

Punah

Terancam

Risiko
rendah

EX

EW

CR

EN

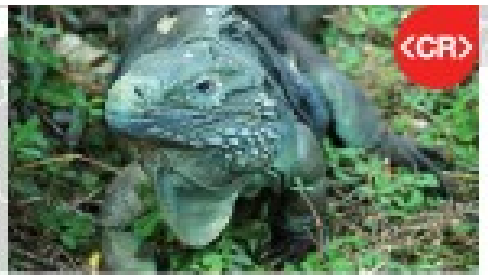
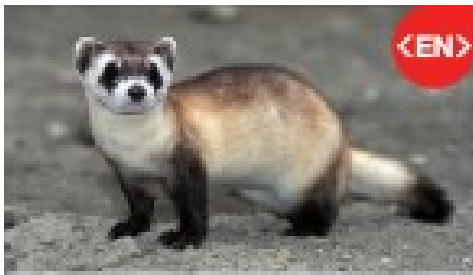
VU

NT

LC

PENGENALAN IUCN DAN CITES

Jumat, 03 Oktober 2025



IUCN & CITES

Memahami peran, mekanisme, dan hubungan keduanya sangat krusial bagi setiap ahli biologi konservasi, karena menjadi alat utama dalam mengidentifikasi ancaman, mengevaluasi status spesies, serta mengatur perdagangan yang berpotensi membahayakan keanekaragaman hayati planet bumi.

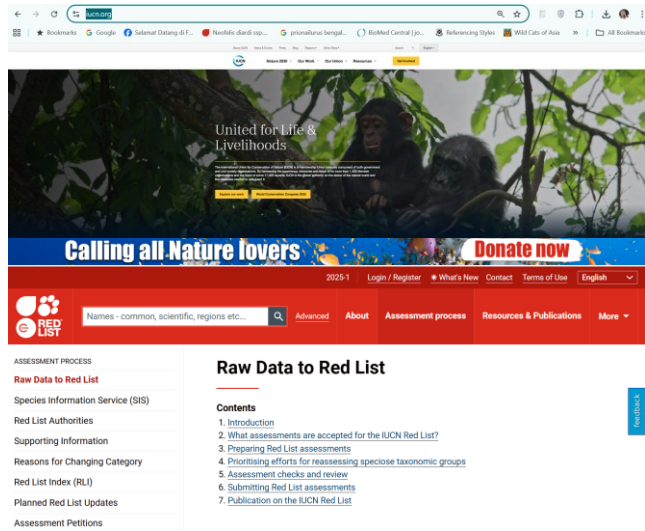


<https://iucn.org/>

Apa IUCN?



- IUCN (*International Union for Conservation of Nature*) atau Uni Internasional untuk Konservasi Alam, adalah organisasi lingkungan global tertua dan terbesar, didirikan pada tahun 1948.
- IUCN merupakan jaringan keanggotaan unik yang menyatukan lebih dari 1.400 organisasi anggota, termasuk pemerintah dan organisasi masyarakat sipil, serta memiliki sekitar 17.000 pakar di lebih dari 160 negara.



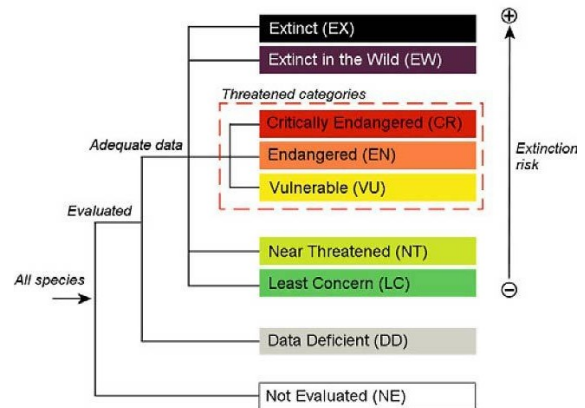
Misi dan Tujuan

Misi utama IUCN adalah memengaruhi, mendorong, dan membantu masyarakat di seluruh dunia untuk melestarikan alam, serta memastikan bahwa setiap penggunaan sumber daya alam adalah berkelanjutan dan adil

- Menyediakan pengetahuan ilmiah dan alat untuk konservasi.
- Mendorong implementasi kebijakan konservasi yang efektif.
- Membangun kapasitas konservasi dan memberdayakan komunitas.
- Mempromosikan solusi berbasis alam untuk tantangan global

Peran Kunci: Daftar Merah Spesies Terancam (IUCN Red List of Threatened Species)

- Kontribusi paling ikonik dari IUCN adalah Daftar Merah Spesies Terancam.
- Ini adalah inventarisasi global komprehensif yang menilai status konservasi spesies tumbuhan, hewan, dan jamur.
- Daftar Merah** berfungsi sebagai indikator paling otoritatif tentang kesehatan keanekaragaman hayati dunia dan **merupakan alat kritis untuk menginformasikan serta memprioritaskan tindakan konservasi.**



Fibrous Waxcap (*Hygrocybe intermedia*) (Vulnerable, A2ce+3ce+4ce ver. 3.1)

What is The IUCN Red List?

Established in 1964, **The International Union for Conservation of Nature's Red List of Threatened Species** has evolved to become the world's most comprehensive information source on the global conservation status of animal, fungi and plant species.

The IUCN Red List is a critical indicator of the health of the world's biodiversity. Far more than a list of species and their status, it is a powerful tool to inform and catalyze action for biodiversity conservation and policy change, critical to protecting the natural resources we need to survive. It provides information about range, population size, habitat and ecology, use and/or trade, threats, and conservation actions that will help inform necessary conservation decisions.

[Learn more about The IUCN Red List](#)

feedback

The IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria

The IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria are **intended to be an easily and widely understood system for classifying species at high risk of global extinction.** It divides species into nine categories: Not Evaluated, Data Deficient, Least Concern, Near Threatened, Vulnerable, Endangered, Critically Endangered, Extinct in the Wild and Extinct.

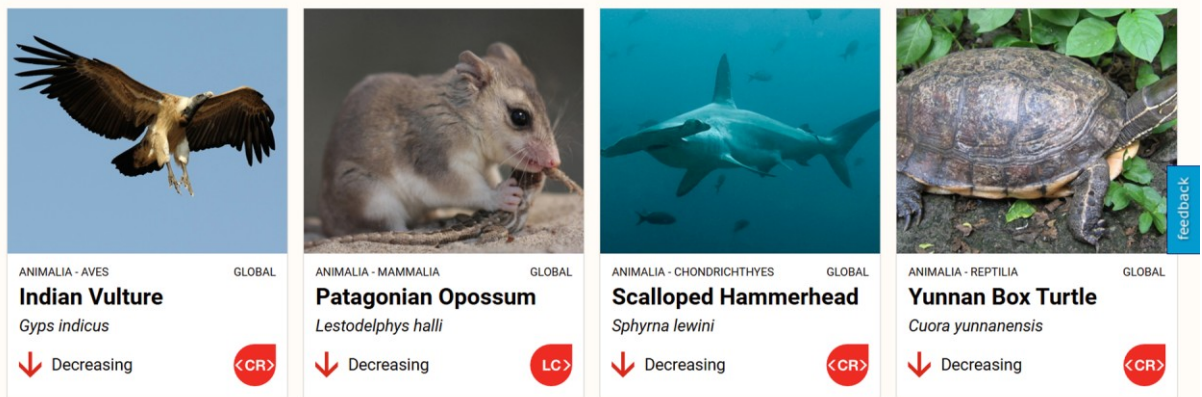


More than 47,000 species are threatened with extinction

That is 28% of all assessed species.

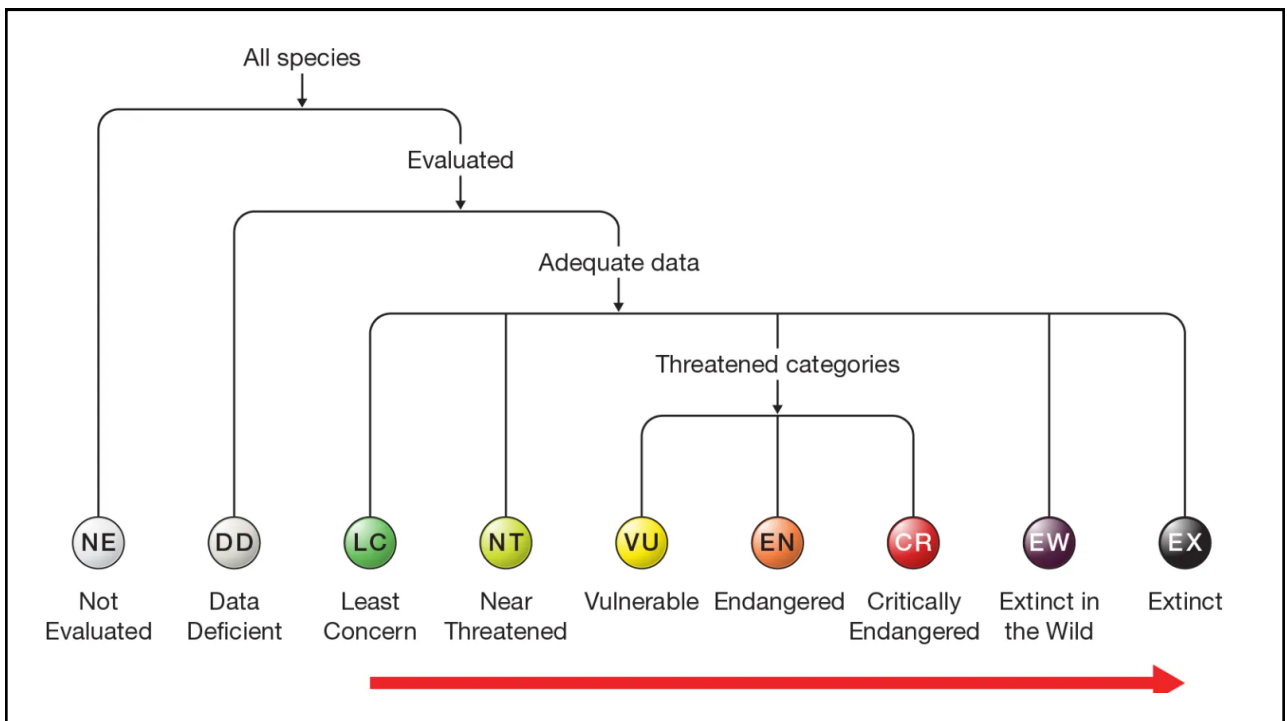
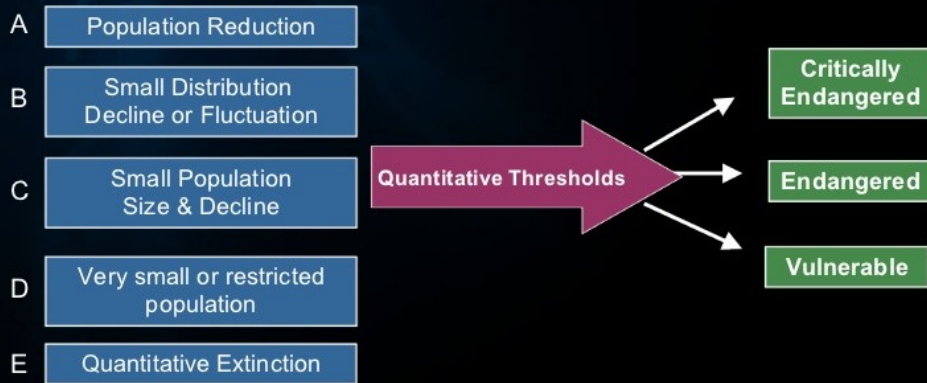


AMAZING SPECIES



Threatened Species Designation

- There are five quantitative criteria which are used to determine whether a taxon is threatened or not, and if threatened which category of threat it belongs.

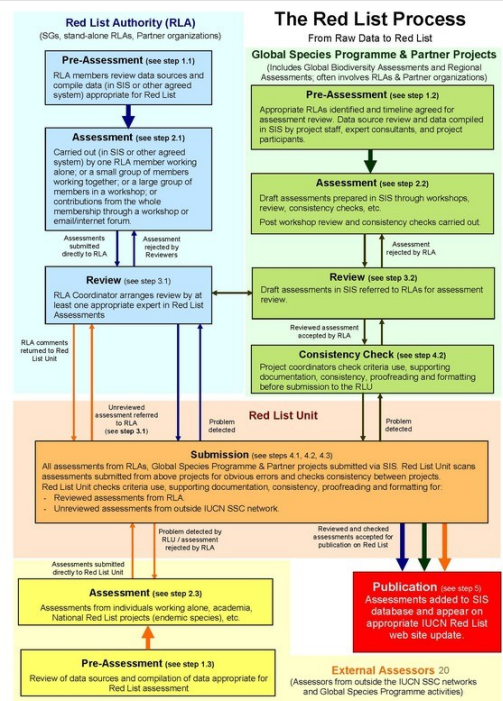


- **The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species** is essentially a checklist of taxa that have undergone an extinction risk assessment using the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria.
- The majority of assessments appearing on The IUCN Red List are carried out by **members of the IUCN Species Survival Commission (SSC), appointed Red List Authorities (RLAs), Red List Partners, or specialists working on IUCN-led assessment projects**.
- However, assessments can really be carried out by anyone who has sufficient knowledge of a species and submitted to IUCN for consideration.



The IUCN Red List is centrally managed by the Red List Unit (RLU), who form part of the IUCN Secretariat. All assessments must be submitted through the RLU, who carry out checks on criteria use, supporting information, consistency, etc, before publishing the assessments.

The process for completing an assessment to getting it published on The IUCN Red List is outlined in the above flowchart; further details are provided below.



How is The IUCN Red List used?

Guide scientific research

Scientific journals regularly cite The IUCN Red List in peer-reviewed literature. Each year numerous new conservation articles examine the values of The IUCN Red List and refer to its important contribution to conservation planning. Downloads of IUCN Red List data from the website show that academics from research institutions worldwide export IUCN Red List data for research purposes on a daily basis.

Inform Policy and Conventions

The IUCN Red List is used to inform decisions taken by Multilateral Environmental Agreements. It is often used as a guide to revise the annexes of some agreements, such as the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) and the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS).

The IUCN Red List assessments of freshwater species have also contributed to the work of the Ramsar Convention in selecting sites that are important for freshwater biodiversity.

The IUCN Red List will contribute to the function of the Intergovernmental science-policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) to strengthen the science-policy interface on biodiversity and ecosystem services to improve decision making.

25% of Mammals threatened



Tarsius - Endangered

13% of Birds threatened



Mergus octosetaceus - Critically Endangered

Figure 3a: Comprehensively assessed groups containing ≥150 species.



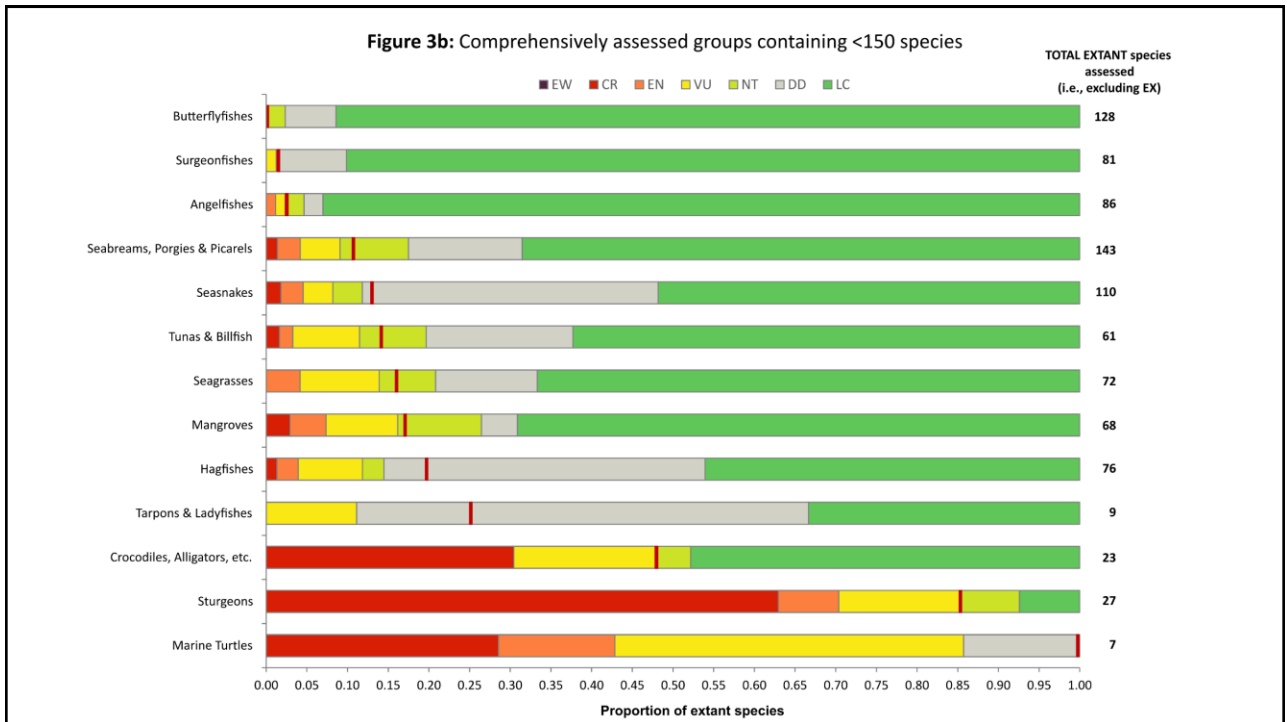


Figure 3. The proportion of extant (i.e., excluding Extinct) species in *The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2016-3* assessed in each category for the more comprehensively assessed groups. Taxa are ordered according to the vertical red lines, which show the best estimate for proportion of extant species considered threatened (CR, EN, or VU). The numbers to the right of each bar represent the total number of extant species assessed for each group. Best estimates of percentage threatened species (with lower and upper estimates) for each group: **Figure 3a** - magnolias 71% (48-80%); cycads 63% (63-64%); amphibians 42% (32-56%); chameleons 39% (37-42%); conifers 34% (33-35%); reef-forming corals 33% (27-44%); cacti 31% (28-37%); freshwater crayfishes 31% (24-46%); freshwater crabs 31% (16-65%); sharks & rays 30% (17-61%); freshwater shrimps 28% (18-55%); mammals 26% (22-37%); groupers 18% (12-43%); birds 13% (13-14%); cone snails 8% (6-20%); pufferfishes, etc. 7% (6-20%); blennies 7% (6-15%); wrasses 4% (4-18%); lobsters <1% (0-35%); **Figure 3b** - marine turtles 100% (86-100%); Sturgeons 85% (no DD species); crocodiles, etc. 48% (no DD species); tarpons & ladyfishes 25% (11-67%); hagfishes 20% (12-51%); mangroves 17% (16-21%); seagrasses 16% (14-26%); tunas & billfishes 14% (11-30%); seasnakes 13% (8-45%); seabreams, etc. 11% (9-23%); angelfishes 2% (2-5%); surgeonfishes 1% (1-10%); butterflyfishes <1% (0-6%). **EW** - Extinct in the Wild, **CR** - Critically Endangered, **EN** - Endangered, **VU** - Vulnerable, **NT** - Near Threatened, **DD** - Data Deficient, **LC** - Least Concern.



Implikasi: Penentuan status IUCN ini menjadi dasar bagi banyak keputusan konservasi, seperti penetapan area konservasi, program pemuliaan, kebijakan pengelolaan habitat, dan juga memengaruhi persepsi publik serta dukungan terhadap spesies tertentu

Not Evaluated (NE)

A taxon is Not **Evaluated** (NE) when it has not yet been evaluated against the criteria. Not Evaluated (NE) species are not published on the IUCN Red List.





DATA DEFICIENT DD

Data Deficient (DD)

A taxon is **Data Deficient (DD)** when there is inadequate information to make a direct, or indirect, assessment of its risk of extinction based on its distribution and/or population status. A taxon in this category may be well studied, and its biology well known, but appropriate data on abundance and/or distribution are lacking



PLANTAE - LILIOPSIDA

GLOBAL

Galanthus elwesii

↓ Decreasing

< DD >



ANIMALIA - ACTINOPTERYGII

GLOBAL

Senkhi river catfish*Erethistoides senkhiensis*

Unknown

< DD >

Least Concern (LC)

A taxon is **Least Concern (LC)** when it has been evaluated against the Red List criteria and does not qualify for Critically Endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable or Near Threatened



LEAST CONCERN LC



ANIMALIA - MYXINI

GLOBAL

Atlantic Hagfish*Myxine glutinosa*

Unknown

LC >



PLANTAE - PINOPSIDA

GLOBAL

Sandarac*Tetraclinis articulata*

↓ Decreasing

LC >

Near Threatened (NT)

A taxon is **Near Threatened (NT)** when it has been evaluated against the Red List criteria and does not qualify for **Critically Endangered**, **Endangered**, or **Vulnerable** now, but is close to qualifying for or is likely to qualify for a threatened category in the near future



ANIMALIA - MAMMALIA

GLOBAL

Short-eared Dog

Atelocynus microtis

↓ Decreasing

< NT >



ANIMALIA - GASTROPODA

GLOBAL, EUROPE

Gittenbergeria turriplana

Unknown

< NT >

Vulnerable (VU)

A taxon is **Vulnerable (VU)** when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the criteria A to F for Vulnerable, and it is therefore considered to be facing a high risk of extinction in the wild



PLANTAE - MAGNOLIOPSIDA

GLOBAL, EUROPE

Bencomia de Cumbre

Bencomia exstipulata

↑ Increasing

< VU >



ANIMALIA - INSECTA

GLOBAL

Rosalia alpina

< VU >

Endangered (EN)

A taxon is **Endangered (EN)** when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the criteria A to E for Endangered, and it is therefore considered to be facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild.



ANIMALIA - GASTROPODA

GLOBAL

Tulotoma*Tulotoma magnifica*

<EN>



PLANTAE - MAGNOLIOPSIDA

GLOBAL

Bilenbi Maron*Colea seychellarum*

↓ Decreasing

<EN>

Critically Endangered (CR)

A taxon is **Critically Endangered (CR)** when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the criteria A to E for Critically Endangered, and it is therefore considered to be facing an extremely high risk to extinction in the wild.



PLANTAE - MAGNOLIOPSIDA

GLOBAL

Myrsine seychellarum

<CR>



PLANTAE - MAGNOLIOPSIDA

GLOBAL

Medusagyne oppositifolia

↓ Decreasing

<CR>

Extinct in the Wild (EW)

A taxon is **Extinct in the Wild (EW)** when it is known only to survive in cultivation, in captivity or as a naturalized population (or populations) well outside the past range. A taxon is presumed Extinct in the Wild when exhaustive surveys in known and/or expected habitat, at appropriate times (diurnal, seasonal, annual) throughout its historic range have failed to record an individual. Surveys should be over a time frame appropriate to the taxon's life cycle and life form.



PLANTAE - MAGNOLIOPSIDA

GLOBAL

Franklin Tree

Franklinia alatamaha



PLANTAE - MAGNOLIOPSIDA

GLOBAL

Ngutu Kākā

Clianthus puniceus



Extinct (EX)

A taxon is **Extinct (EX)** when there is no reasonable doubt that the last individual has died. A taxon is presumed Extinct when exhaustive surveys in known and/or expected habitat, at appropriate times (diurnal, seasonal, annual), throughout its historic range have failed to record an individual. Surveys should be over a time frame appropriate to the taxon's life cycle and life form.



PLANTAE - FLORIDEOPHYCEAE

GLOBAL

Vanvoorstia bennettiana



ANIMALIA - AMPHIBIA

GLOBAL

Chiriqui Harlequin Frog

Atelopus chiriquiensis





- **Extinct (punah):** spesies [dan taksa lain seperti subspesies dan varietas] yang tidak lagi ditemukan di alam. Upaya-upaya pencarian di lokasi-lokasi tempat mereka pernah ditemukan, serta lokasi-lokasi lain yang potensial tidak berhasil mengungkapkan keberadaan spesies tersebut pada masa kini
- Contoh: Harimau Jawa (*Panthera tigris sondaica*) dan Harimau Bali (*Panthera tigris balica*)

Kalau Saja Kita Melestarikan Alam, 6 Spesies Asli Indonesia Ini Masih Bisa Kita Lihat di Dunia Nyata, Bukan Cuma Gambar!



Tikus gua Flores
[*Spelaeomys florensis*]



Harimau jawa [*P. tigris sondaica*]



Harimau bali [*P. tigris balica*]



Tikus Pohon Verhoeven
[*Papagomys theodoverhoeveni*]



Tikus hidung panjang
Flores



Kuau bergaris ganda
[*Argusianus bipunctatus*]



The animation shows the last tasmanian wolf in captivity

Examples of species and subspecies that are extinct in the wild include:

- [Alagoas curassow](#) (extinct in the wild since 1988)
- [Black soft-shell turtle](#) (extinct in the wild since 2002)
- [Escarpment cycad](#) (extinct in the wild since 2006)^[2]
- [Guam rail](#) (extinct in the wild since the 1980s)
- [Hawaiian crow](#) or 'alalā (extinct in the wild since 2002)
- [Scimitar oryx](#) (extinct in the wild since 1998)
- [Socorro dove](#) (extinct in the wild since 1972)
- [Tarpan/Eurasian wild horse](#) (extinct in the wild since 1909)
- [Wyoming toad](#) (extinct in the wild since 1991)
- [Przewalski horse](#) (extinct in the wild since 1996)

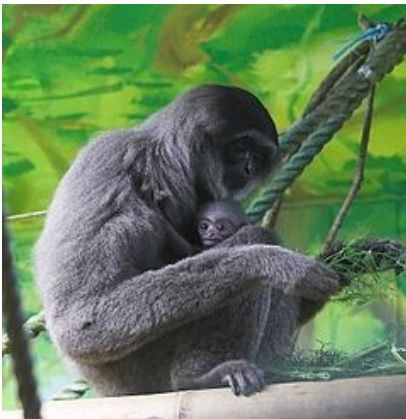
- **Critically Endangered (kritis):** Spesies yang menghadapi risiko kepunahan sangat tinggi di alam dalam waktu dekat.

CR



- **Endangered (Genting):** Spesies yang menghadapi risiko kepunahan sangat tinggi di alam dalam waktu dekat, dan berisiko menjadi kritis

EN



Owa Jawa (*Hylobates moloch*)
 Paus Bersirip (*Balaenoptera physalus*)
 Paus Biru (*Balaenoptera musculus*)
 Siamang (*Hylobates klossii*)
 Siamang (*Symphalangus syndactylus*)
 Tapir Asia (*Tapirus indicus*)
 Trenggiling (*Manis javanica*)
 Ungko (*Hylobates agilis*)
 Wau-wau (*Hylobates lar*)



- Anoa Dataran Rendah (*Bubalus depressicornis*)
- Anoa Pegunungan (*Bubalus quarlesi*)
- Ajag (*Cuon alpinus*)
- Banteng (*Bos javanicus*)
- Bekantan (*Nasalis larvatus*)
- Gajah Sumatera (*Elephant maximus sumatranus*)
- Gibbon Kalimantan (*Hylobates muelleri*)
- Gibbon Kalimantan White-bearded Gibbon (*Hylobates agilis*)
- Kambing Hutan Sumatera (*Capricornis sumatraensis sumatraensis*)
- Kanguru Pohon Goodfellow (*Dendrolagus goodfellowi*)
- Kucing Merah (*Pardofelis badia*)
- Kukang Jawa (*Nycticebus javanicus*)
- Kuskus (*Phalanger alexandrae*)
- Lutra Sumatra (*Lutra sumatrana*)
- Macan Dahan Kalimantan (*Neofelis diardi borneensis*)
- Macan Dahan Sumatera (*Neofelis diardi diardi*)
- Monyet Sulawesi (*Macaca maura*)
- Musang Air (*Cynogale bennettii*)
- Orangutan Kalimantan (*Pongo pygmaeus*)



- **Vulnerable (rentan):** Suatu spesies berisiko punah dalam jangka waktu menengah.



- **Near Threatened (mendekati terancam):** Suatu spesies yang mendekati rentan namun saat ini belum tergolong terancam punah.

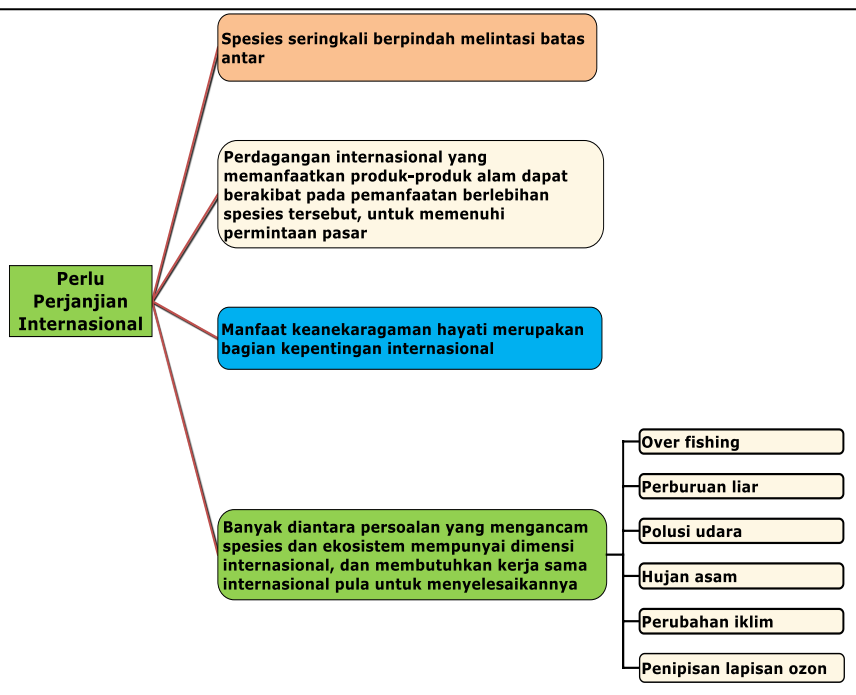


- **Least Concern (Kekhawatiran minimal):** Suatu spesies yang tidak terancam kepunahan maupun kategori nyaris terancam.



Perjanjian Internasional

- Perlindungan keanekaragaman hayati perlu diperhatikan oleh berbagai tingkat atau kalangan pemerintah.
- Kerjasama internasional mutlak dibutuhkan karena alasan-alasan sebagai berikut:







CITES (*the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora*)

is an international agreement between governments. Its aim is to ensure that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten the survival of the species.





Apa itu CITES?

CITES, atau Konvensi Perdagangan Internasional Spesies Fauna dan Flora Liar Terancam Punah, adalah perjanjian internasional antar pemerintah yang dirancang untuk memastikan bahwa perdagangan internasional spesimen hewan dan tumbuhan liar tidak mengancam kelangsungan hidup spesies tersebut. Konvensi ini ditandatangani pada tahun 1973 dan mulai berlaku pada tahun 1975, dan kini melibatkan 184 pihak (negara atau blok regional).



Misi dan Tujuan CITES

Tujuan utama CITES adalah untuk mengendalikan dan membatasi perdagangan internasional spesies yang terancam punah atau berpotensi terancam oleh perdagangan. Ini dicapai melalui

- Pengaturan ekspor, re-ekspor, dan impor spesimen spesies yang terdaftar.
- Pencegahan perdagangan ilegal dan eksploitasi berlebihan.
- Peningkatan kerja sama internasional dalam penegakan hukum konservasi.

Bagaimana CITES Bekerja: Apendiks CITES

CITES menerapkan tujuannya melalui sistem perizinan yang mengatur perdagangan spesimen spesies yang terdaftar dalam tiga Apendiks (Lampiran).

Penempatan spesies dalam Apendiks ini didasarkan pada tingkat ancaman perdagangan internasional terhadap kelangsungan hidupnya.



LEGALITY

The specimen has been obtained in accordance with the national laws and regulations for the protection of fauna and flora. Parties must make a legal acquisition finding to confirm this.



SUSTAINABILITY

Parties must make a non-detriment finding: a science-based biological finding which confirms that the trade in the species is sustainable and will not be detrimental to the survival of the species and takes account of the role of the species in its ecosystem.



TRACEABILITY

Parties must ensure that trade can be traced through the issuance and control of appropriate CITES permits and certificates. Parties report on all permits and certificates issued in national annual reports, which are compiled in the CITES Trade Database (<http://trade.cites.org>).

Apendiks CITES (CITES Appendices)

CITES mengklasifikasikan spesies ke dalam tiga Apendiks berdasarkan tingkat perlindungan yang diperlukan dari perdagangan internasional.

CITES APPENDICES		
Appendix I	Appendix II	Appendix III
Commercial international trade is generally prohibited	Commercial and non-commercial international trade is allowed through issuance of permits and certificates	Commercial and non-commercial international trade is allowed; complements domestic measures to control trade
704 species & 30 subspecies of animals 395 species, 4 subspecies, & 12 varieties of plants	5,466 species & 16 subspecies of animals 33,764 species of plants	372 species & 22 subspecies of animals 134 species & 1 variety of plants
		

CITES Appendices



Appendix I: Species are **threatened with extinction**. International **commercial trade is prohibited**



Appendix II: Species **are not currently threatened** but may become so without controlled trade. Trade requires **an export permit or re-export certificate**; no import permit is generally needed



Appendix III: Species are **listed at a Party's request** to prevent unsustainable or illegal exploitation. Trade requires **appropriate permits or certificates**.



Sumatran tiger

Appendix I

Highest level of protection under CITES to conserve species threatened with extinction. Commercial trade is prohibited.

Photo credit: Frank Kohn, USFWS



American Ginseng

Appendix II

Commercial trade is allowed provided certain procedures are followed to ensure it is legal and sustainable to conserve species vulnerable to over-exploitation.

Photo credit: Gary Kauffman USFWS

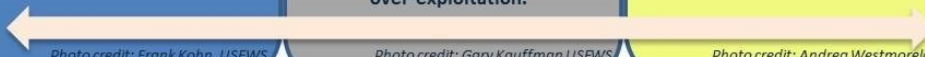


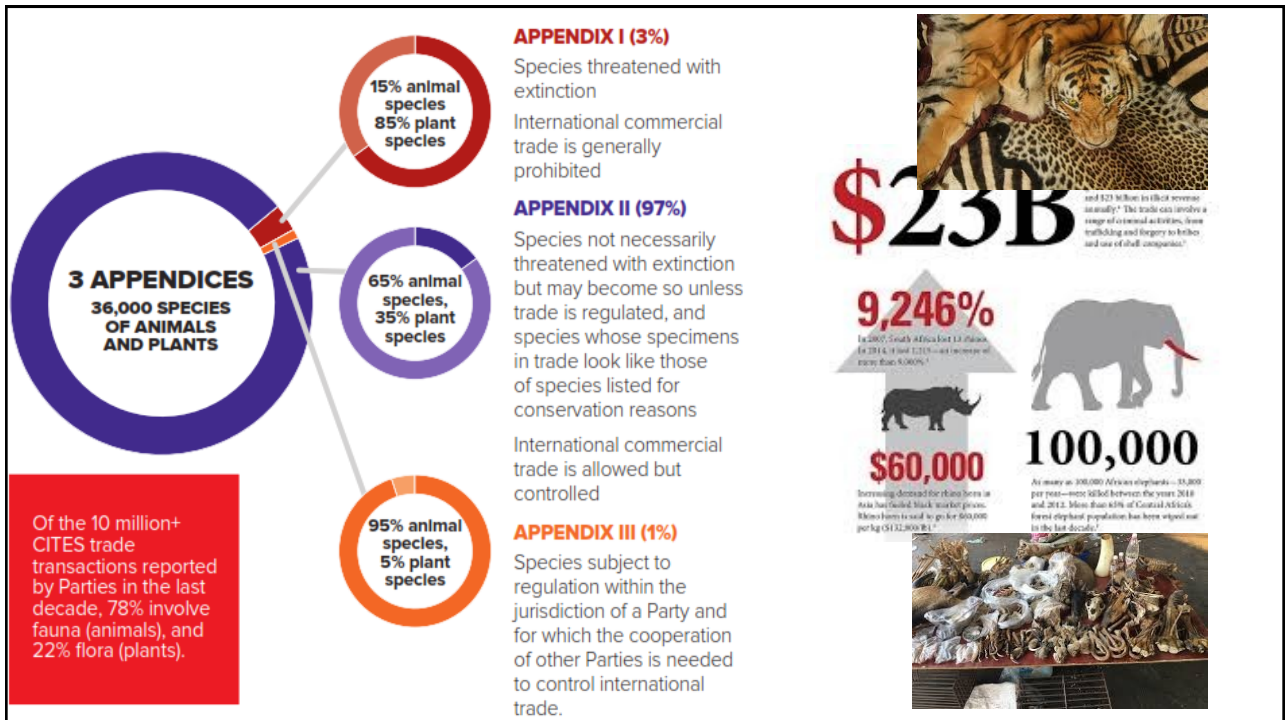
Florida softshell turtle

Appendix III

It's purpose is to address legal origin. It includes species protected by at least one country that has requested assistance to help regulate trade.

Photo credit: Andrea Westmoreland, Creative Commons





Apendiks I

- Mencakup spesies yang paling terancam punah, yang terpengaruh oleh perdagangan.
- Perdagangan internasional spesimen spesies ini dilarang untuk tujuan komersial.
- Diizinkan hanya dalam keadaan luar biasa (misalnya untuk penelitian non-komersial atau budidaya), dengan persyaratan izin ekspor dan impor yang sangat ketat dari kedua negara.
- Contoh: Harimau (*Panthera tigris*), Gajah Afrika (populasi tertentu), Orangutan (*Pongo spp.*).



Apendiks II

- Mencakup spesies yang saat ini tidak terancam punah, tetapi mungkin menjadi terancam jika perdagangannya tidak diatur secara ketat.
- **Perdagangan internasional spesimen spesies ini diizinkan, tetapi diatur dengan ketat** melalui sistem perizinan.
- Memerlukan izin ekspor dari negara pengeksport (berdasarkan temuan non-detriment, yaitu perdagangan tidak membahayakan kelangsungan hidup spesies) dan/atau sertifikat re-eksport. Izin impor umumnya tidak diperlukan.
- Contoh: Beruang Madu (*Helarctos malayanus*), Kura-kura, Burung Hantu. Juga mencakup spesies "mirip" (look-alike species) yang sulit dibedakan dari spesies Apendiks I atau II untuk menghindari penyalundupan.



Apendiks III

- Mencakup spesies yang dilindungi oleh setidaknya satu negara anggota CITES yang telah meminta bantuan negara-negara anggota lainnya untuk mengontrol perdagangannya.
- **Perdagangan internasional spesimen spesies ini diizinkan, tetapi memerlukan sertifikat asal** (certificate of origin) dan/atau izin ekspor (jika dieksport dari negara yang mendaftarkannya).
- Contoh: Beberapa jenis mahoni (*Swietenia macrophylla*), Walrus (*Odobenus rosmarus*) yang didaftarkan oleh Kanada.



<https://cites.org/eng/disc/species.php>

Appendix I	Appendix II	Appendix III	
FAUNA			
Mammals	334 spp. (incl. 21 popns) + 14 sspp. (incl. 4 popns)	523 spp. (incl. 22 popns) + 9 sspp. (incl. 4 popns)	46 spp. + 11 sspp.
Birds	156 spp. (incl. 2 popns) + 5 sspp.	1294 spp. (incl. 1 popn) + 6 sspp.	60 spp. (incl. 31 popns)
Reptiles	105 spp. (incl. 7 popns) + 4 sspp.	870 spp. (incl. 6 popns)	215 spp. (incl. 1 popn) + 8 sspp.
Amphibians	24 spp.	351 spp.	5 spp.
Fish	16 spp.	224 spp.	19 spp. (incl. 10 popns)
Invertebrates	69 spp. + 7 sspp.	2193 spp. + 1 sspp.	27 spp. + 3 sspp.
FAUNA TOTAL	704 spp. + 30 sspp.	5466 spp. + 16 sspp.	372 spp. + 22 sspp.
FLORA			
	395 spp. + 4 sspp. + 12 var.	33764 spp. (incl. 110 popns)	134 spp. + 1 var.
GRAND TOTAL	1099 spp. + 34 sspp. + 12 var.	39230 spp. + 16 sspp.	506 spp. + 22 sspp. + 1 var.

Implikasi



LEGALITY

The specimen has been obtained in accordance with the national laws and regulations for the protection of fauna and flora. Parties must make a legal acquisition finding to confirm this.



SUSTAINABILITY

Parties must make a non-detriment finding: a science-based biological finding which confirms that the trade in the species is sustainable and will not be detrimental to the survival of the species and takes account of the role of the species in its ecosystem.



TRACEABILITY

Parties must ensure that trade can be traced through the issuance and control of appropriate CITES permits and certificates. Parties report on all permits and certificates issued in national annual reports, which are compiled in the CITES Trade Database (<http://trade.cites.org>).

Penempatan spesies dalam Apendiks CITES secara langsung memengaruhi legalitas dan prosedur perdagangan internasionalnya, yang merupakan alat penting untuk **mencegah eksploitasi berlebihan**

Hubungan dan Perbedaan IUCN-CITES

Hubungan Sinergis



IUCN dan CITES seringkali bekerja secara sinergis. Data dari IUCN Red List sering digunakan sebagai referensi oleh negara-negara anggota CITES ketika mempertimbangkan penempatan spesies ke dalam Apendiks CITES. Penilaian risiko kepunahan IUCN memberikan dasar ilmiah yang kuat untuk keputusan regulasi perdagangan CITES.

Perbedaan Utama IUCN dan CITES

Kriteria	CITES	IUCN
Fokus	Fokus secara spesifik pada pengaturan perdagangan internasional spesimen spesies	Fokus pada penilaian status risiko kepunahan spesies secara keseluruhan, terlepas dari penyebabnya
Mekanisme	Perjanjian internasional yang mengikat secara hukum dengan mekanisme penegakan	Organisasi penyedia informasi ilmiah, panduan, dan jaringan
Kategori/apendiks	Menggunakan Apendiks (I, II, III) untuk mengatur tingkat kontrol perdagangan	Menggunakan kategori risiko kepunahan (EX, CR, EN, VU, dll.).
Cakupan ancaman	Hanya berurusan dengan ancaman yang ditimbulkan oleh perdagangan internasional	Mempertimbangkan semua ancaman (hilangnya habitat, polusi, iklim, perdagangan, dll.).

Any questions?

