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On 22 August 2019, following a resolution adopted at the 18th Conference of the Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES COP 18), the giraffe is now listed in Annex II of CITES. The move was originally put forward by the Central African Republic, Chad, Kenya, Mali, Niger and Senegal. Based on existing governance practices in some African States, as well as scientific evidence that empirically does not justify this move, the International Council for the Conservation of Game and Wildlife (CIC) did not support this decision. CIC President George Aman explained CIC's motives during his speech at CITES COP. He noted that the current management of giraffes and all sub-species in the South African hemisphere, which includes the absorption of canned food hunting, has proved sustainable. This uptake has also had a positive impact on both habitat conservation and local giraffe populations, such as Namibia and South Africa. The new Annex II prohibits uncontrolled trading of all giraffe species. It is important to remember that all subsequent giraffe trade would have been originally sourced through legal and ethical means - whether through trophy hunting, natural deaths or animals selected for meat. Thus, CIC considers this type of trade sustainable, in addition to providing benefits for conservation efforts. In addition, when the giraffe population is on the decline, this cannot be related to international trade. In response to the resolution, the countries of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) have announced their official reservations about the decision, which they consider to be scientifically unsustainable. This would mean that inclusion in Annex II would not lead to any new legal obligations for SADC countries. The CIC fully agrees with the unsustainable nature of the ordinance, which could harm future efforts to conserve the giraffe and their habitats, and supports SADC countries in their official reservations. CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora) is an international agreement between Governments. Its aim is to ensure that the international trade in wild animal and plant specimens does not threaten their survival. The current widespread information on the status of endangered many known species, such as tigers and elephants, may make the need for such a convention apparent. But at a time when CITES ideas were first formed, in the 1960s, the international discussion of regulating the wildlife trade for conservation was something relatively new. In hindsight, the need for CITES is obvious. Every year, international trade in wild estimated at billions of dollars and hundreds of millions of plant and animal specimens. The trade ranges from live animals and plants to a wide range of wildlife products derived from them, including food, exotic leather goods, wooden musical instruments, wood, tourist rickets and medicines. Exploitation levels of some animal and plant species are high, and their trade, along with other factors such as habitat loss, can severely deplete their populations and even lead some species to extinction. Many species of wild animals in trade are not threatened with extinction, but the existence of a trade sustainability agreement is essential for the future conservation of these resources. As the trade in wild animals and plants crosses borders between countries, efforts to regulate it require international cooperation to protect some species from overexploitation. CITES was conceived in the spirit of such cooperation. Today, it provides varying degrees of protection for more than 37,000 species of animals and plants, whether they are traded in live specimens, fur coats or dried herbs. CITES was drafted as a result of the adoption of the resolution in 1963 at a meeting of IUCN members (World Union for Conservation of Nature). The text of the Convention was finally agreed upon at a meeting of 80 countries in Washington, D.C., United States of America, on 3 March 1973 and CITES on 1 July 1975. The original Convention had been deposited with the Depository Government in English, French and Spanish, and each version was equally reliable. The convention is also available in Chinese and Russian languages. The number of registered CITES transactions is an international agreement to which states and regional economic integration organizations voluntarily adhere. States that have agreed to be bound by the Convention (joined by CITES) are known as Parties. Although CITES is legally binding on Parties, in other words, they must comply with the Convention, it does not take place in national laws. Rather, it provides a basis for each Party to adopt its own domestic legislation to ensure the implementation of CITES at the national level. For many years CITES has been one of the conservation agreements with the largest members, now 183 Parties. Multilateral Treaty This article is about an international treaty. For a research concept, recognizing the use of other ideas, see CITE and Citation (disambiguation) for other purposes. The Washington Convention redirects here. In the 1966 Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes, see CITES Long Title: Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species for the 40th Anniversary Geneva, SwitzerlandEffective1 July 1975Condition10 ratificationParties183Deceptive government of the Swiss ConfederationDeces Chinese English French Russian Convention on International Trade in Wild Fauna and Flora, Endangered species in Wikisource CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, also known as the Washington Convention) is a multilateral treaty to protect endangered plants and animals. It was drafted as a result of the adoption of the resolution in 1963 at a meeting of members of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). The Convention was opened for signature in 1973 and CITES came into force on 1 July 1975. Its aim is to ensure that the international trade in wild animal and plant specimens does not threaten the survival of this species in the wild, and provides varying degrees of protection for more than 35,000 species of animals and plants. Consultations with the GATT Secretariat were held during the drafting process to ensure that the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) is not violated. As 2018 is updated, Yvonne Higuero is the Secretary-General of the CITES Secretariat. CITES background and operation is one of the largest and oldest conservation and sustainable agreements. Participation was voluntary, and countries that had agreed to be bound by the Convention were known as Parties. Although CITES is legally binding on Parties, it does not take the place of national laws. Rather, it provides a framework respected by each Party to enact its own domestic legislation to implement CITES at the national level. Often, domestic legislation is either non-existent (especially in Parties that have not ratified it) or provides for punishment with the gravity of the crime and insufficient deterrents for wildlife traffickers. As of 2002, 50 per cent of Parties did not have one or more of the party's four main requirements: the appointment of management and scientific bodies; laws prohibiting trade in violation of CITES; fines for such trading; laws providing for the confiscation of samples. Funding for the Secretariat and the Conference of the Parties (COPs) comes from a trust fund fund derived from contributions from Parties. Trust Fund funds are not available to Parties to improve implementation or compliance. These activities, as well as all activities outside the Secretariat (training, specific types such as monitoring the illegal killing of elephants - MIKE), should receive external funding, mainly from donor countries and regional organizations such as the European Union. Although the Convention itself does not provide for arbitration CITES. 36 years of non-compliance, has led to the development of a number of strategies to combat violations by the Parties. The Secretariat, when it was informed of the will notify all other parties. The Secretariat will give the Party time to respond to these allegations and can provide technical assistance in preventing further violations. Other actions that the Convention itself does not provide for, but arising from subsequent COP resolutions, may be taken against the offending party. These include: Mandatory confirmation of all Secretariat Permits Suspension of Cooperation by the Secretariat Official Warning Visiting Secretariat to verify the ability of the Recommendation to all Parties to suspend trade related to CITES with the offending party, to take corrective action by the party before the Secretariat resumes cooperation or recommends the resumption of trade bilateral sanctions imposed on the basis of national legislation (e.g., the U.S. is used in accordance with the Pelley Amendment certification to force Japan to withdraw its reservation on hawk turtle products in 1991, thereby reducing its exports). Violations may include negligence in issuing permits, excessive trading, poor enforcement, and failure to report annual reports (the most common). CITES initially addressed the issue of depletion as a result of demand for luxury goods such as furs in Western countries, but with the growing wealth of Asia, especially in China, the focus has changed on the products in demand there, especially those used for luxury goods such as ivory or shark fins or for superstitious purposes such as rhino horn. As of 2013, demand has been massive and expanded to include thousands of species that were previously considered unremarkable and are not endangered, such as manta rays or pangolins. CITES compliance is complicated by the similarity of some banned species with permitted species, as well as the variety of specimens of the same type of Wood Samples of three species, including mahogany, looking at similar three teak samples from different countries, looking at the different ratifications of the Treaty Party. Greenland is covered by CITES rules through Denmark. The text of the Convention was finalized at a meeting of representatives of 80 countries in Washington, D.C., USA, on March 3, 1973. It was then opened for signing until 31 December 1974. It came into force after the 10th ratification by the signatory country on 1 July 1975. Signatories to the Convention become Parties by ratifying, adopting or endorsing it. By the end of 2003, all the signatories had become Parties. Non-signatories could become Parties by joining the Convention. For this period since October 2016, the Convention has 183 parties, including 182 states and the European Union. The CITES Convention includes trade provisions and regulations with non-parties. All Member States Nations are parties to the treaty, with the exception of Andorra, the Democratic Democratic Republic of Korea, Federated States of Micronesia, Haiti, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, South Sudan, East Timor, Turkmenistan and Tuvalu. The Holy See is also not a member of the UN Observer. The Faroe Islands, an autonomous country in the Kingdom of Denmark, are also considered as non-participants in CITES (both mainland Denmark and Greenland are part of CITES). The amendment to the Convention, known as the Gaborone Amendment, allows regional economic integration organizations (REOs), such as the European Union, to have member state status and to be a party to the Convention. REIO may vote at CITES meetings with the number of votes representing the number of members in REIO, but it does not have an additional vote. Under Article XVII, paragraph 3 of the CITES Convention, the Gaborone Amendment came into force on 29 November 2013, 60 days after 54 (two-thirds) of the 80 States that entered CITES on 30 April 1983, to amend their amendment. At that time, it came into force only for those States that had adopted the amendment. The amended text of the Convention will automatically apply to any State that becomes a Party after 29 November 2013. For States that have participated in the Convention before that date and have not adopted the amendment, it will come into force 60 days after its adoption. CITES trade regulation works by subjecting international trade in samples of certain species to some control. All imports, exports, re-exports and the introduction of species covered by the Convention from the sea must be sanctioned through a licensing system. Under Article IX of the Convention, governments and scientific bodies, each party to the Convention must appoint one or more governing bodies responsible for the management of the licensing system and one or more scientific bodies to advise them on the impact of trade on the status of species listed in CITES. Applications of approximately 5,000 animal species and 29,000 plant species are protected by CITES from overexploitation in international trade. Each protected species or population is included in one of three lists called applications (explained below). The application that lists species or populations reflects the degree of threat to it and the controls that apply to trading. Species can be separated, which means that some species populations are in one application, while some are on the other. Some people argue that this is risky because samples from a more protected population can be washed across the borders of the Party, whose population is not so strictly protected. The African elephant bush (*Loxodonta africana*) is now divided, with all populations except Botswana, Namibia, southern Africa and zimbabwe listed in Annex I. Annex II lists South Africa and zimbabwe. Listing species throughout the range would prevent such laundering, but would also restrict the trade in wild products from various states with best management practices. There are also species that have only some populations listed in the app. One example is pronghorn (*Antilocapra americana*), a pingless native to North America. Its Mexican population is listed in Annex I, but its populations in the U.S. and Canada are not listed (although some U.S. populations in Arizona are nevertheless protected under the Endangered Species Act). Views are proposed to be included or excluded from the annex at the Meetings of the Conference of the Parties (CP), which are held approximately every three years, the last of which was the CoP (COP 17) in Johannesburg, South Africa, from 24 September to 5 October 2016 at the Sandton Convention Centre. Types in applications can be offered to add, modify, or delist (i.e. exceptions) by any Party, regardless of whether this is a state of the range, and changes can be made despite objections from the range states if there is sufficient (2/3 majority) support for inclusion in the list. These discussions are generally among the most contentious at CP meetings. There is a growing willingness within the Parties to allow trade in products from well-managed populations. For example, sales of South African white rhinos brought in income that helped pay for protection. The listing of the species on Annex I increased the price of rhino horn (which fueled more poaching), but the species survived where there was adequate protection on the ground. Thus, protection on the ground may be the main mechanism that has saved the population, but it is likely that protection on the ground would not have been increased without the protection of CITES. Appendix I App I, about 1,200 species, are species that are endangered and are or may be affected by trade. Commercial trade in wild specimens of these species is illegal (permitted only under exceptional licensing conditions). Captive animals or cultivated appendix I plants are considered annex I samples with accompanying requirements (see Article VII below). The Scientific Administration of the Exporting Country should draw an unsmooth conclusion, ensuring that the export of these persons will not adversely affect the wild population. Any trade in these types requires export and import permits. It is expected that the Exporting State Office will check whether import permits have been secured and that the importing State can properly care for the sample. The well-known species of animals listed in the app include red panda (*Ailurus fulgens*), western gorilla (gorilla), chimpanzee species (*Pan spp.*), tigers (subspecies *Panthera tigris*), leo persica), leopards (*Panthera pardus*), jaguar (*Panthera onca*), cheetah (*Acinonyx jubatus*), Asian elephant (*Elephas maximus*), some populations of African elephant bush (*Loxodonta africana*), dugong and manantline (*Sirennia*), as well as all species of rhinos (except some South African subspecies). Annex II App II, about 21,000 species, are species that are not necessarily endangered, but may become so if the trade in samples of such species is not strictly regulated to avoid use incompatible with the survival of the species in the wild. In addition, Annex II may include views that look similar to the views already listed in the apps. International trade in Appendix II species may be sanctioned by issuing an export permit or a re-export certificate. In practice, many hundreds of thousands of animal applications II are traded annually. The exporting party requires a search and export

permit without prejudice. In addition, Article VII of CITES states that samples of animals listed in Annex I, which are grown in captivity for commercial purposes, are treated as Annex II. The same applies to Annex I plant samples artificially distributed for commercial purposes. Examples of the species listed in Annex II are the great white shark (Carcharodon carcharias), the American black bear (Ursus americanus), the mountain zebra Hartmannae (Equus zebra hartmannae), the green iguana (Iguana iguana), the queen of the conch (Strom Emperor gigabus, emperor scorpion (Pandinus imperator), Mertensi water monitor (Varanus mertensi), bigleaf mahogany (Swietenia macrophylla) and lignum vitae ironwood (Guaiacum officinale). Annex III, about 170 species, are species that are listed after one member country has asked other CITES parties for help in controlling trade of a particular species. Species are not necessarily endangered worldwide. In all Member States, trade in these species is permitted only with the appropriate export permit and a certificate of origin from the Member State that listed the species. Examples of species listed in Annex III and the countries that listed them are bipala cave (Choloepus hoffmanni) of Costa Rica, sitatunga (Tragelaphus spekii) of Ghana, African civetta (Civettictis civetta) Botswana and alligator snapping turtle (Macrochelys temmin. Appex A, B, C and D European Union uses Annex'es A, B, C and D instead of applications 1, 2 and 3. Apps A, B and C are stricter versions 1, 2 and 3 and contain more species that are protected under EU domestic law. D, which is unparalleled in CITES, CITES, list. It contains species whose import levels are controlled to determine the level of trade and any potential flows for types caused by trade. Amendments and reservations to the Convention should be supported by a two-thirds majority that attends and votes and can be submitted to an extraordinary meeting of the COP if one third of the Parties are interested in such a meeting. The Gaborone Amendment (1983) allows regional economic blocs to accede to the treaty. Reservations (Article XXIII) can be made by any Party in relation to any type, which greatly weakens the treaty (see Reservations imposed by CITES Parties for current reservations). Trade with non-Parties is permitted, although permits and certificates are recommended for exporters to be issued to importers. Notable reservations include those of Iceland, Japan and Norway on different species of baleen whales and those on the Falconiformes of Saudi Arabia. The disadvantages and challenges of the Biodiversity Conservation Approach General limitations on the structure and philosophy of CITES include: by design and intentions it focuses on trade at the species level and does not address habitat loss, ecosystem approaches to conservation, or poverty; it is aimed at preventing unsustainable use rather than promoting sustainable use (which is usually contrary to the Convention on Biological Diversity), although this is changing (see Nile crocodile, African elephant, case studies of South African white rhino in Hatton and Dickinson 2000). It does not explicitly mention the demand in the market. In fact, CITES lists have been showcased to increase financial speculation in some markets for high-value species. Funding does not increase enforcement on the ground (it should be used for bilateral assistance for most projects of this kind). Design design, CITES regulates and controls trade in the order of a negative list, so that trading in all kinds is allowed and unregulated if the species in question appears on the applications or looks very similar to one of these dacts. Then and only then is trade regulated or held back. Since the convention's powers cover millions of plant and animal species, and tens of thousands of these dacts have potentially economic value, in practice this negative approach to distillation actually forces CITES signatories to spend limited resources on only a few select species, leaving many species unable to be sold without restriction or revision. For example, several birds classified as endangered by extinction have recently appeared in the legal trade of wild birds because the CITES process has never considered their status. If a positive list approach is adopted, trade will be allowed types assessed and approved for the positive list, which will ease the burden of the review on Member States and the Secretariat, as well as unintended legal trade threats of little-known species. Specific flaws in the text include: it does not provide guidelines for the non-harm of the conclusion required by national scientific bodies; Non-damageable findings require a large amount of information; The household impact provision is often not rigid/specific enough to prevent CITES violations through this article (VII); non-member means that the monitoring of the Secretariat is incomplete; and it is not in a position to address the problem of internal trade in these types. Animal pathogens During the coronavirus pandemic in 2020, CEO Yvonne Higuero noted that the wildlife trade not only helps destroy habitat, but also creates a safety barrier for humans that can prevent the transmission of pathogens from animals to humans. Reform proposals, proposals to improve the functioning of CITES, include: more regular Secretariat missions (not reserved only for high-level species); Improving national legislation and enforcement; Better reporting of Parties (and consolidation of information from all sources - NGOs, TRAFFIC, wildlife trading monitoring networks and Parties); Focusing more on law enforcement officer, including a member of the technical enforcement committee; Development of CITES action plans (akin to biodiversity action plans related to the Convention on Biological Diversity), including: definition of scientific/management bodies and national compliance strategies; incentives to report and deadlines for both action plans and reporting. CITES will benefit from access to global environmental funds (GEFs), although this is difficult given the more ecosystem approach to GEF or other, more regular funds. Developing a future mechanism similar to the Montreal Protocol (developed countries contribute to the fund for developing countries) could allow more funds for non-Secretariat activities. On 15 July 2008, the Committee on Environmental Insecticides, which oversees the administration of the convention between all Parties, granted China and Japan permission to import ivory from four African government stocks, with ivory being sold at one auction in each country. The volumes to be sold are approximately 44 tons from Botswana, 9 tons from Namibia, 51 tons from southern Africa and 4 tons from zimbabwe. The Chinese government admitted in 2003 that it had lost 121 tons of ivory between 1991 and 2002. TRAFFIC Data For 2005 - 2009 legal trade corresponded to these figures 317,000 live birds More than 2 million live reptiles 2.5 million crocodile skins 2.1 Snake skins 73 tons of caviar 1.1 million skins of beavers Millions of pieces of coral 20,000 mammal hunting trophies In the 1990s annual trade in legal animal products amounted to \$160 billion per year. In 2009, the estimated cost of Additional information about documented trading can be obtained through queries on the CITES website. Meetings of the Conference of the Parties (CPC) are held every three years. The last Conference of the Parties (CoP 18) was held on August 17-28, 2019 in Switzerland, and before it (CoP 17) - in Johannesburg, South Africa, 2016 Next (CoP 19) will be in San Jose, Rick's cost in 2022. The location of the next CP is chosen by the closure of each KP by secret ballot. CITES Committees (Committee on Animals, Plant Committee and Standing Committee) meet annually in which there is no CP, while the Standing Committee also meets with the CP for many years. The Committee meets in Switzerland (where the CITES Convention Secretariat is located), unless another country proposes to hold the meeting. The Secretariat is run by the ANNEP. Animal and plant committees sometimes hold joint meetings. The previous joint meeting took place in Dublin, Ireland in March 2012, and the last one was held in Veracruz, Mexico, in May 2014. Meet the City Of Country Duration CoP 1 Bern Switzerland 2-6 November 1976 CoP 2 San Jose Costa Rica 19-30 March 1979 CoP 3 New Delhi India 25 February - 8 March 1981 KP 4 Gaborone Botswana 19 - 30 April 1983 CoP 5 Buenos Aires 22 April 2nd - 3 May1985 CoP 6 Ottawa Canada 12-24 July 1987 CoP 7 Lausanne Switzerland October 9-20 1989 CoP 8 Kyoto Japan 2-13 March 1992 CoP 9 Fort Lauderdale USA 7-18 November 1994 CoP 10 Harare zimbabwe 9-20 June 1997 CoP 11 Gigiri Kenya 10-20 April 2000 CoP 12 Santiago Chile 3-15 November 2002 CoP 13 Bangkok Thailand 2-14 October 2004 CoP 14 Hague Netherlands 3-15 June 2007 CoP 15 Doha qatar 13-25 March 2010 CoP 16 Bangkok Thailand 3-14 March 2013 CoP 17 Johannesburg South Africa 24 September - 5 October 2016 CoP 18 Switzerland 17-28 August 2019 CoP 19 San Jose Costa Rica 2022 Current list of upcoming meetings appears in the CITES calendar. Cm. also The Environmental Agreement Illegal Logging IUCN Red Card Ivory Trade Lacey Act Species Protected CITES Annex I List of Species Protected by CITES Annex II List of Species Protected by CITES Appendix III Shark Fin Wildlife Conservation System Wildlife Control System Wildlife Control System smuggling World Wildlife Day footnotes most authorities currently classify the forest elephant as a separate species, L. Cyclis. Inquiries: What is CITES?. cites.org. Received on February 13, 2012. Yvonne Higuero has been appointed as the new Secretary-General of CITES. cites.org. Received on May 29, 2019. Zimmerman Wildlife Market: Illegal Wildlife Trade, Vanderbilt Journal of Transnational Law 36 (5) 1657-1689 (November 2003). Archive from the original on June 21, 2010. Received on March 23, 2010. a b Reeve, Police International Trade in Endangered Species: Treaty and CITES Agreement. London: Earthscan, 2000. Countries currently subject to a suspension of trade. cites.org. 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Wikisource has the original text related to this article: Convention on International Trade in Wild Fauna and Flora, Endangered, CITES Profile's Official Website on the Database of Market Management Mechanisms of Member Countries (Parties) Chronological List of Parties to the Alphabet List of Parties in CITES and on Depository National Species Contact Lists included in Applications I, II and III (i.e. Species Protected by CITES) Explaining the number of applications in application lists (annex i, II and III) extracted from cites appendix ii meaning. cites appendix ii export permit. cites appendix iii/c. cites appendix ii listed plant. cites appendix ii species list. cites appendix ii permit. cites appendix iii list. cites appendix ii wood

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