

American alligators are listed on Appendix II, for example. They were overhunted through the 1960s for their skin, but their numbers are now on the rise.

CITES Appendix II listing helps ensure the alligator skin trade doesn't become a threat again.

- **Appendix III** includes **species that are protected in at least one country, when that country asks others for help in regulating the trade.**

Regulations for these species vary, but typically the country that requested the listing can issue export permits, and export from other countries requires a certificate of origin.

CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

- The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), known informally as the Biodiversity Convention, is a **multilateral treaty**.
- The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) was adopted at the Earth Summit, in Rio de Janeiro, in 1992.
- It has three main objectives:
 - a. To conserve biological diversity;
 - b. To use its components in a sustainable way;
 - c. To share fairly and equitably the benefits arising from the use of genetic resources.
- The CBD was negotiated under the guidance of the United Nations. It was signed by more than 150 government leaders at the Rio Earth Summit (which official denomination is the 'United Nations Conference on Environment and Development').
- The convention is now one of the most widely ratified international treaties on environmental issues, with 194 member countries.
- Unlike other international agreements that set compulsory targets and obligations, the CBD takes a flexible approach to implementation.
- It identifies general goals and policies, and countries are free to determine how they want to implement them.

The Convention on Biological Diversity has adopted two supplementary protocols they are:

1. **The Cartagena Protocol on Bio-safety** - The Cartagena Protocol on Bio-safety to the Convention on Biological Diversity is an international treaty governing the movements of living modified organisms (LMOs) resulting from modern biotechnology from one country to another. It was adopted in 2000 as a supplementary agreement to the Convention on Biological Diversity and entered into force in 2003.
2. **Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization** - The Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity is a supplementary agreement to the Convention on Biological Diversity.
 - It provides a transparent legal framework for the effective implementation of one of the three objectives of the CBD: **the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources.** The Protocol was adopted in 2010 in Nagoya, Aichi Province, Japan, and entered into force in 2014.
 - Its objective is the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources, thereby contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. The Strategic Plan consists of 20 new biodiversity targets, termed the '**Aichi Biodiversity Targets**'

Aichi Biodiversity Targets

- **The 20 Aichi Targets are divided into 5 sections**
- **Strategic Goal A:** Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society
- **Strategic Goal B:** Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use.
- **Strategic Goal C:** To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity.