CITES/UNCTAD meeting on traceability systems for managing international trade in South East Asian python skins

*Palais des Nations, Geneva*

17 to 18 October 2013
CITES: Trade, environment and development

CITES stands at the intersection between trade, environment and development.

CITES regulated trade is a multi-billion dollar business with Parties now issuing over 850,000 permits per annum – permits that effectively certify that the trade is both legal and sustainable.
CITES: Trade, environment and development

This CITES regulatory system, using permits, certificates, is mature, stable and universally recognized and adopted by 179 Parties
CITES DATA

CITES: One of the few MEAs to produce primary data which offers policy makers a valuable tool to assist with more effective decisions.

The CITES Trade Database holds over 13 million records.
CITES DATA

These 13 million records are created using data from CITES permits and certificates.
CITES DATA

Data from the CITES Trade Database can be used for or with other databases for the development of indicators to monitor and evaluate international trade in CITES-listed species.
CITES DATA

• It would be possible to harmonize CITES information systems with traceable systems

• CITES has experience in harvesting “metadata” for the provision of indicators or traceable systems

• CITES can provide solutions
CITES DATA

• CITES information systems are being harmonized and made “interoperable”

• Information on CITES species will be easier to identify, trace, use and integrate with other systems (a bonus for trade)
CITES DATA

• The regulatory/traceable permitting system utilized by CITES is based on international standards and norms related to electronic commerce

• UN/Layout key, WCO Data Model, UN/CEFACT core component library

• CITES e-standards are part of the WCO Data Model
Current situation

• Of importance to international trade in CITES-listed species is that 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.
Current situation

Single Windows and ASEAN

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

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”):
What does this mean for sustainable and legal trade
Data and sustainable/legal trade

CITES regulatory system is extensible and can accommodate metadata from complementary traceable systems
Data and sustainable/legal trade

• The CITES Trade Database can be enhanced for Parties to register additional data to trace systems

• Sub-sets of the CITES Trade Database are restricted, i.e., the Caviar Database
Data and sustainable/legal trade

• The CITES regulatory system also creates opportunities for business processes to be optimized and the “goods” in transit to be traced as needed
Data and sustainable/legal trade

In summary, CITES regulatory system offers:

Traceability and authentication

More opportunities for integration/harmonization with other traceable regulatory systems

Easier reporting
Data and sustainable/legal trade

Decreases in the rate of error and access to up-to-date data

Decrease in opportunities for fraud

Generation of CITES related trade documentation (Checklist, maybe a clickable Appendices, etc.)
CITES DATA

To ensure that international trade in CITES-listed species is legal, sustainable and traceable
Marcos Regis Silva
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Geneva

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