



## 2<sup>nd</sup> IPPC Global Symposium on ePhyto

*Seoul, Republic of Korea  
9 to 13 November 2015*

# CITES: Trade, environment and development

CITES stands at the intersection between trade, environment and development (Rio+20).

CITES regulated trade is a multi-billion dollar business with Parties now issuing over 1,000,000 permits per annum – permits that effectively certify that the trade is both legal and sustainable.



# CITES and IPPC

## Resolution 12.3 on Permits and Certificates

a) any Party having considered the practices governing the issue of its **phytosanitary certificates for export of artificially propagated Appendix-II specimens**, and having determined that such practices provide adequate assurance that the specimens are artificially propagated ..., **may consider these documents as certificates of artificial propagation** in accordance with Article VII, paragraph 5.



# CITES and IPPC

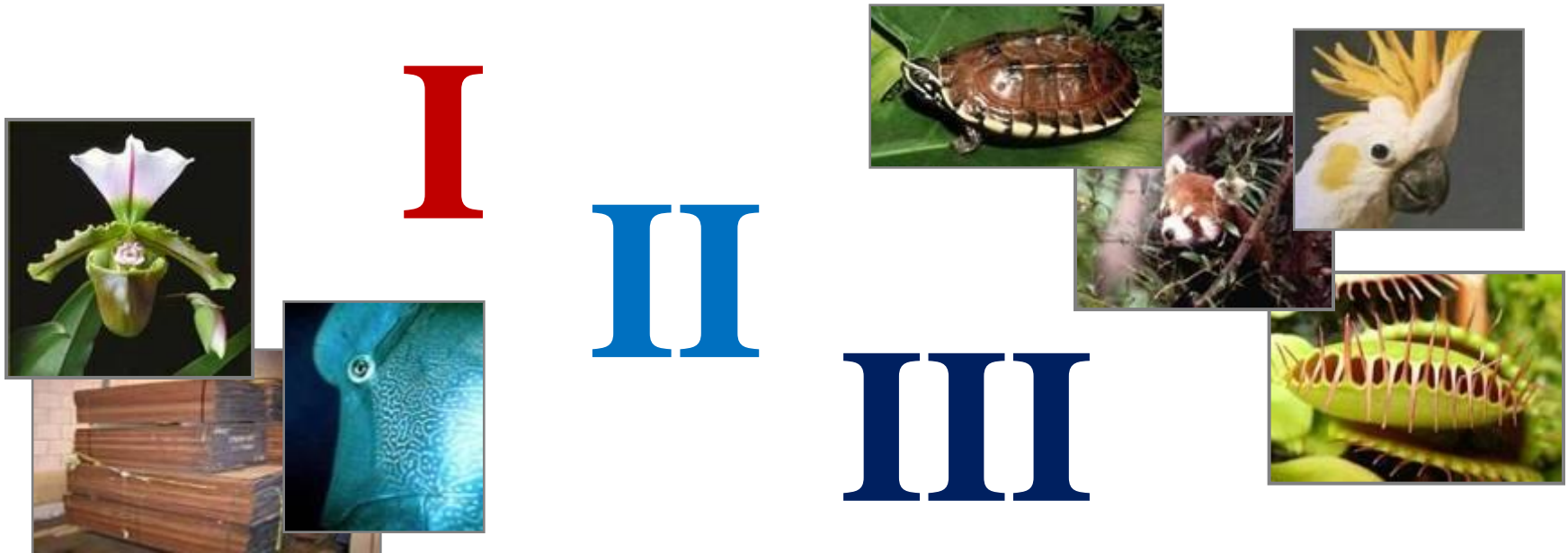
Over 30,000 species of plants are regulated by CITES against over-exploitation through international trade.

Any type of wild plant or animal may be included in the list of species protected by CITES and the range of wildlife species included in the Appendices extends from leeches to lions and from pine trees, to cacti, to pitcher plants.



# How CITES works

Species\* subject to CITES regulation are divided among 3 Appendices



\*"Species" means any species, subspecies, or geographically separate population thereof



# How CITES works

International commercial trade is...

## Appendix I

...generally prohibited

Commercial trade is prohibited

## Appendix II

...permitted but controlled

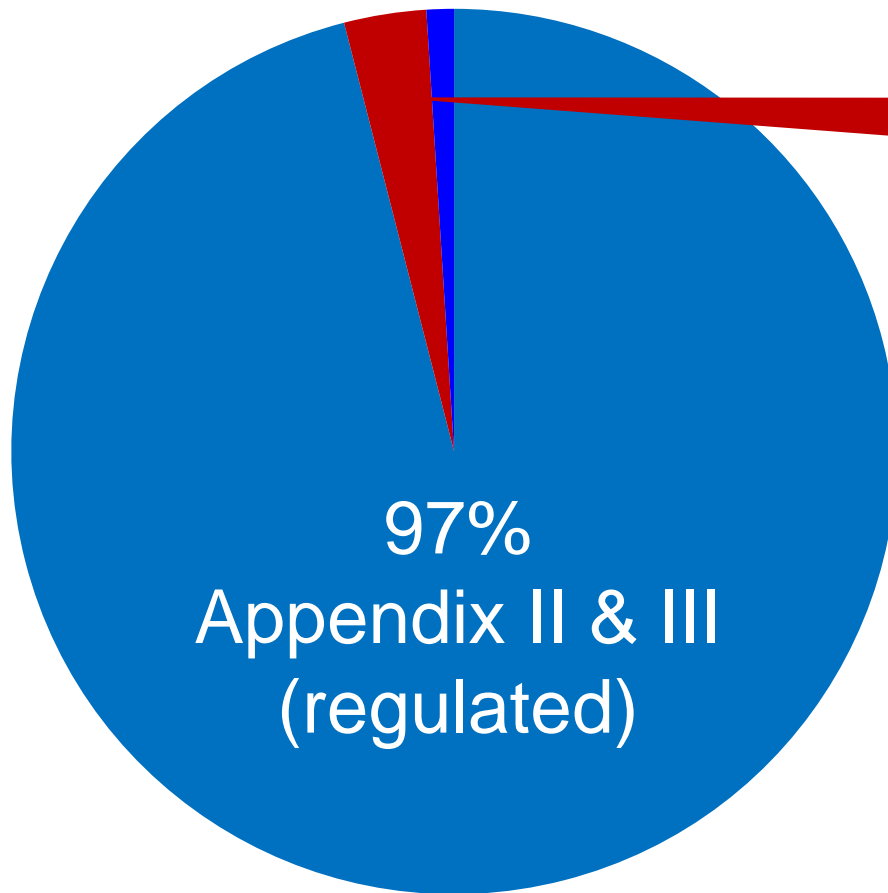
## Appendix III

...permitted but controlled



# Most CITES species can be traded

Of the 35,000+ CITES-listed species...



3% Appendix I

(international commercial trade in wild specimens prohibited)



# CITES: Trade, environment and development

Similar to IPPC, CITES is a regulatory system, using permits and certificates, **is mature, stable and universally recognized** and adopted





# CITES DATA

CITES: produces primary data which offers policy makers a valuable tool to assist with more effective decisions

CITES Trade Database

Please enter your search below:

**Year Range:**

**Exporting countries:**

**Importing countries:**

**Source:**

**Purpose:**

**Trade Terms:**

**Search by taxon:**

**IMPORTING COUNTRIES:** i

× Thailand

**Search Selection:**

Year Range:	<i>From: 2014 To: 2014</i>
Exporting countries:	<i>Australia</i>
Importing countries:	<i>Thailand</i>
Source:	<i>All Sources</i>
Purpose:	<i>All Purposes</i>
Trade Terms:	<i>All Terms</i>
Species:	

[Search](#) [Reset](#)



# CITES DATA

These CITES data are of value in work related to **Targets** under the proposed **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**

**GOAL 15** Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products



## What this means for CITES

- The world of international trade is moving towards 'paperless' e-trade, faster Customs processing, and various new electronic trade measures
- Such measures generate invaluable data for monitoring of trade in wildlife



## What this means for CITES

- What is important is for CITES documents to conform to **international standards** for e-trade and protocols for electronic data exchange
- Parties have adopted a standard permit form, and guidance has been provided in Resolution Conf. 12.3 (Rev. CoP16) to be entered in permits and certificates



# CITES Electronic Permits

- Trends: Need to harmonize with other initiatives
  - World Customs Organization (WCO) data model and
  - United Nations Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business (UN/CEFACT) standards



# CITES E-permitting Working Group

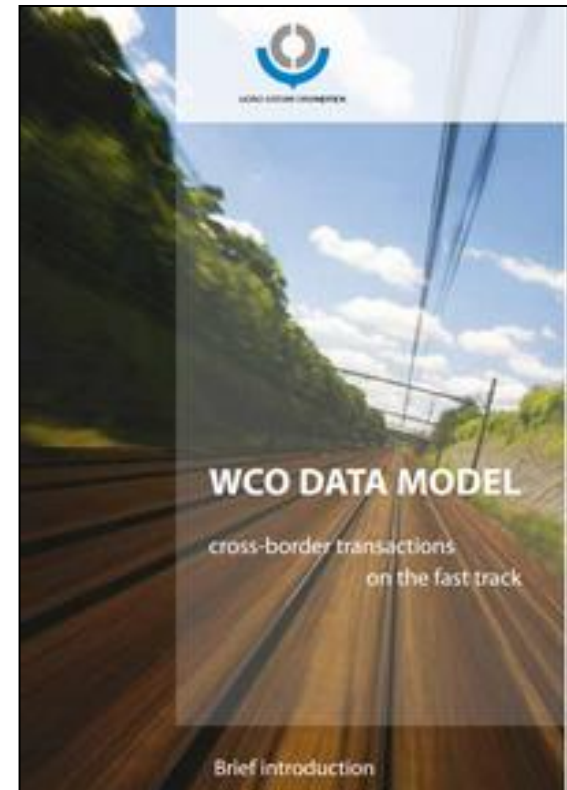
Parties: Brazil, Belarus, Canada, Czech Republic, France, Guatemala, Japan, Monaco, Philippines, Portugal, Singapore, South Africa, Switzerland (Chair), Thailand, United Kingdom, United States, and Vietnam

Observers: UNCTAD, UNEP-WCMC, WCO



# WCO Data Model

The WCO Customs Data Model **establishes a standard, international, harmonized data set** that will meet governments' **requirements for international cross-border trade** and is geared exclusively to the requirements of an automated environment



# UNCTAD trade efficiency study

- Average trade transaction :
  - Goes through 27-30 persons
  - At least 40 documents are involved
  - Over 200 data elements are typically requested
    - 60-70% are re-typed at least once
    - 15% re-typed 30 times
- Result: time and money are wasted because of outdated trade procedures





# Concept of trade facilitation

The Trade Facilitation Agreement (WTO) will enter into force once two-thirds of members have completed their domestic ratification process.

Many Articles in the Agreement in of direct interest to CITES



# Concept of trade facilitation

- It is important to note that trade facilitation is about enabling efficient trade processes where the decision to trade is taken-- This is up to the Parties and not the Secretariat
- When a Party decides to trade in a species, the Secretariat's role is to assist in ensuring that such trade is legal, sustainable and traceable



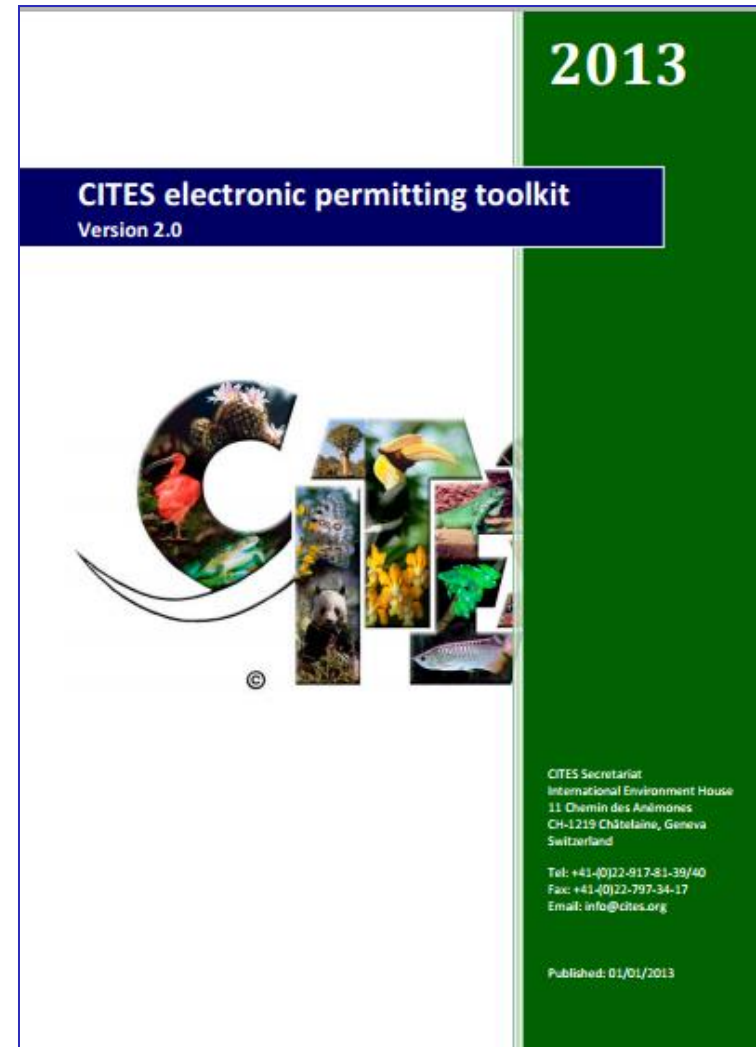
# Concept of trade facilitation

- Trade facilitation generally encompasses the simplification and **standardization of procedures and associated information flows** required to move goods internationally from seller to buyer and to pass payment in the other direction



# CITES E-permitting Toolkit

- CITES e-permitting standards, as published in the **CITES e-permitting toolkit** is integrated in the WCO Data Model and based also on UN/CEFACT standards
- *(XML and UN/EDIFACT)*



# CITES E-permitting Toolkit

CITES Toolkit Annex		CITES UN/CEFACT ePermit Core Component Data Model		
CITES Standard permit form		<a href="#">Class diagram</a>	<a href="#">Structure</a>	<a href="#">XML Structure</a>
<b>CITES UN/CEFACT ePermit Core Component Data Model</b>		<b>Cardinality</b>	<b>Element/Attribute</b>	
Class diagram			<b>CITES Permit</b>	
Structure		1..1	SpecifiedExchangedDocumentContext	
XML Schema structure		1..1	BusinessProcess SpecifiedDocumentContextParameter	
XML Schema guideline		1..1	Value	
XML Example		1..1	SpecifiedDocumentVersion	
		1..1	ID	
<b>CITES WCO ePermit Data Model</b>		0..1	BIMSpecifiedDocumentContextParameter	
Class diagram		1..1	ID	
Structure		1..1	SpecifiedDocumentVersion	
XML Schema structure		1..1	ID	
XML Schema guideline		0..1	IssueDateTime	
XML Example		1..1	HeaderExchangedDocument	
<b>Mapping between CITES ePermit UN/CEFACT data model and WCO ePermit data model</b>		1..1	ID	
		0..1	Name	
		1..1	TypeCode	
		1..1	IssueDateTime	
		1..1	CopyIndicator	
		0..1	Purpose	
		1..1	PurposeCode	
		1..1	Information	

<https://cites.org/eng/prog/e/toolkit/cites-permit-form.pdf>



# UNCTAD/ASYCUDA

The Secretariat established an MoU with UNCTAD to integrate CITES e-permitting guidelines in the **ASYCUDA World System**

Project currently under development



# Current situation

## Single Windows

- Aimed at enhancing the efficient exchange of information between trade and government, a Single Window is a facility that allows parties involved in international trade and transport to **lodge standardized information and documents with a single entry** point to fulfill all import, export, and transit-related regulatory requirements



# Current situation

## Single Windows



the official website of the  
**Association of Southeast Asian Nations**  
*one vision, one identity, one community*

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ASEAN Economic Ministers (AEM)

**Sectoral Bodies under the Purview of AEM**

- Competition Policy
- Consumer Protection
- Customs
- External Economic Relations

**Agreement to Establish and Implement the ASEAN Single Window**  
**Kuala Lumpur, 9 December 2005**

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The Governments of Brunei Darussalam, the Kingdom of Cambodia, the Republic of Indonesia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic (hereinafter referred to as "Lao PDR"), Malaysia, the Union of Myanmar, the Republic of the Philippines, the Republic of Singapore, the Kingdom of Thailand and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, Member Countries of the Association of South East Asian Nations (hereinafter collectively referred to as "ASEAN" or "Member Countries" or individually as "Member Country"):





# Biodiversity e-trade developments

- The Management Authorities of Switzerland and the United Kingdom established a pilot project on the use of CITES electronic systems (Czech Republic joined in the fall of 2010. Guatemala has voiced interest in joining).



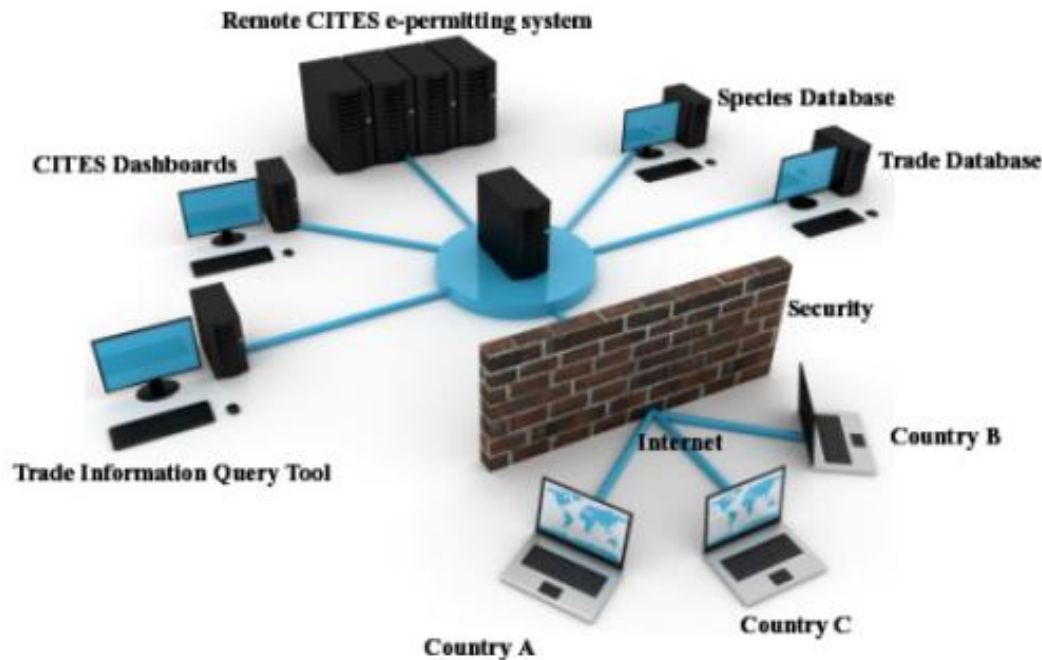
# Biodiversity e-trade developments

- The Management Authorities of France and Switzerland are implementing a project with French/Swiss Customs to make the CITES business process fully electronic.



# Biodiversity e-trade developments

- A funding proposal was also drafted to offer Least Developed Countries a CITES e-permitting out-of-the-box solution...



## Biodiversity e-trade developments

The Organización del Tratado de Cooperación Amazónica (OTCA) is working with the CITES Secretariat in the implementation of a CITES e-permitting project among member countries.

A 10 million Euro project is being funded by the German Development Bank



## Biodiversity e-trade developments

- CITES Secretariat is working with the Air Transport Association (IATA) on its project called e-freight a joint air cargo industry programme of carriers, forwarders and Customs
- It is aimed at eliminating the need to produce and transports all paper documents for air cargo shipments



## Traceability

The Secretariat is in discussion with the UN/CEFACT PDA on Agriculture the possible development of a **UN/CEFACT standard on trade in wildlife**



## Traceability

Switzerland, the Secretariat and GS1 are working on a project to provide **track and trace** of **python skins** in commercial trade

(GS1 information exchange standards are used by the WCO, UNDP, United Nations Global Compact, etc.)



## Traceability

Generation of data from track and trace systems on wildlife can radically change our understanding on the commercial uses of wildlife

As long as standards are agreed upon and, preferably, open





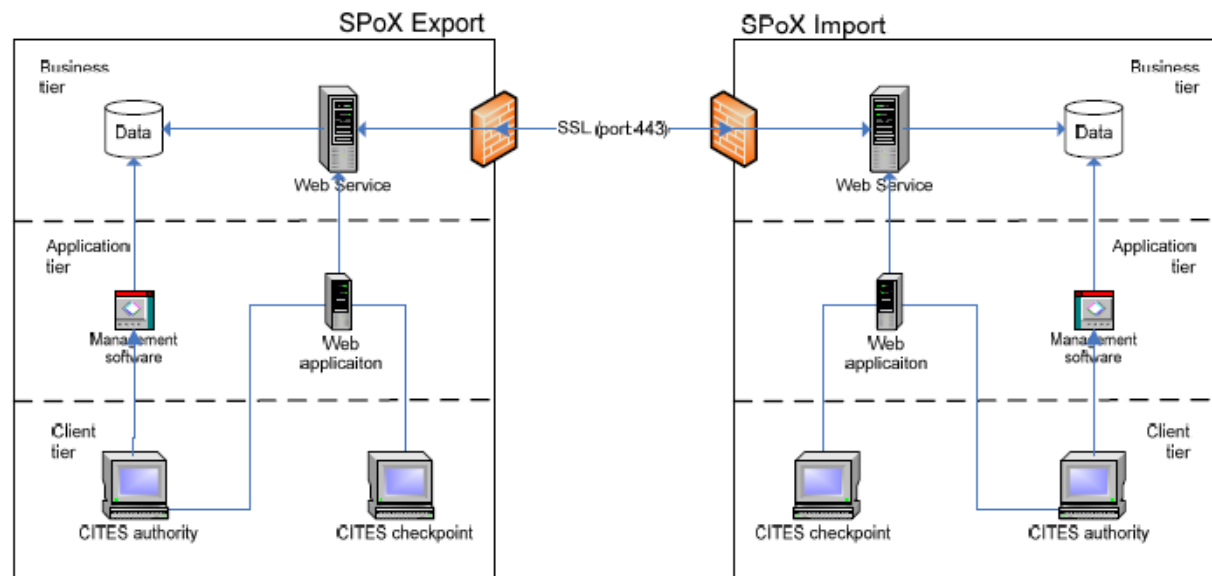
## E-permitting and sustainable/legal trade

Discussions with UNEP-WCMC on how to develop a central registry, for temporary use, of e-permits for access by Customs to make CITES trade fully electronic (EPIX)



## E-permitting and sustainable/legal trade

- Electronic permitting creates opportunities for business processes to be optimized and the “goods” in transit to be traced



# CITES/IPPC

## Possible areas of cooperation:

Discussion on possible harmonization of relevant fields in XML schemas

Discussion on joint work on web services

Discussion on areas of cooperation on CITES central registry and IPPC Hub

Mapping of CITES/IPPC nomenclature

Cooperation on digital signatures



# CITES/IPPC

Possible areas of cooperation:

Joint capacity building activities aimed at technical staff

Joint development of training materials

Possible participation in CITES e-permitting working group



# Thanks you

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