the utilization of the results of the review for policy reforms when appropriate.
5. Determine which stakeholders (e.g. local communities, regional authorities and—where there are shared habitats and species--neighbouring countries) should be involved in the policy review and reform and how best to involve them.

## Working Group II - Economic Incentives

1. Determine how international wildlife trade can make a better contribution to the conservation of wild populations.

2. What opportunities exist in international wildlife trade for the use of economic instruments? For a definition of economic instruments and concrete examples please refer to the background paper prepared by Bulte and al.

Please consider the introduction of incentives into the existing regulatory mechanisms of the Convention, e.g. quota setting and allocation; permit fees, charges and conservation levies at producer and consumer ends of the trade to support specific management/control needs, industry standards/self-regulation, etc.

3. How can the CITES permit system achieve better recognition as an operational certification scheme?

4. Determine under what conditions are those targeted economic instruments useful? Please take into consideration governance, institutions and organizational development / management aspects.

5. Determine which stakeholders (e.g. local communities, regional authorities and – where there are shared habitats and species – neighbouring countries) should be involved in the design and implementation of targeted economic instruments and how best to involve them.