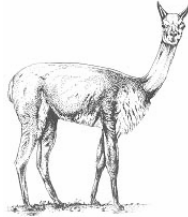


CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES
OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA



Twenty-second meeting of the Animals Committee
Lima (Peru), 7-13 July 2006

REVIEW OF SIGNIFICANT TRADE IN SPECIMENS OF APPENDIX-II SPECIES

Membership (as decided by the Committee)

- a) The representative for Europe (Mr Althaus – Chair), the representative for Asia (Ms Prijono) and alternate representative for Asia (Mr Ishii).
- b) Observers from Parties: Belgium, Canada, Chile, Denmark (Greenland), France, Israel, Italy, Kenya, Madagascar, Netherlands, Peru, the Republic of Korea, South Africa, Spain, United Kingdom, United States of America and Zambia.
- c) Observers from intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations: Birdlife International, Conservation International, David Shepherd Wildlife Foundation/IFAW-International Fund for Animal Welfare, DGHT, European Community, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Fundación Cethus, IUCN-The World Conservation Union, Ornamental Fish International, Pet Care Trust, Pro Wildlife, Safari Club International Foundation, Species Management Specialist, Species Survival Network, TRAFFIC International, and Whale and Dolphin Conservation Society.

Mandate

1. In accordance with paragraphs k) and l) of Resolution Conf. 12.8 (Rev. CoP13), review the information in the Annexes to document AC22 Doc. 10.2 on Species selected following CoP12 and:
 - confirm and if necessary revise the proposed preliminary categorizations made by the consultant;
 - eliminate from further review range States where the species is of least concern;
 - formulate, in consultation with the Secretariat, recommendations for the remaining species and range States in compliance with paragraphs m) to o) of the Resolution; and
 - identify problems that are not related to the implementation of Article IV, paragraphs 2(a), 3 or 6(a) and refer them to the Secretariat in accordance with paragraph l) of the Resolution.
2. In accordance with paragraph f) of the Resolution review the information in document AC22 Doc. 10.3 on Species selected following CoP13, and any other information, and:
 - determine whether Article IV, paragraphs 2(a), 3 and 6(a), are correctly implemented;
 - if so, eliminate from further review the range State concerned [in the event that the species is not eliminated, the Secretariat will proceed with the compilation of information and preliminary categorization regarding the species in accordance with paragraphs g) to j) of the Resolution].

CONCERNING SPECIES SELECTED FOLLOWING COP12

The working group proposes the following categorizations and recommendations for the species concerned:

Psittacus erithacus

urgent concern	possible concern	least concern
Cameroon Côte d'Ivoire Guinea Liberia Sierra Leone	Republic of Congo Democratic Republic of Congo Equatorial Guinea	Angola Benin Burundi Central African Republic Gabon Guinea-Bissau Kenya Mali Nigeria Rwanda Togo Uganda

[See the Annex to this document for recommendations]

Poicephalus senegalus

urgent concern	possible concern	least concern
	Guinea Liberia Mali Senegal	Benin Burkina Faso Cameroon Chad Côte d'Ivoire Gambia Ghana Guinea-Bissau Mauritania Niger Nigeria Sierra Leone Togo

[See the Annex to this document for recommendations]

Gracula religiosa

urgent concern	possible concern	least concern
	Malaysia	Bangladesh Bhutan Brunei Cambodia India Myanmar Nepal Sri Lanka Thailand

Species of possible concern

Malaysia

Within 6 months:

The Management Authority should, in consultation with the Secretariat, establish a cautious annual export quota as an interim measure as of 1 January 2007.

The Management Authority should report to the Secretariat on the status of the species in Malaysia, as well as an evaluation of threats to wild populations and how a scientifically based non-detriment finding will be made to evaluate the export quota.

Callagur borneoensis

urgent concern	possible concern	least concern
		Brunei Thailand Malaysia

Phelsuma dubia

urgent concern	possible concern	least concern
		France Kenya Madagascar Mozambique Tanzania

Species of least concern

Comoros

In accordance with paragraph (l) of Resolution Conf. 12.8 (Rev. CoP13), the Secretariat should request the Comoros to provide information on the non-detrimental nature of exports of *Phelsuma dubia*, and on any export controls in place to manage trade in the species. The Secretariat should also request information regarding measures in place to implement the provisions of the Convention for trade in other CITES-listed species.

The Secretariat is requested to report this information back to the Animals Committee.

Phelsuma v-nigra

urgent concern	possible concern	least concern
	Comoros	France

Species of possible concern

Comoros

Within 6 months:

The Management Authority should, in consultation with the Secretariat, establish a cautious annual export quota as an interim measure.

Within 18 months:

The Management Authority should conduct a status assessment, including an evaluation of threats to the species; develop and implement a population monitoring programme for the species; and advise the Secretariat of the details of the assessment and the programme.

The Management Authority should establish an annual export quota based on the results of the assessment and programme.

Phelsuma comorensis

urgent concern	possible concern	least concern
	Comoros	

Species of possible concern

Comoros

Within 6 months:

The Management Authority should, in consultation with the Secretariat, establish a cautious annual export quota as an interim measure.

Within 18 months:

The Management Authority should conduct a status assessment, including an evaluation of threats to the species; develop and implement a population monitoring programme for the species; and advise the Secretariat of the details of the assessment and the programme.

The Management Authority should establish an annual export quota based on the results of the assessment and programme.

Uromastyx acanthinura

urgent concern	possible concern	least concern
		Algeria Libya

Mali

In accordance with paragraph (l) of Resolution Conf. 12.8 (Rev. CoP13), the Secretariat should request Mali to provide information regarding the origin of *Uromastyx acanthinura* specimens exported from Mali between 1995 and 2001, given that Mali is not recorded as a range State for this species.

The Secretariat should also request the Management Authority to provide details on the measures in place to ensure that specimens of *Uromastyx* spp to be exported are properly identified to species-level, and verified to originate in Mali when this is stated on the export permit.

The Secretariat is requested to report this information back to the Animals Committee.

Uromastyx bentii

urgent concern	possible concern	least concern
		Oman Saudi Arabia Yemen

Uromastyx dispar

urgent concern	possible concern	least concern
	Mali	Algeria Chad Mauritania Sudan

Species of possible concern

Mali

Within 6 months:

The Management Authority should clarify to the Secretariat the scientific basis for the annual export quota.

The Management Authority should clarify to the Secretariat if captive breeding of *Uromastyx dispar* or other *Uromastyx* species takes place in Mali, and if so, provide details on the nature and extent of captive breeding.

Within 18 months:

The Management Authority should conduct a status assessment, including an evaluation of threats to the species; develop and implement a population monitoring programme for the species; and advise the Secretariat of the details of the assessment and the programme.

The Management Authority should establish an annual export quota based on the results of the assessment and programme.

Uromastyx geyri

urgent concern	possible concern	least concern
	Mali Niger	Algeria

Species of possible concern

Niger

Within 6 months:

The Management Authority should clarify to the Secretariat the scientific basis for the annual export quota.

The Management Authority should clarify to the Secretariat if captive breeding of *Uromastyx geyri* or other *Uromastyx* species takes place in Niger and if so, provide details on the nature and extent of captive breeding.

Within 18 months:

The Management Authority should conduct a status assessment, including an evaluation of threats to the species; develop and implement a population monitoring programme for the species; and advise the Secretariat of the details of the assessment and the programme.

The Management Authority should establish an annual export quota based on the results of the assessment and programme.

Mali

Within 6 months:

The Management Authority should clarify to the Secretariat the scientific basis for the annual export quota.

Within 18 months:

The Management Authority should conduct a status assessment, including an evaluation of threats to the species; develop and implement a population monitoring programme for the species; and advise the Secretariat of the details of the assessment and the programme.

The Management Authority should establish an annual export quota based on the results of the assessment and programme.

Uromastix ocellata

urgent concern	possible concern	least concern
		Djibouti Egypt Eritrea Ethiopia Somalia Sudan

Furcifer cephalolepis

urgent concern	possible concern	least concern
		Comoros

Recommendations – Tridacnidae sub-group**Species of urgent concern**

- a) To establish, within 90 days, cautious export quotas for all wild specimens in trade. Such quotas should be species and specimen-specific, and should not exceed 25% of mean annual trade for the period 1999-2003, as reported by IUCN in document AC22 Doc. 10.2 Annex 8, pending the drafting and adoption (within 18 months) of a management plan for clam fisheries supplying the export trade.
- b) This fishery management plan¹ should include the following elements:
 - i) stock assessments of clam populations subject to harvest including estimates of abundance, distribution and age/size classes;
 - ii) adaptive management measures including sustainable catch and export quotas based on monitoring of fishery-dependent and fishery-independent data including catch and effort data and a long-term population monitoring programme;
 - iii) appropriate regulatory measures, such as limited entry, licensing of fishermen, size limitations, fishing seasons and no take zones, compatible with any customary systems of marine tenure, and ensure sufficient provisions for the enforcement of such regulations; and
 - iv) measures to enable the recovery of depleted populations, including re-stocking with hatchery produced specimens and restoring population densities to enable effective reproduction.
- c) The plan and supporting evidence of implementation to be supplied to Secretariat for validation.
- d) Within 6 months, to ensure that specimens produced from captive production systems are distinguished in trade from genuine wild harvested specimens, that separate export quotas are established and that, with the assistance of Secretariat, source codes appropriate to the production system are used on CITES permits.

¹ The draft management plan developed for *Strombus gigas* may provide a model or template for a Tridacnidae management plan

- e) Countries with reported export bans on wild-taken specimens to enforce these rigorously and report within 18 months on the enforcement measures undertaken. Countries with voluntary export bans on wild-taken specimens should formally report to the Secretariat such measures for inclusion in the Secretariat Export Quota data base.

Species of possible concern

- f) Provide information to Secretariat within 90 days to demonstrate the scientific basis for the implementation of Article IV for the exports of Tridacnidae.
- g) Establish within 6 months precautionary export quotas, separately for wild and captive-produced specimens, on a species-specific basis pending the drafting and adoption of a fishery management plan within 2 years. Such management plan should include the elements outlined above.
- h) To Fiji and Tonga, clarify within six months the status of the *Tridacna gigas* and *Hippopus hippopus* in the respective countries, particularly whether they are native, extirpated but reintroduced, or non-native.

Generic (to apply to all urgent and possible concern countries)

- i) Within 90 days, initiate measures to ensure that descriptions on all CITES permits are standardized such that trade is only permitted at **species level** and that, in compliance with Annex 1 of Resolution Conf. 12.3, trade ceases to be reported or permitted at higher taxon levels (genus or family).
- j) Within 90 days, ensure that appropriate units are recorded on permits for trade in specimens of Tridacnidae namely to record meat in kilograms, live specimens by number, and shells by number of pieces (weight as secondary unit).
- k) Seek to collaborate in regional management approaches for all countries with active fisheries for the export of Tridacnidae, including co-operation on fisheries management and sharing of information and approaches, including through participation at the workshop proposed in paragraph (m) below.
- l) Within 18 months, exporting countries to establish, individually or collectively (using the opportunity provided by any regional workshop), appropriate conversion factors to enable trade in meat (processed and unprocessed) and, if necessary, shells, reported by weight, to be converted to number of (adult) specimens harvested.

Additional concerns

The following recommendations arose out of consideration of the reviews and relate to problems identified under paragraph l) of Resolution Conf. 12.8 (Rev. CoP13). These recommendations are thus also directed to those other than the range States identified as of urgent or possible concern.

- m) The Secretariat is requested to remind all Parties that, in compliance with Resolution Conf. 12.3, XIV e), they should not accept permits for specimens of Tridacnidae in trade that are not identified to species level. Similarly, Parties should only accept the appropriate units on permits for specimens of Tridacnidae.
- n) The Animals Committee is recommended to request the Secretariat to seek external funding [under Resolution Conf. 12.2, Annex 1 paragraph 2. a)] in order to enable a regional workshop to be held, in collaboration with FAO and other appropriate regional organizations, during 2007 to initiate regional co-operation on the management of sustainable fisheries for Tridacnidae.
- o) The countries listed below were excluded from the review at AC21; however, analyses of trade data indicated issues of concern notably with respect to significant exports being reported by the countries at family or genus level such that it is not possible to determine whether trade is being undertaken with Article IV or not.

Cook Islands (non-Party)
French Polynesia
Philippines
Samoa
Solomon Islands (non-Party)

In accordance with paragraph (l) of Resolution Conf. 12.8 (Rev. CoP13), the Secretariat should request these countries to provide information on the non-detrimental nature of exports of Tridacnidae, and on any export controls in place to manage trade in the species. The Secretariat should also encourage the countries to undertake their reporting and permitting of trade at the species level as required by Resolution Conf. 12.3 (the recommendation in paragraph l) above should also help to avoid such permit and reporting problems). The Secretariat is requested to report this information back to the Animals Committee.

SUMMARY OF WORKING GROUP RECOMMENDATIONS ON CATEGORIES

Species	Fiji	Madagascar	Marshall Islands	Micronesia	Palau	PNG	New Caledonia	Tonga	Vanuatu	Viet Nam	Mozambique
<i>H. hippopus</i>	PC						PC	PC	PC		
<i>T. crocea</i>	PC						PC	PC	PC	UC	
<i>T. derasa</i>	PC				PC			UC	PC		
<i>T. gigas</i>	PC		PC	PC	PC	PC		PC	UC	UC	
<i>T. maxima</i>	PC	PC	PC	PC			PC	UC	PC	PC	PC
<i>T. squamosa</i>	PC		PC				PC	PC		UC	

UC – urgent concern

UC – possible concern

UC/PC - change to preliminary categorization made by IUCN

CONCERNING SPECIES SELECTED FOLLOWING COP13

1. The Animals Committee is recommended to eliminate *Monodon monoceros* (population of Canada and Greenland (Denmark)) from the review pursuant to paragraph f) of Resolution Conf. 12.8 Rev.CoP13. The AC Chairman clarified that the Animals Committee may select the species for Review of Significant Trade should trade in *Monodon monoceros* from Greenland (Denmark) resume.
2. The Animals Committee is recommended to not eliminate *Testudo graeca* populations from Lebanon from the review, pursuant to paragraph g) of Resolution Conf. 12.8 Rev.CoP13.
3. The Animals Committee is recommended to not eliminate *Mantella* spp. from the review, pursuant to paragraph g) of Resolution Conf. 12.8 Rev.CoP13.

Psittacus erithacus

Country	Concern level	Recommendations
Cameroon	Urgent concern	<p><u>By 1 January 2007:</u></p> <p>Institute a moratorium on exports effective 1 January 2007.</p> <p><u>Within 12 months:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Develop a scientifically-based field survey to establish the population status of the species in the country; 2) Develop a National Management Plan for the species (as described below). <p>If necessary, the range State should seek support to undertake the necessary field surveys to establish biologically sustainable quotas and to monitor populations and trade (e.g. pursuant to Resolution Conf. 12.2 on Procedure for approval of externally funded projects.)</p> <p><u>Within 24 months:</u></p> <p>A quota can be established, in consultation with the CITES Secretariat, provided the following are in place:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Results of a scientifically based field survey to establish the population status of the species in the country; 2) Implementation of a National Management Plan for the species (as described below). <p>The range State should participate in the development and implementation of a Regional Management Plan for the conservation of and trade in the species (subject to decisions to be taken at COP14 and their successful implementation).</p>
Congo	Possible concern	<p><u>By 1 January 2007:</u></p> <p>Establish an annual export quota of 4,000 specimens effective 1 January 2007.</p> <p><u>Within 12 months:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Develop a scientifically based field survey to establish the population status of the species in the country; 2) Develop a National Management Plan for the species (described below):

Country	Concern level	Recommendations
		<p>If necessary, the range State should seek support to undertake the necessary field surveys to establish biologically sustainable quotas and to monitor populations and trade (e.g. pursuant to Resolution Conf. 12.2 on Procedure for approval of externally funded projects.)</p> <p><u>Within 24 months:</u></p> <p>The quota can be revised, in consultation with the CITES Secretariat, provided the following are in place:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Results of a scientifically based field survey to establish the population status of the species in the country; 2) Implementation of a National Management Plan for the species (as described below). <p>The range State should participate in the development and implementation of a Regional Management Plan for the conservation of and trade in the species (subject to decisions to be taken at COP14 and their successful implementation).</p>
Cote d'Ivoire	Urgent concern	<p><u>By 1 January 2007</u></p> <p>Establish a moratorium on exports of the two subspecies effective 1 January 2007.</p> <p><u>Within 12 months:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Develop a scientifically based field survey to establish the population status of the two subspecies in the country; 2) Develop a National Management Plan (as described below) for the two subspecies <p>If necessary, the range State should seek support to undertake the necessary field surveys to establish biologically sustainable quotas and to monitor populations and trade (e.g. pursuant to Resolution Conf. 12.2 on Procedure for approval of externally funded projects.)</p> <p><u>Within 24 months:</u></p> <p>A quota can be established for one or the two subspecies, in consultation with the CITES Secretariat, provided the following are in place:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Results of a scientifically based field survey to establish the population status of the two subspecies in the country; 2) Implementation of a National Management Plan for the two subspecies (as described below).

Country	Concern level	Recommendations
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Possible concern	<p>The range State should participate in the development and implementation of the Regional Management Plans for the conservation of and trade in both subspecies (subject to decisions to be taken at COP14 and their successful implementation).</p> <p><u>By 1 January 2007:</u></p> <p>Establish an annual export quota of 5,000 specimens effective 1 January 2007.</p> <p><u>Within 12 months:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Develop a scientifically based field survey to establish the population status of the species in the country; 2) Develop a National Management Plan for the species (described below): <p>If necessary, the range State should seek support to undertake the necessary field surveys to establish biologically sustainable quotas and to monitor populations and trade (e.g. pursuant to Resolution Conf. 12.2 on Procedure for approval of externally funded projects.)</p> <p><u>Within 24 months:</u></p> <p>The quota can be revised, in consultation with the CITES Secretariat, provided the following are in place:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Results of a scientifically based field survey to establish the population status of the species in the country; 2) Implementation of a National Management Plan for the species (as described below). <p>The range State should participate in the development and implementation of a Regional Management Plan for the conservation of and trade in the species (subject to decisions to be taken at COP14 and their successful implementation).</p>
Equatorial Guinea	Possible concern	<p><u>Within 6 months:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Provide detailed information on how it was determined that the quantities of specimens of the species exported were not detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild. 2) Provide information on the legal status of the species in the country. <p><u>Within 12 months:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Develop a scientifically based field survey to establish the population status of the species in the country; 2) Develop a National Management Plan (as described below) for the species.

Country	Concern level	Recommendations
		<p>If necessary, the range State should seek support to undertake the necessary field surveys to establish biologically sustainable quotas and to monitor populations and trade (e.g. pursuant to Resolution Conf. 12.2 on Procedure for approval of externally funded projects.)</p> <p><u>Within 24 months:</u></p> <p>Establish an export quota, in consultation with the CITES Secretariat, taking into consideration the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Results of a scientifically based field survey to establish the population status of the species in the country; 2) Implementation of a National Management Plan for the species (as described below). <p>The range State should participate in the development and implementation of a Regional Management Plan for the conservation of and trade in the species (subject to decisions to be taken at COP14 and their successful implementation).</p>
Guinea	Urgent concern	<p><u>By 1 January 2007:</u></p> <p>Establish a moratorium on exports of the two subspecies effective 1 January 2007.</p> <p><u>Within 12 months:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Develop a scientifically based field survey to establish the population status of the species in the country; 2) Develop a National Management Plan (as described below) for the species: <p>If necessary, the range State should seek support to undertake the necessary field surveys to establish biologically sustainable quotas and to monitor populations and trade (e.g. pursuant to Resolution Conf. 12.2 on Procedure for approval of externally funded projects.)</p> <p><u>Within 24 months:</u></p> <p>A quota can be established, in consultation with the CITES Secretariat, provided the following are in place:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Results of a scientifically based field survey to establish the population status of the species in the country; 2) Implementation of a National Management Plan for the species (as described below). <p>The range State should participate in the development and implementation of a Regional Management Plan for the conservation of and trade in the species (subject to decisions to be taken at COP14 and their successful implementation).</p>

Country	Concern level	Recommendations
Liberia	Urgent concern	<p><u>By 1 January 2007:</u></p> <p>Establish a moratorium on exports effective 1 January 2007.</p> <p><u>Within 12 months:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Develop a scientifically-based field survey to establish the population status of the species in the country; 2) Develop a National Management Plan for the species (as described below): <p>If necessary, the range State should seek support to undertake the necessary field surveys to establish biologically sustainable quotas and to monitor populations and trade (e.g. pursuant to Resolution Conf. 12.2 on Procedure for approval of externally funded projects.)</p> <p><u>Within 24 months:</u></p> <p>A quota can be established, in consultation with the CITES Secretariat, provided the following are in place:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Results of a scientifically based field survey to establish the population status of the species in the country; 2) Implementation of a National Management Plan for the species (as described below). <p>The range State should participate in the development and implementation of a Regional Management Plan for the conservation of and trade in the species (subject to decisions to be taken at COP14 and their successful implementation).</p>
Sierra Leone	Urgent concern	<p><u>By 1 January 2007:</u></p> <p>Establish a moratorium on exports effective 1 January 2007.</p> <p><u>Within 12 months:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Develop a scientifically-based field survey to establish the population status of the species in the country; 2) Develop a National Management Plan for the species (as described below): <p>If necessary, the range State should seek support to undertake the necessary field surveys to establish biologically sustainable quotas and to monitor populations and trade (e.g. pursuant to Resolution Conf. 12.2 on Procedure for approval of externally funded projects.)</p>

Country	Concern level	Recommendations
		<p><u>Within 24 months:</u></p> <p>A quota can be established, in consultation with the CITES Secretariat, provided the following are in place:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Results of a scientifically based field survey to establish the population status of the species in the country; 2) Implementation of a National Management Plan for the species (as described below). <p>The range State should participate in the development and implementation of a Regional Management Plan for the conservation of and trade in the species (subject to decisions to be taken at COP14 and their successful implementation).</p>

Regional and National Management Plans are to be developed for the two subspecies, *Psittacus erithacus erithacus* and *Psittacus erithacus timneh*

The National Management Plans for the species shall include:

- Standardized and verifiable population monitoring techniques;
- A mechanism to establish biologically sustainable capture and/or export quotas for the species, that consider in their development: the status and demography of the species, levels of illegal trade, trade-related mortality, and national use;
- Effective mechanisms to prevent illegal capture and trade in the species;
- A detailed description of the methodology used to determine that levels of exports are non-detrimental; and
- Once developed and regionally agreed upon, incorporation of the Regional Management Plan for conservation of and trade in these species.

Problems identified that are not related to the implementation of Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a), 3 or 6 (a)

In accordance with paragraph (l) of Resolution Conf. 12.8 (Rev. CoP13), the Secretariat shall address the issues raised in document AC22 Doc. 10.2, Annex 1, concerning: ongoing illegal export of *Psittacus erithacus* (particularly concerning Nigeria, Saudi Arabia and other countries in the Middle East); significant discrepancies between exports and imports reported; large-scale trade in specimens claimed to be captive bred (particularly in South Africa, the Netherlands and the Philippines); and claims of significant captive breeding in certain range States, particularly Guinea and Cameroon. Countries that prohibit commercial exports of wild-taken specimens should formally report to the Secretariat such measures for inclusion in the Secretariat Export Quota data base.

Draft Decisions for adoption by the Parties at CoP14, and which should be presented in the report of the Chairman of the Animals Committee to CoP14:

DIRECTED TO THE SECRETARIAT:

Subject to external funding, the Secretariat should develop regional management plans for the conservation of and trade in *Psittacus erithacus erithacus* and *P. erithacus timneh*, in collaboration with the range States, relevant experts, non-governmental organizations, and other stakeholders, and which should include the following activities:

- Develop biologically sustainable national export quotas in cooperation with neighbouring range States
- Develop standards for making non-detriment findings
- Provide details of the control measures in place to verify the country of origin of the specimens
- Cooperate on studies of the population status and demography of the species and the status of its habitat
- Cooperate on long-term monitoring efforts
- Take action to implement law enforcement programs to combat poaching and illegal trade (both national and international) and report on the results of the programs in terms of enforcement efforts, seizures and prosecutions
- Agree upon reliable methodologies for assessing population status and population monitoring
- Investigate the possibility of establishing in-country captive-breeding facilities for the species
- Encourage the participation of all range States, enforcement authorities, importing countries, experts, the NGO community and the private sector
- Consider expanding the management plans to include other psittacine species in the region.

The Secretariat should seek funding for and organize workshops in West Africa and in Central Africa to assist range States in the development of regional management plans for the conservation of and trade in *Psittacus erithacus erithacus* and *P. erithacus timneh*.

In select cases where there has been a history of exports in excess of quotas, the Secretariat should verify export permits from a specific country to ensure that exports do not exceed quotas.

DIRECTED TO THE RANGE STATES OF PSITTACUS ERITHACUS:

The range States should participate in the development and implementation of regional management plans for conservation of and trade in *Psittacus erithacus erithacus* and *P. erithacus timneh*.

Poicephalus senegalus

Country	Level of concern	Recommendations
Guinea	Possible concern	<p><u>By 1 January 2007:</u></p> <p>Establish a cautious annual export quota in consultation with the Secretariat as an interim measure.</p> <p><u>Within 24 months:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Conduct status assessments and threat evaluations to provide the basis for the Scientific Authority’s non-detriment finding, and develop an ongoing population monitoring programme; and 2) Establish a biologically sustainable export quota, in collaboration with neighboring range states, based on the results of the above mentioned surveys.
Liberia	Possible concern	<p><u>Within 12 months:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Recognizing the uncertainty regarding the occurrence of <i>Poicephalus senegalus</i> in the country, Liberia should confirm the existence and conservation status of native, wild populations of the species to the Secretariat. 2) The Management Authority should report to the Secretariat its actions to implement the provisions of Article IV, and how the Scientific Authority determines that levels of export are not detrimental to the populations concerned.

Country	Level of concern	Recommendations
Mali	Possible concern	<p><u>By 1 January 2007:</u></p> <p>Establish a cautious annual export quota in consultation with the Secretariat as an interim measure.</p> <p><u>Within 24 months:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Conduct status assessments and threat evaluations to provide the basis for the Scientific Authority's non-detriment finding, and develop an ongoing population monitoring programme; and 2) Establish a biologically sustainable export quota, in collaboration with neighboring range states, based on the results of the above mentioned surveys.
Senegal	Possible concern	<p><u>By 1 January 2007:</u></p> <p>Establish a cautious annual export quota in consultation with the Secretariat as an interim measure.</p> <p><u>Within 24 months:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Conduct status assessments and threat evaluations to provide the basis for the Scientific Authority's non-detriment finding, and develop an ongoing population monitoring programme; and 2) Establish a biologically sustainable export quota, in collaboration with neighboring range states, based on the results of the above mentioned surveys.