

# A guide to using the CITES Trade Database



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**Important note:**

**It must be stressed that the outputs produced by the CITES Trade Database can be easily misinterpreted if one is not familiar with it. We therefore strongly recommend you read this guide before starting using the database.**

## 1. Introduction

The following explanatory notes have been prepared as an aid to the understanding of the CITES Trade Database and its constituent data. This first section serves as an introduction to the database, providing some background to the reporting process that gives rise to the data, and highlighting some of the limitations of the data. The following section explains how to use the online database in practice, with guidance on the various options available to the user. Finally, the third section explains how to interpret the two main types of output produced by the database: comparative tabulations and gross/net trade tabulations.

### 1.1 The CITES Trade Database

The CITES Trade Database, managed by the UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) on behalf of the CITES Secretariat, is unique and currently holds 10 million records of trade in wildlife and about 50,000 scientific names of taxa listed by CITES. Around 700,000 records of trade in CITES-listed species of wildlife are currently reported annually and these data are entered into the CITES Trade Database (an Oracle relational database) as soon as they are received by UNEP-WCMC. CITES annual reports are the only available means of monitoring the implementation of the Convention and the level of international trade in specimens of species included in the Appendices.

The CITES Trade Database can be queried and data downloaded from the CITES website ([www.cites.org](http://www.cites.org)) or the UNEP-WCMC website (<http://unep-wcmc.org/citestrade>). You can contact UNEP-WCMC directly (see Annex 6 for contact details) if you have a specific data request that you are unable to answer using the online data querying facilities.

**Important note:**

**The CITES Secretariat has created on its website a forum for users of the trade database. Any user is welcome to join this forum to exchange comments or queries on this tool. You may register on this page: <http://www.cites.org/forum/forum.php>**

### 1.2 Annual reporting requirements of CITES Parties

CITES provides a legal framework for regulating international trade in species threatened or potentially threatened by that trade. It is based on a system whereby permits or certificates are issued for international trade in specimens of species listed in one of three Appendices, each of which provides a different degree of trade control. There are currently 175 Parties to CITES, i.e. States that have joined the Convention. Each one must designate a 'Management Authority' that is responsible for issuing permits and compiling annual reports on their international trade in specimens of CITES-listed species. This is a requirement under [Article VIII, paragraph 7 \(a\)](#), of the Convention. Under the provisions of [Resolution Conf. 11.17 \(Rev. CoP14\)](#), annual reports may be

sent either to the offices of the Secretariat in Switzerland or directly to UNEP-WCMC (in which case a note should be sent to the CITES Secretariat informing them that this has happened). UNEP-WCMC has been the Secretariat's consultant for the management of computerized CITES trade statistics since 1980. Annual reports are submitted in various formats: copies of permits, printed reports and electronic. The annual report data are entered into the CITES Trade Database and outputs are generated to allow global statistics to be derived for analysis.

Note: Not all countries are Parties to CITES (see Annexes 4 and 5 for a list of Parties). However, it is possible to determine some levels of trade involving non-Parties from the records of Parties that trade with them.

### **1.2.1 Annual report compilation**

Parties are requested to compile their reports in accordance with the [Guidelines for the preparation and submission of CITES annual reports](#) circulated with CITES Notification to the Parties No. 2010/013 of 17 June 2010.

Common departures from these guidelines are as follows:

- Many annual reports do not clearly state whether the data were derived from the actual number of specimens traded or from the quantity for which the permits or certificates were issued (often considerably different);
- Information on seized or confiscated specimens is often absent or provided in insufficient detail;
- Information on the source of the material, e.g. wild-caught or bred in captivity, and the purpose of the trade, e.g. for commercial or non-commercial purposes, is sometimes lacking or used in a different way by trading partner countries; and
- Non-standard units are often used to describe the volume of articles or commodities in trade, e.g. boxes.

### **1.2.2 Annual report submission**

Under the terms of CITES [Resolution Conf. 11.17 \(Rev. CoP14\)](#), Parties are required to submit annual reports to the CITES Secretariat by 31 October of the year following the one in which the trade occurred. If the data are submitted in the form of permits, it is advisable that Parties submit these to UNEP-WCMC well before that date, as these records have to be entered into the database manually. Not all Parties submit their annual reports on time, some are incomplete, and some Parties do not submit an annual report at all for some years because of internal problems such as civil war, lack of personnel or resources, etc. In special circumstances, a Party may request, and the Secretariat may grant, an extension to the 31 October deadline. As a result of these reporting problems, the most recent year for which comprehensive trade statistics are available is normally two years before the current year. A table of annual report submissions since 2002 can be found at: [http://www.cites.org/common/resources/annual\\_reports.pdf](http://www.cites.org/common/resources/annual_reports.pdf).

## **1.3 Why analyse CITES trade data?**

The objectives of many analyses of CITES trade data are as follows:

- To assess whether the information supplied by each Party provides an accurate representation of its trade in CITES-listed species and whether the data were provided in sufficient detail to fulfil the requirements of CITES;
- To ascertain whether the available data provide evidence of trade infractions or inadequate enforcement of CITES and national regulations;
- To discern the most important trade in terms of volume;
- To provide a summary of major trade between countries and thus facilitate, over time, the analysis of trends in trade;
- To identify major anomalies in the reporting of imports and exports; and
- To identify where the levels of trade might adversely affect wild populations.

#### **1.4. Status and accuracy of CITES annual report data**

The data entered into the UNEP-WCMC CITES Trade Database undergo a four-stage checking process:

- 1) Visual checks of each annual report are made to attempt to identify any obvious problems such as use of common names for species, destination cities rather than countries, etc.;
- 2) Several of the data input fields have mandatory values against which the data are compared;
- 3) Records are checked for correct species distribution (fauna only) and valid combinations of taxon and term, taxon and source, etc. It should be noted that this checking process has only been functioning since November 1995; and
- 4) A further visual check is made of all database outputs.

Where concerns arise over the clarity or accuracy of the data submitted, these are normally communicated directly to the relevant Management Authorities. It is recommended that Parties base their annual reports on permits that have been used. However, some Parties base their reports simply on the permits or certificates they have issued. It is not uncommon for the quantity of specimens traded to be considerably less than the amount specified on the permits, or for permits not to be used at all. Thus trade transactions which may never have taken place, as well as inaccurately reported volumes of trade will exist in the CITES trade data. Details on the method of reporting used for reports received are available from UNEP-WCMC on request (see Annex 6 for contact details).

CITES Notification to the Parties No. 788 of 10 March 1994 states that, "as information on trade in manufactured products is of limited use, it is recommended that records of trade in manufactured specimens of species in Appendices II and III be summarized." This is re-iterated in subsequent and replacement Notifications to the Parties on annual reports. Thus, since January 1994, UNEP-WCMC has not been required to computerize re-exports of manufactured products of Appendix-II and -III species under the terms of its contract with the CITES Secretariat. Also, since 1992, the only data on artificially propagated Appendix-II and -III plants held in the database have been those which can be directly input electronically. Since data for these two groups are therefore incomplete, they are usually excluded from outputs, unless specifically requested by the user.

## 1.5 Referencing the CITES trade statistics

The data source for statistics derived from the CITES Trade Database should be referenced as follows:

"CITES trade statistics derived from the CITES Trade Database, UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre, Cambridge, UK."

UNEP-WCMC and the CITES Secretariat would appreciate receiving copies of any products or reports produced using data derived from the CITES Trade Database.

We have tried to include enough information in this document to enable a good understanding of the outputs we provide and the data therein. If you have any queries concerning the outputs or this guide, please send them to UNEP-WCMC (see Annex 6 for contact details). We are also interested to learn of any anomalies or potential errors you may find in the statistics.

## 2. Use of the database

Before using the CITES Trade Database, the user is asked to register some personal information (name, organization, email address and purpose for which the data will be used). This information is used solely to monitor and evaluate the use made of the data. The user is also prompted to select the **Novice** querying mode (with step-by-step assistance from the database query wizard) or the **Expert** mode (for those already familiar with the database). It is possible to change between these modes later when using the database.

Note: In order to use the database, the user's Web browser must be configured to accept cookies, as these are used to navigate between the database query screens. It should also be noted that the user will be automatically logged out from the database after 20 minutes of inactivity.

### 2.1 Selection of data variables

The precise format for the selection of data variables depends on whether the user has selected the Novice or Expert mode. In Novice mode, the user is prompted to select each variable in turn, with explanatory information provided on-screen to assist with the selection. In Expert mode, the various options are displayed on-screen simultaneously, with explanatory information for each variable accessible by clicking on the yellow question mark icons. In both modes, the user is prompted to set the following variables: the range of **years** (from 1975 onwards); the **export and import countries**; the **taxon** (i.e. genus, species or subspecies) of interest; the trade **term** (e.g. live specimens, skins, etc.); the **source** of species or specimens traded (e.g. wild sourced or ranched specimens); and the **purpose** of the transaction (e.g. commercial or for botanic gardens). For each variable, it is possible to select multiple or 'All' options, although to limit the size of the resulting output, it is not possible to select 'All' for every variable.

### 2.2 Selection of report type

When the selection of data variables has been completed, the user is prompted to select the query output type. The first choice is between an on-screen report or a 'Comma Separated Variable' (.csv) file that can be downloaded and opened with spreadsheet software such as Microsoft Excel. The second choice is between a comparative tabulation report and a gross/net trade report, the relative merits of which are explained below.

### 2.2.1 Comparative tabulations reports

This type of output is most commonly used to determine the accuracy of reporting. Reported exports or re-exports from one country can be compared with the imports reported by another. They are extremely useful for assessing compliance with national and international trade controls, e.g. trade bans and quotas. Comparative tabulations also show the reported sources (e.g. wild, captive-bred, artificially propagated, etc.) and the purpose of the trade (e.g. commercial, scientific, personal, etc.). It is useful to examine the reported purpose and source of the specimens in trade (where this is available), especially with regard to trade in specimens of Appendix-I species and exports from non-range States. The gross/net trade reports described in Section 2.2.2 do not contain information on source and purpose.

The image below shows part of a sample Web report for a comparative tabulation of exports of *Amazona aestiva* from Paraguay between 1995 and 2009 (with terms, source and purpose set to 'All').

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <http://sea-swift.unep-wcmc.org/citestrade/report.cfm>. The page title is 'Report - Microsoft Internet Explorer'. The main content area displays the 'UNEP-WCMC CITES Trade Database' logo and a 'Comparative Tabulation Report' for *Amazona aestiva*. The report is a table with the following columns: Year, Appendix, Taxon, Importer, Exporter, Origin, Imp Quantity, Imp Unit, Imp Term, Imp Purpose, Imp Source, (Re-)Exp Quantity, (Re-)Exp Unit, (Re-)Exp Term, (Re-)Exp Purpose, and (Re-)Exp Source. The data rows show trade from Paraguay (PY) to various countries (DE, ES, US, AT, BR, CL, PE, UY, AR, FR) between 1995 and 1997. The terms are 'live', and the purposes are 'P' (Personal) and 'B' (Breed). The sources are 'W' (Wild) and 'P' (Personal).

Year	Appendix	Taxon	Importer	Exporter	Origin	Imp Quantity	Imp Unit	Imp Term	Imp Purpose	Imp Source	(Re-)Exp Quantity	(Re-)Exp Unit	(Re-)Exp Term	(Re-)Exp Purpose	(Re-)Exp Source
1995	2	Amazona aestiva	DE	PY		1		live	P						
1995	2	Amazona aestiva	DE	PY							1		live	P	W
1995	2	Amazona aestiva	ES	PY							2		live	P	W
1995	2	Amazona aestiva	US	PY		2		live		W					
1995	2	Amazona aestiva	US	PY							1		live	P	W
1996	2	Amazona aestiva	AT	PY							1		live	P	W
1996	2	Amazona aestiva	BR	PY							1		live	P	W
1996	2	Amazona aestiva	CL	PY							1		live	P	W
1996	2	Amazona aestiva	PE	PY							1		live	P	W
1996	2	Amazona aestiva	UY	PY							3		live	P	W
1997	2	Amazona aestiva	AR	PY							1		live	P	W
1997	2	Amazona aestiva	FR	PY		1		live	B	W					

### 2.2.2 Gross/net trade reports

This output is most commonly used to determine the volume of trade in a given species or genus; however, one can also use it determine the volume of trade involving a particular country. As the CITES Trade Database data covers 1975 to the present (although the last year for which comprehensive statistics are available is usually two years before the present one; see Section 1.2.2), trade levels and patterns can be analysed over a period of time. Before creating the report, the user is prompted to select one of the following report types: **gross exports, gross imports, net exports, net**

**imports** or **all**. It should be noted that gross/net outputs are often overestimates of the quantity traded as where different quantities have been reported by the importer and the exporter, the program selects the larger quantity.

**Important note:**

**Net trade is the positive difference between a country's re-exports and its imports. Therefore if your data selection only involved imports to, or exports from, specified countries, you cannot calculate net imports or exports, as not all the data necessary for the calculation will be available. You will only be able to obtain gross imports or exports.**

The image below shows a sample Web report for gross exports of *Amazona aestiva* from Paraguay between 1995 and 2009:

**CITES Trade Database**

**Gross export trade report**

Taxon	Term	Unit	Country	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Amazona aestiva	live		PY	5	7	7	5	1	8	6	618	1536	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amazona aestiva	skeletons		PY	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amazona amazonica	live		PY	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amazona ochrocephala	live		PY	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

[New Search](#)

For further information on the CITES Trade Database please contact us: CITES Trade Database Team, UNEP-WCMC. Email: [species@unep-wcmc.org](mailto:species@unep-wcmc.org)  
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### 3. Interpretation of data outputs

#### 3.1 Comparative tabulations reports

Comparative tabulations can contain up to 16 columns as follows:

<b>Year</b>	year in which trade occurred
<b>Appendix</b>	CITES Appendix of taxon
<b>Taxon</b>	scientific name of animal or plant involved
<b>Importer</b>	country of import (where exports are reported, this is the declared country of destination)
<b>Exporter</b>	country of export (where imports are reported, this is the declared country from which the specimens were consigned)
<b>Origin</b>	country of origin (this column is blank if the country of export is the country of origin, or if the country of origin is not reported)
<b>Imp Quantity</b>	quantity of specimens reported as imports by the importing country
<b>Imp Unit</b>	e.g. kg. If no unit is shown, the figure represents the total number of specimens
<b>Imp Term</b>	description of specimens traded, as reported by the importing country
<b>Imp Purpose</b>	purpose of the transaction (see Annex 2), as reported by the importing country
<b>Imp Source</b>	source of the specimen (see Annex 2), as reported by the importing country
<b>(Re-)Exp Quantity</b>	quantity of specimens reported as (re-)exports by the exporting country
<b>(Re-)Exp Unit</b>	e.g. kg. If no unit is shown, the figure represents the total number of specimens
<b>(Re-Exp) Term</b>	description of specimens traded, as reported by the exporting country
<b>(Re-Exp) Purpose</b>	purpose of the transaction (see Annex 2), as reported by the exporting country
<b>(Re-Exp) Source</b>	source of the specimen (see Annex 2), as reported by the exporting country

A list of the term and unit codes used is provided in Annex 1, purpose and source codes are listed in Annex 2, and a list of two-letter country and territory codes is attached as Annex 3. However, if the data were requested directly from UNEP-WCMC, then the term and unit codes will normally have been translated prior to delivery of the output to the user, and several of the columns (term, unit, purpose and source) may have been merged to make data interpretation easier.

Normally, all the data presented in comparative tabulations are summed. This means that all quantities traded are added together for all records where the following details are the same: taxon, term (e.g. description of items traded), importer, exporter, country of origin, purpose of transaction, source of specimen and the year in which the trade occurred. If all the details of transactions (except quantity) are reported identically by both importer and exporter/re-exporter, they will appear on the same line of the tabulation. It should be noted that trade between two countries, involving the same shipments, frequently fails to show perfect correlation. Below are some examples to illustrate the various reasons for lack of correlation (these are fabricated examples of trade in *Crocodylus niloticus*).

Year	App.	Species	Imp.	Exp.	Imports			Exports			Purpose	Source
					Term	Quantity	Unit	Term	Quantity	Unit		

1. In this first example the records have not been matched because the purpose codes reported by the importer and exporter are not the same (although, in this case, they are both equally correct).

1998	1	<i>Crocodylus niloticus</i>	US	TZ	SKI	1					<u>P</u>	W
1998	1	<i>Crocodylus niloticus</i>	US	TZ				SKI	1		<u>H</u>	W

2. Here the exporter has not reported a purpose for the transaction and the records do not therefore correlate.

1998	2	<i>Crocodylus niloticus</i>	ES	ZW	SKI	100					<u>T</u>	W
1998	2	<i>Crocodylus niloticus</i>	ES	ZW				SKI	100			W

3. In this case the exporter has reported exporting belly skins and the importer simply skins (no units). Again, both have reported the trade accurately but the records will not correlate.

1998	2	<i>Crocodylus niloticus</i>	JP	BW	SKI	500					T	R
1998	2	<i>Crocodylus niloticus</i>	JP	BW				SKI	500		<u>BSK</u>	R

4. The transaction may have been reported using different terms by the two trading partners.

1998	2	<i>Crocodylus niloticus</i>	GB	KE	MEA	<u>200</u>	<u>KIL</u>				T	R
1998	2	<i>Crocodylus niloticus</i>	GB	KE				<u>1</u>	<u>BOD</u>		T	R

5. One of the trading partners may not have submitted a report for the year in question or may not be a CITES Party (AO in this example). Alternatively the export permit may have been issued at the end of one year, but the skins not imported until the start of the following year.

1998	2	<i>Crocodylus niloticus</i>	FR	ZA	SKI	250					T	
1998	2	<i>Crocodylus niloticus</i>	<u>AO</u>	ZW				SKI	1		P	W

6. The records may correlate, but be for different quantities.

1998	2	<i>Crocodylus niloticus</i>	US	ZW	SKI	<u>200</u>		SKI	<u>250</u>		T	R
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7. The records may match exactly.

1998	2	<i>Crocodylus niloticus</i>	IT	ZW	SKI	50	HRN	SKI	50	HRN	T	R
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To summarize, reporting of a transaction for summed shipments between countries might not match in all respects, and therefore will not appear on the same line of the comparative tabulation. This is usually because of one or more of the following reasons:

- Differences in the units used, e.g. skins may be reported by number, area or weight;
- The source of the items and purpose of the transaction are often poorly reported, if at all;
- Specimens may be exported at the end of one year but not received by the importer until the following year;
- Trade may be reported at species level by one country, whereas another country reports it at a higher taxonomic level. This is particularly common in the reporting of artificially propagated plants; or

- Some countries report on the basis of the permits they have issued, rather than on the actual number of specimens traded. This may lead to an overestimation of trade volume (see Section 1.4, paragraph 2).

### 3.2 Gross/net trade reports

The gross/net trade reports are not completely standard in appearance. They may contain a combination of the following headings:

- Taxon** ..... scientific name of animal or plant involved.  
**Term** ..... description of specimens traded (see Annex 1).  
**Unit** ..... e.g. kg. If no unit is shown, the figure represents the total number of specimens.  
**Country** ..... the country involved in the trade (if you have selected gross/net imports this will be the country of import, if you have selected gross/net exports, this will be the country of export). Please note this program takes no account of the country of origin of re-exports when calculating outputs.  
**Year** ..... year in which trade occurred.

This program was designed to estimate the number of items traded annually. Gross trade is a simple measure of the total number of items recorded in international trade while net trade is a reflection of the actual number of items being traded, e.g. if 50 lizard skins are exported from Indonesia to Singapore and are then re-exported to Hong Kong SAR and from there to France, the number of items in trade is 50, and not the 150 that would be obtained from the gross export output. It should be noted that both of these outputs tend to overestimate trade levels.

The output program compares the trade reported between countries, and initially calculates the total number of items imported or (re-)exported. Each trade record is treated both as an export and an import record for the purpose of the calculation and, in the case where one of the trading partners reports more than the other, or perhaps one country fails to report (e.g. where the trade involves a non-Party); the higher figure is selected to avoid underestimating the trade. The program then subtracts each country's re-exports from their gross imports in order to calculate the net trade. It should be noted that total global gross exports will be the same figure as total global gross imports for a given taxon in a given year and similarly, total global net exports will be the same as total global net imports.

**Net exports = the positive difference between total (re-)exports (gross) and total imports (gross)**

**Net imports = the positive difference between total imports (gross) and total (re-)exports (gross)**

**Gross exports = the total quantity (re-)exported of a given commodity**

**Gross imports = the total quantity imported of a given commodity**

## Annex 1. Terms and units

The preferred term and unit codes to be used by CITES Parties are described in [Guidelines for the preparation and submission of CITES annual reports](#) circulated with CITES Notification to the Parties No. 2010/013 of 17 June 2010. Below is a list of those terms and units (in bold). Additional terms and units that have previously been used in the CITES Trade Database are also included.

### DESCRIPTION OF TRADE TERMS

<b>BAL</b>	<b>Baleen</b>	<b>GAB</b>	<b>Gall bladders</b>	<b>QUI</b>	<b>Quills</b>
<b>BAR</b>	<b>Bark</b>	<b>GAL</b>	<b>Gall</b>	<b>ROO</b>	<b>Roots</b>
BEL	Belts	<b>GAR</b>	<b>Garments</b>	<b>SAW</b>	<b>Sawn wood</b>
<b>BOC</b>	<b>Bone carvings</b>	<b>GEN</b>	<b>Genitalia</b>	<b>SCA</b>	<b>Scales</b>
<b>BOD</b>	<b>Bodies</b>	<b>GRS</b>	<b>Graft rootstocks</b>	<b>SCR</b>	<b>Scraps</b>
<b>BON</b>	<b>Bones</b>	<b>HAI</b>	<b>Hair</b>	<b>SEE</b>	<b>Seeds</b>
<b>BOP</b>	<b>Bone pieces</b>	HAN	Handbags	<b>SHE</b>	<b>Shells</b>
BPR	Bone products	HAP	Hair products	SHO	Pairs of shoes
BUL	Bulbs	HEA	Heads	<b>SID</b>	<b>Sides</b>
<b>CAL</b>	<b>Calipee</b>	<b>HOC</b>	<b>Horn carvings</b>	<b>SKE</b>	<b>Skeletons</b>
<b>CAP</b>	<b>Carapaces</b>	<b>HOP</b>	<b>Horn pieces</b>	<b>SKI</b>	<b>Skins</b>
<b>CAR</b>	<b>Carvings</b>	<b>HOR</b>	<b>Horns</b>	SKO	Leather items
<b>CAV</b>	<b>Caviar</b>	HOS	Horn scraps	<b>SKP</b>	<b>Skin pieces</b>
<b>CHP</b>	<b>Chips</b>	HPR	Horn products	SKS	Skin scraps
<b>CLA</b>	<b>Claws</b>	<b>IVC</b>	<b>Ivory carvings</b>	<b>SKU</b>	<b>Skulls</b>
<b>CLO</b>	<b>Cloth</b>	<b>IVP</b>	<b>Ivory pieces</b>	<b>SOU</b>	<b>Soup</b>
<b>COR</b>	<b>Raw corals</b>	IVS	Ivory scraps	<b>SPE</b>	<b>Specimens</b>
COS	Coral sand	LEA	Leather	<b>STE</b>	<b>Stems</b>
CST	Chess sets	<b>LEG</b>	<b>Frog legs</b>	<b>SWI</b>	<b>Swim bladders</b>
<b>CUL</b>	<b>Cultures</b>	<b>LIV</b>	<b>Live</b>	<b>TAI</b>	<b>Tails</b>
<b>DER</b>	<b>Derivatives</b>	<b>LOG</b>	<b>Logs</b>	<b>TEE</b>	<b>Teeth</b>
<b>DPL</b>	<b>Dried plants</b>	<b>LPL</b>	<b>Large leather products</b>	TIC	Timber carvings
<b>EAR</b>	<b>Ears</b>	<b>LPS</b>	<b>Small leather products</b>	<b>TIM</b>	<b>Timber</b>
<b>EGG</b>	<b>Eggs</b>	<b>LVS</b>	<b>Leaves</b>	TIP	Timber pieces
<b>EGL</b>	<b>Eggs (live)</b>	<b>MEA</b>	<b>Meat</b>	TIS	Tissue cultures
<b>EXT</b>	<b>Extract</b>	<b>MED</b>	<b>Medicine</b>	<b>TRO</b>	<b>Trophies</b>
<b>FEA</b>	<b>Feathers</b>	<b>MUS</b>	<b>Musk</b>	<b>TUS</b>	<b>Tusks</b>
<b>FIB</b>	<b>Fibres</b>	<b>OIL</b>	<b>Oil</b>	UNS	Unspecified
<b>FIG</b>	<b>Fingerlings</b>	OTH	Other	<b>VEN</b>	<b>Veneer</b>
<b>FIN</b>	<b>Fins</b>	PEA	Pearls	VNM	Venom
<b>FLO</b>	<b>Flowers</b>	PIE	Pieces	WAL	Wallets
<b>FOO</b>	<b>Feet</b>	PKY	Piano keys	WAT	Watchstraps
<b>FPT</b>	<b>Flower pots</b>	<b>PLA</b>	<b>Plates</b>	<b>WAX</b>	<b>Wax</b>
FRA	Spectacle frames	<b>PLY</b>	<b>Plywood</b>	WOO	Wood products
FRN	Items of furniture	<b>POW</b>	<b>Powder</b>		
<b>FRU</b>	<b>Fruit</b>				

### UNITS

BAG	Bags	FLA	Flasks	PCS	Pieces
BAK	Back skins	<b>GRM</b>	<b>Grams</b>	PND	Pounds
BOT	Bottles	HRN	Hornback skins	SET	Sets
BOX	Boxes	INC	Inches	SHP	Shipments
BSK	Belly skins	ITE	Items	SID	Sides
CAN	Cans	<b>KIL</b>	<b>Kilograms</b>	SKI	Skins
CAS	Cases	<b>LTR</b>	<b>Litres</b>	SQC	Square centimetres
<b>CCM</b>	<b>Cubic centimetres</b>	MGM	Milligrams	SQD	Square decimetres
CRT	Cartons	<b>MLT</b>	<b>Millilitres</b>	SQF	Square feet
CTM	Centimetres	<b>MTR</b>	<b>Metres</b>	<b>SQM</b>	<b>Square metres</b>
CUF	Cubic feet	MYG	Micrograms	TON	Metric tons
<b>CUM</b>	<b>Cubic metres</b>	OUN	Ounces		
FEE	Feet	PAI	Pairs		

## Annex 2. Purpose and source codes

The preferred purpose and source codes to be used in annual reports, as specified in [Resolution Conf. 12.3 \(Rev. CoP15\)](#), are as follows.

The reported **purpose** of the transaction is shown as a one-letter code:

- B** Breeding in captivity or artificial propagation
- E** Educational
- G** Botanical garden
- H** Hunting trophy
- L** Law enforcement / judicial / forensic
- M** Medical (including biomedical research)
- N** Reintroduction or introduction into the wild
- P** Personal
- Q** Circus or travelling exhibition
- S** Scientific
- T** Commercial
- Z** Zoo

The reported **source** of the transaction relates to the original source of the species being traded and again is shown by a one-letter code:

- A** Plants that are artificially propagated in accordance with Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP15), as well as parts and derivatives thereof, exported under the provisions of Article VII, paragraph 5, of the Convention (specimens of species included in Appendix I that have been propagated artificially for non-commercial purposes and specimens of species included in Appendices II and III).
- C** Animals bred in captivity in accordance with Resolution Conf. 10.16 (Rev.), as well as parts and derivatives thereof, exported under the provisions of Article VII, paragraph 5, of the Convention.
- D** Appendix-I animals bred in captivity for commercial purposes in operations included in the Secretariat's Register, in accordance with Resolution Conf. 12.10 (Rev. CoP15), and Appendix-I plants artificially propagated for commercial purposes, as well as parts and derivatives thereof, exported under the provisions of Article VII, paragraph 4, of the Convention.
- F** Animals born in captivity (F1 or subsequent generations) that do not fulfil the definition of 'bred in captivity' in Resolution Conf. 10.16 (Rev.), as well as parts and derivatives thereof.
- I** Confiscated or seized specimens
- O** Pre-Convention specimens
- R** Ranches specimens: specimens of animals reared in a controlled environment, taken as eggs or juveniles from the wild, where they would otherwise have had a very low probability of surviving to adulthood.
- U** Source unknown (**must be justified**)
- W** Specimens taken from the wild

Note: the CITES Trade Database does not contain source information for most reports prior to 1991 unless the transactions were specifically reported as captive-bred or artificially propagated.

### Annex 3. Country and territory codes

AD	ANDORRA	CZ	CZECH REPUBLIC
AE	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	DD	FORMER EAST GERMANY
AF	AFGHANISTAN	DE	GERMANY
AG	ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	DJ	DJIBOUTI
AI	ANGUILLA	DK	DENMARK
AL	ALBANIA	DM	DOMINICA
AM	ARMENIA	DO	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
AN	NETHERLANDS ANTILLES	DZ	ALGERIA
AO	ANGOLA	EC	ECUADOR
AQ	ANTARCTICA	EE	ESTONIA
AR	ARGENTINA	EG	EGYPT
AS	AMERICAN SAMOA	EH	WESTERN SAHARA
AT	AUSTRIA	ER	ERITREA
AU	AUSTRALIA	ES	SPAIN
AW	ARUBA	ET	ETHIOPIA
AX	ÅLAND ISLANDS	FI	FINLAND
AZ	AZERBAIJAN	FJ	Fiji
BA	BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	FK	FALKLAND ISLANDS (MALVINAS)
BB	BARBADOS	FM	MICRONESIA, FEDERATED STATES OF
BD	BANGLADESH	FO	FAROE ISLANDS
BE	BELGIUM	FR	FRANCE
BF	BURKINA FASO	GA	GABON
BG	BULGARIA	GB	UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND
BH	BAHRAIN	GD	GRENADA
BI	BURUNDI	GE	GEORGIA
BJ	BENIN	GF	FRENCH GUIANA
BM	BERMUDA	GG	GUERNSEY
BN	BRUNEI DARUSSALAM	GH	GHANA
BO	BOLIVIA (PLURINATIONAL STATE OF)	GI	GIBRALTAR
BR	BRAZIL	GL	GREENLAND
BS	BAHAMAS	GM	GAMBIA
BT	BHUTAN	GN	GUINEA
BV	BOUVET ISLAND	GP	GUADELOUPE
BW	BOTSWANA	GQ	EQUATORIAL GUINEA
BY	BELARUS	GR	GREECE
BZ	BELIZE	GS	SOUTH GEORGIA AND THE SOUTH SANDWICH ISLANDS
CA	CANADA	GT	GUATEMALA
CC	COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS	GU	GUAM
CD	CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE	GW	GUINEA-BISSAU
CF	CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	GY	GUYANA
CG	CONGO	HK	HONG KONG
CH	SWITZERLAND	HM	HEARD AND McDONALD ISLANDS
CI	CÔTE D'IVOIRE	HN	HONDURAS
CK	COOK ISLANDS	HR	CROATIA
CL	CHILE	HT	HAITI
CM	CAMEROON	HU	HUNGARY
CN	CHINA	ID	INDONESIA
CO	COLOMBIA	IE	IRELAND
CR	COSTA RICA	IL	ISRAEL
CS	FORMER SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO	IM	ISLE OF MAN
CU	CUBA	IN	INDIA
CV	CAPE VERDE	IO	BRITISH INDIAN OCEAN TERRITORY
CX	CHRISTMAS ISLAND		
CY	CYPRUS		

IQ	IRAQ	NI	NICARAGUA
IR	IRAN, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF	NL	NETHERLANDS
IS	ICELAND	NO	NORWAY
IT	ITALY	NP	NEPAL
JE	JERSEY	NR	NAURU
JM	JAMAICA	NU	NIUE
JO	JORDAN	NZ	NEW ZEALAND
JP	JAPAN	OM	OMAN
KE	KENYA	PA	PANAMA
KG	KYRGYZSTAN	PC	FORMER PACIFIC TRUST TERRITORY
KH	CAMBODIA	PE	PERU
KI	KIRIBATI	PF	FRENCH POLYNESIA
KM	COMOROS	PG	PAPUA NEW GUINEA
KN	SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS	PH	PHILIPPINES
KP	KOREA, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF	PK	PAKISTAN
KR	KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	PL	POLAND
KW	KUWAIT	PM	SAINT PIERRE AND MIQUELON
KY	CAYMAN ISLANDS	PN	PITCAIRN
KZ	KAZAKHSTAN	PR	PUERTO RICO
LA	LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC	PS	OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY
LB	LEBANON	PT	PORTUGAL
LC	SAINT LUCIA	PW	PALAU
LI	LIECHTENSTEIN	PY	PARAGUAY
LK	SRI LANKA	QA	QATAR
LR	LIBERIA	RE	RÉUNION
LS	LESOTHO	RO	ROMANIA
LT	LITHUANIA	RS	SERBIA
LU	LUXEMBOURG	RU	RUSSIAN FEDERATION
LV	LATVIA	RW	RWANDA
LY	LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA	SA	SAUDI ARABIA
MA	MOROCCO	SB	SOLOMON ISLANDS
MC	MONACO	SC	SEYCHELLES
MD	MOLDOVA, REPUBLIC OF	SD	SUDAN
ME	MONTENEGRO	SE	SWEDEN
MG	MADAGASCAR	SG	SINGAPORE
MH	MARSHALL ISLANDS	SH	SAINT HELENA AND DEPENDENCIES
MK	MACEDONIA	SI	SLOVENIA
ML	MALI	SJ	SVALBARD AND JAN MAYEN ISLANDS
MM	MYANMAR	SK	SLOVAKIA
MN	MONGOLIA	SL	SIERRA LEONE
MO	MACAU	SM	SAN MARINO
MP	NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS	SN	SENEGAL
MQ	MARTINIQUE	SO	SOMALIA
MR	MAURITANIA	SR	SURINAME
MS	MONTserrat	ST	SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE
MT	MALTA	SU	FORMER SOVIET UNION
MU	MAURITIUS	SV	EL SALVADOR
MV	MALDIVES	SY	SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC
MW	MALAWI	SZ	SWAZILAND
MX	MEXICO	TC	TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS
MY	MALAYSIA	TD	CHAD
MZ	MOZAMBIQUE	TF	FRENCH SOUTHERN TERRITORIES
NA	NAMIBIA	TG	TOGO
NC	NEW CALEDONIA	TH	THAILAND
NE	NIGER	TJ	TAJIKISTAN
NF	NORFOLK ISLAND	TK	TOKELAU
NG	NIGERIA	TL	TIMOR-LESTE

TM	TURKMENISTAN	VU	VANUATU
TN	TUNISIA	WF	WALLIS AND FUTUNA ISLANDS
TO	TONGA	WS	SAMOA
TR	TURKEY	XA <sup>1</sup>	FRENCH ANTILLES
TT	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	XC <sup>1</sup>	CARIBBEAN
TV	TUVALU	XE <sup>1</sup>	EUROPE
TW	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	XF <sup>1</sup>	AFRICA
TZ	TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF	XM <sup>1</sup>	SOUTH AMERICA
UA	UKRAINE	XS <sup>1</sup>	ASIA
UG	UGANDA	XV <sup>1</sup>	VARIOUS
UM	UNITED STATES MINOR OUTLYING ISLANDS	XX <sup>1</sup>	UNKNOWN
US	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	YE	YEMEN
UY	URUGUAY	YT	MAYOTTE
UZ	UZBEKISTAN	YU	FORMER YUGOSLAVIA
VA	VATICAN CITY STATE (HOLY SEE)	ZA	SOUTH AFRICA
VC	SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES	ZC <sup>1</sup>	FORMER CZECHOSLOVAKIA
VE	VENEZUELA, BOLIVARIAN REPUBLIC OF	ZM	ZAMBIA
VG	VIRGIN ISLANDS (BRITISH)	ZW	ZIMBABWE
VI	VIRGIN ISLANDS (U.S.)	ZZ <sup>1</sup>	INTRODUCTION FROM THE SEA
VN	VIET NAM		

#### <sup>1</sup> non-ISO codes

NB. Up-to-date information on two-letter country codes and English country and territory names can be obtained from: <http://www.iso.ch/iso/en/prods-services/iso3166ma/02iso-3166-code-lists/list-en1.html>



## Annex 4. Chronological list of CITES Parties, with date of entry into force (175 Parties as of 28 September 2010)

United States of America (US)	01.07.75	Italy (IT)	31.12.79
Nigeria (NG)	01.07.75	Guatemala (GT)	05.02.80
Switzerland (CH)	01.07.75	United Republic of Tanzania (TZ)	27.02.80
Tunisia (TN)	01.07.75	Liechtenstein (LI)	28.02.80
Sweden (SE)	01.07.75	Israel (IL)	17.03.80
Cyprus (CY)	01.07.75	Japan (JP)	04.11.80
Ecuador (EC)	01.07.75	Central African Republic (CF)	25.11.80
Chile (CL)	01.07.75	Rwanda (RW)	18.01.81
Uruguay (UY)	01.07.75	Suriname (SR)	15.02.81
Canada (CA)	09.07.75	Zambia (ZM)	22.02.81
Mauritius (MU)	27.07.75	Portugal (PT)	11.03.81
Nepal (NP)	16.09.75	China (CN)	08.04.81
Peru (PE)	25.09.75	Argentina (AR)	08.04.81
Costa Rica (CR)	28.09.75	Liberia (LR)	09.06.81
South Africa (ZA)	13.10.75	Mozambique (MZ)	23.06.81
Brazil (BR)	04.11.75	Zimbabwe (ZW)	17.08.81
Madagascar (MG)	18.11.75	Cameroon (CM)	03.09.81
Niger (NE)	07.12.75	Belize (BZ)	21.09.81
Morocco (MA)	14.01.76	Philippines (PH)	16.11.81
Ghana (GH)	12.02.76	Colombia (CO)	29.11.81
Papua New Guinea (PG)	11.03.76	Guinea (GN)	20.12.81
Germany (DE)	20.06.76	Bangladesh (BD)	18.02.82
Pakistan (PK)	19.07.76	Austria (AT)	27.04.82
Finland (FI)	08.08.76	Malawi (MW)	06.05.82
India (IN)	18.10.76	Sudan (SD)	24.01.83
Democratic Republic of the Congo (CD , formerly ZR)	18.10.76	Saint Lucia (LC)	15.03.83
Norway (NO)	25.10.76	Thailand (TH)	21.04.83
Australia (AU)	27.10.76	Congo (CG)	01.05.83
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (GB)	31.10.76	Belgium (BE)	01.01.84
Iran, Islamic Republic of (IR)	01.11.76	Algeria (DZ)	21.02.84
Paraguay (PY)	13.02.77	Luxembourg (LU)	12.03.84
Seychelles (SC)	09.05.77	Trinidad and Tobago (TT)	18.04.84
Guyana (GY)	25.08.77	Benin (BJ)	28.05.84
Denmark (DK)	24.10.77	Netherlands (NL)	18.07.84
Senegal (SN)	03.11.77	Honduras (HN)	13.06.85
Nicaragua (NI)	04.11.77	Hungary (HU)	29.08.85
Gambia (GM)	24.11.77	Afghanistan (AF)	28.01.86
Malaysia (MY)	18.01.78	Somalia (SO)	02.03.86
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of (VE)	22.01.78	Spain (ES)	28.08.86
Botswana (BW)	12.02.78	Singapore (SG)	28.02.87
Egypt (EG)	04.04.78	Dominican Republic (DO)	17.03.87
Monaco (MC)	18.07.78	El Salvador (SV)	29.07.87
France (FR)	09.08.78	Burundi (BI)	06.11.88
Panama (PA)	15.11.78	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (VC)	28.02.89
Togo (TG)	21.01.79	Chad (TD)	03.05.89
Kenya (KE)	13.03.79	Gabon (GA)	15.05.89
Jordan (JO)	14.03.79	Ethiopia (ET)	04.07.89
Indonesia (ID)	28.03.79	Malta (MT)	16.07.89
Sri Lanka (LK)	02.08.79	New Zealand (NZ)	08.08.89
Bahamas (BS)	18.09.79	Vanuatu (VU)	15.10.89
Bolivia, Plurinational State of (BO)	04.10.79	Burkina Faso (BF)	15.01.90
		Poland (PL)	12.03.90
		United Arab Emirates (AE)	12.05.90

Cuba (CU)	19.07.90	Uzbekistan (UZ)	08.10.97
Guinea-Bissau (GW)	14.08.90	Fiji (FJ)	29.12.97
Brunei Darussalam (BN)	20.08.90	Mauritania (MR)	11.06.98
Namibia (NA)	18.03.91	Azerbaijan (AZ)	21.02.99
Bulgaria (BG)	16.04.91	Grenada (GD)	28.11.99
Mexico (MX)	30.09.91	Ukraine (UA)	29.03.00
Uganda (UG)	16.10.91	Iceland (IS)	02.04.00
Russian Federation (RU)	01.01.92	Kazakhstan (KZ)	19.04.00
Djibouti (DJ)	07.05.92	Slovenia (SI)	23.04.00
Czech Republic (CZ, formerly CS)	28.05.92	Croatia (HR)	12.06.00
Slovakia (SK ex-CS)	28.05.92	Macedonia (MK)	02.10.00
Equatorial Guinea (GQ)	08.06.92	Republic of Moldova (MD)	27.06.01
Estonia (EE)	20.10.92	Qatar (QA)	06.08.01
Greece (GR)	06.01.93	Sao Tome and Principe (ST)	07.11.01
Barbados (BB)	09.03.93	Lithuania (LT)	09.03.02
Korea, Republic of (KR)	07.10.93	Ireland (IE)	08.04.02
Viet Nam (VN)	20.04.94	Serbia and Montenegro (CS ex-YU)	28.05.02
Saint Kitts and Nevis (KN)	15.05.94	Kuwait (KW)	10.11.02
Mali (ML)	16.10.94	Bhutan (BT)	13.11.02
Romania (RO)	16.11.94	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (LY)	28.04.03
Eritrea (ER)	22.01.95	Syrian Arab Republic (SY)	29.07.03
Sierra Leone (SL)	26.01.95	Albania (AL)	25.09.03
Côte d'Ivoire (CI)	19.02.95	Lesotho (LS)	30.12.03
Comoros (KM)	21.02.95	Lao People's Democratic Republic (LA)	30.05.04
Dominica (DM)	02.11.95	Palau (PW)	15.07.04
Belarus (BY)	08.11.95	Samoa (WS)	07.02.05
Mongolia (MN)	04.04.96	San Marino (SM)	20.10.05
Saudi Arabia (SA)	10.06.96	Cape Verde (CV)	08.11.05
Georgia (GE)	12.12.96	Serbia (RS)	03.06.06
Turkey (TR)	22.12.96	Montenegro (ME)	03.06.06
Latvia (LV)	12.05.97	Solomon Islands (SB)	24.06.07
Swaziland (SZ)	27.05.97	Kyrgyzstan (KG)	02.09.07
Jamaica (JM)	22.07.97	Oman (OM)	17.06.08
Yemen (YE)	03.08.97	Armenia (AM)	21.01.09
Myanmar (MM)	11.09.97	Bosnia and Herzegovina (BA)	21.04.09
Cambodia (KH)	02.10.97		
Antigua and Barbuda (AG)	06.10.97		

## Annex 5. Alphabetical list of CITES Parties, with date of entry into force

(175 Parties as of 28 September 2010)

Afghanistan (AF)	28.01.86	Estonia (EE)	20.10.92
Albania (AL)	25.09.03	Ethiopia (ET)	04.07.89
Algeria (DZ)	21.02.84	Fiji (FJ)	29.12.97
Antigua and Barbuda (AG)	06.10.97	Finland (FI)	08.08.76
Argentina (AR)	08.04.81	France (FR)	09.08.78
Armenia (AM)	21.01.09	Gabon (GA)	15.05.89
Australia (AU)	27.10.76	Gambia (GM)	24.11.77
Austria (AT)	27.04.82	Georgia (GE)	12.12.96
Azerbaijan (AZ)	21.02.99	Germany (DE)	20.06.76
Bahamas (BS)	18.09.79	Ghana (GH)	12.02.76
Bangladesh (BD)	18.02.82	Greece (GR)	06.01.93
Barbados (BB)	09.03.93	Grenada (GD)	28.11.99
Belarus (BY)	08.11.95	Guatemala (GT)	05.02.80
Belgium (BE)	01.01.84	Guinea (GN)	20.12.81
Belize (BZ)	21.09.81	Guinea-Bissau (GW)	14.08.90
Benin (BJ)	28.05.84	Guyana (GY)	25.08.77
Bhutan (BT)	13.11.02	Honduras (HN)	13.06.85
Bolivia, Plurinational State of (BO)	04.10.79	Hungary (HU)	29.08.85
Bosnia and Herzegovina (BA)	21.04.09	Iceland (IS)	02.04.00
Botswana (BW)	12.02.78	India (IN)	18.10.76
Brazil (BR)	04.11.75	Indonesia (ID)	28.03.79
Brunei Darussalam (BN)	20.08.90	Iran, Islamic Republic of (IR)	01.11.76
Bulgaria (BG)	16.04.91	Ireland (IE)	08.04.02
Burkina Faso (BF)	15.01.90	Israel (IL)	17.03.80
Burundi (BI)	06.11.88	Italy (IT)	31.12.79
Cambodia (KH)	02.10.97	Jamaica (JM)	22.07.97
Cameroon (CM)	03.09.81	Japan (JP)	04.11.80
Canada (CA)	09.07.75	Jordan (JO)	14.03.79
Cape Verde (CV)	08.11.05	Kazakhstan (KZ)	19.04.00
Central African Republic (CF)	25.11.80	Kenya (KE)	13.03.79
Chad (TD)	03.05.89	Korea, Republic of (KR)	07.10.93
Chile (CL)	01.07.75	Kuwait (KW)	10.11.02
China (CN)	08.04.81	Kyrgyzstan (KG)	02.09.07
Colombia (CO)	29.11.81	Lao People's Democratic Republic (LA)	30.05.04
Comoros (KM)	21.02.95	Latvia (LV)	12.05.97
Congo (CG)	01.05.83	Lesotho (LS)	30.12.03
Costa Rica (CR)	28.09.75	Liberia (LR)	09.06.81
Côte d'Ivoire (CI)	19.02.95	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (LY)	28.04.03
Croatia (HR)	12.06.00	Liechtenstein (LI)	28.02.80
Cuba (CU)	19.07.90	Lithuania (LT)	09.03.02
Cyprus (CY)	01.07.75	Luxembourg (LU)	12.03.84
Czech Republic (CZ, formerly CS)	28.05.92	Macedonia (MK)	02.10.00
Democratic Republic of the Congo (CD, formerly ZR)	18.10.76	Madagascar (MG)	18.11.75
Denmark (DK)	24.10.77	Malawi (MW)	06.05.82
Djibouti (DJ)	07.05.92	Malaysia (MY)	18.01.78
Dominica (DM)	02.11.95	Mali (ML)	16.10.94
Dominican Republic (DO)	17.03.87	Malta (MT)	16.07.89
Ecuador (EC)	01.07.75	Mauritania (MR)	11.06.98
Egypt (EG)	04.04.78	Mauritius (MU)	27.07.75
El Salvador (SV)	29.07.87	Mexico (MX)	30.09.91
Equatorial Guinea (GQ)	08.06.92	Monaco (MC)	18.07.78
Eritrea (ER)	22.01.95	Mongolia (MN)	04.04.96

Montenegro (ME)	03.06.06	Seychelles (SC)	09.05.77
Morocco (MA)	14.01.76	Sierra Leone (SL)	26.01.95
Mozambique (MZ)	23.06.81	Singapore (SG)	28.02.87
Myanmar (MM)	11.09.97	Slovakia (SK ex-CS)	28.05.92
Namibia (NA)	18.03.91	Slovenia (SI)	23.04.00
Nepal (NP)	16.09.75	Solomon Islands (SB)	24.06.07
Netherlands (NL)	18.07.84	Somalia (SO)	02.03.86
New Zealand (NZ)	08.08.89	South Africa (ZA)	13.10.75
Nicaragua (NI)	04.11.77	Spain (ES)	28.08.86
Niger (NE)	07.12.75	Sri Lanka (LK)	02.08.79
Nigeria (NG)	01.07.75	Sudan (SD)	24.01.83
Norway (NO)	25.10.76	Suriname (SR)	15.02.81
Oman (OM)	17.06.08	Swaziland (SZ)	27.05.97
Pakistan (PK)	19.07.76	Sweden (SE)	01.07.75
Palau (PW)	15.07.04	Switzerland (CH)	01.07.75
Panama (PA)	15.11.78	Syrian Arab Republic (SY)	29.07.03
Papua New Guinea (PG)	11.03.76	Thailand (TH)	21.04.83
Paraguay (PY)	13.02.77	Togo (TG)	21.01.79
Peru (PE)	25.09.75	Trinidad and Tobago (TT)	18.04.84
Philippines (PH)	16.11.81	Tunisia (TN)	01.07.75
Poland (PL)	12.03.90	Turkey (TR)	22.12.96
Portugal (PT)	11.03.81	Uganda (UG)	16.10.91
Qatar (QA)	06.08.01	Ukraine (UA)	29.03.00
Republic of Moldova (MD)	27.06.01	United Arab Emirates (AE)	12.05.90
Romania (RO)	16.11.94	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (GB)	31.10.76
Russian Federation (RU)	01.01.92	United Republic of Tanzania (TZ)	27.02.80
Rwanda (RW)	18.01.81	United States of America (US)	01.07.75
Saint Kitts and Nevis (KN)	15.05.94	Uruguay (UY)	01.07.75
Saint Lucia (LC)	15.03.83	Uzbekistan (UZ)	08.10.97
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (VC)	28.02.89	Vanuatu (VU)	15.10.89
Samoa (WS)	07.02.05	Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of (VE)	22.01.78
San Marino (SM)	20.10.05	Viet Nam (VN)	20.04.94
Sao Tome and Principe (ST)	07.11.01	Yemen (YE)	03.08.97
Saudi Arabia (SA)	10.06.96	Zambia (ZM)	22.02.81
Senegal (SN)	03.11.77	Zimbabwe (ZW)	17.08.81
Serbia (RS)	03.06.06		

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