



ACTIVITY REPORT OF THE CITES SECRETARIAT



Convention on International Trade
in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
2008 -2009



WAVE

ACTIVITY REPORT

OF THE CITES SECRETARIAT 2008-2009

Article XII of the text of the Convention requires the CITES Secretariat to prepare annual reports to the Parties on its work and on the implementation of the Convention. This document, which covers the years 2008 and 2009, is the 32nd report of the Secretariat on its activities.

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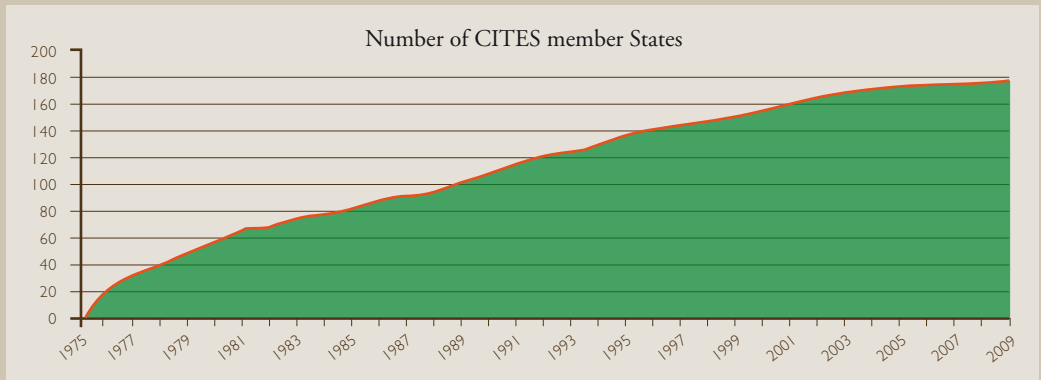
CITES

A SNAPSHOT VIEW

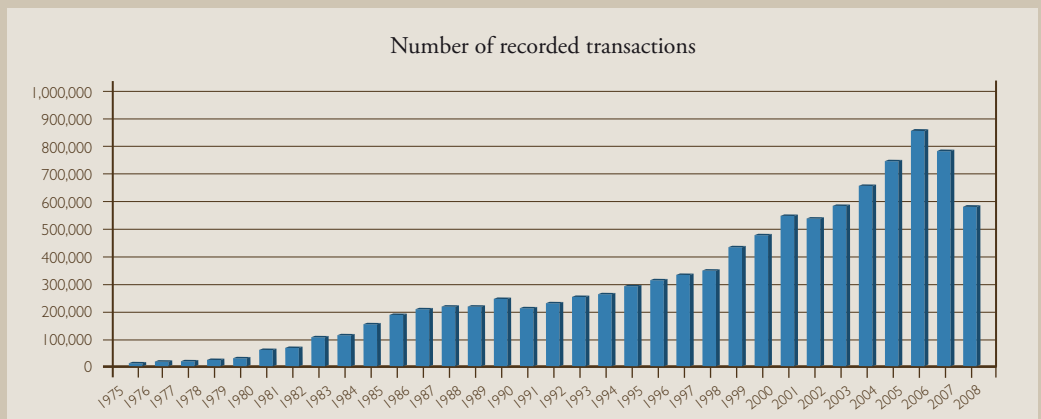


The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) is a treaty created to ensure that international trade in wild animals and plants does not threaten their survival. It entered into force on 1 July 1975 and is currently one of the largest multilateral environmental agreements in existence, with a membership of 175 countries.

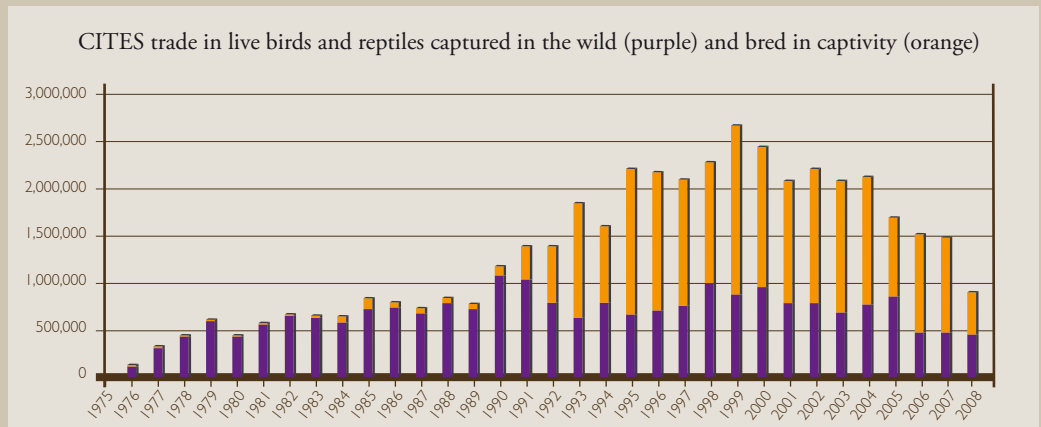
CITES works through a system of import and export permits, and accords varying degrees of protection to more than 34,000 species. Its Secretariat is part of the United Nations Environment Programme.



The membership of CITES has grown steadily since 1975 and is now almost universal.



The CITES trade database allows the monitoring of the overall volume of CITES transactions worldwide. While this trade shows ups and downs, the general trend is definitely upward and averages 850,000 permits a year nowadays*. The number of species listed under CITES has not changed dramatically since 1975, but there has been a constant move to list more heavily traded species. Therefore what this graph shows is not necessarily that wildlife trade has soared over the years, but that more of it has become regulated and that reporting has improved. The next graph illustrates what a closer look at trade data can reveal.



The CITES trade database allows for very precise analyses of the volumes and types of CITES trade. This graph reveals how trade in live birds and reptiles has become dominated by captive-breeding, while off-takes from the wild have remained fairly stable.*

* Data for 2007 and 2008 are not complete, and data for 2009 not yet available.

MESSAGE FROM ACHIM STEINER

UNITED NATIONS UNDER-SECRETARY-GENERAL AND
UN ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

In July 2010, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora will celebrate 35 years of entry into force. This is a long time, and a good time to take stock of both past achievements and current challenges.

The countries that established CITES were pioneers in realizing that a mechanism to regulate the international trade in wildlife was needed to conserve biodiversity and to contribute to the sustainable management of the world's natural resources. Over 35 years, the number of species covered by the Convention has grown from 28,000 to some 34,000. While it may be sobering to underline that so many species require listing under CITES, this figure must be assessed against the considerable growth in the number of countries that have joined the Convention. From just 18 at the end of 1975, they were 175 at the end of 2009. This rise, which makes the treaty now almost universal, is a good indicator of the trust and importance which governments attach to the Convention.

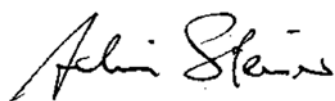
The understanding of environmental issues today is in some ways a world apart from what it was 35 years ago. Many more international treaties have come into being since then, each addressing specific impacts of human activities. At the same time, the global community has recognized that environmental, health and development issues are interlinked and need to be tackled together. This is what has led to the adoption of the Millennium Development Goals, under the aegis of the United Nations.

Again, the CITES founders were far-sighted in stressing the importance of maintaining ecosystems and in "recognizing that peoples and States are and should be the best protectors of their own wild fauna and flora". By standing at the crossroads between trade, development and the environment, CITES is fully in line with the Millennium Development Goals, and this report describes the activities CITES undertakes on its own or in cooperation with other organizations to fulfil its mission.

It is a fact that, despite the wealth of conventions, treaties and other instruments, the world has so far failed to reverse the deterioration and decline of the global environment and, in respect to biodiversity, been unable to reverse the rate of loss by 2010.

This requires the international community to redouble its efforts and to fully utilize and support the multilateral environmental agreements such as CITES to maximize their effect. Thirty-five years is not long in the history of the world, but it has been a watershed in terms of environmental policy-making that should and must now be translated into far-reaching, determined and transformational action.

CITES achievements, both the well-known and perhaps the less well-known, are chronicled in this report underlining the Convention's relevance to the past and to the present and, above all, to the future sustainable management of our shared, economically important natural and nature-based resources.



Achim Steiner
UNEP Executive Director



UN MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

GOAL 1: ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY & HUNGER

GOAL 2: ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION

GOAL 3: PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER WOMEN

GOAL 4: REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY

GOAL 5: IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH

GOAL 6: COMBAT HIV/AIDS, MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASES

GOAL 7: ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

Target 1: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources

Target 2: Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss

Target 3: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation

Target 4: By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers

Indicators:

1. Proportion of land area covered by forest
2. CO₂ emissions, total, per capita and per USD 1 GDP (PPP)
3. Consumption of ozone-depleting substances
4. Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits
5. Proportion of total water resources used
6. Proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected
7. Proportion of species threatened with extinction

GOAL 8: DEVELOP A GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT

FOREWORD FROM WILLEM WIJNSTEKERS

CITES SECRETARY-GENERAL

What has always surprised me in CITES is its ability to adapt to changes in the way people think about conservation and changes in the conservation needs of the many different species it covers, to new trade patterns and to the many other developments that have taken place since it entered into force almost 35 years ago. Whenever I am asked about the Convention's successes, my immediate answer is: the Convention itself. CITES is the international legal framework that would need to be invented today if it did not exist already. If it were not for CITES, many wildlife consumer nations would have taken the most disparate measures to restrict wildlife imports, and one can only imagine the chaos of bilateral trade issues that would have ensued. CITES provides the platform for its currently 175 Parties to agree democratically on internationally applicable trade measures, and it has been enormously productive and efficient in that respect. An average of 850,000 transactions are conducted annually under CITES provisions, which lay down standard requirements, conditions and procedures for international trade in the interest of the conservation of around 5,000 animal species and 29,000 plant species.

CITES can count on an enormous interest of civil society and very active participation of non-governmental organizations from all over the world and with the most diverse areas of interest. But in spite of important differences of opinion among countries and among NGOs, and in spite of sometimes heated and emotional debates, CITES meetings take place in a great atmosphere and result in broadly supported decisions. Many of those decisions are important because of their direct ecological and economical impact, such as the prohibition of commercial trade in wildlife commodities, the establishment of quotas or, unfortunately less frequently, the relaxation of trade restrictions because the conservation status of a species has improved.

It is difficult to claim that any species survives today because of CITES. CITES is only part of the picture – sometimes small, sometimes big – as it addresses only international trade aspects. CITES can do little for species that are, for example, threatened as a result of habitat loss but not commercially traded. There are so many factors that influence the conservation of species that no single instrument can claim success or be blamed for failure. Yet it is certainly true that for species subject to high volumes of legal or illegal international trade, CITES is a beneficial and, in many cases, determining conservation tool. The examples in this report speak for themselves.

What has been insufficiently addressed so far is how CITES can be used in relation to international trade in species of high economic value, such as timber trees or fish. CITES is, however, increasingly looked at as a global tool to help regulate international trade in such species. I am personally convinced that CITES can have a positive effect on the conservation of all species that are subject to international trade. One can only hope that CITES successes will reduce the misgivings and doubts people involved in commercial activities of this kind and size may have on the Convention.



Willem Wijnstekers
CITES Secretary-General

IVORY AUCTIONS TO FUND ELEPHANT CONSERVATION

In the public eye, the African elephant is undoubtedly one of the most emblematic CITES species, one that symbolizes threatened wildlife and that is used in the Convention's logo. Yet CITES had already been in existence for 15 years when it banned international commercial trade in the African elephant, long after a similar measure had been taken for its more endangered Asian cousin. This prohibition was motivated by concerns over the unsustainable trade in ivory, much of which was illegal.

Nevertheless, it was always recognized that the various populations of the African elephant were not all endangered. The populations of southern Africa, in particular, have long been in better shape than their counterparts in the rest of Africa and, in 1997, CITES authorized limited trade from ivory stockpiles in Botswana, Namibia and Zimbabwe. The trade also concerned hunting trophies, live animals, hides and leather goods. The three countries were authorized to organize a one-off sale of ivory to Japan, one of the conditions being that the proceeds would be directed into enhanced conservation, monitoring, capacity building and local community-based programmes.

At the end of 2002, CITES authorized a second sale from Botswana, Namibia and South Africa. Over the years, these countries had amassed considerable stockpiles of ivory, mostly from elephants that had died of natural causes. Each piece of ivory is marked and stored in government warehouses. CITES member States therefore agreed that the stockpiles of government-owned ivory from those countries could be sold. The sale was delayed for a few years until the conditions attached to it were fulfilled and, in 2007, the member States agreed that additional government-owned ivory from these three countries and from Zimbabwe that was registered by 31 January 2007 and verified by the Secretariat could be included in the auctions.

Between March and April 2008, the Secretariat conducted missions to these four countries and verified that the declared ivory stocks had been properly registered by 31 January 2007; consisted solely of ivory of legal origin (excluding seized ivory and ivory of unknown origin); and had been marked according to CITES requirements. The Secretariat also verified that their weights were in accordance with the relevant records. This involved the checking and comparison of computerized databases and thousands of paper records, as well as the physical inspection and examination of hundreds of randomly-selected tusks and ivory pieces. In each case, the findings of the audits were satisfactory. The final quantities of raw ivory approved for sale were 43,682.91 kg for Botswana, 9,209.68 kg for Namibia, 51,121.8 kg for South Africa and 3,755.55 kg for Zimbabwe.





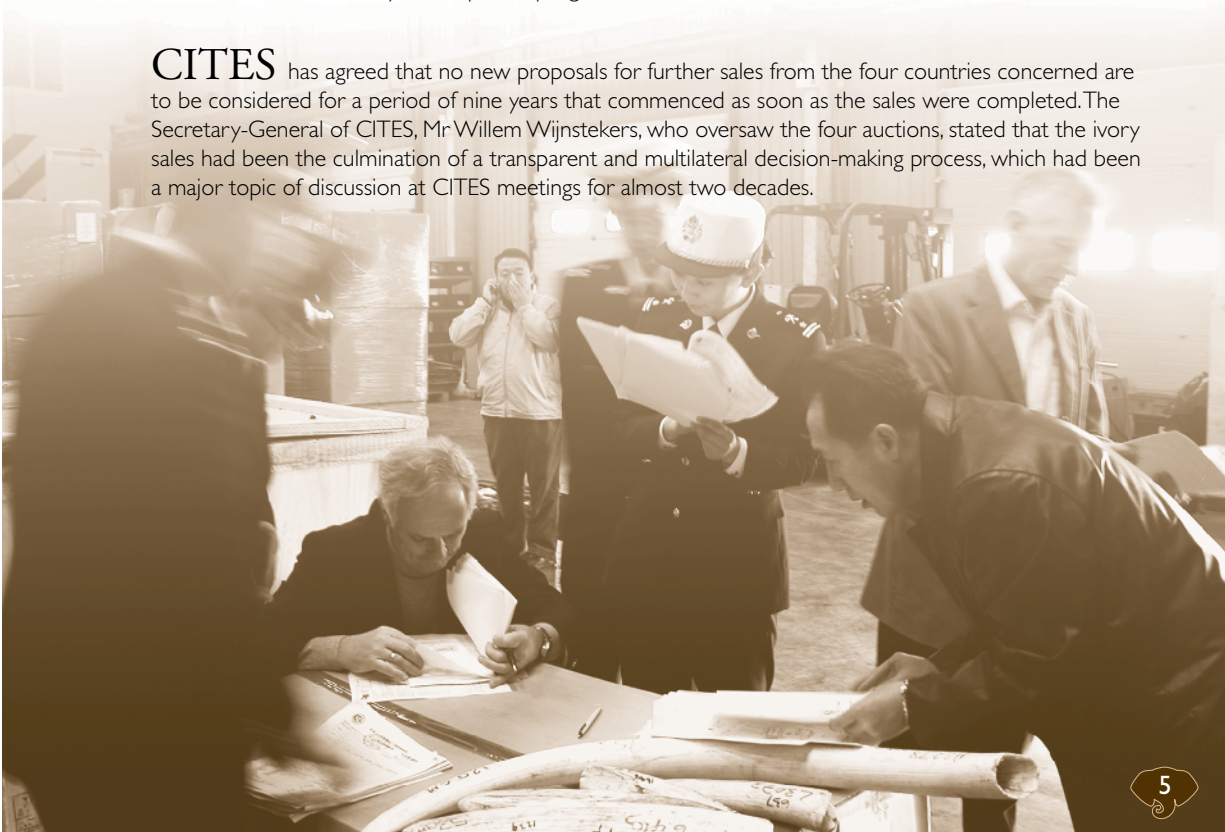
After the Secretariat undertook missions to China and Japan to verify their national legislation and domestic trade controls, the Standing Committee authorized Japan, and subsequently China, to import the ivory. The ivory was auctioned off in October and November 2008, under the scrutiny of the Secretary-General of CITES. Altogether, Botswana, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe sold 102 tonnes of ivory to Chinese and Japanese accredited traders for a total amount of USD 15.4 million. The average price paid was USD 157 per kg, which contrasted sharply with the prices allegedly paid for ivory that had entered the market illegally over the previous year (USD 750-850).

The ivory was shipped to China and Japan and transferred to a bonded warehouse under Customs control, where it was later inspected by the Secretariat. The Secretariat had received copies of the permits from the countries of export and import, and it verified the content of the crates of ivory that arrived in China on 10 March 2009 and in Japan on 17 April 2009. During those missions, the Secretariat also inspected ivory workshops in both countries and examined the central ivory database in Harbin, China.

The four countries that received revenue from the sale of ivory later prepared reports detailing how the money was used:

- Botswana: USD 7,093,550. The revenue is used primarily to help the communities who pay the price of living side by side with elephants.
- Namibia: USD 1,186,260. The funds are allocated to areas of origin of the ivory, supporting measures aimed at improving the relationship between people and wildlife.
- South Africa: USD 6,702,695. The funds are used for elephant conservation and community conservation and development programmes within or adjacent to the elephant range.
- Zimbabwe: USD 486,886. All of the revenue is used exclusively for elephant conservation and local community development programmes.

CITES has agreed that no new proposals for further sales from the four countries concerned are to be considered for a period of nine years that commenced as soon as the sales were completed. The Secretary-General of CITES, Mr Willem Wijnstekers, who oversaw the four auctions, stated that the ivory sales had been the culmination of a transparent and multilateral decision-making process, which had been a major topic of discussion at CITES meetings for almost two decades.



SHEAR SUCCESS FOR THE VICUÑA

Looking like a sleek llama and bearing just a hint of resemblance to its distant cousin the camel, the vicuña lives in the Andes at an altitude of 3,200 to 4,800 metres. As a special adaptation to its harsh environment, it produces extremely fine wool which is said to have been used by royalty in Inca times.

Unfortunately, the very adaptation that allows it to survive freezing temperatures also almost spelt its death sentence. In 1975, when it became protected by CITES, unrestricted hunting to get the animal fleece had reduced the world population to about 6,000 individuals only. In response to this dramatic decline, range States developed multilateral plans to manage the remaining herds sustainably, in particular through the involvement of local communities, and those proved successful.

As a result, CITES member States agreed, a few years later that some vicuña populations had recovered sufficiently to allow the partial lifting of the ban on trade in wool, and that trade has been gradually reopened since 1987, albeit with strict conditions. It must come from live animals, which are captured, shorn and then released, and must come from certain specific populations. Other conditions, for example related to product marking, also apply. The low volume of production means that this wool remains geared towards the luxury market, with prices in the region of USD 4,000 per metre of fabric.

CITES recognizes in its preamble that "peoples and States are and should be the best protectors of their own wild fauna and flora", and the recovery programme put in place by range States has ensured that local populations could draw economic benefits from the non-lethal exploitation of the vicuña. Thanks to this association of sustainable use and local development, the vicuña has made a remarkable come-back. In 1982, the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) determined that the vicuña was facing a high risk of extinction in the wild and classified it as "vulnerable". Nowadays, it rates it as a species "of least concern", and recent surveys place the population at almost 350,000 individuals and rising. Degradation of its habitat, competition with livestock and other threats remain a problem, but this story certainly offers hope for other species protected by CITES.



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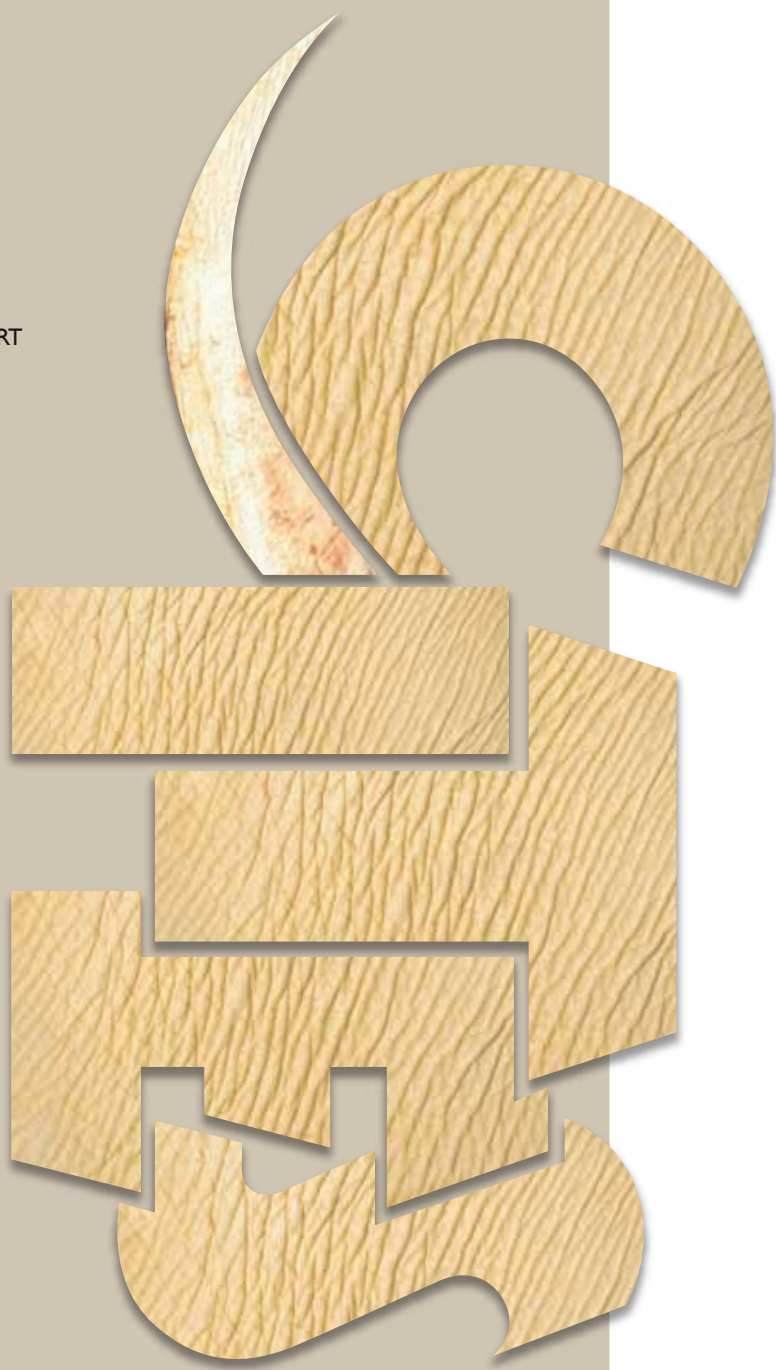
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IN THIS SECTION...

This section takes a look at the basic structure of the CITES Secretariat and at the Convention's financial resources, summarizing how the regular budget and donations are spent.

Following this overview is a description of the work involved in organizing meetings, and of the different types of Web-based resources that put years of facts and data at the fingertips of people involved or interested in CITES.

The next chapter will take you to the activities conducted to promote good governance with regard to wildlife. It shows how the Secretariat supports countries in drafting robust legislation to implement the Convention, and how it helps them create or improve the policies and incentive measures that are so important in making people accept that legislation.

Yet carrots are not always enough, and illegal trade, often carried out by organized gangs, remains a problem. The final section, on enforcement, gives examples of the type of actions and investigations the Secretariat engages in to fight wildlife crime.



Trade in CITES species, such as this giant clam, is based on a system of export and import permits. This system ensures that trade is not only regulated but also monitored, as permit data are entered into a database that makes it possible to analyse worldwide trade in over 34,000 species.



Falconry is a centuries-old sport that is still extremely popular in a number of countries. To facilitate the frequent cross-border movement of falcons used for hunting, some CITES States issue the equivalent of 'passports' for these animals. This system allows hunters to take their own birds on hunting trips abroad, while making the 'laundering' of wild birds extremely difficult.

ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE

The CITES Secretariat

The CITES Secretariat is administered by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and is located in Geneva, Switzerland, in the International Environment House, which is also home to many other convention secretariats and UNEP agencies.

The Secretariat plays a coordinating, advisory and servicing role in the working of the Convention. It provides assistance to Parties (i.e. member States) in the fields of legislation, enforcement, science and training; it arranges and services meetings of its different bodies (general assembly and committees); it undertakes scientific and technical studies; it makes recommendations regarding the implementation of the Convention; it centralizes and distributes information relevant to the Parties; it maintains all the reference texts essential to the implementation of the Convention (the list of protected species, the Resolutions and Decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties, etc.); and it raises external funds to implement activities decided by the Parties.

The Secretariat is headed by Mr Willem Wijnstekers, the Secretary-General, and comprised 23 regular staff at the end of 2009. Along with the Office of the Secretary-General, there are four units in the Secretariat:

- Management Authority and Conference Support,
- Scientific Support,
- Enforcement Assistance, and
- Capacity Building.

The organigram of the CITES Secretariat in Annex 2 provides additional information about the staff.

The Secretariat staff includes individuals representing 18 nationalities coming from the regions of Africa, Asia, Europe, Central and South America and the Caribbean, North America and Oceania. Along with the regular staff based in Geneva, the Secretariat has two project staff members, along with two support staff members, based in the UNEP headquarters in Kenya, for the implementation of the programme for Monitoring the Illegal Killing of Elephants (MIKE). A seconded person from Australia worked on timber issues from July 2008 to February 2009, and a seconded person from the Netherlands also joined the Secretariat at the end of 2009. In spite of this very welcome assistance, the Secretariat's limited financial resources have nevertheless meant that it has been unable in recent years to replace people lost through natural attrition, and five posts have thus remained vacant.



ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE

How is CITES financed?

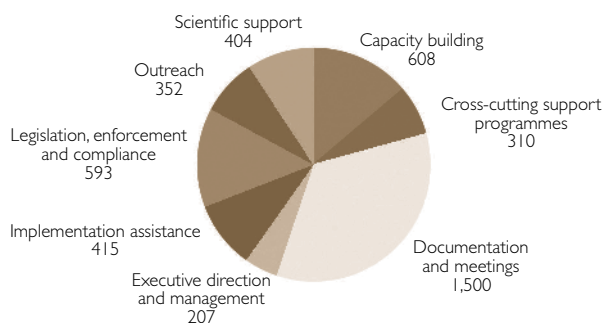
THE TRUST FUND

The main administrative costs of the Secretariat, the meetings of the Conference of the Parties and of the permanent committees, and the CITES core activities are financed from the CITES Trust Fund.

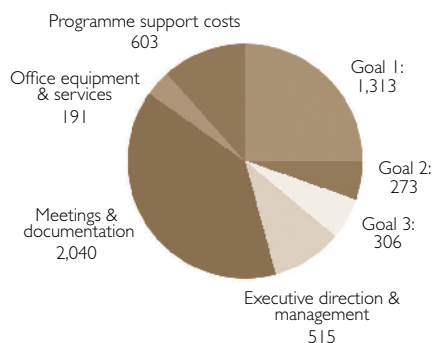
The Trust Fund is funded by contributions from the member States (the 'Parties' to the Convention) based on the United Nations scale of assessment, adjusted to take into account that not all members of the United Nations are party to the Convention. These paid contributions amounted to USD 4.87 million in 2008 and USD 5.11 million in 2009. Annex 3 shows the status of Parties' contributions to the CITES Trust Fund as of 31 December 2009.

The two pie charts below illustrate how the resources were used in 2008 and 2009. The 2008 expenditures are presented by category of service. This format was approved by the Conference of the Parties (the supreme decision-making body of the Convention) at its 13th meeting, in 2004. At its following meeting, in June 2007, the Conference instructed the Secretariat to develop a costed programme of work for 2009-2011 based on the strategic plan it had adopted for 2008-2013 (see the CITES Strategic Vision: 2008-2013 in Annex 1). The expenditures for 2009 are therefore presented by strategic goals.

2008 ACTUAL EXPENDITURE
by category of service
(in thousands USD)



2009 COSTED PROGRAMME OF WORK
(in thousands USD)



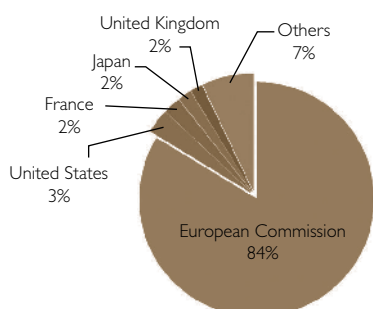
FUNDRAISING

The CITES Secretariat solicits funding in addition to the regular contributions to the CITES Trust Fund to support its work programme. In 2008 and 2009, the Secretariat received approximately USD 9.8 million from various donors, as detailed in the pie chart below.

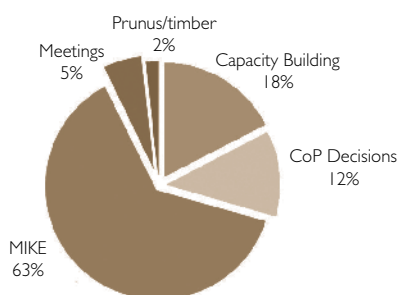
One of the major fund-raising efforts of the Secretariat is its 'sponsored-delegate project'. Thanks to the financial support they receive through this project, countries that face financial difficulties can send delegates to meetings of the Conference of the Parties. A high attendance at these meetings is of primary importance, as it ensures that all Parties can take part in debates, decisions and votes that have a direct effect on their natural resources and economies. At the end of 2009, the Secretariat had raised USD 700,000 for the 15th meeting of the Conference of the Parties, scheduled for March 2010.

Another major CITES programme financed through external funding is MIKE, the programme for Monitoring the Illegal Killing of Elephants. This programme, which has attracted about USD 10 million over an implementation period of 10 years, is described in detail in Section 3. The second pie chart below shows how external funds have been allocated in 2008 and 2009.

EXTERNAL FUNDING BY DONORS
in 2008-2009



ALLOCATION OF EXTERNAL FUNDS
in 2008-2009



MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY AND CONFERENCE SUPPORT

Conference support

The work of the Secretariat in this area deals in particular with the organization of meetings and the preparation and maintenance of official documentation that serves as reference for 175 countries.

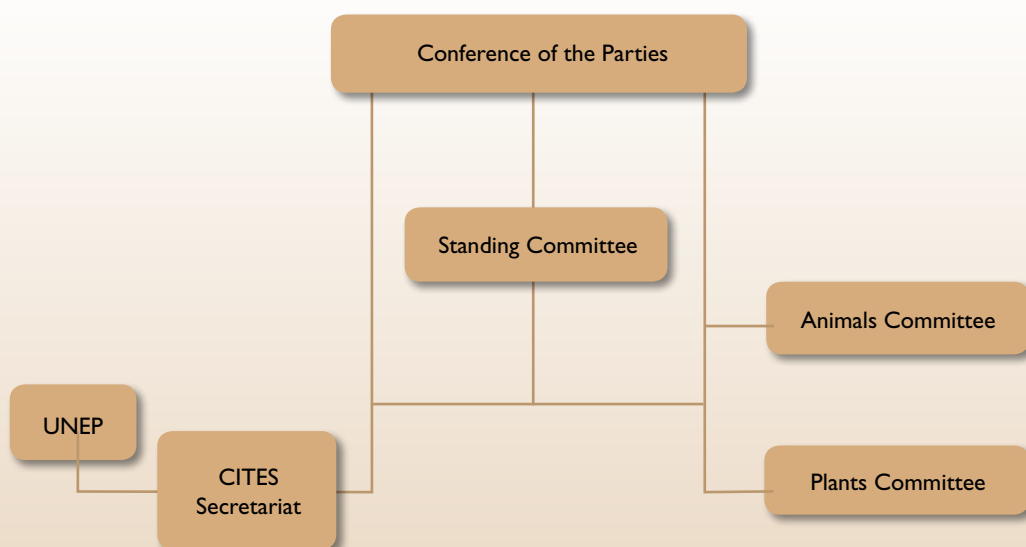
The regular meetings organized by the Secretariat are those of the Conference of the Parties (that is the general assembly of CITES member States) and of three permanent committees. Overall, the Secretariat organizes and services eight committee meetings (of up to 250 participants) and one major conference (of up to 1,800 participants) by three-year cycles. The years 2008 and 2009 thus saw the organization of the 57th and 58th meetings of the Standing Committee, the 23rd and 24th meetings of the Animals Committee, and the 17th and 18th meetings of the Plants Committee, as well as most of the preparation for the 15th meeting of the Conference of the Parties, scheduled for March 2010. Additionally, the Secretariat organizes numerous smaller technical meetings (such as species-specific meetings).

Organization of CITES meetings

Organizing a meeting means dealing with its 'logistics', that is working with a host country (when there is one); assisting participants with requests for visas, travel arrangements and accommodation; carrying out registration; and so on. It also includes the drafting, editing, formatting, translation, reproduction, publication and distribution of documents.

Once these meetings start, the Secretariat works in shifts and, for the larger ones, round the clock, to ensure that the events run smoothly. This goes from active participation in all sessions, working groups and bureau meetings, to the nightly production of hundreds of documents in the three working languages of the Convention (English, French and Spanish), and their printing, distribution and Web-posting. During meetings, press conferences are also held and assistance is provided to delegates.

However, the responsibilities of the staff involved in Management Authority and Conference Support extend further: For instance, they participate in capacity-building work and respond to requests from the Parties for advice on the interpretation and implementation of the Convention, often participating in working groups established by the Parties.



The structure of CITES

MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY AND CONFERENCE SUPPORT

Adequate tools

The CITES Secretariat has developed numerous tools to help Parties find all the information they need in their daily work quickly and easily. Below is a quick overview of some of these resources, which are all available online.

CITES TRADE DATABASE

CITES is based on a system whereby permits or certificates are issued for international trade in species covered by the Convention. Each Party must produce annually a summary of all the CITES permits it has issued. These data are entered into the 'CITES trade database', which is managed by the UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) on behalf of the CITES Secretariat. The CITES trade database is a unique resource that currently holds over 10 million records of trade in wildlife and about 50,000 scientific names of taxa listed by CITES. Around 850,000 records of trade in CITES-listed species of wildlife are currently reported annually and entered into the database.

Analyses of these data serve multiple objectives, such as discerning patterns and trends in trade, detecting evidence of trade infractions or inadequate enforcement of CITES and national regulations, or identifying where the levels of trade might put wild populations at risk. This database therefore represents a formidable resource for CITES to make well-informed decisions. The database can be queried and data downloaded from the CITES website. It has been available online since 2004 and, since then, has been used extensively by CITES national authorities, non-governmental organizations, journalists and university students.

CAVIAR DATABASE

Another CITES database developed and maintained by UNEP-WCMC on behalf of the Secretariat is the caviar trade database, which was launched in 2007 and is funded by the European Union. This database was created to help put a stop to the considerable 'laundering' of caviar of illegal origin that used to occur when unscrupulous traders obtained genuine CITES documents by making false statements about where the caviar had been obtained.

The database records details of permits and certificates that authorize trade in caviar. Unlike the CITES trade database, however, the information it contains is entered very soon after each permit is issued. As a result, authorities can now detect fraudulent applications to trade in caviar. Moreover, they can trace caviar shipments and verify the legality of their original export and the quantities and caviar types that were authorized for trade. Access to this database is restricted to CITES Management and Enforcement Authorities.





CITES REGISTERS

The general rule for species benefiting from the highest protection level granted by CITES (a listing in Appendix I) is that these species may not be imported for commercial purposes. However, exceptions are made for operations and institutions that are included in one of the following registers maintained by the Secretariat:

- A register of operations that breed Appendix-I animal species in captivity (particularly dragon fish for the aquarium trade, crocodilians for leather products and birds of prey for falconry);
- A register of nurseries that propagate Appendix-I plant species artificially (particularly orchids, cacti and euphorbias); and
- A register of scientific institutions that exchange or borrow specimens for research (particularly herbarium specimens).

Trade is facilitated in these specific cases because it has no direct impact on wild populations. Operations and institutions that wish to be registered must meet stringent conditions, and their applications for registration are reviewed by both national governments and the Secretariat. The registers currently contain several hundred operations and institutions and concern several hundred species.

CITES DIRECTORY

The CITES Directory is maintained by the Secretariat as a reference containing the contact details of the national Management, Scientific and Enforcement Authorities dealing with CITES matters in most countries of the world, including those that have not joined CITES yet. Each sheet also provides other country-specific information, such as inclusions in the various registers described above or recommended suspensions of trade. Furthermore, the Directory contains information, where available, on the authorities to contact when live specimens are seized, whether a country accepts certificates of ownership, what its controls relating to trade in personal effects are, and other information to help in the implementation of the Convention.



MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY AND CONFERENCE SUPPORT

EXPORT QUOTAS

An export quota system is a management tool used to ensure that exports of specimens of a certain species remain below a level that would threaten the wild populations or disrupt the species' ecosystems. These levels are determined on a scientific basis. Quotas may be decided individually by a country, or agreed multilaterally at meetings of the Conference of the Parties.

Export quotas are usually established for a specific number or quantity of animals or plants. However, they may also be established for certain types of parts or derivatives (e.g. elephant tusks, caviar, skins, bark, sawn wood or bulbs). When the Secretariat is informed of nationally established export quotas, and when it is satisfied that these quotas meet certain basic requirements, it publishes them on its website for public access. Additionally, the quotas are also entered into the CITES trade database, which allows for their implementation to be monitored and for exceedents to be detected.

NOTIFICATIONS TO THE PARTIES

In the course of its normal work, the Secretariat receives a lot of information that it has to communicate to the Parties. This is done through 'Notifications to the Parties' that are published on the CITES website. Year in, year out, the Secretariat issues about 60 Notifications. To minimize the number of documents Parties need to refer to, it also reviews the validity of these documents on a regular basis, eliminating those that are no longer needed.





CITES WEBSITE

All of the resources mentioned above are available on the CITES website, which plays a crucial role in the work of the CITES Secretariat, and one of its staff members is almost entirely dedicated to its development and maintenance. During the years covered by this report, special attention was devoted to:

- The development of a 'Content Management System', which makes the updating of data on the website easier and more secure. Although not visible to users, this technological development reduces maintenance work, allows the maintenance to be shared between more staff members, and will eventually give outside parties, such as governments, the possibility to enter their contact details and other information directly through a secured access;
- The redesigning of the website, to improve user-friendliness and integrate the latest technology. This work in progress will lead to a new look and new structure, which the Secretariat expects to launch in the first half of 2010; and
- Preparing a specific homepage for the 15th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (Doha, March 2010).

Thanks to the investment made into developing this website, Parties can now access online most information held by the Secretariat, including archives. Moreover, making the most of its in-house translation service, the Secretariat provides the great majority of that information in the Convention's three working languages. The efforts and resources the Secretariat allocates to equal treatment between languages are quite unique among environmental organizations, and they reflect the need and will to service all its member States equally.

New Parties in CITES: reaching universal membership

During the years 2008 and 2009, three new countries joined CITES: Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Oman, bringing the total number of Parties to 175 (compared to 18 in 1975, the year the Convention entered into force). Few other organizations in the world have as many member States. The United Nations, for reference, has 192 member States.



CITES CONTRIBUTION TO GOOD WILDLIFE GOVERNANCE

In the *Strategic Vision: 2008-2013* adopted in 2007, the CITES general assembly (known as 'the Conference of the Parties') listed as the first objective that its member States, the 'Parties to CITES', should "comply with their obligations under the Convention through appropriate policies, legislation and procedures". Parties need such domestic measures to:

- promote and regulate sustainable management of wild fauna and flora;
- promote and regulate responsible trade in wild fauna and flora; and
- promote the effective enforcement of the Convention.

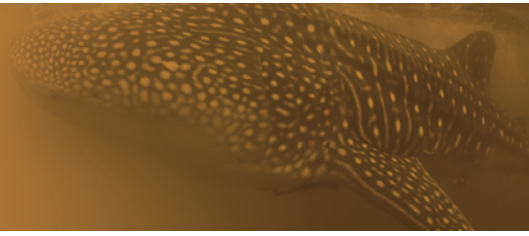
Programmes under the Convention to identify and develop appropriate policies, legislation and procedures contribute to good wildlife governance. They provide useful administrative and legal indicators of the Convention's effectiveness, for instance how many Parties have reviewed their wildlife trade policies, how many Parties have adequate legislation, or whether CITES import and export transactions run smoothly. These indicators complement those based on biological science that measure the conservation status of CITES species. The Secretariat is particularly involved in the programmes summarized below.

Wildlife trade policy reviews

Countries protect and use their natural resources through written policies, strategies, plans and legislation. These policies may be integrated or a package of individual measures. They may be specifically focused on wildlife trade or have an indirect impact on it, for instance policies related to Customs, trade, environment or biodiversity protection. The objective of work done by CITES on policy reviews has been to provide countries with practical guidance and a methodology for reviewing their wildlife trade policies and, if necessary, strengthening them.

This long-term initiative started in 2000 and led to the development in 2006 of a draft policy review framework designed to assist the professionals actually undertaking the reviews, whether they are staff within government ministries, national research institutions or other bodies. Four pilot countries, Madagascar, Nicaragua, Uganda and Viet Nam, volunteered to use the draft framework during 2007 and 2008 to analyse the content and operation of their public policies, and to identify the biological and socio-economic impacts that these policies had. The initial steps taken to prepare for and to launch the reviews were presented to the Conference of the Parties in June 2007. Throughout the rest of 2007 and most of 2008, the pilot countries held additional meetings and workshops (at both national and international levels), carried out the desk studies and field visits needed to gather relevant data, completed their national review reports, provided suggestions for improving the draft policy review framework and shared their policy review experiences with other Parties and interested stakeholders. During 2009, Viet Nam shared its experience at a Regional Workshop for Arabic-Speaking Countries on Wildlife Trade Policy Reviews and participants agreed that additional reviews should be conducted and shared. A synthesis report, based on the four national reviews, has been submitted to CITES Parties and the final policy review framework will be distributed in 2010.





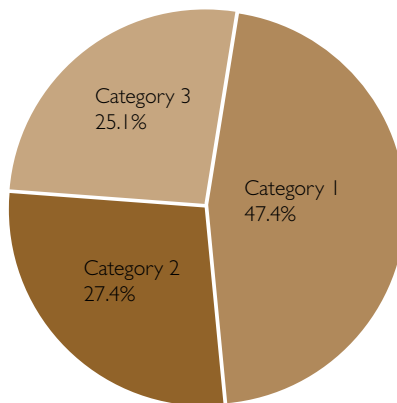
The National Legislation Project

Any country that has joined the Convention must have domestic legislation to:

- 1) designate a CITES 'Management Authority' and a CITES 'Scientific Authority';
- 2) regulate trade in accordance with the Convention;
- 3) penalize illegal trade; and
- 4) confiscate specimens that are illegally traded or possessed.

Since the inception of the National Legislation Project in 1992, the Secretariat has been providing legislative analyses and assistance to Parties and dependent territories to help them meet these four requirements. The number of Parties that meet them grows slowly but steadily. During 2008 and 2009, five Parties adopted appropriate legislation and a number of other Parties and dependent territories also made significant progress in that direction. At the end of 2009, there were 83 Parties and 13 dependent territories whose legislation met all four requirements (Category 1), 48 Parties and 14 dependent territories whose legislation met one or more (but not all) of the requirements (Category 2), and 44 Parties and 2 dependent territories whose legislation did not meet any of the requirements (Category 3).

Categorization of countries' CITES legislation in 2009



In addition to legislative guidance materials already available to Parties (a sample CITES Legislation Plan, model law, legislative checklist, questionnaire for drafters and legislative analysis format), the Secretariat prepared in 2009 legislative guidance on the transport of live specimens of CITES-listed animal and plant species.

Trade facilitation services

The Secretariat publishes in a secured-access section of its website copies of CITES permit and certificate formats adopted by Parties, so that CITES Management and Enforcement Authorities may consult these records when checking CITES documents. The Secretariat also keeps copies of permits produced on security paper, security stamps and signature samples for authorized signatories of CITES documents that it can check in the event of suspicions of fraud. Finally, it also assists Parties in purchasing tags for the marking of specimens in trade, such as crocodile skins.

CITES CONTRIBUTION TO GOOD WILDLIFE GOVERNANCE

CITES and livelihoods

A clear consensus has emerged at the international level on the need to connect the protection of species to poverty-reduction strategies. Development programmes allocate considerable financial resources to fighting poverty in areas rich in biodiversity, but they do not necessarily link their interventions to conservation objectives. Yet these two objectives are interdependent. All biological organisms, people included, are affected by natural disasters, shortages in food supplies, etc. Species, ecosystems and people cannot be considered in isolation.

One of the key assumptions behind the CITES Parties' recognition of the relevance of livelihoods when implementing CITES-listing decisions is that implementation of CITES rules often fails when it is not well connected to people. CITES work on this issue has therefore aimed at connecting conservation and development. It has resulted in the development of guidelines and a toolkit that will help Parties identify more precisely incentives for people to conserve wild fauna and flora.

Incentive measures

One of the main types of incentives currently used by CITES Parties to promote wildlife management and conservation is certification.

The CITES permitting system is a regulatory certification system for specimens in international trade. When someone buys a CITES animal, plant or product that has been imported in compliance with the Convention, that person is also getting the assurance that that specimen was harvested in a sustainable manner and was acquired and traded legally. But CITES extends beyond this level of certification as it also regulates the way many specimens are produced and managed, for instance through establishing harvest and export quotas, verifying that captive-breeding operations meet strict criteria before allowing them to trade, setting guidelines for the transport of live specimens, etc. This important aspect of the Convention has not been particularly visible until now, and efforts continued during 2008 and 2009 to develop increased recognition of CITES as a government-to-government certification scheme.

One of the lessons CITES has learnt in 35 years of implementing wildlife trade rules is that policies set up to provide incentives without understanding the drivers for wildlife trade are unlikely to succeed. In many cases, socio-economic issues are at the root of unsustainable practices. In order to put the right incentives in place, a better understanding of the socio-economic factors driving wildlife trade is needed. Once the market and non-market drivers and patterns of legal and illegal trade are better understood, it is easier for the Parties to identify potential incentives and disincentives. In this connection, the Secretariat has pursued its efforts during 2008 and 2009 to involve local communities, international organizations, such as the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the World Bank or the World Trade Organization, and the private sector to become important players in the implementation of the Convention.

ENFORCEMENT



CITES has teeth!

Helping countries to combat wildlife crime and illegal trade remains a priority for the Secretariat. Although its resources to tackle enforcement matters remain limited, with only one officer dedicated to this huge task, CITES jaws are proving to be powerful around the world.

Collaboration with INTERPOL, the World Customs Organization, the UN Office on Drugs and Crime, the World Bank, the ASEAN Wildlife Enforcement Network and CITES Enforcement Task Forces, to name only a few, is helping to ensure that the laws governing trade in CITES species are enforced.

The scope of CITES interaction with law enforcement agencies is of such magnitude that simply listing the meetings the Secretariat participates in or the missions it conducts would not provide a representative overview of the work being conducted. The Secretariat works with Customs agents, policemen, park rangers, shipping agents, enforcement specialists, civil servants and many more to collect and circulate information, analyse illegal trade, detect criminal activities, facilitate training and provide assistance to governments. Below are three examples to illustrate the work of the Secretariat.



ENFORCEMENT

Controlled deliveries: a technique for investigating wildlife crime

The penalization of illegal trade in wildlife can be relatively mild compared to that for other sorts of trafficking, and this has not failed to attract the attention of criminal gangs. To fight these well-organized groups, the CITES Secretariat has worked with INTERPOL to develop a manual to train enforcement officers around the world on 'controlled deliveries', a relatively new method in the field of wildlife law.

A controlled delivery is employed when contraband is detected as it moves from one country to another. Instead of seizing the shipment, the authorities allow it to continue to its intended destination, whilst monitoring its progress. This enables law enforcement agencies to identify the participants in the criminal activity throughout the distribution network and to gather evidence against them. This technique has been employed extensively in relation, for example, to combating illicit trafficking in narcotics, but it can be used equally effectively with regard to illegal trade in wildlife.

When law enforcement authorities physically detect, or become aware of, wildlife that is apparently being smuggled from one country to another, their first reaction may be to intercept and seize such a shipment. This response certainly interrupts violations of the Convention and ensures that the wildlife can not enter trade. However, in the case of cross-border smuggling, such action will also often make the job of identifying the intended recipients of the contraband very difficult, if not impossible, and will certainly make it extremely difficult to gather sufficient evidence to prosecute such persons.

It is also important to recognize that simply removing wildlife from the 'supply chain', without taking actions against those responsible, will probably result in those involved acquiring more specimens and beginning the smuggling process afresh. Since this will require more poaching and killing of protected species, it is surely in the best interest of CITES to avoid this if possible.

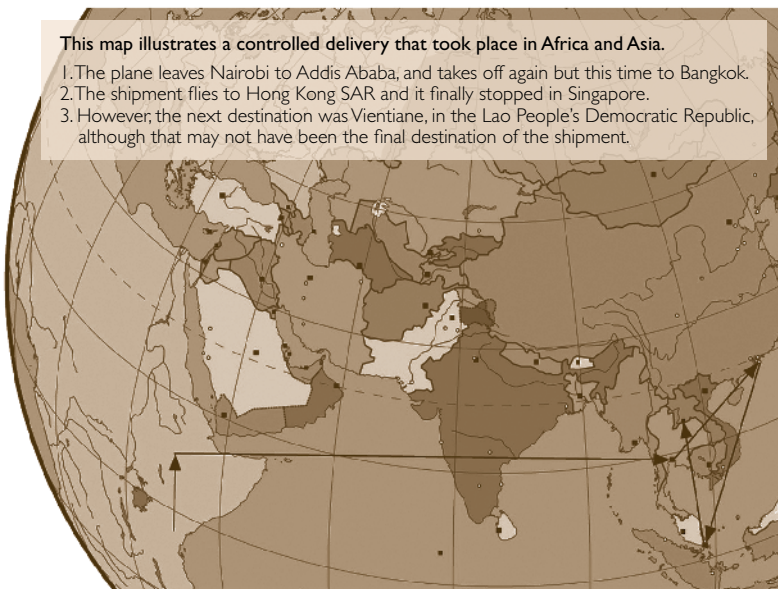
A further aspect to consider is that, because the enforcement agency that first discovers or learns of the smuggling is unlikely to be able to take actions against those responsible, since they will usually be in another country and outside that agency's jurisdiction, it is logical for it to provide evidence to a counterpart agency in whose jurisdiction the offenders can be identified and prosecuted.

Controlled delivery operations are complex, they are also time-consuming and labour-intensive. Consequently, careful consideration must be given to whether the specimens involved justify such a response. The quantity, value and conservation status of the specimens all need to be taken into account.

The manual developed by the CITES Secretariat and Interpol has been made available as a CD-ROM as well as on the CITES website, which hosts a forum dedicated exclusively to enforcement authorities. Background work like this does not often make the headlines; however, developing controlled deliveries to become an effective tool for enforcement agencies around the world is a huge step towards protecting CITES-listed species.

This map illustrates a controlled delivery that took place in Africa and Asia.

1. The plane leaves Nairobi to Addis Ababa, and takes off again but this time to Bangkok.
2. The shipment flies to Hong Kong SAR and it finally stopped in Singapore.
3. However, the next destination was Vientiane, in the Lao People's Democratic Republic, although that may not have been the final destination of the shipment.





Rhino horn: why the trade?

Enforcement cannot work without knowledge and intelligence. To understand why poachers are killing rhinoceroses, one must know that, historically, the horns were used to make precious dagger handles in Yemen, while in Asia, they were ground into powder to make expensive traditional medicine.

Men in Yemen and, to a far lesser extent, neighbouring Oman and Saudi Arabia, have a tradition of wearing daggers (called jambiyas) as part of their traditional dress. In the past, it was very popular for those who could afford it to have the dagger handle made from rhinoceros horn. Yemen was, consequently, a major destination for trade in horns. However, Yemen banned the import of rhinoceros horns in the early 1990s, even before it acceded to CITES in 1997. Domestic trade in horn that was acquired prior to the ban remains legal but, in practice, this primarily involves antique jambiyas, where it is the age and provenance of the dagger that makes it commercially attractive, rather than necessarily the presence of rhinoceros horn in the handle. The ban, together with awareness campaigns, appeared to have dramatically reduced use of rhinoceros horns, but some researchers have recently expressed concern that such trade might be re-emerging.

Other parts of the world have witnessed a dramatic increase in demand for rhinoceros horn in recent years. The demand there seems to be driven by a belief that rhinoceros horn may prevent persons from contracting cancer. It is apparently also believed that the ingestion of powdered rhinoceros horn will halt the progress of cancers among those already suffering from the disease. There are indications that this belief is spreading throughout parts of east Asia, but is especially strong in Viet Nam and China. Huge sums are being demanded of cancer sufferers from those who are trading in rhinoceros horn. A significant market also seems to have developed in the production and sale of fake rhinoceros horn. As might be imagined, some people who have contracted cancer (or their relatives) are willing to pay almost anything in the hope of remission of the disease. Should these beliefs continue to spread, poaching of rhinoceroses in the wild is likely to continue unabated and perhaps increase even further.

Major strides forward were made through training programmes for law enforcers. Such work requires enormous amounts of time and back-office work, as well as collaboration with other agencies and in-depth knowledge of different cultures and regions around the world. Training materials delivered at workshops are also made into interactive computer courses. Whether on CD-ROM or online, these tools need to be created and updated continually to ensure that anyone can have easy access to the latest information available.

To tackle the illegal trade in rhino horn, the Secretariat has travelled to both Yemen and Viet Nam to assess the extent of the trade, raise awareness of illegal wildlife trade at the highest levels in the law enforcement community, and make suggestions on how enforcement might be improved. The mission to Viet Nam in particular, as a country significantly affected by illegal trade in rhinoceros horn, should lead to greater national and international communication, coordination and collaboration.



ENFORCEMENT



Coalitions and cooperation

Fighting illegal trade in today's world requires much more than a policeman and a badge. Current enforcement work involves coalitions and cooperation, and the CITES Secretariat has shown time and again its commitment and capacity to work with major organizations around the world.

The Global Tiger Initiative represents an example of this cooperation. This Initiative was launched in June 2008 by the World Bank Group, Global Environment Facility (GEF), the International Tiger Coalition (ITC) and the Smithsonian Institution. On the agenda at the Global Tiger Initiative is mainstreaming conservation into development. CITES has been deeply involved in tiger conservation for many years and the Initiative identified it as a partner to help with technical assistance and capacity building .

As a result of this collaboration, the CITES Secretariat, the World Bank and other partners [the Global Tiger Forum, Save the Tiger Fund, Worldwide Fund for Nature (WWF), and National Trust for Nature Conservation] co-organized a workshop with the Government of Nepal in Kathmandu, Nepal, from 27 to 30 October 2009. The purpose of the workshop was to implement decisions taken at the fourth General Assembly of the Global Tiger Forum and the 14th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES. The recommendations agreed upon by delegates at the workshop include some innovative ways of improving the monitoring of tiger populations and of identifying ways to better finance tiger conservation and increase cooperation between range States. From 100,000 in the early 1900s, tiger numbers in the wild have fallen to around 3,500. Urgent action is needed if one of the world's best-known and most charismatic animals is not to become extinct.

Into the future

As 2009 drew to a close, the Secretariat was working with INTERPOL, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the World Customs Organization to design strategies to enable wildlife law enforcement to be better coordinated and supported at national, regional and international levels.



ACTIVITY REPORT

OF THE CITES SECRETARIAT 2008-2009

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- *Message from the UNEP Executive Director*
- *UN Millennium Development Goals*
- *Foreword from the CITES Secretary-General*
- *Ivory auctions to fund elephant conservation*
- *Shear success for the vicuña*

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- *CITES contribution to good wildlife governance*
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IN THIS SECTION...



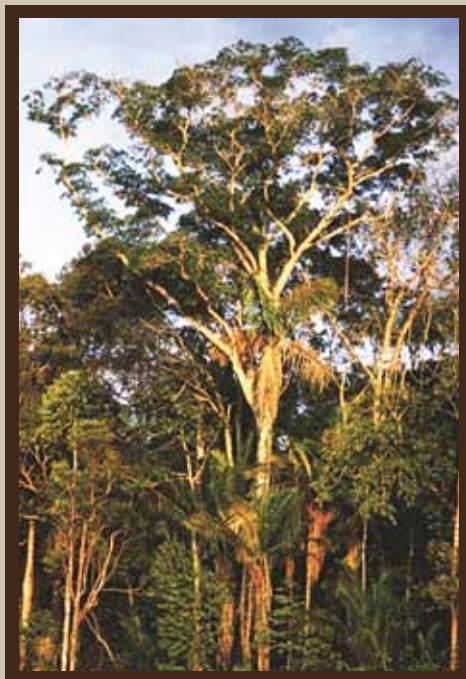
This section presents the work of the Secretariat's Scientific Support unit, Capacity Building unit and flagship MIKE programme.

Science is one of the pillars on which CITES is based: species become protected by CITES on the basis of scientific studies, two of the Convention's three permanent committees are scientific committees and when CITES member States meet for their general assembly, half of their time is allocated to scientific questions. The Secretariat includes a Scientific Support unit of five people to coordinate, facilitate and support all this work. In this section, you will read about regular activities and specific projects run by this unit. You will also learn how the Secretariat has teamed up with other organizations to tackle big ecological and economical issues, such as the unsustainable exploitation of timber in tropical forests.

But the CITES Secretariat is not a large team, and servicing 175 countries member of the Convention is no mean feat. After spending years in providing essential but necessarily limited training around the world, recent technological breakthroughs are allowing the Secretariat to reach out to the CITES community on an unprecedented scale. Sharing knowledge with and training an unlimited number of people have now become a possibility, and the Secretariat's Capacity Building unit has been developing an online 'CITES Virtual College' to make CITES training accessible to all.

In parallel, it has also been developing an identification manual of CITES species based on the Wikipedia principle, in replacement of a traditional publication. Thanks to the wiki technology, a considerable number of people with scientific and CITES knowledge around the globe will soon be able to contribute to this major tool for the implementation of the Convention.

This section closes on a presentation of MIKE, the programme for Monitoring the Illegal Killing of Elephants. To implement this ambitious programme, which spans over two continents and has attracted so far USD 10 million of external funding, the Secretariat has established a special team based in the UNEP headquarters, in Kenya. Even though it focuses on elephant populations, the running and findings of MIKE have an impact across the whole CITES spectrum: from park rangers to international policy-makers.



The afrosomia of the equatorial forests of west and central Africa has been hard hit by the logging industry. CITES and ITTO have teamed up to support the efforts of Cameroon, the Congo and the Democratic Republic of the Congo to enforce existing legislation and scientific knowledge. The article on page 23 will tell you more on the CITES and ITTO joint project.



Aloe ferox is endemic to South Africa and Lesotho. It is harvested to produce bitters used in drinks and medicines, for health care and beauty products, and for ornamental purposes.

SCIENCE

CITES is about trade, CITES is about legislation, but CITES is also about science. Scientific findings provide the basis for deciding whether a species should be protected or not, and to what extent it can be harvested without endangering its survival or disrupting its ecosystem. A whole unit in the Secretariat is dedicated to the scientific aspects of the Convention and its main activities are presented below.

Proposals to amend the Appendices

In October 2009, in the run-up to the 15th meeting of the Conference of the Parties scheduled for early 2010, the CITES Secretariat received 42 proposals to amend the 'CITES Appendices', that is the lists of species protected by CITES. The proposals, which have to be based on scientific evidence, argue why a species should either become protected by CITES, or no longer requires any CITES protection, or should remain covered by CITES but under a different trade régime (that is, trade may be opened up or, on the contrary, should be restricted). Some of the proposals with the highest media profile this time round are proposals to prohibit all commercial trade in the Atlantic bluefin tuna, to extend CITES regulations to several species of shark and to allow the one-off sale of just over 110 tons of elephant ivory from the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia.

The Secretariat assesses the merit of these proposals and makes recommendations to the Conference. Ultimately, the Parties are the only ones that may accept or reject these proposals, but the assessments from the Secretariat help them weigh the pros and cons of each proposal.

Assistance to Scientific Authorities

Any country that has joined CITES must designate a 'Scientific Authority', which is responsible for providing technical and scientific advice to the governmental agency delivering CITES export and import permits. In particular, it advises whether the export or import of an animal, plant, or product thereof would be detrimental to the survival in the wild of the species involved and, consequently, whether trade should be allowed.

One of the tasks of the Secretariat is to assist these authorities in making these findings. One way to do so is to organize species-specific workshops where information and experiences can be shared among countries and scientists, and recommendations made. For example, workshops on the African cherry tree, the bigleaf mahogany, stingrays and giant clams were held during 2008 and 2009, with the preparatory in-depth research, document writing and organization they entail.

Finally, the Secretariat regularly responds to requests for specific assistance and guidance from Scientific Authorities.

At the end of 2009, the Secretariat received proposals to change the list of species protected by CITES in anticipation of its member States' general meeting that will be held in March 2010. One of the proposals that will attract the most attention is certainly the prohibition of all commercial trade in the bluefin tuna, a species of high commercial value.

SCIENCE

Assistance and support to the scientific committees

Two scientific committees support the work of CITES: the Animals Committee and the Plants Committee. The committees play a vital role in developing the scientific standards for the Convention and provide advice and guidance to the Conference of the Parties and the Standing Committee. One of the major tasks of the Secretariat's Scientific Support unit is to assist the scientific committees through organizing their meetings, preparing many of the documents and reports they discuss, producing proceedings, etc. Both the Animals and the Plants Committees held a meeting in 2008 and in 2009.

Biological sustainability

This area of work deals with the crucial subject of how many animals, plants or products derived from these can be exported before trade becomes unsustainable, that is before it starts affecting the species survival or its ecosystem. Determining sustainable levels of trade requires in-depth scientific research on population status and trend, species distribution, level of harvest, trade information, etc. Under the Convention, States may authorize trade in a species in Appendix I or II only if they have come to the conclusion that the trade is sustainable. This assessment is known in CITES terminology as a 'non-detriment finding'.

The Conference of the Parties has agreed to an important programme to shed more light on this complex issue. This led to an International expert workshop on CITES non-detriment findings that was held in Cancún, Mexico, in November 2008, and was attended by 103 participants from 33 countries from all over the world. While still a work in progress, this programme should result in guidelines that will strengthen the CITES Scientific Authorities' capacities to make non-detriment findings, particularly in terms of methodologies, tools, information and expertise.

The Secretariat plays a coordinating role in this programme and provides technical advice.

The Review of Significant Trade

Behind this enigmatic term hides a major task of the Secretariat. Once a species becomes protected by CITES, its trade becomes statistically monitored and the identification of any possible excess in this trade triggers a comprehensive review to ensure that trade is not becoming unsustainable.

This review entails an extensive dialogue with exporting countries and, if necessary, studies are undertaken to establish the extent of the problems. Once they have been identified, recommendations are then put to the States concerned, for instance establishing an export quota, reducing it if there is already one, establishing a voluntary and temporary moratorium on exports until other requirements have been met (such as a population study), etc. But if the problems cannot be solved through bilateral dialogue, the Standing Committee is charged with making a decision to promote compliance. And the Standing Committee means business, for it can go as far as recommending a ban on trade.

The Secretariat has responsibility for managing the review, ensuring timely correspondence, commissioning studies and reporting to the committees.

The way ahead

As CITES ventures more and more into the regulation of trade in species of high economic value, from timber to fish, the Secretariat ploughs on to streamline and adapt its scientific activities and processes, and to partner with other organizations to gather more clout. The following story on the joint CITES-ITTO programme illustrates how.

COOPERATION AND OUTREACH

Tropical timber: a vital legacy

When the CITES Parties adopted a Strategic Vision, they identified collaboration with other international organizations dealing with natural resources as an effective way to maximize the effects of conservation efforts. The joint project between CITES and the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) illustrates what can be achieved through such collaboration.

ITTO is an intergovernmental organization promoting the conservation and sustainable management and use of and trade in tropical forest resources. Its members represent about 80 % of the world's tropical forests and 90 % of the global tropical timber trade. On the CITES side, concerns that various commercially-valuable timber species are being over-exploited have led to their inclusion in CITES Appendix II. Under this listing, producing countries can carry on trading, but they must conduct scientific studies to determine sustainable levels of exploitation, and they must limit their exports accordingly. This basic principle, known as a 'non-detriment finding' in CITES jargon, is clear, but applying it is a complex matter.

Realizing the challenges that range States of these timber species face to fulfil this and other CITES requirements, CITES and ITTO have decided to collaborate to assist them in this task, and the two organizations have launched a multi-year project on certain timber species protected by CITES, with a budget of 3 million euros, provided primarily by the European Commission. The CITES-ITTO project focuses on the internationally most traded tropical timber species currently listed in CITES Appendix II: the afrormosia, which is native to the equatorial forests of west and central Africa; the bigleaf mahogany, which thrives in dry tropical forests from southern Mexico to the Amazon basin; and the ramin, one of Southeast Asia's major timber exports.

The fact that this project spans three continents does not mean that all countries face the same problems. CITES and ITTO have therefore been careful to tailor their assistance to meet the needs and take account of the priorities identified by each region. For instance, efforts in Africa will focus on strengthening the quality of non-detriment findings and providing training on CITES. In Latin America, forest enrichment and research in population dynamics are the priority. Finally, Asian range States have requested assistance with improving the coordination between national authorities, with genetic and ecological surveys, and with setting timber monitoring systems.

Concretely, the project will be implemented through the funding of scientific studies, the development of monitoring methods and mass propagation techniques, replanting, training in law enforcement and timber identification, etc. At the end of it, the countries concerned will have developed robust forestry systems that will, as a knock-on effect, also benefit other timber species in trade.



The activities carried out in each of these regions are tailored to the specific needs expressed by the countries concerned.

CAPACITY BUILDING

This unit in the Secretariat focuses on three priority areas:

- Improving national capacity to manage and regulate the legal trade in CITES specimens;
- Improving capacity to combat illegal trade in CITES specimens; and
- Providing accurate information on CITES to diverse audiences and correcting misconceptions about the Convention.

The challenge is how to deliver support and training in a cost-effective manner: Workshops can be very productive, but they are expensive to organize and participants have to consider whether the result will be worth the travel time and disruption of their work schedules, even if the timing of the workshop is convenient. Besides, workshops are often attended by a very heterogeneous audience, ranging from people new to CITES to experts, and it is always difficult to find the right training balance. An ideal situation is therefore to allow participants to choose which subjects they need assistance on, let them determine how deeply they wish to cover the subjects, and provide this assistance conveniently and when it is most needed. To do this, the Secretariat has set itself the challenge of building a 'CITES Virtual College'.

The CITES Virtual College

Lacking bricks and mortar, the Virtual College is a concept that ties together existing training practices (such as workshops) with technology-assisted self-teaching courses, adaptable training materials, technical resources, train-the-trainer support and, in the very near future, Internet-based learning available 24/7.

The idea is to make training available, easily accessible and professionally rewarding. Simple aims, but the reality is that learning audiences are diverse (from administrators to scientists, law enforcement officers, legislators and policy-makers), subjects are varied and trainees need to acquire multiple skills – all this in several languages, for 175 member States, and a myriad of species of animals and plants.

So far, the efforts of the unit have been to produce modular training materials and technology-assisted learning (e-learning), general and targeted resource materials, conducting or participating in training workshops, and raising awareness about CITES. As all of these begin to link to each other in content and learning approach, as e-learning becomes a component of workshops and vice-versa, and as different levels of complexity are attained, the Virtual College is taking shape. The next step will be making use of the information exchange and communication power of the Internet to really enhance personal learning. Anyone responsible for implementing elements of CITES in their work will have access to information, instruction, guidance and expert advice, on their computer screen or hand-held device.

The Identification Manual

One of the recurring requests from people implementing CITES in the field, for instance Customs officers, has always been for an identification manual that would give the information they need to identify CITES species, whether as live specimens or transformed products. Is that fashionable snakeskin bag made from a CITES-listed species? Is it a cleverly crafted imitation? How can I be sure that the documents in my hand correspond to this tray of plants? In the real world, the verification of CITES trade is performed by persons who are not species specialists, and they will always need help in the identification of specimens – a task that often has the best experts scratching their heads.



The Secretariat has been publishing for many years a CITES Identification Manual, made up of individual sheets in several binders. It has always been a work in progress, and the more complete English version includes some 4,000 species identification sheets. The Secretariat has been able to oversee the adding of sheets, but not the updating of earlier sheets, and not everyone will have complete sets on their shelves. With the proliferation of Internet resources and searchable databases on wild species, the Identification Manual was becoming as threatened and vulnerable as some of the species it described. This has been of concern to the Secretariat, as the CITES Identification Manual contains a great deal of specialized identification advice that is simply not available elsewhere.

One of the great advantages of electronic databases is that they can link to other electronic databases. CITES databases already exist for species and trade data. To take advantage of these, it was decided to transform the paper manual into an electronic database that could link to these CITES resources, as well as to the many information networks and image banks scattered around the World Wide Web. This meant keeping the unique identification content, while throwing out any information that could be out of date. An interim measure has been to convert the paper sheets to electronic files, and to create an online database of files. The new goal, however, is to have a completely searchable database that is closely linked with complementary databases, and that is in the works. But how can the database expand to meet the ever-growing needs of users?

The answer is again found in new technology, by making the identification sections into a 'wiki', or user-modifiable database. Users will be able to add and improve identification information directly, turning the CITES Identification Manual into a huge group effort. This is another example of making capacity building support widely available, easily accessible, and professionally rewarding.

CITES in the real world

Every step of the way there are complex issues that require huge amounts of back-office work and careful attention. It is often a slow process. However, these are important steps that the CITES Secretariat must take to keep abreast of developments in the modern world and to give Parties what they need to implement the Convention more efficiently.

Through it all, the Secretariat always keeps in mind that CITES is not a theoretical exercise. It always strives to provide tools that are global and yet adaptable to the needs of the place and the moment.

Non specialists, such as Customs officers, may have a hard time identifying snakes, as well as products made from their skin. Therefore tools have been developed to help them in this task.

CAPACITY BUILDING

MIKE Monitoring the Illegal Killing of Elephants

The MIKE programme measures levels and trends in the illegal hunting of elephants by counting the number of elephant carcasses found in specific sites across Africa and Asia and identifying the causes of mortality. By determining changes in trends over time, and by identifying the factors causing or associated with such changes, MIKE serves two main goals:

- It helps elephant range States manage their elephant populations; and
- It evaluates the impact that CITES decisions, including the sale of ivory, have on poaching.

This second point is a fundamental question for the most emblematic of all CITES species. Indeed, some believe that allowing a limited trade from well-managed elephant populations reduces poaching pressure, arguing that buyers are unlikely to seek ivory on the black market if they can obtain it legally. Others, on the contrary fear that criminals may use legal trade to 'launder' illegally acquired ivory. The stakes are therefore high and, arguably, may even represent a case study for all CITES decisions. One of the reasons to set up MIKE has therefore been to feed CITES debates with hard data.

Launched in 2001, MIKE operates in collaboration with national governments and monitors elephant populations in 51 sites in Africa and 20 in Asia. The African sites represent some 16 % of the geographic range of African elephants, and include within their borders between 35 and 43 % of the total estimated number of African elephants. The Asian sites include between 27 and 35 % of the estimated Asian elephant population. So far, the programme has secured about USD 10 million through external funding, primarily from the European Commission. This makes MIKE the project that has attracted the most external funds in CITES history, and the CITES Secretariat has opened a regional office in Kenya with four people to run it. But external funding will come to an end in 2011, and whether the programme will continue after that will depend on the capacity of range States to integrate its cost into their regular national wildlife management.

Analysis of data to date suggests that levels of illegal killing have been highest in central Africa (where 63 % of elephant carcasses found were from illegally killed elephants), followed in decreasing order by eastern, west and southern Africa (where 19 % of the carcasses found were from illegally killed elephants). Ivory is the prime reason for illegal killings in Africa. In comparison, levels of illegal killing in Asia have been found to be extremely low, and largely motivated by human-elephant conflicts. After examining 29 factors that could potentially influence levels of illegal killing, MIKE has identified several factors that are strongly correlated with levels of illegal killing in Africa. These include ecosystem type (with forests experiencing higher levels of illegal killing than savannah), actual levels of protection, ease of human access to elephant habitats, and levels of corruption. So far, MIKE has not unearthed any link between trade authorized by CITES and a surge in illegal killing. Nevertheless, an exceptional auction of 102 tons of ivory took place at the end of 2008 under the auspices of CITES, and incoming MIKE data collected after this sale will no doubt add valuable information to the heated debates on elephant conservation policy.



ACTIVITY REPORT

OF THE CITES SECRETARIAT 2008-2009

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- *Message from the UNEP Executive Director*
- *UN Millennium Development Goals*
- *Foreword from the CITES Secretary-General*
- *Ivory auctions to fund elephant conservation*
- *Shear success for the vicuña*

SECTION TWO

- *Administration and finance*
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DID YOU KNOW...



Whether an up-market handbag, a cage bird or a violin bow, there are many common animals, plants and products that people would not think of associating with CITES. Below are a few examples of such species. Did you know that their trade was regulated by CITES?



Common products are made from the plants and animals in the picture above. It might interest you to test your skills and see if you can link the species with the products derived from them.



ANNEX 1

CITES STRATEGIC VISION: 2008-2013



CITES vision statement

Conserve biodiversity and contribute to its sustainable use by ensuring that no species of wild fauna or flora becomes or remains subject to unsustainable exploitation through international trade, thereby contributing to the significant reduction of the rate of biodiversity loss.

General introduction

The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) was concluded on 3 March 1973. It entered into force after ratification by 10 States, on 1 July 1975.

Since then, the number of countries that have ratified, approved, accepted or acceded to the Convention has continued to increase. With 172* Parties, CITES is widely regarded as one of the most important international conservation instruments. During this period, the Conference of the Parties has shown itself to be capable of adapting to changing circumstances and, through the adoption of Resolutions and Decisions, has demonstrated an ability to construct practical solutions to increasingly complex wildlife trade and conservation problems.

At its ninth meeting (Fort Lauderdale, 1994), the Conference of the Parties commissioned a review of the Convention's effectiveness. The principal purposes of the review were to evaluate the extent to which the Convention had achieved its objectives and the progress made since CITES came into being and, most importantly, to identify deficiencies and requirements necessary to strengthen the Convention and help plan for the future. At its 10th meeting (Harare, 1997), the Conference agreed to an Action Plan for implementing certain findings and recommendations of the review. A central finding was the need for a strategic plan and, at its 11th meeting (Gigiri, 2000), the Conference of the Parties adopted the Strategic Vision through 2005, and an Action Plan.

At its 13th meeting (Bangkok, 2004), the Conference of the Parties adopted Decision 13.1, which extended the validity of the Strategic Vision and Action Plan until the end of 2007. It also established a procedure for developing a new Strategic Vision through 2013, particularly to contribute to the achievement of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) target of significantly reducing the rate of biodiversity loss by 2010. The present document is the result of this process.

With this new Strategic Vision, the Conference of the Parties to CITES outlines the Convention's direction in the new millennium and takes into account, within the context of its mandate issues such as:

- contributing to the UN Millennium Development Goals relevant to CITES;
- contributing to the WSSD target of significantly reducing the rate of biodiversity loss by 2010;
- contributing to the conservation of wildlife as an integral part of the global ecosystem on which all life depends;
- cultural, social and economic factors at play in producer and consumer countries;
- promoting transparency and wider involvement of civil society in the development of conservation policies and practices; and
- ensuring that a coherent and internationally agreed approach based on scientific evidence is taken to address any species of wild fauna and flora subject to unsustainable international trade.

* This text was adopted in 2007. As of 31 December 2009, there were 175 Parties.

ANNEX 1

CITES STRATEGIC VISION: 2008-2013

Purpose

The twofold purpose of the Strategic Vision is:

- to improve the working of the Convention, so that international trade in wild fauna and flora is conducted at sustainable levels; and
- to ensure that CITES policy developments are mutually supportive of international environmental priorities and take into account new international initiatives, consistent with the terms of the Convention.

Structure

In order to achieve this purpose, three broad goals, of equal priority, have been identified as the key components of the Strategic Vision:

- Goal 1: Ensure compliance with and implementation and enforcement of the Convention.
- Goal 2: Secure the necessary financial resources and means for the operation and implementation of the Convention.
- Goal 3: Contribute to significantly reducing the rate of biodiversity loss by ensuring that CITES and other multilateral instruments and processes are coherent and mutually supportive.

The goals aim at consolidating the existing strengths of CITES, ensuring the implementation of the mandate of the Convention, and further improving the relationship with relevant multilateral environmental agreements and related conventions, agreements and associations.

Within the framework provided by each of these goals, this Strategic Vision identifies a number of objectives to be achieved. Corresponding indicators of progress are to be developed by the Standing Committee and reviewed by the Conference of the Parties.

This document provides a framework for the future development of the existing body of Resolutions and Decisions. While it should provide guidance on how the goals and objectives are to be achieved, the Conference of the Parties, the Committees or the Secretariat as appropriate will take required action. The document also serves the Parties as a tool for the prioritization of activities, and decisions on how best to fund them, in light of the need for the rational application of costs and the efficient and transparent use of resources.

It should be noted that all references to 'trade' in the Strategic Vision refer to trade as defined in Article I of the Convention.

The strategic goals

GOAL I - ENSURE COMPLIANCE WITH AND IMPLEMENTATION AND ENFORCEMENT OF THE CONVENTION

Introduction

The effectiveness of the Convention depends upon its full implementation by all Parties, whether they are consumers or producers of wild animals and plants. Full implementation relies, in turn, upon each Party's:

- commitment to the Convention and its principles;
- scientific expertise and analyses;
- capacity building; and
- enforcement.



Commitment to the Convention and its principles

The proper functioning of the Convention depends to a great extent on the commitment of Parties to comply with and implement the Convention and its principles.

- Objective 1.1** Parties comply with their obligations under the Convention through appropriate policies, legislation and procedures.
- Objective 1.2** Parties have in place administrative procedures that are transparent, practical, coherent and user-friendly, and reduce unnecessary administrative burdens.
- Objective 1.3** Implementation of the Convention at the national level is consistent with decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties.
- Objective 1.4** The Appendices correctly reflect the conservation needs of species.
- Objective 1.5** Best available scientific information is the basis for non-detriment findings.
- Objective 1.6** Parties cooperate in managing shared wildlife resources.
- Objective 1.7** Parties are enforcing the Convention to reduce illegal wildlife trade.
- Objective 1.8** Parties and the Secretariat have adequate capacity-building programmes in place.

GOAL 2 - SECURE THE NECESSARY FINANCIAL RESOURCES AND MEANS FOR THE OPERATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION

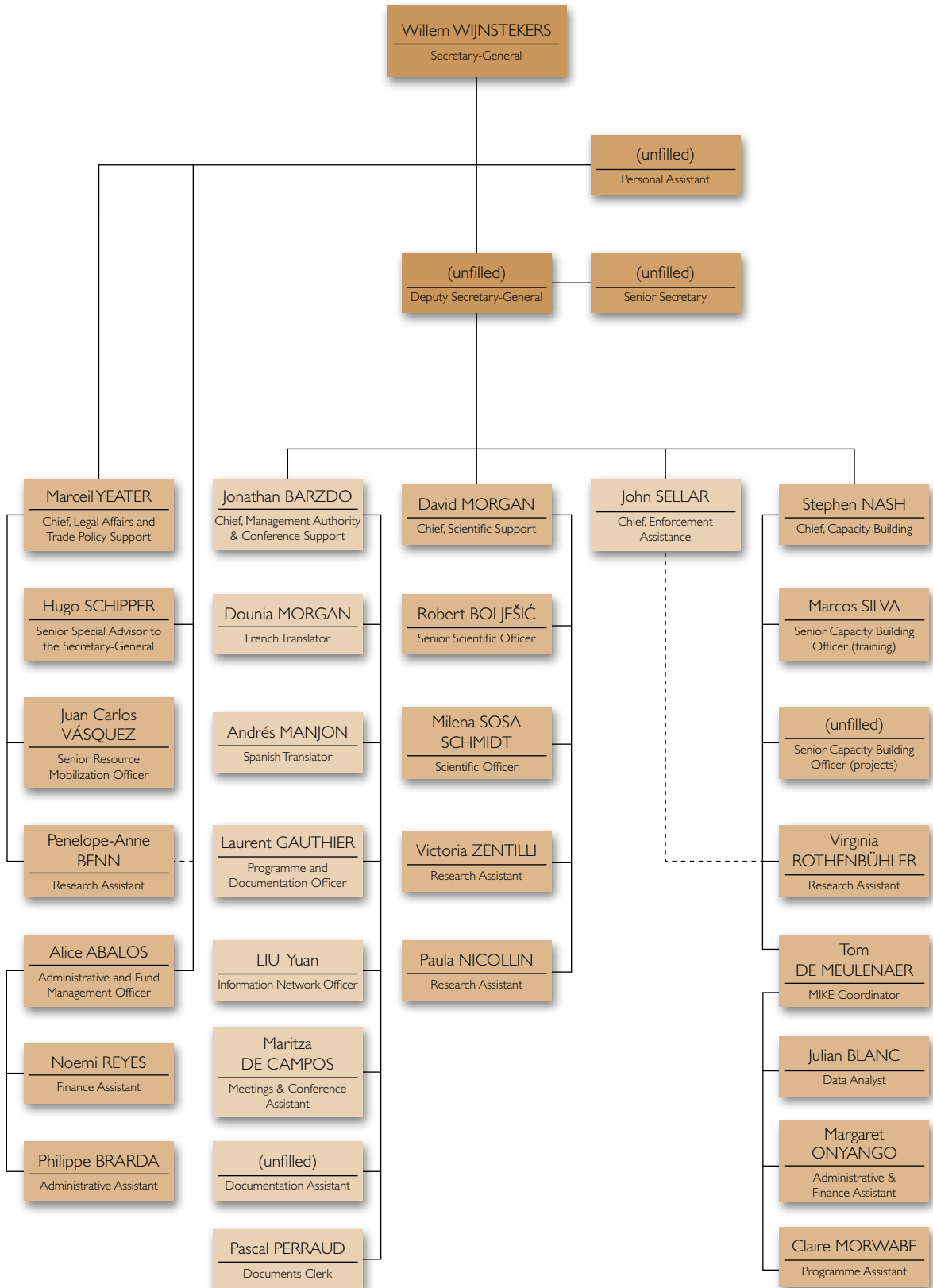
- Objective 2.1** Financial resources are sufficient to ensure operation of the Convention.
- Objective 2.2** Sufficient resources are secured at the national/international levels to ensure compliance with and implementation and enforcement of the Convention.
- Objective 2.3** Sufficient resources are secured at the national/international levels to implement capacity-building programmes.

GOAL 3 - CONTRIBUTE TO SIGNIFICANTLY REDUCING THE RATE OF BIODIVERSITY LOSS BY ENSURING THAT CITES AND OTHER MULTILATERAL INSTRUMENTS AND PROCESSES ARE COHERENT AND MUTUALLY SUPPORTIVE

- Objective 3.1** Cooperation between CITES and international financial mechanisms and other related institutions is enhanced in order to support CITES-related conservation and sustainable development projects, without diminishing funding for currently prioritized activities.
- Objective 3.2** Awareness of the role and purpose of CITES is increased globally.
- Objective 3.3** Cooperation with relevant international environmental, trade and development organizations is enhanced.
- Objective 3.4** The contribution of CITES to the relevant Millennium Development Goals and sustainable development goals set at WSSD is strengthened by ensuring that international trade in wild fauna and flora is conducted at sustainable levels.
- Objective 3.5** Parties and the Secretariat cooperate with other relevant international organizations and agreements dealing with natural resources, as appropriate, in order to achieve a coherent and collaborative approach to species which can be endangered by unsustainable trade, including those which are commercially exploited.

ANNEX 2

ORGANIGRAM OF THE CITES SECRETARIAT



ANNEX 3

CITES TRUST FUND

STATUS OF CONTRIBUTIONS AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2009 (IN US DOLLARS)

Country	Status as of 1 January 2009			Received in 2009			Status as of 31 December 2009		
	Unpaid for 1992-2008	Contributions due for 2009	For future years	For 1992-2008	For 2009	For future years	Unpaid for 1992-2008	Unpaid for 2009	For future years
Afghanistan	108	52		52			56	52	-
Albania	244	310		244	310		-	-	-
Algeria	-	4,398	4,398				-	-	-
Antigua and Barbuda	2,300	103					2,300	103	-
Argentina	46,656	16,815		46,656			-	16,815	-
Armenia	-	103					-	103	-
Australia	-	92,457			92,457	92,457	-	-	92,457
Austria	-	45,892			45,892		-	-	-
Azerbaijan	-	259	111		148	111	-	-	111
Bahamas	-	828					-	828	-
Bangladesh	563	517		533			30	517	-
Barbados	-	466	466				-	-	-
Belarus	3,100	1,035		1,781			1,319	1,035	-
Belgium	-	57,016			56,999		-	18	-
Belize	49	52					49	52	-
Benin	94	52					94	52	-
Bhutan	-	52			52		-	-	-
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	2,067	310		750			1,317	310	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	208	-				-	208	-
Botswana	117	724					117	724	-
Brazil	28,794	45,323					28,794	45,323	-
Brunei Darussalam	20	1,345		20	1,345		-	-	-
Bulgaria	-	1,035			1,035		-	-	-
Burkina Faso	-	103	4,358				-	-	4,255
Burundi	4,231	52					4,231	52	-
Cambodia	31	52		31	52		-	-	-
Cameroon	-	466	6				-	460	-
Canada	-	154,026			154,026		-	-	-
Cape Verde	155	52					155	52	-
Central African Republic	-	52	49		3	52	-	-	52
Chad	4,578	52					4,578	52	-
Chile	-	8,330			8,330		-	-	-
China	-	137,987			137,987		-	-	-
Colombia	-	5,433			5,433	1,468	-	-	1,468
Comoros	2,836	52					2,836	52	-
Congo	201	52					201	52	-
Costa Rica	-	1,656	7,128			(458)	-	-	5,014
Côte d'Ivoire	3,564	466					3,564	466	-
Croatia	-	2,587			2,587		-	-	-
Cuba	5,209	2,794					5,209	2,794	-
Cyprus	-	2,276			2,276		-	-	-

Country	Status as of 1 January 2009			Received in 2009			Status as of 31 December 2009		
	Unpaid for 1992-2008	Contributions due for 2009	For future years	For 1992-2008	For 2009	For future years	Unpaid for 1992-2008	Unpaid for 2009	For future years
Czech Republic	-	14,539	14,539			14,539	-	-	14,539
Democratic Republic of the Congo	146	155					146	155	-
Denmark	-	38,235			38,235		-	-	-
Djibouti	3,820	52					3,820	52	-
Dominica	-	52	144				-	-	92
Dominican Republic	6,202	1,242					6,202	1,242	-
Ecuador	-	1,087			927		-	160	-
Egypt	5,856	4,553					5,856	4,553	-
El Salvador	10,393	1,035					10,393	1,035	-
Equatorial Guinea	-	103	4,518				-	-	4,415
Eritrea	-	52			52		-	-	-
Estonia	-	828	828				-	-	-
Ethiopia	235	155		235	155	165	-	-	165
Fiji	22	155		22	135		-	20	-
Finland	-	29,181			29,181		-	-	-
France	-	326,005			326,005		-	-	-
Gabon	10,538	414					10,538	414	-
Gambia	-	52	1,251				-	-	1,199
Georgia	-	155	4,028				-	-	3,873
Germany	-	443,762			443,762		-	-	-
Ghana	-	207			207	207	-	-	207
Greece	77,598	30,836		77,598	30,821		-	15	-
Grenada	4	52					4	52	-
Guatemala	-	1,656			1,656		-	-	-
Guinea	4,664	52					4,664	52	-
Guinea-Bissau	-	52					-	52	-
Guyana	-	52			52	52	-	-	52
Honduras	24	259					24	259	-
Hungary	-	12,624			12,624		-	-	-
Iceland	-	1,914	1,914				-	-	-
India	20	23,282		20	23,262		-	20	-
Indonesia	2,648	8,330		2,648	8,330		-	-	-
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	94,904	9,313		25,733			69,170	9,313	-
Ireland	17,081	23,024		17,081	23,024	23,024	-	-	23,024
Israel	-	21,678			21,650		-	28	-
Italy	-	262,780	24,373		238,407	24,373	-	-	24,373
Jamaica	-	517	517				-	-	-
Japan	-	860,102			860,102		-	-	-
Jordan	-	621			606		-	15	-
Kazakhstan	-	1,500	2,154				-	-	654
Kenya	25	517					25	517	-
Kuwait	-	9,416			9,416		-	-	-
Kyrgyzstan	-	52	52			52	-	-	52
Lao People's Democratic Republic	49	52					49	52	-
Latvia	-	931	931			931	-	-	931
Lesotho	49	52					49	52	-
Liberia	149	52		149	42		-	10	-
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	35,547	3,208					35,547	3,208	-

Country	Status as of 1 January 2009			Received in 2009			Status as of 31 December 2009		
	Unpaid for 1992-2008	Contributions due for 2009	For future years	For 1992-2008	For 2009	For future years	Unpaid for 1992-2008	Unpaid for 2009	For future years
Liechtenstein	-	517	302		215		-	-	-
Lithuania	-	1,604			1,604	1,604	-	-	1,604
Luxembourg	22	4,398		22	4,387		-	11	-
Madagascar	-	103	1,611				-	-	1,508
Malawi	123	52					123	52	-
Malaysia	-	9,830			9,830		-	-	-
Mali	3,336	52		3,336	52	315	-	-	315
Malta	683	880		683	880	880	-	-	880
Mauritania	1,493	52					1,493	52	-
Mauritius	537	569		537	569		-	-	-
Mexico	-	116,774	999				-	115,775	-
Monaco	-	155			155		-	-	-
Mongolia	-	52			52		-	-	-
Montenegro	-	52	9		43	52	-	0	52
Morocco	11,006	2,173					11,006	2,173	-
Mozambique	-	52	52				-	-	-
Myanmar	522	259		446			76	259	-
Namibia	-	310			310		-	-	-
Nepal	1,325	155					1,325	155	-
Netherlands	8	96,906		8	96,906		-	-	-
New Zealand	-	13,245	13,245			13,245	-	-	13,245
Nicaragua	-	103	83				-	20	-
Niger	4,915	52					4,915	52	-
Nigeria	-	2,483	3,579				-	-	1,096
Norway	-	40,460			40,460		-	-	-
Oman	-	3,777	3,777				-	-	-
Pakistan	-	3,053	3		3,050	3	-	-	3
Palau	147	52					147	52	-
Panama	-	1,190	1,295			927	-	-	1,032
Papua New Guinea	292	103					292	103	-
Paraguay	5,851	259					5,851	259	-
Peru	4,640	4,036		4,640	4,036	1	-	-	1
Philippines	803	4,036		803	3,833		-	203	-
Poland	-	25,921			25,921		-	-	-
Portugal	-	27,266			27,266		-	-	-
Qatar	16	4,398					16	4,398	-
Republic of Korea	-	112,428					-	112,428	-
Republic of Moldova	-	52	52				-	-	-
Romania	-	3,622			3,622		-	-	-
Russian Federation	50	62,086		50	62,056		-	30	-
Rwanda	49	52		49	27		-	25	-
Saint Kitts and Nevis	-	52			52		-	-	-
Saint Lucia	19	52					19	52	-
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	464	52					464	52	-
Samoa	190	52		190	52		-	-	-
San Marino	462	155		462	155		-	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	333	52					333	52	-
Saudi Arabia	30	38,700		30	28,917		-	9,783	-
Senegal	-	207	591				-	-	384

ANNEX 3

CITES TRUST FUND

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Country	Status as of 1 January 2009			Received in 2009			Status as of 31 December 2009		
	Unpaid for 1992-2008	Contributions due for 2009	For future years	For 1992-2008	For 2009	For future years	Unpaid for 1992-2008	Unpaid for 2009	For future years
Serbia	985	1,087		985	1,087		-	-	-
Seychelles	482	103		98			384	103	-
Sierra Leone	20	52					20	52	-
Singapore	-	17,953	17,953			17,953	-	-	17,953
Slovakia	-	3,260			3,260	3,245	-	-	3,245
Slovenia	-	4,967			4,967	4,945	-	-	4,945
Solomon Islands	29	52		29	52		-	-	-
Somalia	4,944	52					4,944	52	-
South Africa	-	15,004			15,004		-	-	-
Spain	-	153,560			153,560		-	-	-
Sri Lanka	-	828			828		-	-	-
Sudan	7,054	517					7,054	517	-
Suriname	396	52					396	52	-
Swaziland	-	103			103		-	-	-
Sweden	-	55,412			55,412		-	-	-
Switzerland	-	62,914			62,914		-	-	-
Syrian Arab Republic	-	828			828		-	-	-
Thailand	-	9,623			9,623		-	-	-
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	293	259					293	259	-
Togo	3,768	52					3,768	52	-
Trinidad and Tobago	1,074	1,397		1,074	1,397		-	-	-
Tunisia	1,113	1,604		1,113	491		-	1,113	-
Turkey	-	19,712			19,712		-	-	-
Uganda	-	155	262				-	-	107
Ukraine	-	2,328			2,328		-	-	-
United Arab Emirates	11,559	15,625		11,444			115	15,625	-
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	-	343,648			343,648		-	-	-
United Republic of Tanzania	-	310	620				-	-	310
United States of America	-	1,135,359			1,135,359		-	-	-
Uruguay	8,060	1,397		8,060			-	1,397	-
Uzbekistan	12,325	414		683			11,642	414	-
Vanuatu	-	52					-	52	-
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	8,345	10,348					8,345	10,348	-
Viet Nam	-	1,242			1,242		-	-	-
Yemen	3,911	362					3,911	362	-
Zambia	-	52	52				-	-	-
Zimbabwe	342	414		342	414	389	-	-	389
TOTAL	476,907	5,164,821	116,249	208,637	4,704,262	200,530	268,269	367,779	224,000

ANNEX 4

LIST OF CITES PARTIES IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER

Date 1 • (A) Accession • (Ac) Acceptance • (Ap) Approval • (C) Continuation
• (S) Succession • (R) Ratification

Date 2 • Date of entry into force

Order	State	Date 1	Date 2	Order	State	Date 1	Date 2
1	United States of America	14/01/1974 (R)	01/07/1975	40	Botswana	14/11/1977 (A)	12/02/1978
2	Nigeria	09/05/1974 (R)	01/07/1975	41	Egypt	04/01/1978 (A)	04/04/1978
3	Switzerland	09/07/1974 (R)	01/07/1975	42	Monaco	19/04/1978 (A)	18/07/1978
4	Tunisia	10/07/1974 (R)	01/07/1975	43	France	11/05/1978 (Ap)	09/08/1978
5	Sweden	20/08/1974 (R)	01/07/1975	44	Panama	17/08/1978 (R)	15/11/1978
6	Cyprus	18/10/1974 (R)	01/07/1975	45	Togo	23/10/1978 (R)	21/01/1979
7	Ecuador	11/02/1975 (R)	01/07/1975	46	Kenya	13/12/1978 (R)	13/03/1979
8	Chile	14/02/1975 (R)	01/07/1975	47	Jordan	14/12/1978 (A)	14/03/1979
9	Uruguay	02/04/1975 (R)	01/07/1975	48	Indonesia	28/12/1978 (A)	28/03/1979
10	Canada	10/04/1975 (R)	09/07/1975	49	Sri Lanka	04/05/1979 (A)	02/08/1979
11	Mauritius	28/04/1975 (R)	27/07/1975	50	Bahamas	20/06/1979 (A)	18/09/1979
12	Nepal	18/06/1975 (A)	16/09/1975	51	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	06/07/1979 (R)	04/10/1979
13	Peru	27/06/1975 (R)	25/09/1975	52	Italy	02/10/1979 (R)	31/12/1979
14	Costa Rica	30/06/1975 (R)	28/09/1975	53	Guatemala	07/11/1979 (R)	05/02/1980
15	South Africa	15/07/1975 (R)	13/10/1975	54	United Republic of Tanzania	29/11/1979 (R)	27/02/1980
16	Brazil	06/08/1975 (R)	04/11/1975	55	Liechtenstein	30/11/1979 (A)	28/02/1980
17	Madagascar	20/08/1975 (R)	18/11/1975	56	Israel	18/12/1979 (R)	17/03/1980
18	Niger	08/09/1975 (R)	07/12/1975	57	Japan	06/08/1980 (Ac)	04/11/1980
19	Morocco	16/10/1975 (R)	14/01/1976	58	Central African Republic	27/08/1980 (A)	25/11/1980
20	Ghana	14/11/1975 (R)	12/02/1976	59	Rwanda	20/10/1980 (A)	18/01/1981
21	Papua New Guinea	12/12/1975 (A)	11/03/1976	60	Suriname	17/11/1980 (A)	15/02/1981
22	Germany	22/03/1976 (R)	20/06/1976	61	Zambia	24/11/1980 (A)	22/02/1981
23	Pakistan	20/04/1976 (A)	19/07/1976	62	Portugal	11/12/1980 (R)	11/03/1981
24	Finland	10/05/1976 (A)	08/08/1976	63	China	08/01/1981 (A)	08/04/1981
25	India	20/07/1976 (R)	18/10/1976	64	Argentina	08/01/1981 (R)	08/04/1981
26	Democratic Republic of the Congo	20/07/1976 (A)	18/10/1976	65	Liberia	11/03/1981 (A)	09/06/1981
27	Norway	27/07/1976 (R)	25/10/1976	66	Mozambique	25/03/1981 (A)	23/06/1981
28	Australia	29/07/1976 (R)	27/10/1976	67	Zimbabwe	19/05/1981 (A)	17/08/1981
29	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	02/08/1976 (R)	31/10/1976	68	Cameroon	05/06/1981 (A)	03/09/1981
30	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	03/08/1976 (R)	01/11/1976	69	Belize	19/08/1986 (S)	21/09/1981
31	Paraguay	15/11/1976 (R)	13/02/1977	70	Philippines	18/08/1981 (R)	16/11/1981
32	Seychelles	08/02/1977 (A)	09/05/1977	71	Colombia	31/08/1981 (R)	29/11/1981
33	Guyana	27/05/1977 (A)	25/08/1977	72	Guinea	21/09/1981 (A)	20/12/1981
34	Denmark	26/07/1977 (R)	24/10/1977	73	Bangladesh	20/11/1981 (R)	18/02/1982
35	Senegal	05/08/1977 (A)	03/11/1977	74	Austria	27/01/1982 (A)	27/04/1982
36	Nicaragua	06/08/1977 (A)	04/11/1977	75	Malawi	05/02/1982 (A)	06/05/1982
37	Gambia	26/08/1977 (A)	24/11/1977	76	Sudan	26/10/1982 (R)	24/01/1983
38	Malaysia	20/10/1977 (A)	18/01/1978	77	Saint Lucia	15/12/1982 (A)	15/03/1983
39	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	24/10/1977 (R)	22/01/1978	78	Thailand	21/01/1983 (R)	21/04/1983
				79	Congo	31/01/1983 (A)	01/05/1983

Order	State	Date 1	Date 2
80	Belgium	03/10/1983 (R)	01/01/1984
81	Algeria	23/11/1983 (A)	21/02/1984
82	Luxembourg	13/12/1983 (R)	12/03/1984
83	Trinidad and Tobago	19/01/1984 (A)	18/04/1984
84	Benin	28/02/1984 (A)	28/05/1984
85	Netherlands	19/04/1984 (R)	18/07/1984
86	Honduras	15/03/1985 (A)	13/06/1985
87	Hungary	29/05/1985 (A)	27/08/1985
88	Afghanistan	30/10/1985 (A)	28/01/1986
89	Somalia	02/12/1985 (A)	02/03/1986
90	Spain	30/05/1986 (A)	28/08/1986
91	Singapore	30/11/1986 (A)	28/02/1987
92	Dominican Republic	17/12/1986 (A)	17/03/1987
93	El Salvador	30/04/1987 (A)	29/07/1987
94	Burundi	08/08/1988 (A)	06/11/1988
95	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	30/11/1988 (A)	28/02/1989
96	Chad	02/02/1989 (A)	03/05/1989
97	Gabon	13/02/1989 (A)	14/05/1989
98	Ethiopia	05/04/1989 (A)	04/07/1989
99	Malta	17/04/1989 (A)	16/07/1989
100	New Zealand	10/05/1989 (A)	08/08/1989
101	Vanuatu	17/07/1989 (A)	15/10/1989
102	Burkina Faso	13/10/1989 (A)	11/01/1990
103	Poland	12/12/1989 (R)	12/03/1990
104	United Arab Emirates	08/02/1990 (A)	09/05/1990
105	Cuba	20/04/1990 (A)	19/07/1990
106	Brunei Darussalam	04/05/1990 (A)	02/08/1990
107	Guinea-Bissau	16/05/1990 (A)	14/08/1990
108	Namibia	18/12/1990 (A)	18/03/1991
109	Bulgaria	16/01/1991 (A)	16/04/1991
110	Mexico	02/07/1991 (A)	30/09/1991
111	Uganda	18/07/1991 (A)	16/10/1991
112	Russian Federation	13/01/1992 (C)	01/01/1992
113	Djibouti	07/02/1992 (A)	07/05/1992
114	Equatorial Guinea	10/03/1992 (A)	08/06/1992
115	Estonia	22/07/1992 (A)	20/10/1992
116	Slovakia	02/03/1993 (S)	01/01/1993
117	Czech Republic	14/04/1993 (S)	01/01/1993
118	Greece	08/10/1992 (A)	06/01/1993
119	Barbados	09/12/1992 (A)	09/03/1993
120	Republic of Korea	09/07/1993 (A)	07/10/1993
121	Viet Nam	20/01/1994 (A)	20/04/1994
122	Saint Kitts and Nevis	14/02/1994 (A)	15/05/1994
123	Mali	18/07/1994 (A)	16/10/1994
124	Romania	18/08/1994 (A)	16/11/1994
125	Eritrea	24/10/1994 (A)	22/01/1995
126	Sierra Leone	28/10/1994 (A)	26/01/1995
127	Côte d'Ivoire	21/11/1994 (A)	19/02/1995
128	Comoros	23/11/1994 (A)	21/02/1995

Order	State	Date 1	Date 2
129	Dominica	04/08/1995 (A)	02/11/1995
130	Belarus	10/08/1995 (A)	08/11/1995
131	Mongolia	05/01/1996 (A)	04/04/1996
132	Saudi Arabia	12/03/1996 (A)	10/06/1996
133	Georgia	13/09/1996 (A)	12/12/1996
134	Turkey	23/09/1996 (A)	22/12/1996
135	Latvia	11/02/1997 (A)	12/05/1997
136	Swaziland	26/02/1997 (A)	27/05/1997
137	Jamaica	23/04/1997 (A)	22/07/1997
138	Yemen	05/05/1997 (A)	03/08/1997
139	Myanmar	13/06/1997 (A)	11/09/1997
140	Cambodia	04/07/1997 (R)	02/10/1997
141	Antigua and Barbuda	08/07/1997 (A)	06/10/1997
142	Uzbekistan	10/07/1997 (A)	08/10/1997
143	Fiji	30/09/1997 (A)	29/12/1997
144	Mauritania	13/03/1998 (A)	11/06/1998
145	Azerbaijan	23/11/1998 (A)	21/02/1999
146	Grenada	30/08/1999 (A)	28/11/1999
147	Ukraine	30/12/1999 (A)	29/03/2000
148	Iceland	03/01/2000 (A)	02/04/2000
149	Kazakhstan	20/01/2000 (A)	19/04/2000
150	Slovenia	24/01/2000 (A)	23/04/2000
151	Croatia	14/03/2000 (A)	12/06/2000
152	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	04/07/2000 (A)	02/10/2000
153	Republic of Moldova	29/03/2001 (A)	27/06/2001
154	Qatar	08/05/2001 (A)	06/08/2001
155	Sao Tome and Principe	09/08/2001 (A)	07/11/2001
156	Lithuania	10/12/2001 (A)	09/03/2002
157	Ireland	08/01/2002 (R)	08/04/2002
158	Kuwait	12/08/2002 (R)	10/11/2002
159	Bhutan	15/08/2002 (A)	13/11/2002
160	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	28/01/2003 (A)	28/04/2003
161	Syrian Arab Republic	30/04/2003 (A)	29/07/2003
162	Albania	27/06/2003 (A)	25/09/2003
163	Lesotho	01/10/2003 (R)	30/12/2003
164	Lao People's Democratic Republic	01/03/2004 (A)	30/05/2004
165	Palau	16/04/2004 (A)	15/07/2004
166	Samoa	09/11/2004 (A)	07/02/2005
167	San Marino	22/07/2005 (Ac)	20/10/2005
168	Cape Verde	10/08/2005 (A)	08/11/2005
169	Serbia	06/06/2006 (C)	03/06/2006
170	Montenegro	26/03/2007 (S)	03/06/2006
171	Solomon Islands	26/03/2007 (A)	24/06/2007
172	Kyrgyzstan	04/06/2007 (A)	02/09/2007
173	Oman	19/03/2008 (A)	17/06/2008
174	Armenia	23/10/2008 (A)	21/01/2009
175	Bosnia and Herzegovina	21/01/2009 (A)	21/04/2009

Answers to: Did you know...

1. Wool coat – Vicuña (F)
2. Furniture – Mahogany tree (B)
3. Caviar – Sturgeon (K)
4. Leather goods – Crocodile (H)
5. Leather goods – Snake (E)
6. Health and beauty products – *Aloe ferox* plant (J)

7. Jewelry – Pink coral (L)
8. Violin bows – Cocobolo tree (A)
9. Lipstick – Candelilla shrub (G)
10. Butterfly collection – butterflies (C)
11. Weight loss pills – *Hoodia* plant (D)
12. Eel steak – Eel (I)

Excerpt from the Checklist of CITES species

Sarracenia psittacina: (E) Parrot Pitcher-plant # 1 II SARRACENIACEAE *Sarracenia pulchella* = *Sarracenia psittacina* *Sarracenia purpurea* f. *heterophylla*: # 1 II SARRACENIACEAE *Sarracenia purpurea* f. *incisa* = *Sarracenia purpurea* ssp. *Purpurea* *Sarracenia purpurea* f. *luteola*: # 1 II SARRACENIACEAE *Sarracenia purpurea* f. *plena* = *Sarracenia purpurea* ssp. *Purpurea* *Sarracenia purpurea* ssp. *gibbosa* = *Sarracenia purpurea* ssp. *Purpurea* *Sarracenia purpurea* ssp. *heterophylla*: # 1 II SARRACENIACEAE *Sarracenia purpurea* f. *heterophylla* = *Sarracenia purpurea* f. *heterophylla* *Sarracenia purpurea* f. *heterophylla*: # 1 II SARRACENIACEAE *Sarracenia purpurea* ssp. *venosa* f. *heterophylla* = *Sarracenia purpurea* ssp. *venosa* *Sarracenia purpurea* ssp. *venosa* var. *burkii* = *Sarracenia purpurea* var. *burkii* *Sarracenia purpurea* ssp. *venosa* var. *burkii* f. *alba* = *Sarracenia purpurea* var. *burkii* *Sarracenia purpurea* ssp. *venosa* var. *burkii* f. *luteola* = *Sarracenia purpurea* var. *burkii* *Sarracenia purpurea* ssp. *venosa* var. *montana* = *Sarracenia purpurea* var. *montana* *Sarracenia purpurea* ssp. *venosa*: # 1 II SARRACENIACEAE *Sarracenia purpurea* var. *alata* = *Sarracenia alata* *Sarracenia purpurea* var. *burkii*: # 1 II SARRACENIACEAE *Sarracenia purpurea* var. *heterophylla* = *Sarracenia purpurea* f. *heterophylla* *Sarracenia purpurea* var. *montana*: # 1 II SARRACENIACEAE *Sarracenia purpurea* var. *ripicola* = *Sarracenia purpurea* ssp. *purpurea* *Sarracenia purpurea* var. *stolonifera* = *Sarracenia purpurea* ssp. *purpurea* *Sarracenia purpurea* var. *terrae-novae* = *Sarracenia purpurea* ssp. *purpurea* *Sarracenia purpurea* var. *terrae-novae* f. *heterophylla* = *Sarracenia purpurea* f. *heterophylla* *Sarracenia purpurea* var. *typica* = *Sarracenia purpurea* ssp. *purpurea* *Sarracenia purpurea* var. *venosa* = *Sarracenia purpurea* ssp. *venosa* *Sarracenia purpurea*: # 1 II SARRACENIACEAE *Sarracenia readii*: # 1 II SARRACENIACEAE *Sarracenia rehderi*: # 1 II SARRACENIACEAE *Sarracenia rosea* = *Sarracenia purpurea* var. *burkii* *Sarracenia rosea* f. *luteola* = *Sarracenia purpurea* f. *luteola* *Sarracenia rubra* = *Sarracenia psittacina* *Sarracenia rubra* f. *jonesii* = *Sarracenia rubra* ssp. *jonesii* *Sarracenia rubra* ssp. *alabamensis*: I SARRACENIACEAE *Sarracenia rubra* ssp. *gulfensis*: # 1 II SARRACENIACEAE *Sarracenia rubra* ssp. *jonesii* f. *heterophylla* = *Sarracenia rubra* ssp. *jonesii* *Sarracenia rubra* ssp. *jonesii*: (E) Sweet Pitcher-plant, Mountain Sweet Pitcher-plant I SARRACENIACEAE *Sarracenia rubra* ssp. *rubra*: (E) Red-flowered Pitcher-plant Sweet # 1 II SARRACENIACEAE *Sarracenia rubra* ssp. *wherryi* f. *pubescens* = *Sarracenia rubra* ssp. *wherryi* *Sarracenia rubra* ssp. *wherryi*: (E) Wherry's Pitcher-plant # 1 II SARRACENIACEAE *Sarracenia rubra* var. *acuminata* = *Sarracenia rubra* ssp. *rubra* *Sarracenia rubra*: # 1 II SARRACENIACEAE *Sarracenia rugelii* = *Sarracenia flava* var. *rugelii* *Sarracenia sledgei* = *Sarracenia alata* *Sarracenia swaniana*: # 1 II SARRACENIACEAE *Sarracenia sweetii* = *Sarracenia rubra* ssp. *rubra* *Sarracenia terraenovae* = *Sarracenia purpurea* ssp. *purpurea* *Sarracenia undulata* = *Sarracenia leucophylla* *Sarracenia undulata* var. *alba* = *Sarracenia leucophylla* *Sarracenia variolaris* = *Sarracenia minor* *Sarracenia venosa* = *Sarracenia purpurea* ssp. *venosa* *Sarracenia viridis* = *Sarracenia purpurea* ssp. *purpurea* *Sarracenia wrigleyana*: # 1 II SARRACENIACEAE *Sarracenia x brucei* = *Sarracenia x moorei* *Sarracenia x cantabrigiensis* = *Sarracenia x excellens* *Sarracenia x catesbaei* = *Sarracenia x farnhamii* *Sarracenia x crispata* = *Sarracenia x harperi* *Sarracenia x decora* = *Sarracenia x formosa* *Sarracenia x dormeri* = *Sarracenia x catesbaei* *Sarracenia x eblana* = *Sarracenia x catesbaei* *Sarracenia x exculpta* = *Sarracenia x moorei* *Sarracenia x exoniensis* = *Sarracenia x exornata* *Sarracenia x flambeau* = *Sarracenia x swaniana* *Sarracenia x maddisonia* = *Sarracenia x formosa* *Sarracenia x maddisoniana* = *Sarracenia x formosa* *Sarracenia x mandana* = *Sarracenia x moorei* *Sarracenia x mooreana* = *Sarracenia x moorei* *Sarracenia x patersoniana* = *Sarracenia x mitchelliana* *Sarracenia x mitchelliana* = *Sarracenia x mitchelliana* *Sarracenia x patersonii* = *Sarracenia x mitchelliana* *Sarracenia x porphyro-neura* = *Sarracenia x catesbaei* *Sarracenia x tolliana* = *Sarracenia x catesbaei* *Sarracenia x tolliana* = *Sarracenia x mitchelliana* *Sarracenia x tolliana* = *Sarracenia x moorei* *Sarracenia x williamsii* = *Sarracenia x catesbaei* *Sarracenia x wilsoniana* = *Sarracenia x catesbaei* *Sarracenia x wilsoniana* = *Sarracenia x wilsoniana* = *Sarracenia x mitchelliana* *Sarracenia x wilsonii* = *Sarracenia x catesbaei* **Satinwood** (E): *Pericopsis elata* **Satinwood, Yellow** (E): *Pericopsis elata* **Satorkis** = *Coelglossum* **Satranala decussilvae**: II **PALMAE** **Satyridium spp.**: # 1 II 7 **ORCHIDACEAE** **Satyrium spp.**: # 1 II 7 **ORCHIDACEAE** *Satyrium calceatum* = *Disa buchenaviana* *Satyrium cornutum* = *Disa cornuta* *Satyrium cylindrica* = *Disa cylindrica* *Satyrium draconis* = *Disa draconis* *Satyrium excelsum* = *Disa tripetaloides* *Satyrium ferrugineum* = *Disa ferruginea* *Satyrium grandiflora* = *Disa uniflora* *Satyrium sagittale* = *Disa sagittalis* *Satyrium secundatum* = *Disa racemosa* *Satyrium tenellum* = *Disa tenella* **Saundersia spp.**: # 1 II 7 **ORCHIDACEAE** **Sauroglossum spp.**: # 1 II 7 **ORCHIDACEAE** **Saussurea costus**: (E) **Costus Root** I **COMPOSITAE** *Sayeria* = *Dendrobium* *Sayeria aberans* = *Dendrobium aberrans* *Sayeria acutisepala* = *Dendrobium acutisepalum* *Sayeria alexandrae* = *Dendrobium alexandrae* *Sayeria amphigenya* = *Dendrobium amphigenyum* *Sayeria armeniaca* = *Dendrobium armeniacum* *Sayeria atrovioleacea* = *Dendrobium atrovioleaceum* *Sayeria bairdiana* = *Dendrobium fellowsii* *Sayeria bifalcis* = *Dendrobium bifalce* *Sayeria bilocularis* = *Dendrobium biloculare* *Sayeria convoluta* = *Dendrobium convolutum* *Sayeria curvimentata* = *Dendrobium curvimentum* *Sayeria diceras* = *Dendrobium diceras* *Sayeria euryantha* = *Dendrobium euryanthum* *Sayeria eustachya* = *Dendrobium forbesii* *Sayeria eximia* = *Dendrobium eximium* *Sayeria finisterrae* = *Dendrobium finisterrae* *Sayeria forbesii* = *Dendrobium forbesii* *Sayeria hodgkinsonii* = *Dendrobium hodgkinsonii* *Sayeria incurvilibia* = *Dendrobium dendrocolloides* *Sayeria informis* = *Dendrobium informe* *Sayeria johnsoniae* = *Dendrobium johnsoniae* *Sayeria laurensii* = *Dendrobium laurensii* *Sayeria leucohybos* = *Dendrobium leucohybos* *Sayeria macrophylla* = *Dendrobium macrophyllum* *Sayeria mayandyi* = *Dendrobium mayandyi* *Sayeria minutiflora* = *Dendrobium minutiflorum* *Sayeria mooreana* = *Dendrobium mooreanum* *Sayeria muscifera* = *Dendrobium macrophyllum* *Sayeria otaguroana* = *Dendrobium otaguroanum* *Sayeria pachystele* = *Dendrobium pachystele* *Sayeria paradoxa* = *Dendrobium cruttwellii* *Sayeria pleurodes* = *Dendrobium pleurodes* *Sayeria polysema* = *Dendrobium polysema* *Sayeria pseudotokai* = *Dendrobium macranthum* *Sayeria punamensis* = *Dendrobium punamense* *Sayeria rhodosticata* = *Dendrobium rhodostictum* *Sayeria rhomboglossa* = *Dendrobium rhomboglossum* *Sayeria rigidifolia* = *Dendrobium rigidifolium* *Sayeria ruginosa* = *Dendrobium ruginosum* *Sayeria rutenii* = *Dendrobium rutenii* *Sayeria simplex* = *Dendrobium simplex* *Sayeria spectabilis* = *Dendrobium spectabile* *Sayeria subquadrata* = *Dendrobium subquadratum* *Sayeria terrestris* = *Dendrobium terrestre* *Sayeria toricellensis* = *Dendrobium toricellense* *Sayeria uncipes* = *Dendrobium uncipes* *Sayeria violascens* = *Dendrobium violascens* *Sayeria wisselensis* = *Dendrobium wisselense* *Sayeriawoodsii* = *Dendrobium woodsii* **Scaphosepalum spp.**: # 1 II 7 **ORCHIDACEAE** **Scaphosepalum anchoriferum**: # 1 II 7 **ORCHIDACEAE** **Scaphosepalum breve**: # 1 II 7 **ORCHIDACEAE** **Scaphosepalum gibberosum**: # 1 II 7 **ORCHIDACEAE** **Scaphosepalum lima**: # 1 II 7 **ORCHIDACEAE** **Scaphosepalum microdactylum**: # 1 II 7 **ORCHIDACEAE** **Scaphosepalum panamense** = *Masdevallia livingstoneana* **Scaphosepalum pulvinare**: # 1 II 7 **ORCHIDACEAE** **Scaphosepalum swertiaefolium**: # 1 II 7 **ORCHIDACEAE** **Scaphosepalum verrucosum**: # 1 II 7 **ORCHIDACEAE** **Scaphyglottis spp.**: # 1 II 7 **ORCHIDACEAE** *Scaredederis* = *Dendrobium scelochiloides* **Sclerocactus spp.**: # 1 II 7 **ORCHIDACEAE** **Sclerocactus spp.**: # 1 II 7 **ORCHIDACEAE** *Schaenomorpha* = *Tropidia* **Schiedeella spp.**: # 1 II 7 **ORCHIDACEAE** *Schismoceras* = *Dendrobium* **Schistotylus spp.**: # 1 II 7 **ORCHIDACEAE** **Schizochilus spp.**: # 1 II 7 **ORCHIDACEAE** **Schizodium spp.**: # 1 II 7 **ORCHIDACEAE** *Schizodium maculatum* = *Disa maculata* *Schizopodium* = *Cypripedium schlechterella* = *Rudolfiella* **Schlimmia spp.**: # 1 II 7 **ORCHIDACEAE** *Schlumbergera bridgesii* = *Schlumbergera russelliana* *Schlumbergera candida* = *Schlumbergera microsphaerica* ssp. *candida* *Schlumbergera gaertneri* = *Hatiora gaertneri* **Schlumbergera kautskyi**: # 4 II 6 **CACTACEAE** *Schlumbergera microsphaerica* ssp. *candida*: # 4 II 6 **CACTACEAE** *Schlumbergera microsphaerica* ssp. *microsphaerica*: # 4 II 6 **CACTACEAE** *Schlumbergera microsphaerica*: # 4 II 6 **CACTACEAE** *Schlumbergera obtusangula* = *Schlumbergera microsphaerica* **Schlumbergera opuntioides**: # 4 II 6 **CACTACEAE** *Schlumbergera orssichiana*: # 4 II 6 **CACTACEAE** *Schlumbergera russelliana*: # 4 II 6 **CACTACEAE** *Schlumbergera truncata* ssp. *kautskyi* = *Schlumbergera kautskyi* **Schlumbergera truncata**: # 4 II 6 **CACTACEAE** *Schlumbergera x buckleyi*: # 4 II 6 **CACTACEAE** *Schlumbergera x exotica*: # 4 II 6 **CACTACEAE** *Schlumbergera x reginae*: # 4 II 6 **CACTACEAE** *Schoenleinia* = *Ponthieva* **Schoenorchis spp.**: # 1 II 7 **ORCHIDACEAE** **Schoenorchis latifolia**: # 1 II 7 **ORCHIDACEAE** **Schomburgkia spp.**: # 1 II 7 **ORCHIDACEAE** *Schwarzkopffia* = *Brachycorythis* **Sclerocactus blainei** = *Sclerocactus spinosior* ssp. *blainei* **Sclerocactus brevihamatus** ssp. *brevihamatus*: # 4 II 6 **CACTACEAE** **Sclerocactus brevihamatus** ssp. *tobuschii*: I **CACTACEAE** **Sclerocactus brevihamatus**: (E) Tobusch Fishhook Cactus # 4 II 6 **CACTACEAE** *Sclerocactus brevispinus* = *Sclerocactus glaucus* *Sclerocactus cloverae* = *Sclerocactus parviflorus* *Sclerocactus cloverae* ssp. *brackii* = *Sclerocactus parviflorus* *Sclerocactus contortus* = *Sclerocactus parviflorus* ssp. *parviflorus* *Sclerocactus contortus* = *Sclerocactus parviflorus* ssp. *parviflorus* **Sclerocactus erectocentrus** var. *acuminatus*: (E) Acuña Cactus I **CACTACEAE** **Sclerocactus erectocentrus** var. *erectocentrus*: (E) Needlespined Pineapple Cactus I **CACTACEAE** **Sclerocactus erectocentrus**: I **CACTACEAE** **Sclerocactus glaucus**: (E) Vinta Basin Hookless Cactus I **CACTACEAE** *Sclerocactus havasupaiensis* = *Sclerocactus parviflorus* ssp. *havasupaiensis* *Sclerocactus intermedius* = *Sclerocactus parviflorus* ssp. *intermedius* **Sclerocactus intertextus**: (E) White Butterfly Cactus # 4 II 6 **CACTACEAE** **Sclerocactus johnsonii**: (E) Johnson's Butterfly Cactus # 4 II 6 **CACTACEAE** **Sclerocactus mariposensis**: (E) Lloyd's Mariposa Cactus, Mariposa Cactus, (S) Huevo's de buey I **CACTACEAE** **Sclerocactus mesae-verdae**: (E) Mesa-Verde Cactus I **CACTACEAE** **Sclerocactus nyensis**: (E) Tonopah Fishhook Cactus I **CACTACEAE** **Sclerocactus papyracanthus**: (E) Paper-spine Pincushion Cactus, Grama-grass Cactus I **CACTACEAE** **Sclerocactus parviflorus** ssp. *havasupaiensis*: # 4 II 6 **CACTACEAE** *Sclerocactus parviflorus* ssp. *intermedius* = *Sclerocactus parviflorus* ssp. *intermedius* **Sclerocactus**





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