

EEB 2208: LECTURE TOPIC 22 (PART 2)

INTERNATIONAL LEGISLATION

Note that I will not cover this material in lecture, due to the missed session earlier in the semester. I will, however, expect you to know what is in these notes.

Reading for this lecture

Primack: Chapters 22

Supplemental reading:

For more information on CITES, click here: <http://www.cites.org/>.

1. Introduction

International legislation and agreements cover many things related to biological conservation. Rather than give a superficial overview of lots of them, in this lecture I will talk primarily about one of the more important and influential ones – CITES. I'll also briefly mention a few international conventions that are important for habitat conservation. In the lecture, I'll only cover the first half of the chapter in the text book – you should make sure you read the rest, especially the information relating to the Earth Summit and the funding of international conservation.

2. Trade in endangered species

A) BACKGROUND

- i) As I have mentioned earlier in the course, illegal trade in rare species is very common and is worth billions of dollars every year.
- ii) Trade affects many kinds of species and occurs for numerous reasons. Mostly, it tends to affect large mammals and other species killed for their body parts (furs, skin, organs for medicinal use, etc.), and species that are sold as pets.
- iii) But, illegal trade in rare species is not restricted to large vertebrates. Various plants (especially orchids and cacti) are traded, as are some species of insects (especially flashy things like butterflies).

B) CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA (CITES)

- i) This convention is an international agreement between countries to limit trade in endangered species. CITES was agreed upon in 1973, and came into force in 1975.
- ii) The convention bans commercial international trade of species considered to be at-risk of extinction. In addition it regulates and monitors trade in other species thought to be vulnerable. It does not restrict domestic trade at all, however.
- iii) Among the goals of the convention are to (a) conserve biological diversity, (b) allow for sustainable use of species, and (c) enable fair and equitable sharing of the benefits that arise from the use of genetic resources.
- iv) Currently, the treaty has been ratified by 175 of the world's countries (for context, there are 193 countries in the UN and 195 that are recognized by the US government). Ratification is voluntary, but once countries join they have to adhere to the convention's rules – how they do this though is up to the

individual countries, which each develop their own laws to ensure that the convention is followed. [Note that just because a country has ratified a treaty, it does not necessarily enforce it.]

C) EXAMPLES OF WILDLIFE TRADE

- i) **Parrots.** Over 40 species of parrots (out of a total of ~330) are endangered. Pretty much all species are traded internationally, but all (except budgerigars and cockatiels) are regulated by CITES. In 1990, 150,000 were legally imported into the US alone. This legal trade has now stopped due to US legislation, but some illegal trade continues. In addition to taking these birds from the wild, many simply die during the transport process – so for every individual that ends up as a pet there are also some that never survive the transition to captivity. The US, Europe and Japan all remain major importers of illegal parrots.
- ii) **Big cats and various other large mammals.** Many large mammals are the subject of illegal trade, and in some cases it is driving them towards extinction. Tigers, for instance, are killed for many body parts, including eyes, whiskers, canines, paw skin, bones, penises, and tails. These parts are used for a range of things, including medicine, jewelry, black magic protection, virility, and good luck. It's not clear that any of these things work
- iii) **Plants.** Trade is not restricted to vertebrates. Certain families of plants are especially vulnerable, e.g., orchids and cacti, and CITES provides protection for these groups.

3. Habitat protection through international conventions

International agreements can also be used to protect habitats – here are three important examples (discussed in more detail in the textbook).

A) RAMSAR CONVENTION ON WETLANDS (1971): <http://www.ramsar.org/>

This convention has now been ratified by over 160 parties and protects at least 2000 sites and more than 192 million ha of wetland habitat around the world. The Connecticut River estuary is an example.

B) WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION (1972): <http://whc.unesco.org/>

This convention focuses on sites that are important both because of their cultural and natural value and has been ratified by over 189 countries. Currently there are over 930 World Heritage Sites, of which >200 were selected in part because of their natural value. The Great Smoky Mountains, Yellowstone and the Everglades are all examples.

C) BIOSPHERE RESERVES PROGRAM (1971):

http://portal.unesco.org/science/en/ev.php-URL_ID=4801&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html

This program was designed to create sites where nature conservation and sustainable development can go hand in hand. Consequently, biosphere reserves are inhabited by people, who continue to use the resources the reserves contain – ideally in a sustainable manner. To date, over 580 reserves have been designated, in at least 114 countries. The Cape Horn Biosphere Reserve, created in part by a former EEB student, is an example.