



Synergies between CITES and CBD in the context of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity

Pan-European NBSAP workshop
(Geneva, 30 June – 1 July 2011)



CITES

- CITES is the **Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora** (also known as the Washington Convention)
- CITES was signed on 3 March 1973, and entered into force on **1 July 1975**




CITES now has 175 Parties and has been in operation for over 35 years



Framework for tracing trade

- CITES uses a system of **permits and certificates** to regulate international trade in animal and plant species listed in one of three Appendices
- An appropriate permit or certificate accompanies the products, which makes their trade **traceable**

 CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA		PERMIT/CERTIFICATE No. _____		Original											
<input type="checkbox"/> EXPORT <input type="checkbox"/> RE-EXPORT <input type="checkbox"/> IMPORT <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER: _____		2. Valid until _____													
3. Importer (name and address) _____ 3a. Country of origin _____		4. Exporter/Re-exporter (name, address and country) _____ Signature of the applicant _____													
5. Special conditions _____ <small>For live animals, the permit or certificate is only valid if the transport conditions conform to the Guidelines for Transport of Live Animals or, in the case of air transport, to the IATA Live Animals Regulations.</small>		6. Name, address, national seal/stamp and country of Management Authority _____													
7a. Purpose of the transaction (see Annex) _____		7b. Security stamp no. _____													
8a. Scientific name (genus and species) and common name of animal or plant _____		8. Description of specimens including identifying marks or numbers (weight / live) _____		10. Appendix no. and source (see Annex) _____	11. Quantity (including unit) _____										
11a. Total expected quota _____															
A 12. Country of origin* Permit no. Date _____		12a. Country of last re-export _____	Certificate no. _____	Date _____	12b. No. of the operation ** or date of acquisition _____										
B 12. Country of origin* Permit no. Date _____		12a. Country of last re-export _____	Certificate no. _____	Date _____	12b. No. of the operation ** or date of acquisition _____										
C 12. Country of origin* Permit no. Date _____		12a. Country of last re-export _____	Certificate no. _____	Date _____	12b. No. of the operation ** or date of acquisition _____										
D 12. Country of origin* Permit no. Date _____		12a. Country of last re-export _____	Certificate no. _____	Date _____	12b. No. of the operation ** or date of acquisition _____										
* Country in which the specimens were taken from the wild, bred in captivity or artificially propagated (only in case of re-export) ** Only for specimens of Appendix I species bred in captivity or artificially propagated for commercial purposes *** For pre-Convention specimens															
13. The permit/certificate is issued by: _____															
Place _____		Date _____		Security stamp, signature and official seal _____											
14. Export and re-export _____		15. Bill of Lading/Air waybill number _____													
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Block</th> <th>Quantity</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A</td> <td>_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B</td> <td>_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C</td> <td>_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D</td> <td>_____</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Block	Quantity	A	_____	B	_____	C	_____	D	_____	Permit of origin _____		Date _____	
Block	Quantity														
A	_____														
B	_____														
C	_____														
D	_____														
		Signature _____		Official stamp and title _____											



Scope of the trade being traced

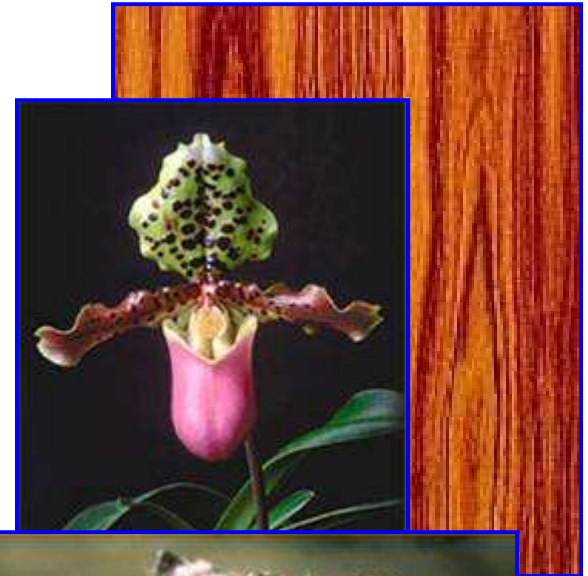
- Species = approximately 34,000 animal and plant species
- Trade = export, import, re-export and introduction from the sea
- Purpose = commercial or non-commercial
- Source = wild or produced (e.g. nurseries/captive breeding operations)
- **Specimens** in trade include: live/dead animals and plants as well as their parts and derivatives



CITES Appendix I

[CoP decision needed]

- Species threatened with extinction, which are or may be affected by trade
- International commercial trade in wild-taken specimens is generally **prohibited**
- Approximately 3% of all CITES-listed species



CITES Appendix II

[CoP decision needed]

- Species not necessarily now threatened with extinction, but trade must be controlled to avoid their becoming so, and species that resemble species already included in Appendix II
- International trade is **permitted but regulated**
- Approximately 96% of all CITES-listed species



CITES Appendix III

[No CoP decision needed]

- Species regulated in one country, and the cooperation of other Parties is needed to control trade
- International trade is **permitted but regulated** (less restrictive than Appendix II)
- Approximately 1% of all CITES-listed species (additional species expected in 2011)



Why trade is traced

- The aim of regulation under the Convention is to ensure that trade is **legal and sustainable** (as well as traceable)
- **Legal** – the product was obtained in accordance with relevant national legislation
- **Sustainable** – trade in the product will not be detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild
- *Sustainability is a key factor for Appendix II species but not for Appendix III species (where the focus is on legality and traceability)*



Document control and recordkeeping

- Effective implementation and enforcement of the Convention depend largely on control over the issuance, inspection and acceptance of CITES documentation
- Each Party maintains records of its CITES trade and submits annual trade reports, which are available through the CITES trade database



CITES and Strategic Plan

- SP = useful flexible framework that is relevant to all biodiversity-related conventions (CBD COP-10, Decision X/2)
- Derives from recommendation of September 2010 retreat of executive heads of biodiversity conventions; CITES provided active support for this in Nagoya as well as an inclusive SP – ‘SP for Biodiversity’ – and inclusive NBSAPs
- Like other conventions and policy sectors, CITES is a potential contributor to the SP
- NBSAPs are effective instruments to promote the implementation of the SP, taking into account synergies among the biodiversity-related conventions in a manner consistent with their respective mandates
- CITES Notification to the Parties No. 2011/026 of 4 May 2011 provides a Draft Guide on contributing to the development, review, updating and revision of NBSAPs



Science and the Strategic Plan

- Generation/use of scientific information - *CITES population and trade surveys; non-detriment findings; NDF capacity building*
- Monitoring - *CITES Scientific Authority monitors biological status and role in ecosystem, Management Authority and SA monitor trade*
- Indicators - *CITES/SV = mostly process not status indicators; CITES contributed to BIP and to CBD expert group on biodiversity indicators*
- Assessment – *CITES contributes to the GBO*
- Science-policy interface (IPBES) – *Decision 15.12 of CITES CoP directs Chairs of Animals and Plants Committees and Secretariat, subject to external funding, to participate in discussions, provide input and ensure that role of CITES receives due recognition*



EMG and the Strategic Plan

- CITES is a member of the Environment Management Group (UN System-wide coordination body)
- It contributed to the 2010 EMG report *Advancing the biodiversity agenda: A UN System-wide contribution*
- It is also a member of the EMG Issue Management Group on Biodiversity



MDGs and the Strategic Plan

- CITES contributes to Millennium Development Goals 1 (poverty reduction) and 7 (environmental sustainability)
- Resolution Conf. 8.3 (Rev. CoP13) of the Conference of the Parties to CITES recognizes that commercial trade may be useful to the conservation of species and ecosystems and/or to the development of local people when carried out at levels that are not detrimental to the survival of the species in question
- Resolution Conf. 15.2 of the CoP encourages Parties to take into account the needs of indigenous and other local communities when adopting trade policies concerned with wild fauna and flora



TEEB and the Strategic Plan

- CITES contributed to The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity report
- As a trade treaty, it regulates economic activity on a daily basis and has compiled a rich experiential base
- Decision 14.37 (Rev. CoP15) of the CITES CoP directs the gathering information from Parties on incentive measures for implementation of the Convention
- The preamble to the Convention recognizes the ever-growing value of wild fauna and flora from aesthetic, scientific, cultural, recreational and economic points of view



Communication and the Strategic Plan

- The SP serves as a basis for the development of communication tools capable of attracting the attention of and engaging stakeholders
- Objective 3.2 of the CITES SV is to ensure that awareness of the role and purpose of CITES is increased globally
- CITES, CBD and other biodiversity-related conventions have agreed on an approach to the UN Decade on Biodiversity



Partnerships and the Strategic Plan

- CITES and other conventions are recognized as partners in the implementation of the SP and in cooperation to support implementation of the SP at the national level
- One of the main purposes of such partnerships is to find synergies with national implementation of multilateral environmental agreements
- CBD COP-10 Decision X/20 reflects the importance of cooperation with other conventions



NBSAPs and Decision X/20

- Parties to establish close collaboration at the national level between CBD focal points and focal points for other relevant conventions, with a view to developing coherent and synergetic approaches across the conventions at national and (sub)regional levels
- The Executive Secretary of CBD to consider ways to assist Parties to reflect the full range of activities of all biodiversity-related conventions in the context of the revision of NBSAPs, as well as in relevant capacity-building activities
- The Executive Secretary of CBD, in collaboration with the Secretary-General of CITES, to develop working arrangements that promote the coherent and mutually supportive implementation of the two conventions and their respective strategies
- The Executive Secretary of CBD to continue cooperation on biotrade and other trade-related matters with, *inter alia*, UNCTAD and CITES



CITES and Aichi targets

- Decision 15.10 of CITES CoP – *The Standing Committee shall review the adopted post-2010 biodiversity targets and, if necessary, make adjustments to the CITES Strategic Vision: 2008-2013, as appropriate.*
- Ongoing/planned activities = CITES SV (goals, objectives and indicators) + Costed Programme of Work (activities/funds)



CITES and the Aichi Targets

- **Aichi targets of relevance to CITES =**
- Causes of biodiversity loss/mainstreaming (targets 1, 2, 3 and 4)
- Direct pressures/sustainable use (targets 6, 7 and 9)
- Status of biodiversity – species (target 12)
- Enhanced implementation via participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building (targets 17, 18, 19 and 20)



CITES and the ABS Protocol

- CITES contributes not only to conservation and sustainable use but also to the provision of equitable benefits to producer countries and local communities
- A **CITES e-permitting toolkit** provides guidance on information exchange format/protocols/standards and electronic signatures - developed in line with the World Customs Organization's data model
- Electronic permitting is now expressly recognized in Resolution Conf. 12.3 (Rev. CoP15) of the CoP – its use should help to ensure that trade is legal, sustainable and traceable
- CITES e-permitting experience has been seen as potentially useful for implementation of the ABS Protocol



Examples of CITES-CBD synergies

- Resolution Conf. 10.4 (Rev. CoP14) of the CITES CoP on *Cooperation and synergy with CBD*; Resolution Conf. 13.2 (Rev. CoP14) on *Sustainable use of biodiversity: Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines*; Resolution Conf. 13.10 (Rev. CoP14) on *Trade in alien invasive species*; Resolution Conf. 13.11 on *Bushmeat*
- 1996 Memorandum of Co-operation
- Biodiversity Liaison Group (among executive heads of biodiversity-convention secretariats)
- Chairs of the scientific advisory bodies of biodiversity-related conventions



Examples of CITES-CBD synergies

- Global Strategy for Plant Conservation
- Information and Knowledge Management Initiative and InforMEA + TEMATEA + harmonized reporting
- Inter-agency Liaison Group on Invasive Alien Species
- Vienna symposium on community-based natural resource management (May 2011)
- Nairobi meeting of CBD Liaison Group on Bushmeat and CITES Central African Bushmeat Working Group (June 2011)
- Biotrade and liaison with the private sector
- Relevant discussion documents for 61st meeting of the CITES Standing Committee (SC61, Geneva, 15-19 August 2011)



CITES Secretariat Geneva

www.cites.org

