



## SUMMARY RECORD

Twenty-second meeting of the Animals Committee



Lima (Peru), 7-13 July 2006

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

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

SUMMARY RECORD

The Animals Committee convened during the first two days of its 22nd meeting (AC22) with the Plants Committee, which held its 16th meeting (PC16), and this joint session (PC16/AC22) was chaired alternately by both Chairmen. The present summary record specifies which items were discussed during the joint session.

1. Opening of the meeting

Mr Thomas Althaus, Chairman of the Animals Committee, and Mr David Morgan, Chief of the Scientific Support Unit of the CITES Secretariat, in the name of the Secretary-General of the CITES Secretariat, welcomed participants to the 22nd meeting of the Animals Committee and thanked the host country, Peru, for organizing the meeting.

2. Adoption of the Rules of Procedure

2.1 Current Rules of Procedure

The Chairman introduced document AC22 Doc. 2.1.

The Committee adopted the Rules of Procedure presented in document AC22 Doc. 2.1.

The Chairman confirmed that in accordance with Rule 2, in the absence of one of the representatives of Asia (Ms Prijono), her alternate Mr Giam could represent the region as a member and vote in her place until her arrival.

During discussion of this item, interventions were made by the alternate representative of Asia (Mr Giam) and the observer from the Humane Society of the United States.

2.2 Proposed amendments

This agenda item was discussed during the joint PC16/AC22 session.

The Secretariat introduced documents AC22 Doc. 2.2 and PC16 Doc. 2.2.

The AC chairman commented that the proposed rules 6 and 9 were overcomplicating the process for admitting observers to meetings of the Animals or Plants Committees, and that the current system worked well and should not be changed. The PC Chairman indicated that the requirements for credentials, that are not yet included in the Rules of Procedure for the Plants Committee, should be the same for both Committees. The AC representative of Europe (Ms Rodics) stated that the current rules of procedure had operated well for the last five sessions of the Animals Committee and that there was no need for the changes proposed by the Secretariat. She and the AC representative of Central and South America

and the Caribbean (Mr Velasco) questioned the proposal in rule 18 to limit meeting documents to a maximum of 12 pages, stating that this may not be sufficient when detailed technical or comprehensive scientific information was required. Regarding the same proposed rule, the observer of Mexico was concerned that its adoption would imply that the current practice whereby the Secretariat gives notice of AC and PC meetings at least 105 days in advance would change into 75 days v. In further discussions, concerns were also raised about the proposed rules 11, 13, 17, 19, 20, 25 and 26.

The Secretariat recalled that at the 13th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (CoP13; Bangkok, 2004), Parties had confirmed that the AC and PC were to follow the rules of procedure of the Standing Committee as far as practicable. It explained that the proposed rules would not affect the possibility of NGOs to attend meetings of the AC or PC, and that the restrictions on the length of documents to be discussed at meetings had been put in place to allow their translation in the other working languages of the Convention.

The Animals and Plants Committees did not make a decision on the rules of procedure proposed in Annex 3 of documents AC22 Doc. 2.2 and PC16 Doc. 2.2. They agreed to establish an intersessional working group composed of the members and alternate members of both Committees and led by the Chairmen of the Animals and Plants Committees. Based on the rules of procedure proposed in Annex 3, the working group would draft a new version for consideration at the 14th meeting of the Conference of the Parties in 2007 (CoP14). This version should take into consideration all comments and questions raised during the discussion on this item, particularly concerning the proposed new Rules 6, 7, 9, 11, 13, 17, 18, 19, 20, 25 and 26, and the matter of credentials for observers at AC or PC meetings, and clearly explain the rationale for deviating from the Rules of Procedures of the Standing Committee.

During discussions of this item, interventions were made by the AC and PC Chairmen, the AC representatives of Central and South America and the Caribbean (Mr Velasco), Europe (Ms Rodics), North America and Oceania, the PC representative of North America, and the observers from Mexico, Humane Society International and Humane Society United States.

### 3. Adoption of the agenda and working programme

#### 3.1      Agenda

The Chairman introduced document AC22 Doc. 3.1 (Rev. 1) and asked for comments on the provisional agenda.

The observer from Spain proposed to discuss an update on the Spanish Master's course on Management, Access and Conservation of Species in Trade under agenda item 27 on Any Other Business and discuss this during the joint session with the Plants Committee.

With this amendment, the agenda contained in document AC22 Doc. 3.1 (Rev. 1) was adopted.

#### 3.2      Working programme

The Chairman introduced document AC22 Doc. 3.2 (Rev. 1) and asked for comments on the provisional working programme.

The Committee adopted the working programme in document AC22 Doc. 3.2 (Rev. 1).

### 4. Admission of observers

The Secretariat introduced document AC22 Doc. 4.

The Committee agreed that for the current meeting, personal invitation letters sent to the observers from non-governmental organizations by the Chairman under Rule 6 of the Rules of Procedure could be used by these observers for the purposes of Rule 7.

The Committee noted document PC16 Doc. 4.

5. Regional reports

5.1 Africa

The representative of Africa (Mr Bagine) presented document AC22 Doc 5.1, noting the lack of participants from Africa at the meeting and the funding and capacity-building difficulties experienced in the region. The Secretariat regretted the lack of reference to francophone Africa in the report as well as to the capacity-building workshop for Scientific Authorities it had organized in Lomé, Togo, from 23 to 27 January 2006.

5.2 Asia

The representative of Asia (Ms Prijono) presented document AC22 Doc. 5.2 (Rev. 1), adding further information from China and Myanmar which she had received since submitting the report. China had reported on recent meetings held in the country and on new CITES legislation, due to take effect shortly. Myanmar reported limited trade in CITES specimens, but stressed that new legislation to implement the Convention was being drafted.

5.3 Central and South America and the Caribbean

The representative of Central and South America and the Caribbean (Mr Velasco) presented document AC22 Doc. 5.3. The alternate representative of Central South America and the Caribbean (Mr Calvar) added that the capacity-building workshop for Scientific Authorities held in Brasilia from 28 November to 2 December 2005 had been a success. In the context of the Review of Significant Trade, the observer from Argentina requested the Committee to take note of measures recently taken in his country for *Lama guanicoe*. The Secretariat agreed to discuss this matter bilaterally with Argentina.

5.4 Europe

The alternate representative for Europe (Mr Ibero) presented document AC22 Doc. 5.4 noting that Italy had reported since the document had been produced. The representative of Europe (Ms Rodics) added that Croatia had also reported since the document had been produced. They highlighted recent seizures of specimens illegally in trade. Mr Ibero noted that it would be valuable to hold a European – as opposed to European Union – regional meeting in the future.

5.5 North America

The representative of North America presented document AC22 Doc. 5.5 stressing the many events held in the region and the changes in Scientific Authority personnel of Parties in the region.

5.6 Oceania

The representative of Oceania presented document AC22 Doc. 5.6 highlighting the communication and capacity-building difficulties in the region. He congratulated the Secretariat on the quality of the training material presented at the Oceania CITES Capacity Building Workshop and Regional Meeting, 8-11 May 2006 (Brisbane, Australia).

The Committee noted the regional reports. The Secretariat encouraged participants to submit details of upcoming events for inclusion in the calendar on the CITES website. During discussion interventions were made by the regional representative of Asia (Mr Pourkazemi) and the observers from Argentina, China, Conservation International, and David Shepherd Wildlife Foundation-IFAW.

6. Strategic Vision and Action Plan until 2013

This agenda item was discussed during the joint PC16/AC22 session.

The Secretariat introduced documents AC22 Doc. 6 and PC16 Doc. 6, and the AC Chairman provided an oral update of the discussions that had taken place in the Standing Committee Strategic Plan Working Group since March 2006.

The Animals and Plants Committees noted documents AC22 Doc. 6 and PC16 Doc. 6.

7. Review of the scientific committees

This agenda item was discussed during the joint PC16/AC22 session.

The Secretariat introduced documents AC22 Doc. 7 (Rev. 1) and PC16 Doc. 7 (Rev. 1), inviting the Committees to finalize the document in Annex 2 on a Review of the scientific committees by completing paragraphs 5 to 9 therein.

There were some questions concerning Annex 4 to the documents AC22 Doc. 7 (Rev. 1) and PC16 Doc. 7 (Rev. 1) and the degree to which it reflected the work and accomplishments of the Plants Committee.

The Animals and Plants Committees established a working group (PC16/AC22 WG1) composed of the Committee's members not participating in other working groups and the co-chairmen of the Nomenclature Committee, chaired by the PC representative of Oceania, co-chaired by the AC representative of North America. The Working Group was directed to undertake the following:

1. Finalize the self-evaluation by completing sections 5 to 9 in the 'Review of the scientific committees' presented in Annex 2 to documents AC22 Doc. 7 (Rev. 1) and PC16 Doc. 7 (Rev. 1).
2. With regard to section 6, finalize the work undertaken by a joined PC/AC working group and reported in document Doc. PC16/AC22 WG1 Doc. 1, and integrate the result in the paper on 'Review of the scientific committees'.
3. With regard to sections 7 to 9, produce practical suggestions for improving the operation, efficiency and effectiveness of the scientific committees, and provide options for regularly reviewing the performance of the scientific committees, including indicators.

Later in the meeting, the Chairman of PC16/AC22 WG1, the PC representative of Oceania, introduced document PC16/AC22 WG1 Doc. 1, pertaining to issues addressed under agenda items 7 and 8.1, and the Co-Chairman, the AC representative of North America, explained the methodology that had been used for analysing the performance and undertaking the self-evaluation of the scientific committees.

The Chairman of PC16/AC22 WG1 noted that Tables 2a and 2b of document PC16/AC22 WG1 Doc. 1 were very long and not yet finalized, and had therefore not been included; and that Table 3 was being circulated to the members and alternates of the Committees for completion. He proposed to continue working on these tables and to finalize them after the meeting, and this course of action was agreed to by the Animals and Plants Committees.

The Animals and Plants Committees furthermore supported the following recommendations of PC16/AC22 WG1:

1. The Working Group (WG), composed of all scientific committees, concluded that the WG report should be submitted to the External Evaluation Working Group of the Standing Committee, and Annex 4 of documents AC22 Doc. 7 (Rev. 1) and PC16 Doc. 7 (Rev. 1) be replaced by Table 2a of the WG report for the Animals and Plants Committees, and by Table 2b for the Nomenclature Committee.

2. The Committees achieve a generally high level of performance in the high priority tasks assigned to them and often with very limited resources or a reliance on voluntary effort. To achieve increased performance, particularly in lower priority tasks, it would be necessary to increase budgetary funds and other resources in relation to those tasks.
3. Performance of the committees would further improve if greater consideration is given by the Conference of the Parties and the Standing Committee at the time tasks are assigned to the scientific committees as to whether the tasks are within their mandates and the Convention's Strategic Action Plan and whether the task is adequately resourced.
4. Performance of the committees would improve if funds were made available for chairmen to operate, participate and represent committees at other meetings.
5. To promote and facilitate coordination and contact between the taxonomic expertise in regions, the Nomenclature Committee might best operate as a permanent working group of the Animals and Plants Committees.
6. The requirement of a Party/region to provide the time/resources for a regional representative to carry out his/her duties needs to be strengthened. It could be a mandatory commitment made at the time of nomination of a representative.
7. Regarding the challenge of the double role of chairmen as both chairman and a regional representative, the evaluation should note the approach taken by other environmental conventions where committee chairmen do not have regional tasks. The WG was of the strong opinion that the chairmen should originate from amongst the regional representatives.
8. To improve the scientific procedures that sustain all activities of the committees, AC and PC Chairmen and members should be more involved in the assignment of consultants and the definition of terms of reference for specific projects.
9. The review process of the performance of the Committees has consumed considerable resources and time and the WG does not recommend putting in place a periodic, detailed process of review. The WG agreed to recommend conducting internal monitoring through the regional reports and the Chairmen's' reports to the Conference of the Parties, and Table 3 can be appended to the format to prepare regional reports. External monitoring can examine and review the indicators as identified in Tables 1a and 1b.
10. Once the external evaluation has been completed, the delivery mechanisms will be decided.

With regard to the first recommendation to replace Annex 4 of documents AC22 Doc. 7 (Rev. 1) and PC16 Doc. 7 (Rev. 1) by Tables 2a and 2b of document PC16/AC22 WG1 Doc. 1, the Secretariat explained that as author of documents AC22/PC16 Doc 7 (Rev. 1), it could not agree to this without verifying the content of the tables concerned. It noted that these had not been circulated to the committees themselves. It repeated that Annex 4 of documents AC22/PC16 Doc 7 (Rev. 1) contained factual information only, and invited the Animals and Plants Committees to comment on its document to correct any error that it might contain.

During discussion of this item, interventions were made by the AC and PC Chairmen, the botanist of the Nomenclature Committee, the AC representatives of Oceania and North America, and the PC representative of Oceania.

## **8. Regional communication**

### **8.1      Review of the conditions under which members and alternate members perform their duties**

This agenda item was discussed during the joint PC16/AC22 session.

The Secretariat introduced documents AC22 Doc. 8.1 and PC16 Doc. 8.1.

The AC Representative for Central and South America and the Caribbean (Mr Velasco) stated that communications from Parties to their regional AC representatives and finding

solutions when AC or PC representatives performed poorly remained problematic, and that mechanisms should be developed to address these concerns.

The Committees determined that working group PC16/AC22 WG1 should review the conditions under which members and alternate members perform their duties, complete document Doc. PC15/AC21 WG2 Doc. 1 on this matter, and incorporate the result in the document on the review of the scientific committees mentioned under agenda item 7.

Later in the meeting, the Chairman of PC16/AC22 WG1, the PC representative of Oceania, introduced document PC16/AC22 WG1 Doc. 1, which addressed issues concerning agenda items 7 and 8.1. The discussion of this document and the recommendations that the Animals and Plants Committees supported are presented under item 7 above.

During discussion of this item, interventions were made by the AC Chairman, the AC representative of Central and South America and the Caribbean, and the observer from Mexico.

#### 8.2 Manual for regional representatives

This agenda item was discussed during the joint PC16/AC22 session.

The AC alternate representative of Europe (Mr Ibero) introduced documents AC22 Doc. 8.2 and PC16 Doc. 8.2.

The Committees established a working group (PC16/AC22 WG2) on the manual for regional representatives. The membership of this working group is shown in the Annex to this document.

The Working Group was instructed to undertake the following:

1. Review the draft of a 'Manual for regional representatives' in the Annex to documents AC22/PC16 Doc. 8.2;
2. Verify the practicality, correctness and completeness of the draft manual regarding the guidance to regional representatives of the CITES technical committees envisaged in Decision 13.13, and make amendments as appropriate; and
3. Prepare a revised version of the manual for regional representatives for submission to and adoption by the Animals and Plants Committees.

Later in the meeting, the Chairman of PC16/AC22 WG2, the AC alternate representative of Europe (Mr Ibero), presented document PC16/AC22 WG2 Doc. 1.

Some participants commented that the draft manual was not easy to read and contained many references to websites whereas in certain regions of the world, the lack of access to computer networks was a recurrent problem for committee members. All relevant website-based information should therefore appear in a printed version of the manual. The further development of the manual was agreed to be an ongoing process, independent from the meetings of the Conference of the Parties, which should be driven by the needs and experiences of AC and PC members.

Following discussions on the draft manual for regional representatives in the Annex to document PC16/AC22 WG2 Doc. 1 and the recommendations formulated by PC16/AC22 WG2, the Committees supported the following course of action:

1. The Annex to document PC16/AC22 WG2 Doc. 1, containing the Manual for regional representatives, should be adopted by the Committees in fulfilment of Decision 13.13.
2. The Animals and Plants Committees should request Parties at CoP14 to adopt the following draft decision:

***Directed to the Secretariat***

- a) to organize publication and distribution of printed and electronic versions of the Manual as capacity-building materials for the regional representatives;
- b) to provide versions of the publications in the three working languages of the Convention; and
- c) to seek funding for the translation, publication and distribution of the Manual.

The Committees also agreed that the utility of the Manual and the most appropriate way of its distribution should be tested by members and alternates in the course of the coming years, and that the Manual should be revised and updated accordingly. The Secretariat was invited to edit the text of the Manual as necessary.

During discussion of this item, interventions were made by the AC and PC Chairmen, the AC representative of North America, the AC alternate representative of Europe (Mr Ibero), the PC representative of Asia (Ms Irawati), and the observers from Mexico, the Netherlands and the United States.

**9. Export Quota Working Group**

This agenda item was discussed during the joint PC16/AC22 session.

The Secretariat introduced documents AC22 Doc. 9 and PC16 Doc. 9, and the Chairmen of the Animals and Plants Committees provided further information on the status of the working document on management of nationally established export quotas.

The Committees noted documents AC22/PC16 Doc. 9.

**10. Review of Significant Trade in specimens of Appendix-II species**

**10.1 Progress in the implementation of the species-based Review of Significant Trade – Overview**

The Secretariat introduced document AC22 Doc. 10.1, which provides an overview of Appendix-II animal species that have been selected for Review of Significant Trade until the present time. Participants welcomed the document, drawing attention particularly to the success in the case of *Strombus gigas*. In reply to a query, the Secretariat advised that the Review of Significant Trade online database should be available to all after the inclusion of some recent data.

The representative of Asia (Mr Pourkazemi) made a statement in relation to paragraph 9, stressing that Acipenseriformes stocks are still under increased threats that do not only relate to enforcement issues but are also caused by the lack of sufficient scientific support. He suggested that the Animals Committee could propose actions to be considered at the 14th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (CoP14) and the 54th meeting of the Standing Committee on priorities or possible gaps identified in the implementation of Resolution Conf. 12.7 (Rev. CoP13) on Conservation of and trade in sturgeons and paddlefish. The Chairman suggested that an informal discussion group led by the representative of Asia (Mr Pourkazemi) could report on these matters.

The Animals Committee noted document AC22 Doc. 10.1.

During discussion of this item, interventions were made by the observers from Israel, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

**10.2 Species selected following CoP12**

The Secretariat introduced document AC22 Doc. 10.2, drawing attention to the actions that had been undertaken by the Animals Committee as indicated in paragraph 2, and the sub-

group observer from IUCN - The World Conservation Union summarized Annexes 1 to 8g of the document. The Animals Committee noted document AC22 Doc. 10.2.

The Committee established a working group (AC22 WG1) on the Review of Significant Trade to deal with all matters raised under agenda items 10.2 and 10.3. The working group was requested to take account of the information mentioned by the Secretariat and that contained in interventions made in the debate. The membership of the working group is shown in the Annex to this document.

The Terms of Reference of the working group were agreed as follows:

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) of the Convention 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].

Later in the meeting, the Chairman of AC22 WG1, the representative of Europe (Mr Althaus) presented document AC22 WG1 Doc. 1 (Rev. 1). Progress with the Review of Significant Trade in Tridacnidae was addressed by a separate subgroup chaired by the alternate representative of Asia (Mr Ishii), who introduced the subgroup's recommendations. On the basis of these reports, the Committee agreed the following categorizations and, for those species categorized as of 'urgent concern' or 'possible concern', agreed the following recommendations to be directed to the range States concerned:

#### ***Psittacus erithacus***

Urgent concern: Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone.

Possible concern: Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo and Equatorial Guinea.

Least concern: Angola, Benin, Burundi, Central African Republic, Gabon, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Mali, Nigeria, Rwanda, Togo and Uganda.

	By 1 January 2007	Within 12 months	Within 24 months
Cameroon	- Institute a moratorium on exports effective 1 January 2007.	- Develop a scientifically-based field survey to establish the population status of the species in the country; - Develop a National Management Plan for the	- A quota can be established, in consultation with the CITES Secretariat, provided the following is in place: 1) Results of a scientifically-based field survey to establish the population

		<p>species (as described below).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- If necessary, 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).</li> </ul>	<p>status of the species in the country;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2) Implementation of a National Management Plan for the species (as described below).</li> </ol> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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).</li> </ul>
Congo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establish an annual export quota of 4,000 specimens effective 1 January 2007.</li> </ul>	As for Cameroon	As for Cameroon
Côte d'Ivoire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establish a moratorium on exports of the two subspecies effective 1 January 2007.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Develop a scientifically based field survey to establish the population status of the two subspecies in the country;</li> <li>- Develop a National Management Plan (as described below) for the two subspecies</li> <li>- 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.)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A quota can be established for one or the two subspecies, in consultation with the CITES Secretariat, provided the following are in place:</li> </ul> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Results of a scientifically based field survey to establish the population status of the two subspecies in the country;</li> <li>2) Implementation of a National Management Plan for the two subspecies (as described below).</li> </ol> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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).</li> </ul>
Democratic Republic of the Congo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establish an annual export quota of 5,000 specimens effective 1 January 2007.</li> </ul>	As for Cameroon	As for Cameroon
Equatorial Guinea		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provide detailed information on how it was determined that the quantities of specimens exported were not detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild.</li> <li>- Provide information on the</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Develop a scientifically-based field survey to establish the population status of the species in the country;</li> <li>- Develop a National Management Plan (as described below) for the</li> </ul>

		legal status of the species in the country.	species.
Guinea <sup>1</sup>	As for Cameroon	As for Cameroon	As for Cameroon
Liberia	As for Cameroon	As for Cameroon	As for Cameroon
Sierra Leone	As for Cameroon	As for Cameroon	As for Cameroon

The National Management Plans for the species shall include:

- i) Standardized and verifiable population monitoring techniques;
- ii) 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;
- iii) Effective mechanisms to prevent illegal capture and trade in the species;
- iv) A detailed description of the methodology used to determine that levels of exports are non-detrimental; and
- v) Once developed and regionally agreed upon, incorporation of the Regional Management Plan for conservation of and trade in these species.

#### *Poicephalus senegalus*

Possible concern: Guinea, Liberia, Mali and Senegal.

Least concern: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Sierra Leone and Togo.

	By 1 January 2007	Within 12 months	Within 24 months
Guinea	- Establish a cautious annual export quota in consultation with the Secretariat as an interim measure.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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</li> <li>- Establish a biologically sustainable export quota, in collaboration with neighbouring range States, based on the results of the surveys mentioned above.</li> </ul>
Liberia		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Recognizing the uncertainty regarding the occurrence of <i>P. senegalus</i> in Liberia, confirm the existence and conservation status of wild populations of the species to the Secretariat.</li> <li>- The Management Authority should report to the Secretariat its actions to</li> </ul>	

<sup>1</sup> Document AC22 WG1 Doc. 1 (Rev. 1) proposed that for *Psittacus erithacus*, Guinea receive the same recommendations as Côte d'Ivoire. The Secretariat believes that this was an editorial error as only one subspecies of *Psittacus erithacus* occurs in Guinea. The recommendation is therefore shown as: "As for Cameroon".

		implement the provisions of Article IV, and how the Scientific Authority determines that levels of export are not detrimental to the populations concerned.	
Mail	As for Guinea		As for Guinea
Senegal	As for Guinea		As for Guinea

***Gracula religiosa***

Possible concern: Malaysia.

Least concern: Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, India, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Thailand.

	Within 6 months	Within 12 months
Malaysia	- In consultation with the Secretariat, establish a cautious annual export quota as an interim measure as of 1 January 2007.	- Report to the Secretariat on the status of the species in Malaysia, as well as on an evaluation of threats to wild populations and how a scientifically-based determination that exports are non-detrimental has been made for the species.

***Callagur borneoensis***

Least concern: Brunei Darussalam, Thailand and Malaysia.

***Phelsuma dubia***

Least concern: France, Kenya, Madagascar, Mozambique and the United Republic of Tanzania.

***Phelsuma v-nigra***

Possible concern: the Comoros.

Least concern: France.

	Within 6 months	Within 18 months
Comoros	- In consultation with the Secretariat, establish a cautious annual export quota as an interim measure.	- 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. - Establish an annual export quota based on the results of the assessment and programme.

***Phelsuma comorensis***

Possible concern: the Comoros.

	Within 6 months	Within 18 months
Comoros	As for <i>Phelsuma v-nigra</i> above	As for <i>Phelsuma v-nigra</i> above

***Uromastyx acanthinura***

Least concern: Algeria and Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

***Uromastyx benti***

Least concern: Oman, Saudi Arabia and Yemen.

***Uromastyx dispar***

Possible concern: Mali.

Least concern: Algeria, Chad, Mauritania and the Sudan.

	Within 6 months	Within 18 months
Mali	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Clarify to the Secretariat the scientific basis for the annual export quota.</li> <li>- Clarify to the Secretariat if captive breeding of <i>U. dispar</i> or other <i>Uromastyx</i> species takes place in Mali, and if so, provide details on the nature and extent of captive breeding.</li> </ul>	As for <i>Phelsuma v-nigra</i> from the Comoros above.

#### *Uromastyx geyri*

Possible concern: Mali and Niger.

Least concern: Algeria.

	Within 6 months	Within 18 months
Mali	As for <i>U. dispar</i> above.	As for <i>Phelsuma v-nigra</i> from the Comoros above.
Niger	As for <i>U. dispar</i> for Mali above.	As for <i>Phelsuma v-nigra</i> from the Comoros above.

#### *Uromastyx ocellata*

Least concern: Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somalia and Sudan.

#### *Furcifer cephalolepis*

Least concern: the Comoros.

#### *Hippopus hippopus*

Possible concern: Fiji, France (New Caledonia), Tonga and Vanuatu.

Least concern: Australia, the Comoros, the Federated States of Micronesia, India, Japan, Kenya, Kiribati, Malaysia, the Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Myanmar, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Somalia and Viet Nam.

#### *Tridacna crocea*

Urgent concern: Viet Nam.

Possible concern: Fiji, France (New Caledonia), Tonga and Vanuatu.

Least concern: Australia, India, Japan, Malaysia, Palau and Papua New Guinea.

#### *Tridacna derasa*

Urgent concern: Tonga.

Possible concern: Fiji, Palau and Vanuatu.

Least concern: Australia, the Comoros, Federated States of Micronesia, France (New Caledonia), the Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea and Viet Nam.

#### *Tridacna gigas*

Urgent concern: Vanuatu and Viet Nam.

Possible concern: the Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, the Marshall Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea and Tonga.

Least concern: Australia, the Comoros, Japan, Kiribati, Malaysia and Myanmar.

#### *Tridacna maxima*

Urgent concern: Tonga.

Possible concern: the Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, France (New Caledonia), Madagascar, the Marshall Islands, Mozambique, Vanuatu and Viet Nam.

Least concern: Australia, the Comoros, Egypt, France (French Polynesia, Mayotte, Réunion, Wallis and Futuna Islands), India, Japan, Kenya, Kiribati, Malaysia, Mauritius, Myanmar, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sri Lanka, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (Pitcairn) and the United Republic of Tanzania.

***Tridacna squamosa***

Urgent concern: Viet Nam.

Possible concern: Fiji, France (New Caledonia), the Marshall Islands and Tonga.

Least concern: Australia, the Comoros, Egypt, the Federated States of Micronesia, India, Japan, Kenya, Kiribati, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mozambique, Myanmar, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sri Lanka, the United Kingdom (Pitcairn), the United Republic of Tanzania and Vanuatu.

Country and species	Within 90 days	Within 6 months	Within 18 months	Within 2 years
Federated States of Micronesia for <i>Tridacna gigas</i> and <i>T. maxima</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provide information to Secretariat to demonstrate the scientific basis for the implementation of Article IV for the exports.</li> <li>- Establish precautionary export quotas, separately for wild and captive-produced specimens, on a species-specific basis.</li> <li>- Initiate measures to ensure that descriptions on all CITES permits are standardized so that trade is only permitted at species level and that, in compliance with Annex 1 of Resolution Conf. 12.3 (Rev. CoP13), trade ceases to be reported or permitted at higher taxon levels (genus or family).</li> <li>- 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 where two valves equal one clam (weight as secondary unit).</li> </ul>	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.	Draft and adopt a fishery management plan which should include the elements outlined below.
Fiji for <i>Hippopus hippopus</i> , <i>Tridacna crocea</i> , <i>T. derasa</i> , <i>T. gigas</i> , <i>T. maxima</i> and <i>T. squamosa</i>		<p>As for the Federated States of Micronesia, additionally, for <i>T. gigas</i> and <i>H. hippopus</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Clarify the status' particularly whether they are native, extirpated but reintroduced, or non-native</li> </ul>	As for the Federated States of Micronesia	As for the Federated States of Micronesia
France (New Caledonia) for <i>Hippopus hippopus</i> , <i>Tridacna crocea</i> , <i>T. maxima</i> and <i>T. squamosa</i>		As for the Federated States of Micronesia	As for the Federated States of Micronesia	As for the Federated States of Micronesia

Country and species	Within 90 days	Within 6 months	Within 18 months	Within 2 years
Madagascar for <i>Tridacna maxima</i>		As for the Federated States of Micronesia	As for the Federated States of Micronesia	As for the Federated States of Micronesia
Marshall Islands for <i>Tridacna gigas</i> , <i>T. maxima</i> and <i>T. squamosa</i>		As for the Federated States of Micronesia	As for the Federated States of Micronesia	As for the Federated States of Micronesia
Mozambique for <i>Tridacna maxima</i>		As for the Federated States of Micronesia	As for the Federated States of Micronesia	As for the Federated States of Micronesia
Palau for <i>Tridacna derasa</i> and <i>T. gigas</i>		As for the Federated States of Micronesia	As for the Federated States of Micronesia	As for the Federated States of Micronesia
Papua New Guinea for <i>Tridacna gigas</i>		As for the Federated States of Micronesia	As for the Federated States of Micronesia	As for the Federated States of Micronesia
Tonga for <i>Hippopus hippopus</i> , <i>Tridacna crocea</i> , <i>T. derasa</i> , <i>T. gigas</i> , <i>T. maxima</i> and <i>T. squamosa</i>	For <i>T. derasa</i> and <i>T. maxima</i> ; Establish 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.	For <i>T. derasa</i> and <i>T. maxima</i> ; - 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. - Initiate measures to ensure that descriptions on all CITES permits are standardized so that trade is only permitted at species level and that, in compliance with Annex 1 of Resolution Conf. 12.3 (Rev. CoP13), trade ceases to be reported or permitted at higher taxon levels (genus or family). - 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	For <i>T. derasa</i> and <i>T. maxima</i> ; - Rigourously enforce any export ban on wild-taken specimens and report on the enforcement measures undertaken. - Formally report any voluntary export ban on wild-taken specimens to the Secretariat for inclusion in the export quota database. - 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. - Draft and adopt a fishery management plan for clam fisheries supplying the export trade, which should include the elements outlined below. The plan and supporting evidence of implementation are to be	

Country and species	Within 90 days	Within 6 months	Within 18 months	Within 2 years
		number, where two valves equal one clam (weight as secondary unit).	supplied to the Secretariat for validation.	
		For <i>Hippopus hippopus</i> , <i>Tridacna crocea</i> , <i>T. gigas</i> and <i>T. squamosa</i> ; as for the Federated States of Micronesia additionally for <i>H. hippopus</i> , <i>T. crocea</i> , and <i>T. gigas</i> ; - Clarify the status particularly whether they are native, extirpated but reintroduced, or non-native	For <i>H. hippopus</i> , <i>Tridacna crocea</i> , <i>T. gigas</i> and <i>T. squamosa</i> ; as for the Federated States of Micronesia.	For <i>H. hippopus</i> , <i>Tridacna crocea</i> , <i>T. gigas</i> and <i>T. squamosa</i> ; as for the Federated States of Micronesia.
Vanuatu for <i>Hippopus hippopus</i> , <i>Tridacna crocea</i> , <i>T. derasa</i> , <i>T. gigas</i> and <i>T. maxima</i>	For <i>T. gigas</i> ; as for Tonga recommendations for <i>T. derasa</i> and <i>T. maxima</i>	For <i>T. gigas</i> ; as for Tonga recommendations for <i>T. derasa</i> and <i>T. maxima</i>	For <i>T. gigas</i> ; as for Tonga recommendations for <i>T. derasa</i> and <i>T. maxima</i>	
		For <i>H. hippopus</i> , <i>T. crocea</i> , <i>T. derasa</i> and <i>T. maxima</i> ; as for the Federated States of Micronesia.	For <i>H. hippopus</i> , <i>T. crocea</i> , <i>T. derasa</i> and <i>T. maxima</i> ; as for the Federated States of Micronesia.	For <i>H. hippopus</i> , <i>T. crocea</i> , <i>T. derasa</i> and <i>T. maxima</i> ; as for the Federated States of Micronesia.
Viet Nam for <i>Tridacna crocea</i> , <i>T. gigas</i> , <i>T. maxima</i> and <i>T. squamosa</i>	For <i>T. crocea</i> , <i>T. gigas</i> and <i>T. squamosa</i> ; as for Tonga recommendations for <i>T. derasa</i> and <i>T. maxima</i> .	For <i>T. crocea</i> , <i>T. gigas</i> and <i>T. squamosa</i> ; as for Tonga recommendations for <i>T. derasa</i> and <i>T. maxima</i> .	For <i>T. crocea</i> , <i>T. gigas</i> and <i>T. squamosa</i> ; as for Tonga recommendations for <i>T. derasa</i> and <i>T. maxima</i> .	
		For <i>T. maxima</i> ; as for the Federated States of Micronesia.	For <i>T. maxima</i> ; as for the Federated States of Micronesia.	For <i>T. maxima</i> ; as for the Federated States of Micronesia.

The fishery management plan mentioned above 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.

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

Without deadline, the Committee agreed that all range States for Tridacnidae categorized as of urgent or possible concern should 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 e) below.

Under paragraph I) of Resolution Conf. 12.8 (Rev. CoP13), the Committee agreed to request the Secretariat to:

Regarding *Psittacus erithacus*

- a) 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 reported exports and imports; 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 database.

Regarding *Phelsuma dubia*

- b) 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, request information regarding measures in place to implement the provisions of the Convention for trade in other CITES-listed species and report this information to the Animals Committee.

Regarding *Uromastyx* spp.

- c) 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 to the Animals Committee.

Regarding Tridacnidae

- d) remind all Parties that, in compliance with Resolution Conf. 12.3 (Rev. CoP13), paragraph XIV e), they should not accept permits for specimens of Tridacnidae in trade that are not identified

to species level and should only accept the appropriate units on permits for specimens of Tridacnidae.

- e) 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 Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and other appropriate regional organizations, during 2007 to initiate regional cooperation on the management of sustainable fisheries for Tridacnidae.
- f) request the Cook Islands, France (French Polynesia), the Philippines, Samoa and the Solomon Islands 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 States to undertake their reporting and permitting of trade at the species level as required in paragraph I. I) of Resolution Conf. 12.3 (Rev. CoP13) and report this information to the Animals Committee.

*Regarding *Psittacus erithacus**

The Committee further agreed to the following draft decisions which should be presented in the report of the Chairman of the Animals Committee for 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. These plans 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 programmes to combat poaching and illegal trade (both national and international) and report on the results of the programmes in terms of enforcement efforts, seizures and prosecutions;
- Agree on reliable methodologies for assessing population status and population monitoring;
- Investigate the possibility of establishing in-situ 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; and
- Consider expanding the management plans to include other psittacine species in the region.

The Secretariat should seek funding for and organize workshops in West and 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 selected 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 the conservation of and trade in *Psittacus erithacus erithacus* and *P. erithacus timneh*.

With respect to the recommendations for Tridacnidae, the representative of Oceania expressed the view that serious capacity problems amongst Parties in his region would result in these Parties having difficulty in meeting these obligations.

During discussion of this item, interventions were made by the representatives of Central and South America and the Caribbean (Mr Velasco) and of Oceania, the alternate representative of Asia (Mr Ishii) and the observers from Germany, Israel, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, David Shepherd Wildlife Foundation-IFAW, DGHT (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Herpetologie und Terrarienkunde E.V.), Humane Society International, Humane Society of the United States, Species Management Specialist, Species Survival Network and WAZA-World Association of Zoos and Aquariums.

#### 10.3 Species selected following CoP13

The Secretariat introduced document AC22 Doc. 10.3 noting that it had recently received other pertinent information concerning *Monodon monoceros* [populations of Canada and Greenland (Denmark)], in the form of a final report of a joint meeting of the NAMCO Scientific Committee Working Group on the Population Status of Narwhal and Beluga in the North Atlantic and the Canada/Greenland Joint Commission on Conservation and Management of Narwhal and Beluga Scientific Working Group, and a letter of 14 June 2006 from the Danish (Greenland) Management Authority. In response to questions from the representative of Europe (Ms Rodics), the observer from Denmark (Greenland) noted that her country had instituted an export ban on specimens of *Monodon monoceros* which would remain in place unless or until an appropriate non-detriment finding could be made. She undertook to inform the Committee of any change in policy. The observer from Canada explained that international trade was not the driver for harvest in her country and that current controls ensured a sustainable harvest.

The observer from Madagascar explained that her country had established export quotas for *Mantella* species since 2005.

The Animals Committee noted document AC22 Doc. 10.3 and established a working group (AC22 WG1) on the Review of Significant Trade to deal with all matters raised under agenda items 10.2 and 10.3 (see item 10.2 above for terms of reference of the working group).

Later in the meeting, on the basis of document AC22 WG1 Doc. 1 (Rev. 1), the Committee agreed to eliminate *Monodon monoceros* from Canada and Denmark (Greenland) from the review pursuant to paragraph f) of Resolution Conf. 12.8 (Rev. CoP13) and agreed not to eliminate *Testudo graeca* from Lebanon and *Mantella* spp. from Madagascar from the review pursuant to paragraph g) of the same Resolution.

During discussion of this item, interventions were made by the representative of Central South America and the Caribbean (Mr Velasco), Europe (Ms Rodics) and of Oceania, and the observers from Denmark (Greenland), Canada and Madagascar.

#### 10.4 Progress on the country-based Review of Significant Trade in Madagascar

This agenda item was discussed during the joint PC16/AC22 session.

The Secretariat introduced documents AC22 Doc. 10.4 and PC16 Doc. 10.4, and the observer from Madagascar presented Annexes 1 and 2 to these documents. Examples of Madagascar's accomplishments included the development and adoption of new national CITES legislation; scientific studies on several CITES-listed animal and plant species; the establishment of a permanent secretariat servicing the country's Scientific Authorities; and various training and capacity-building initiatives. However, due to lack of long-term adequate funding, not all planned activities could be undertaken, and the observer from Madagascar appealed to the international community to support the country in implementing the country-based Review of Significant Trade. This would be particularly needed for undertaking field studies and monitoring activities to underpin the making of non-detriment findings for

Appendix-II listed species exported from Madagascar, evaluating the socio-economic importance of Madagascar's wildlife trade and combating illegal trade.

Madagascar was congratulated for the progress that it had achieved in implementing the CITES Action Plan.

The Committees noted documents AC22/PC16 Doc. 10.4.

During discussion of this item, interventions were made by the AC and PC Chairmen, the AC representative of Oceania, and the observer from Madagascar.

## 11. Periodic review of animal species included in the CITES Appendices

### 11.1 Selection of species for periodic review

The observer from UNEP-WCMC introduced document AC22 Doc. 11.1, which was noted by the Animals Committee.

Participants agreed that the current procedure for undertaking the periodic review was too complex. Although they appreciated the efforts of UNEP-WCMC, which had been accomplished without financial support, they were not convinced that the proposal offered the simplification required.

The Committee agreed to establish a working group (AC22 WG2) on the selection of species for periodic review and the process for identifying them and conducting the reviews. It was requested to take account of the information mentioned by the Secretariat and that contained in interventions made by the representatives of Europe (Ms Rodics), Central South America and the Caribbean (Mr Velasco) and of North America and the observers from Germany, Israel, Mexico, Spain, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Humane Society International and Species Management Specialist.

The membership of the working group is shown in the Annex to this document.

The Terms of Reference of the working group were agreed as follows:

1. Propose a list of species to be reviewed by the Animals Committee between the 13th and 15th meetings of the Conference of the Parties (CoP13 and CoP15), based on information contained in document AC22 Doc. 11.1.
2. Review the draft version of the 'Periodic review of the Appendices – Recommendations of the Standing Committee adopted at its 51st meeting' that was reviewed at PC16; provide suggestions to AC22 for submitting it jointly with the PC to the Standing Committee, potentially as a draft resolution.

Later in the meeting the Chairman of AC22 WG2, the representative of Central and South America and the Caribbean (Mr Velasco) presented document AC22 WG2 Doc. 1 and on the basis of it, the Committee agreed to the following list of species to be reviewed between CoP13 and CoP15:

Amphibia:

*Ambystoma dumerilii, Andrias davidianus, Andrias japonicus, Bufo periglenes, Bufo superciliaris, Dyscophus antongilii, Euphlyctis hexadactylus, Hoplobatrachus tigerinus, Nectophrynoides tornieri, Nectophrynoides viviparus, Rheobatrachus silus, Rheobatrachus vitellinus and Spinophrynoides osgoodi.*

Galliformes:

*Argusianus argus, Catreus wallichii, Colinus virginianus ridgwayi, Crossoptilon harmani, Gallus sonneratii, Ithaginis cruentus, Lophophorus impejanus, Lophophorus lhuysii,*

*Lophophorus sclateri*, *Lophura imperialis*, *Mitu mitu*, *Polyplectron bicalcaratum*, *Polyplectron germaini*, *Syrmaticus humiae*, *Tetraogallus caspius*, *Tetraogallus tibetanus*, *Tragopan melanocephalus* and *Tympanuchus cupido attwateri*.

Opinions were divided about the merit of reviewing species which were critically endangered or possibly extinct, but the Committee supported the recommendation of the working group that they be included.

A suggestion to review the central stock of North Atlantic fin whale *Balaenoptera physalus* provoked considerable discussion. Some participants wished the selected species to be drawn only from the Amphibia and Galliformes and were concerned about reviewing a single population of a species. Others saw no impediment to selecting any taxon and believed that the taxon in question was a suitable candidate. After a vote with four members in favour, one against and three abstentions, the taxon was included in the review. Subsequently, the representative of Central and South America and the Caribbean (Mr Velasco) explained that Parties in his region disagreed with the votes of their representatives and called for a fresh vote. The Rules of Procedure being silent on the matter, the Chairman referred to Rule 19.1 of the Rules of Procedure of the Conference of the Parties and as the request was supported by more than one-third of the members, it was agreed. Following a second vote with four votes in favour, two votes against, three abstentions and one member not present, the Committee agreed to include the central stock of North Atlantic fin whale *Balaenoptera physalus* in the review.

The Committee agreed that *Lophura imperialis* be referred to the Nomenclature Committee and the Committee noted the offer of the zoologist of the Nomenclature Committee to address this matter at CoP14.

The Committee noted the offers from China to review *Andrias davidianus*, Iceland to review the central stock of North Atlantic fin whale *Balaenoptera physalus*, Mexico to review *Ambystoma dumerillii* and the United States of America to review *Colinus virginianus ridgwayi* and *Tympanuchus cupido attwateri*.

The Committee further agreed to the following amended and simplified "Periodic review of the Appendices – Recommendations of the Standing Committee at its 51st meeting":

- a) The Animals and Plants Committees should share their experience during joined meetings regarding the undertaking of periodic reviews of taxa included in the Appendices (including financing of reviews, processes, format and outputs).
- b) The Animals and Plants Committees should establish a schedule for the periodic review of the Appendices, and identify a list of taxa they propose to review during the next two intersessional periods between meetings of the Conference of the Parties. The list should be established at their first meeting after the meeting of the Conference of the Parties that initiates the review period.
- c) The Animals and Plants Committees are encouraged to follow the guidelines and rapid assessment technique in Annexes 1 and 2 of document SC51 Doc. 16 and their updates when selecting taxa and conducting the periodic review.
- d) The Secretariat shall send a copy of the list of taxa to all Parties, and request range States of the taxa to comment on the need to review the taxa and express their interest in undertaking the reviews. The responses should be relayed by the Secretariat to the Animals or Plants Committee.
- e) Taking these comments into account, the Animals and Plants Committees will inform the Standing Committee about the finalized selection of taxa to be reviewed.
- f) The Chairmen of the Animals and Plants Committees should keep the Standing Committee informed about the conduct of periodic reviews of taxa included in the Appendices.

- g) The Animals and Plants Committees should conduct or organize the reviews, seeking information, participation and support from the range States. The regional representatives of the Animals, Plants and Standing Committees should seek assistance from range States within their region to support the taxon reviews.
- h) A draft of each review (in an agreed format) should be submitted as a working document to the Animals or Plants Committee for their review. The Secretariat shall draw attention of the relevant range States to these working documents.
- i) In cases where a review indicates, and the technical committee concerned agrees, that it would be appropriate to transfer a taxon from one Appendix to another, or to delete a taxon from Appendix II, the Animals or Plants Committee should, in consultation with the range States, prepare (or arrange the preparation of) a proposal to amend the Appendices.
- j) The Secretariat, on behalf of the Standing Committee and the Animals or Plants Committee, shall provide copies of the proposal to the range States and request that one or more should submit the proposal for consideration at the following meeting of the Conference of the Parties.
- k) If no range State is willing to submit the proposal, the Secretariat shall request the Depositary Government to submit it [as specified in Resolution Conf. 11.1 (Rev. CoP13)] and to include the comments of the range States in the supporting statement.
- l) Proposals resulting from the periodic review of the Appendices must be submitted for decision by the Conference of the Parties.

The Committee agreed to submit the above jointly with the Plants Committee to the Standing Committee, possibly as a draft resolution.

During discussion of this item, interventions were made by the representative of Central South America and the Caribbean (Mr Velasco), of Europe (Ms Rodics), of Oceania and of North America, the zoologist of the Nomenclature Committee and the observers from Canada, China, Germany, Iceland, Israel, Japan, Mexico, Spain, the United Kingdom, the United States, IWMC-World Conservation Trust, Humane Society International, and Species Management Specialist.

#### **11.2 Periodic review of Felidae**

The observer from the United States introduced document AC22 Doc. 11.2, stressing that work on this matter was ongoing and not yet concluded. He thanked those Parties that had responded to enquiries on the matter, expressing the hope that a report could be made available at CoP14, but stressing that an important study on *Lynx rufus* in Mexico was not yet completed. He congratulated TRAFFIC for its trade study on *Lynx*, including look-alike issues.

The Animals Committee noted document AC22 Doc. 11.1 and decided that no further action was required on the matter at the present meeting.

During discussion of this item, interventions were made by the representatives of Asia (Mr Pourkazemi) and, speaking on behalf of Switzerland, for Europe (Mr Althaus), and the observers from India and Mexico.

#### **11.3 Periodic review of previously selected species**

The Secretariat introduced document AC22 Doc. 11.3 (Rev. 1). The observers from Spain, United States and Mexico introduced Annexes 2 and 3, 4, 5 and 6 and 7 of the document respectively.

The Committee agreed that a small working group (AC22 WG3) comprising the members of the Committee only, would meet to consider the reviews by Mexico, Spain and the United States presented in document AC22 Doc. 11.3 (Rev.1), and come to a conclusion on them. It would also decide on how to treat the outstanding reviews of species that had been selected before CoP13.

Later in the meeting, on the basis of an oral report of the working group from the Chairman of the Animals Committee, the Committee recommended that with respect to the reviews in Annexes 2 to 7 of document AC22 Doc. 11.3 (Rev. 1), *Hirudo medicinalis*, *Agapornis fischeri* and *Dermatemys mawii* be retained in Appendix II; *Ambystoma mexicanum* be retained in Appendix II with the Mexican CITES Authorities applying a zero export quota on wild-collected specimens for commercial purposes; that *Caloenas nicobarica* be retained in Appendix I and that Spain and Papua New Guinea work together to prepare a proposal to transfer *Ornithoptera alexandrae* from Appendix I to Appendix II.

The Committee noted that *Bufo superciliaris* and *Dyscophus antongilii* were dealt with under agenda item 11.1, that Spain and Argentina undertook to review *Rhea americana* and *Tupinambis merianae*, and that Brazil maintained its intention to review *Callithrix jacchus*.

The Committee requested the Secretariat to issue a Notification to the Parties calling for volunteers to complete the remaining reviews for *Cephalophorus silvicultor*, *Crocodilurus amazonicus*, *Mirounga leonina* and *Pteropus macrotis*.

During discussion of this item, interventions were made by the representative of Central and South America and the Caribbean (Mr Velasco), of Europe (Ms Rodics), of Oceania and of North America and by the observers from Argentina, Brazil, Germany, Mexico, Spain, the United States, IWMC-World Conservation Trust, Humane Society International, Species Management Specialist and Species Survival Network.

## 12. Production systems for specimens of CITES-listed species

### 12.1 Review of production systems

This agenda item was discussed during the joint PC16/AC22 session.

The PC representative of North America introduced documents AC22 Doc. 12.1 and PC16 Doc. 12.1. The main areas of disagreement within the joint PC/AC working group on production system, established at the previous joint meeting of the AC and PC in 2005, were codes and definitions for artificially propagated plants, captive-bred animals and ranching, and the use of source code 'F'.

The Committees established a working group (PC16/AC22 WG3) on the review of production systems, of which the membership is shown in the Annex to this document.

The working group was instructed to undertake the following:

1. Finalize the report in the Annex to documents AC22/PC16 Doc. 12.1;
2. In particular try to reach consensus on the use of source code 'R' and on source codes applicable to artificially propagated plants and animals that are bred in captivity;
3. Consider a revision of Resolution Conf. 11.16 on Ranching and trade in ranched specimens of species transferred from Appendix I to Appendix II in the light of the discussion on the use of source code 'R' and ranching production systems; and
4. Prepare a report for the Animals and Plants Committee to submit to CoP14.

## 12.2 Review of global crocodile ranching programmes

This agenda item was discussed during the joint PC16/AC22 session and at the 22nd meeting of the Animals Committee.

The AC representative of Europe (Mr Althaus), on behalf of Switzerland, introduced documents AC22 Doc. 12.2 and PC16 Doc. 12.2. He explained that the outcome of the review by the IUCN/SSC Crocodile Specialist Group of global crocodile ranching programmes, summarized in the document, and Resolution Conf. 11.16 on Ranching and trade in ranched specimens of species transferred from Appendix I to Appendix II could be of relevance to Working Group PC16/AC22 WG3. He recommended that the Working Group consider a revision of Resolution Conf. 11.16 in the light of its discussions on ranching production systems and the use of source code 'R'. The Committee agreed to this recommendation.

Later in the meeting, the Chairman of PC16/AC22 WG3, the PC representative of North America, presented document PC16/AC22 WG3 Doc. 1, pertaining to items 12.1 and 12.2. He explained that the discussion in the working group on the proposed use of source code R (for 'ranching') had not been concluded, and that no consensus had been reached on the use of source codes A, C and D (for 'artificially propagated' and 'captive bred') and F for animals born in captivity that do not fulfil the definition of 'bred in captivity' in Resolution Conf. 10.16 (Rev.), as well as parts and derivatives thereof. The Working Group had also been unable to agree on a possible revision of Resolution Conf. 11.16. However, in view of the progress that had been made, he believed that all these issues could be resolved and a document prepared for CoP14. Broad agreement had for instance been reached on ranching and the use of source code 'R'. The observer from the Netherlands noted that the discussions in the Working Group had mostly involved importing countries and NGOs, and that it would be important to engage exporting countries.

The Committees took note of document PC16/AC22 WG3 Doc. 1, and agreed that their joint Working Group on Production Systems for Specimens of CITES-Listed Species continue intersessionally to attempt to fulfill its mandate as agreed at the present meeting. Parties, IGOs and NOGs interested in joining the existing Working Group should contact the Chairman of PC16/AC22 WG3. The Working Group was encouraged to seek the opinion of exporting Parties on the use of source codes.

During discussion of this item, interventions were made by the AC and PC Chairmen, the AC representative of Central and South America and the Caribbean (A. Velasco), the PC representatives of North America and Oceania, and the observers from Israel, Madagascar, the Netherlands and Humane Society International.

Later in the meeting, the Animals Committee continued discussing this item.

The observer from Species Management Specialist, speaking on behalf of IUCN - World Conservation Union/Species Survival Commission Crocodile Specialist Group presented document AC22 Doc. 12.2, thanking the Government of Switzerland for funding the work. Participants were broadly supportive of the recommendations and some suggested a more fundamental reconsideration of the purpose of Resolution Conf. 11.16.

The Committee agreed with the recommendations in the document and requested the representative of Central and South America and the Caribbean (Mr Velasco) to work with the Chairman, the Secretariat and IUCN - World Conservation Union/Species Survival Commission Crocodile Specialist Group to prepare a proposal to amend Resolution Conf. 11.16 for the Animals Committee to submit at CoP14.

During discussion of this item, interventions were made by the representative of Central South America and the Caribbean (Mr Velasco) and by observers from Kenya, the United States, IWMC-World Conservation Trust, Humane Society International, the Humane Society of the United States and Species Management Specialist.

### 13. Synergy between CITES and CBD

#### 13.1 Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity

This agenda item was discussed during the joint PC16/AC22 session.

The Secretariat introduced documents AC22 Doc. 13.1 and PC16 Doc. 13.1, and the PC representative of Oceania presented Annex 2 to the document, drawing attention to the compilation of case studies and replies from range States, and the conclusions on page 68 of the document concerning the making of non-detrimental findings for export of species included in Appendix II. In the following discussion, it was noted that Decision 13.6 required the Committees to look beyond the making of non-detrimental findings, that the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity seemed to be valuable for the management of and trade in crocodilians and that this was insufficiently reflected in the document, and that the conclusions seemed based on a relatively small number of case studies.

The Committees established a working group (PC16/AC22 WG4) on the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity of with the membership is shown in the Annex to this document.

The mandate for the working group was decided to be as follows:

1. Review the Annexes to documents AC22/PC16 Doc. 13.1, and particularly the summary of the case studies and conclusions in Annex 2.
2. Draft a report to be submitted by the Animals and Plants Committees at CoP14 that, in compliance with Decision 13.6, identifies those principles and guidelines from the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity that are of most relevance to CITES.

Later in the meeting, the Chairman of PC16/AC22 WG4, the AC alternate representative of Asia (Mr Giam), presented document PC16/AC22 WG4 Doc. 1, based on a review of the Annexes to documents AC22/PC16 Doc. 13.1.

Questions were raised concerning the work still required by the scientific committees on this matter, and the possible complications of using socio-economic aspects of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in the making of non-detrimental findings. Others noted that the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines could support the existing IUCN guidance for the making of non-detrimental findings, and would be valuable for the development of taxa-specific guidelines in this regard, for instance for tree species. It was recognized that the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines, which had been developed over many years and received broad international support, were of global importance but that not all principles were of relevance to CITES.

The Committees adopted the following recommendations which should form the basis for a report to be submitted by the Animals and Plants Committees at CoP14 in compliance with Decision 13.6:

1. Whereas the Convention on Biological Diversity provides general guidance to Parties on how to address a broad range of biodiversity issues through national implementation, CITES is regulatory in nature, species-specific, and focuses on international trade in wildlife.
2. Although CITES does not have a definition of sustainable use, the case studies show that the elements of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity that are generally relevant to CITES are either already implicit in the language of CITES or are promoted by CITES. That for instance refers to practical Principles 1, 2, 4, 7, 9 and 12, elements of which are incorporated in the "Checklist to assist in making non-detriment findings for Appendix II exports".

3. From the case studies included in Annex 1 of documents AC22/PC16 Doc. 13.1 it is evident that the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity are not always immediately applicable for the decision-making process under CITES, particularly with respect to making non-detriment findings (NDF).
4. It is recognized that the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines are, on a case-by-case basis, relevant to the work of CITES (in addition to the Principles referred to in paragraph 3, e.g. Principles 5, 6, 8, 11), and may be considered for possible development of further taxa-specific NDF guidelines.
5. Propose the amendment of Resolution Conf. 10.4 to acknowledge the use of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity as a voluntary additional tool that can be used in making NDFs.

During discussions of this item, interventions were made by the AC and PC Chairmen, the AC representative of Central and South America and the Caribbean (Mr Velasco), the AC alternate representative of Asia (Mr Giam), the PC representative of Oceania, and the observers from Austria, Mexico, the Netherlands, Peru, Spain, the United States, the European Commission and Species Management Specialists.

#### 14. Trade in alien invasive species

This agenda item was discussed during the joint PC16/AC22 session.

The Secretariat introduced documents AC22 Doc. 14 and PC16 Doc. 14, and informed the Committees about the responses that it had recently received from the CBD Secretariat and the IUCN/SSC Invasive Species Specialist Group concerning the establishment of cooperation in relation to their work on alien invasive species.

The IUCN/SSC Invasive Species Specialist Group wanted to explore further collaboration and drew attention to the provisions of CBD Decision VIII/27. The CBD Secretariat welcomed comments from CITES on its programme on alien species that was to be reviewed in 2008. It proposed to collaborate on: the implementation by CBD and CITES Parties of these Guiding Principles; developing a common list of alien invasive species with a sub-set of those that are included in CITES Appendices; assessing the conditions under which species become invasive; and establishing the threat from invasive aliens associated with transport of and trade in CITES-listed species.

However, participants commented that the contribution of CITES to address threats posed by alien invasive species was likely to be very limited, and the practical utility of further work was questioned. In view of the means and resources that CBD had already mobilized to address the issue, it was generally felt that CBD should provide the necessary information and guidance to CITES, and not the other way around.

The Committees agreed that Resolution Conf. 13.10 on Trade in alien invasive species should be amended to eliminate the instructions in the operational part of the Resolution to the Secretariat, in conjunction with the Animals and Plants Committees, and that the remaining text of this Resolution should be integrated in Resolution Conf. 10.4 on Cooperation and synergy with the Convention on Biological Diversity.

The Committees recognized that the CBD Secretariat could keep the Animals and Plants Committees informed about relevant issues concerning alien invasive species and that it might consult them as appropriate. The Committees concluded that the activities outlined in paragraphs 3 and 4 of documents AC22/PC16 Doc. 14 were not a priority for the Committees, and advised the Secretariat not to pursue its efforts in this regard.

During discussion of this item, interventions were made by the AC and PC Chairmen, the AC representative of Central and South America and the Caribbean (Mr Velasco) and Oceania, and the observers from Austria, Mexico and the United States.

## 15. Transport of live specimens

### 15.1 Review of Resolution Conf. 10.21 on Transport of live animals

This agenda item was discussed during the joint PC16/AC22 session.

The Secretariat introduced documents AC22 Doc. 15.1 and PC16 Doc. 15.1. The observer from Austria explained that he had been in contact with the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) on new transport standards that it had developed. He advised that these standards could complement or replace the CITES *Guidelines for transport and preparation for shipments of live wild animals and plants* for certain modes of transport of live animals, and should be considered by the Committees.

The Committees established a working group (PC16/AC22 WG5) on transport of live specimens, of which the membership is shown in the Annex to this document.

The working group was instructed to undertake the following:

1. Initiate the review of Resolution Conf. 10.21 on Transport of live animals in compliance with Decision 13.89 in order to *inter alia*:
  - i) revise the requirements regarding the collection, submission and analysis of data on mortality and injury or damage to health in transport of live animals, domestic measures directed to Parties, and reporting obligations;
  - ii) incorporate references to the transport of live plants; and
  - iii) clarify how IATA manuals and regulations can be mechanisms through which up-to-date guidance on the transport of live animals and plants of CITES-listed species can be provided, replacing the CITES *Guidelines for transport and preparation for shipment of live wild animals and plants*; and
2. Develop a clear time frame for the Animals Committee to finalize the revision of Resolution Conf. 10.21 in consultation with the Plants Committee and the Secretariat in time for consideration at CoP14.

Later in the meeting, the Chairman of PC16/AC22 WG5, the observer from Austria (Mr Linhart), presented document PC16/AC22 WG5 Doc. 1, drawing attention to the text of a draft resolution on Transport of live specimens contained therein. He stated that the timeframe for implementing Decision 13.89 needed to be developed in consultation with the Animals and Plants Committees.

The Committees took note of the document. They agreed to discuss, in consultation with the Secretariat, the text for a new resolution proposed in document PC16/AC22 WG5 Doc. 1, and finalize the review of Resolution Conf. 10.21 in compliance with Decision 13.89.

During discussion of this item, interventions were made by the AC and PC Chairmen, the AC representative of Europe (Ms Rodics), the AC alternate representative of Asia (Mr Giam), and the observers from Austria, Mexico and the United States.

### 15.2 Recommendations regarding transport of live animals to supplement, where necessary, the IATA Live Animals Regulations

The observer from Austria introduced this item, noting that the recently published standards from the World organisation for animal health (OIE) could be of use to the Committee in its work.

The Committee established a working group (AC22 WG4) on the Recommendations regarding transport of live animals in order to supplement, where necessary, the *IATA Live*

*Animals Regulations*. The composition of the working group is shown in the Annex to this document.

The Terms of Reference of the working group were agreed as follows:

1. Proceed with the implementation of Decision 13.88 by developing relevant recommendations on the issues raised in paragraphs a) and b) of the Decision.
2. Draft a report on this matter for presentation at AC22 and CoP14.
3. Provide suggestions on how to progress with this work beyond CoP14 if advisable or necessary.

Later in the meeting, the chairman of AC22 WG4, the observer from Austria, presented document AC22 WG4 Doc. 1. On the basis of the report, the Committee agreed to make the following recommendations to CoP14:

Firstly, to avoid potential problems with new, duplicate or overlapping regulations (national, regional, international), the *OIE Guidelines for the Transport of Animals by Sea* and the *OIE Guidelines for the Transport of Animals by Land* published in the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* should be used to complement the *IATA Live Animals Regulations* for transport other than air.

Secondly, the Animals Committee, in consultation with the Secretariat, should:

- a) participate in meetings of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Standards Commission and participate in the ongoing review of the *OIE Guidelines for the Transport of Animals by Sea*, the *OIE Guidelines for the Transport of Animals by Land* and, if appropriate, the *OIE Guidelines for the Transport of Animals by Air*;
- b) contact OIE to revise, their animal welfare web page to act as a portal providing simple links to relevant organizations and to provide links to more detailed information on animal transport;
- c) contact OIE to establish an expert group to develop a detailed proposal for the OIE website, appropriate linkages and evaluation and feedback mechanisms;
- d) examine new or additional references for transport of live animals and include the references in a draft resolution for adoption by the 14th meeting of the Conference of the Parties, if appropriate; and
- e) develop a Notification for the Parties requesting that the Parties send to the Animals Committee copies of their national legislation for transport of live animals by road, rail or ship.

During discussion of this item, interventions were made by the representatives of Europe (Ms Rodics) and of Oceania, and by the observers from Austria, Care for the Wild International, IWMC-World Conservation Trust, Humane Society of the United States and Species Management Specialist.

## 16. Sea cucumbers

The Secretariat introduced document AC22 Doc. 16 and the observer from the Charles Darwin Foundation presented the Annex to the document.

The Committee established a working group (AC22 WG5) on sea cucumbers. The membership of the group is shown in the Annex to this document and the Terms of Reference of the working group were agreed as follows:

1. Review and finalize the discussion paper in the Annex to document AC22 Doc. 16 for presentation at CoP14.
2. Provide scientific guidance on the actions needed to secure the conservation status of sea cucumbers in the families Holothuriidae and Stichopodidae.

Later in the meeting the chairman of AC22 WG5, the representative of Asia (Ms Prijono), presented document AC22 WG5 Doc. 1.

On the basis of the recommendations in AC22 WG5 Doc. 1, the Committee firstly requested the author to finalize the Annex to document AC22 Doc. 16 by November 2006, taking account of the comments from Canada and of the following observations:

- a) Some arithmetic and editorial errors were noted in Annex 4 of the Annex to document AC22 Doc. 16 and should be corrected in the final document. The consultant should verify if these errors are reflected in figures used in the main body of the text.
- b) Kenya noted that there were a number of landlocked countries (e.g. Ethiopia<sup>2</sup>) mentioned in Annex 4 of the Annex to document AC22 Doc. 16. These are probably transit countries. Kenya and Hong Kong SAR will confirm the data presented in this Annex with the relevant authorities.
- c) Mexico also noted that minimum weight should also be taken into account in addition to minimum length for fresh sea cucumbers.
- d) In the light of the current lack of comprehensive population data, the document needs to stress the importance of applying the precautionary approach to managing the fisheries.
- e) Mexico also noted that it has implemented a new management plan based on an adaptive approach, which is going to be revised yearly. The first evaluation of this management plan will soon be conducted and Mexico will provide additional information for inclusion in the report.
- f) Some additional wording on new information provided by the Ornamental Aquatic Trade Association, Pet Industry Joint Advisory Council and Ornamental Fish International on the live aquarium trade.
- g) The Republic of Korea and TRAFFIC noted that the conclusions and recommendations in the document focused primarily on the merits of inclusion in Appendix II and, in addition, but should also reflect other suggestions found in the main body of the text dealing with other issues such as the development and distribution of identification guides, capacity building for enforcement, and others.

Secondly, the Committee agreed that the following recommendations should be included in the Chairman's report for CoP14 in the form of draft decisions for adoption by the Conference of the Parties:

- a) Encourage range States to produce adaptive national management plans for species of high conservation concern (such as those identified as of 'high concern' and 'concern in certain countries of its range' in Annex 3 of the Annex to document AC22 Doc. 16), including minimum harvest size and total allowable catch, and applying the precautionary approach, such as restrictive fisheries measures where appropriate.
- b) Encourage regional management strategies to manage the resource.
- c) Develop a standardized approach to collection and reporting of fisheries and trade data, including species collected, locations, habitat, weight, size and number of individuals.

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<sup>2</sup> The Secretariat has deleted the reference to the Sudan since this country has a coastline.

- d) Develop harmonized codes for reporting international trade in sea cucumber products.
- e) Increase significantly basic biological and ecological research and stock assessments, particularly for species of high conservation concern, such as those identified as of 'high concern' and 'concern in certain countries of its range' in Annex 3 of the Annex to document AC22 Doc. 16.
- f) Development and distribution of identification guides that clearly distinguish sea cucumbers subject to international trade.
- g) Enhancement of enforcement capacity to reduce illegal fishing, transshipment and landings, as well as capacity to implement the current Appendix-III listing.
- h) Encourage range States to consider the merits of inclusion of their species of conservation concern in Appendix III, where appropriate.
- i) Explore the potential of mariculture in promoting the sustainable use of the resource, with experience from China, and identify best practices.
- j) Encourage greater communications and cooperation between fisheries authorities and CITES authorities at the national level.
- k) Promote greater cooperation between CITES and FAO, particularly in the area of capacity building.
- l) The Animals Committee to evaluate the outcomes of the FAO Workshop on Sustainable Use and Management of Sea Cucumbers fisheries, to be conducted in late 2007, and to recommend appropriate follow-up actions to support this initiative and progress the recommendations above.

During discussion of this item, interventions were made by the representatives of Asia (Mr Pourkazemi) and of Central and South America and the Caribbean (Mr Velasco), and the observers from Canada and the United States.

## 17. Conservation and management of sharks

### 17.1 Report of the intersessional working group

The Secretariat introduced document AC22 Doc. 17.1 and the Committee noted the document.

### 17.2 Implementation of CITES shark listings

### 17.3 Trade-related threats to sharks

### 17.4 Species affected by trade

The representative of Oceania introduced documents AC22 Doc. 17.2 to AC16 Doc. 17.4, which the Committee noted. He thanked IUCN - the World Conservation Union, the Secretariat, FAO and the donors for facilitating the intersessional meeting.

The Committee established of a working group (AC22 WG6) on the conservation and management of sharks. The membership of the working group is shown in the Annex to this document. The Terms of Reference of the working group were agreed as follows:

1. Draft a report for CoP14 concerning the implementation of Decision 13.43 based on documents AC22 Doc. 17.2 [relevant to paragraph a)] and Doc. 17.3 [relevant to paragraphs b) and c)], including clear conclusions and recommendations.
2. In compliance with Resolution Conf. 12.6 and based on document AC22 Doc. 17.4, draft a report that identifies key shark species for consideration and possible listing under CITES;

3. Formulates species-specific recommendations on improving the conservation status of sharks and the regulations of international trade in these species.
4. Review the shark listing proposals and associated annotations and decisions presented in Annexes 1 to 4 to document AC22 Doc. 21.2 and give technical and scientific input.

Later in the meeting, the Chairman of AC22 WG6, the representative of Oceania, presented document AC22 WG6 Doc. 1. On the basis of this document, the Committee adopted the following recommendations to be reported by the AC Chairman at CoP14 in the form of draft decisions for adoption:

***Directed to Parties***

1. When considering new CITES listing proposals, Parties should take note of the CITES implementation difficulties, in particular for making non-detriment findings for commercially traded marine species, such as for shared stocks, migratory species and those introduced from the sea. Enforcement difficulties should also be considered as species are generally traded in parts (meat, fins, cartilage, etc).
2. Noting the progress on identification manuals and other identification techniques already being made by Parties (e.g. Australia and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), the Animals Committee should encourage Parties to develop further identification tools and manuals for parts and products from listed and unlisted shark species, and make these available to the Secretariat for translation, publication and circulation.
3. Major shark fishing Parties (the 20 States that together catch 80 % of world landings of sharks and rays) should identify opportunities to improve, in consultation with Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), their species-specific monitoring and reporting of catch, bycatch, discards, market and international trade data and to report on progress at the 23rd and 24th meetings of the Animals Committee.
4. Parties that are key shark fishing and trading States, in collaboration where appropriate through regional fisheries bodies and with FAO, to review or develop a five-year IPOA-Sharks implementation programme with specific targets for data collection and management action and to report on progress at the 23rd and 24th meetings of the Animals Committee.
5. Considering that international trade is having a detrimental effect upon the sawfishes Pristidae, Parties are encouraged to consider the merits of a listing on the appropriate Appendix of CITES.
6. The United States of America should assess the population status and trade information on the leopard shark *Triakis semifasciata* for consideration of a possible listing under CITES Appendix III with appropriate annotation.
7. Those Parties landing and exporting the following species and their products to request and adopt management advice from national and regional fishery bodies in order to ensure that this exploitation and trade is sustainable, and to report at the 24th meeting of the Animals Committee on the measures adopted, levels of landings and exports, and the status of these stocks and fisheries, so that the Animals Committee can continue to make species-specific recommendations at meetings of the Conference of the Parties, if necessary, on improving the conservation status of sharks and the regulation of international trade in these species:
  - a) *Centrophorus* spp. (gulper sharks)
  - b) *Galeorhinus galeus* (school, tope or soupfin shark)
  - c) Carcharhinidae (requiem sharks)
  - d) Rhinobatiformes (guitarfishes or shovelnose rays)

- e) Mobulidae (devil rays)
- 8. When making non-detriment findings for CITES listed shark species, Scientific Authorities shall seek advice from the relevant national fisheries authorities and regional fisheries management organizations.

***Directed to the Secretariat***

- 9. The Secretariat to send out a revision of Notification to the Parties No.2005/044 on Management of and trade in sharks, focusing specifically on obtaining more case studies on the development of non-detriment findings and of identification tools and manuals for marine fish and shark species, through consultation between Parties' Scientific and fishery Authorities, and to present these together with the relevant outputs from the proposed Mexican Non-Detriment Findings Workshop (scheduled to take place in late 2007) to the Animals Committee for analysis prior to its 24th meeting.
- 10. Provided that external funding is available and in consultation with FAO, to contract a consultant to prepare an analysis of the catches, production, markets, catch reporting arrangements, trade codes for shark products and export and import data for major shark fishing and trading Parties and other entities [including regional fishery bodies (RFBs)] and to report on progress at the 23rd and 24th meetings of the Animals Committee.
- 11. The Secretariat to liaise with range States<sup>3</sup> for the family Potamotrygonidae, relevant Regional Fishery Bodies, FAO and the ornamental fish industry to facilitate the organization of and seek external funding for a regional workshop whose results will be reported at the 23rd meeting of the Animals Committee. The aim of this workshop will be to review the distribution and status of the wild populations of these taxa, the role of captive breeding, trade records, determine methods for setting sustainable species and stock-specific catch quotas and other regulations in consultation with all relevant range States, jointly examine crossborder trade that may be facilitating illegal trade, and develop a cooperative strategy for monitoring and regulating trade within South America and to other States while taking into consideration the contribution of captive breeding to *in situ* conservation.
- 12. The Secretariat shall, under the Memorandum of Understanding with FAO and in consultation with the appropriate CITES committees, bring to the attention of the FAO Secretariat the Animals Committee's concerns regarding the exploitation of and international trade in shark species and develop and implement a joint working programme as follows, reporting progress at subsequent meetings of the Animals Committee and Conference of the Parties:
  - a) Encourage bilateral and multilateral cooperation between Parties to enhance law enforcement and fishery management implementation.
  - b) Encourage improved dialogue between CITES bodies, FAO and Regional Fishery Bodies on shark conservation, management and international trade issues.
  - c) To undertake analyses and associated research activity, in consultation with RFBs, in order to determine the quantities of sharks that are discarded at sea, their estimated chances of survival in major fishing and sea areas, and hence total shark mortality arising from discards and possible mitigation measures. Such analyses should, where possible, be undertaken at species level as well as for different sea areas and fisheries.

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<sup>3</sup> Major trading States are the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay. Other range States are Argentina, Bolivia, France (French Guyana), Guyana and Suriname.

- d) Hold a joint workshop on implementing the provisions of the Convention for commercially-harvested CITES-listed marine fish and shark species, taking into account the outputs of the Mexican Non-Detriment Workshop, with particular emphasis on providing guidance on the development of non-detriment findings for marine fish and sharks, including shared, migratory, straddling and high sea stocks.
- e) Hold a capacity-building workshop using *Galeorhinus galeus* both as a case study for stock assessment and management measures for internationally-traded shared migratory coastal shark stocks, and in order to improve the management, monitoring and regulation of trade in this species.

***Directed to the Secretariat and Parties***

13. To promote and adopt the use of a simple standardized set of commodity codes for the shark products from both CITES-listed and non-listed species that most commonly enter trade in order to differentiate between fresh/frozen and dried, processed and unprocessed meat and fin products.

During discussion of this item, interventions were made by the representatives of Central and South America and the Caribbean (Mr Velasco) and of Oceania, the alternate representative of Asia (Mr Giam) and the observers from Germany, Mexico and Species Management Specialist.

**18. Conservation of and trade in great apes**

The Secretariat presented document AC22 Doc. 18. The observer from the International Air Transport Association (IATA) confirmed that his organization would be pleased to raise awareness of the smuggling of wildlife in one of the manuals that it produces for its members and will send the Secretariat further details. The observer from Born Free USA added that the Great Apes Enforcement Task Force would meet in Nairobi, Kenya, from 30 October to 2 November 2006.

The Committee noted the document.

During discussion of this item, interventions were made by the observers from International Air Transport Association and Born Free USA.

**19. Fossil corals**

The Secretariat introduced document AC22 Doc. 19. Participants recognized the great difficulty that had been encountered in reconciling the differing opinions of Parties despite considerable effort on the part of the Committee.

The Committee established a working group (AC22 WG7) on fossil corals whose membership is shown in the Annex to this document. The Terms of Reference of the Working Group were agreed as follows: conclude the implementation of Decision 13.96 by analysing the responses from the Parties presented in the Annex of document AC22 Doc. 19, reviewing Resolution Conf. 11.10 (Rev. CoP12) if necessary, and ensuring timely reporting to the Secretariat so that it can fulfil Decision 13.97.

Later in the meeting, the Chairman of the Working Group, the observer from the United Kingdom, presented document AC22 WG7 Doc. 1. On the basis of the report, the Committee recommended that the Secretariat summarize the responses received to Notification 2005/065 from China, the European Community Mexico, Switzerland and the United States on their interpretation of the annotation exempting fossil corals from the provisions of the Convention as follows:

China: Fossil corals are remains of coral skeleton buried by natural process and subsequently permanently preserved, has or has not undergone changes in appearance and does not fall under the definition of coral fragments, coral rock or dead coral.

European Community: Fossils, namely all categories of coral rock, except live rock (meaning pieces of coral rock to which are attached live specimens of invertebrate species and coralline algae not

included in the Appendices and which are transported moist, but not in water) are not subject to the provisions of the Convention.

Mexico: no specific definition.

Switzerland: Fossils are all petrified corals that are as a rule enclosed or part of geological rock formations (e. g. in the chalk of the Jura mountain range in Switzerland).

United States of America: Fossil corals are part of limestone deposits with extinct species of corals and other marine invertebrates. These rock deposits are from several thousand to 500 million years old. Limestone can be cut and polished for jewellery and lapidary articles. Note:

- i) limestone (fossil coral) often lacks complete and recognizable coral skeletons and structures (i. e. corallites, septa) but consists of a matrix of lime cement and broken pieces of reef rock and mollusc shells; and
- ii) cavities in limestone and the spaces between coral and mollusk shell structures are filled with a lime cement and often are not porous.

These responses should be made available to the Parties and to all Parties involved in the trade in corals through a Notification to the Parties and through the CITES website so that Parties are aware of the approach taken by the various Parties. Any further contributions submitted by Parties should be added to this summary document.

The Committee also agreed that no further action was necessary under Decisions 13.96 and 13.97 and, with the communication suggested above, these Decisions should be considered fulfilled.

During discussion of this item, interventions were made by the representatives of Central and South America and the Caribbean (Mr Velasco) and of Oceania, and of the observer from the United Kingdom.

20. Evaluation of the implementation of the regional conservation strategy and monitoring regimes for stocks of Acipenseriformes species shared between different range States

The Secretariat detailed the evaluation of the implementation of the regional conservation strategy and monitoring regimes for stocks of Acipenseriformes species shared between different range States required under Resolution Conf. 12.7 (Rev. CoP13), and requested the Animals Committee to nominate a contact point for this exercise.

The observer from the European Community outlined the main conclusions of the International Sturgeon Enforcement Workshop to Combat Illegal Trade in Caviar (Brussels, 27-29 June 2006). The representative of Asia (Mr Pourkazemi) congratulated the European Community for the meeting.

The Committee agreed that the representative of Asia (Mr Pourkazemi) should be the Animals Committee focal point.

During discussion of this item, interventions were made by the representatives of Asia (Mr Pourkazemi) and the observer from the European Community.

21. Advice and guidance on proposals to amend the Appendices

21.1 Use of annotations for plants in Appendix II and animals and plants in Appendix III

This agenda item was discussed during the joint PC16/AC22 session.

The PC representative of North America introduced documents AC22 Doc. 21.1 and PC16 Doc. 21.1, referring to Annexes 1 and 2 in which amendments to Resolutions Conf. 9.25 (Rev.) on Inclusion of species in Appendix III and 11.21 (Rev. CoP13) on Use of annotations in Appendices I and II were proposed.

Several observers and the Secretariat offered minor amendments to the proposed language. The Secretariat suggested to include certain new paragraphs in the 'Interpretation' section of Appendices I, II and III.

The Committees adopted Annexes 1 and 2 to documents AC22/PC16 Doc. 21.1 with the following amendments:

- i) concerning Annex1: deletion of the first sentence of the preamble; and
- ii) concerning Annex 2: insertion of the proposed new text in the first RECOMMENDS a) iv) ["its request to include a species in Appendix III specify which readily recognizable part and derivatives are to be included unless it intends to include all readily recognizable parts and derivatives"] as a new paragraph e) of the first RECOMMENDS.

The Committees further agreed that the following proposed new text in Annexes 1 and 2 should also be reflected in the Interpretation of the Appendices: "Agrees further that, for plant species included in Appendix II, the absence of an annotation relating to that species shall indicate that all readily recognizable parts and derivates are included" and "Agrees that the inclusion of a species in Appendix III without an annotation shall indicate that all readily recognizable parts and derivates are included in the Appendix".

The Committees noted that the United States was intending to submit the agreed changes to Resolutions Conf. 9.25 (Rev.) and Conf. 11. 21 (Rev. CoP13), and the associated changes to the Interpretation of the Appendices, at CoP14 on behalf of the Plants Committee, but that in the event that it experienced any difficulties in doing so, it would request the Depositary Government to undertake this task.

During discussion of this item, interventions were made by the PC Chairman, PC representatives of North America and Oceania, and the observers from the United States, Humane Society International and IWMC-World Conservation Trust.

## 21.2 Proposals to amend the Appendices possible consideration at CoP14

Speaking on behalf of Brazil, the representative of Central and South America and the Caribbean (Mr Velasco) presented Annex 5 to document AC22 Doc. 21.2 concerning a draft proposal to transfer the population of *Melanosuchus niger* of Brazil from Appendix I to Appendix II, noting that it had been superseded by a revised version. Participants who spoke were broadly in favour of the proposal but some made suggestions or sought clarification.

Comments on the text made by participants were noted by the observer from Brazil and the Committee suggested that further observations should be sent to him.

The Committee noted that the observer from Germany had received comments on the draft proposals to include *Lamna nasus* and *Squalus acanthias* in Appendix II and accompanying draft annotation and draft decision contained in Annexes 1 to 4 of document AC22 Doc. 21.2, but that she would welcome further questions or observations bilaterally. The observer from Germany thanked those range States that had already commented.

During discussion of this item, interventions were made by the representative of Central and South America and the Caribbean (Mr Velasco), by the alternate representative of Asia (Mr Giam) and by the observers from Germany, Mexico, Peru and Spain.

## 22. Procedure for approval of externally funded projects

The Secretariat presented document AC22 Doc. 22 which had been prepared at the request of the Chairman, who suggested that externally funded projects should be a standing item for Animals Committee meetings.

The Committee noted document AC22 Doc. 22 and the Chairman encouraged Parties to submit projects requiring funding to the Secretariat in accordance with the provisions of Resolution Conf. 12.2 and donor Parties to support the process.

23. Progress report from the Co-Chairman of the Nomenclature Committee

The zoologist of the Nomenclature Committee presented document AC22 Doc. 23 adding that the Nomenclature Committee will submit a proposal related to updated standard references for mammal, Cordylus, amphibian and Brachypelma species as well as a new reference for bird species at CoP14. She indicated that it also hoped to submit a proposal related to a CITES checklist of turtle and tortoise species at CoP14.

The Committee noted document AC22 Doc. 23.

24. Progress report on the Identification Manual

The Secretariat presented document AC22 Doc. 24.

The Committee noted document AC22 Doc. 24.

25. Preparation of the Chairman's report for CoP14

The Chairman advised that before submitting his report at CoP14, he would circulate a draft to Committee members for input and comment. He requested the assistance of the Secretariat in compiling the report.

The Committee noted this information.

26. Time and venue of the 23rd meeting of the Animals Committee

This agenda item was discussed during the joint PC16/AC22 session.

The AC Chairman stated that the 23rd meeting of the Animals Committee and the 17th meeting of the Plants Committee were scheduled to be held back-to-back in Geneva, Switzerland, in February or March 2008.

The Committees noted this announcement.

27. Any other business

The Chairman announced that two further matters would be addressed by the Committee under this agenda item.

The Committee noted the information from the observer from South Africa that her country would shortly submit a request for the inclusion of the South African abalone *Haliotis midae* in Appendix III of the Convention.

The representative of Asia (Mr Pourkazemi) presented document AC22 Doc. 27.1. Thanking participants of the informal discussion group for their participation, he stressed the need for the Standing Committee and the Animals Committee to address this matter at their 54th and 23rd meetings respectively. After a proposal from the representative of Oceania, the Committee acknowledged the urgency of the issue, agreed that document AC22 Doc. 27.1 should become an information document for AC22 (document ACC22 Inf. 10), and urged interested Parties to submit the text at the 54th meeting of the Standing Committee.

During discussion of this item, interventions were made by the representative of Oceania and by the observers from Belgium, the United States and Humane Society International.

The following two items were discussed during the joint PC16/AC22 session.

27.2 Workshop for CITES Management and Scientific Authorities in Mexico

The observer from Mexico announced the organization in autumn 2007 of a workshop for CITES Management and Scientific Authorities, IGOs, NGOs and experts on the implementation of Article IV for trade in Appendix-II species, and particularly on the formulation of advice by Scientific Authorities that exports will not be detrimental to wild populations. He invited the Secretariat, CITES Authorities and others to support the initiative by providing suggestions for the conduct of the workshop, case-study information and funding.

27.3 Implementation of Decisions 13.104 and 13.105

The observer from Spain reported on the implementation of Decisions 13.104 and 13.105 concerning the Master's course on Management, Access and Conservation of Species in Trade: The International Framework, run by the International University of Andalusia (Spain), which were directed to Parties, the Standing Committee and the Secretariat. The observer from Spain listed the contributions received which would be included in the reports of the Chairmen of the Animals and Plants Committees for CoP14 and expressed her thanks.

The Master had been given in five previous editions by the International University of Andalusia with the collaboration of the University of Córdoba. In these five editions, quality specialized training had been provided to 137 people from 51 countries, and had led to excellent results in terms of CITES implementation. The sixth edition would take place from January to March 2007. The Animals and Plants Committees supported the inclusion in their Chairmens' reports of draft decisions concerning the Master's course for consideration at CoP14.

28. Closing remarks

The Chairman thanked the participants, the Secretariat, the interpreters and the hosting country, Peru, for a successful meeting. The representative of Oceania, on behalf of the participants and the Secretariat, and the observer from the Humane Society International, on behalf of the Species Survival Network and other observer NGOs, added their thanks and congratulated the Chairman. With this, the Chairman closed the meeting.

# Membership of Working groups

## DESIGNATED MEMBERSHIP OF AC22 WORKING GROUPS

### AC22 WG1

#### REVIEW OF SIGNIFICANT TRADE IN SPECIMENS OF APPENDIX-II SPECIES

Chairman: Mr Althaus (representative for Europe)

Members: The representative for Asia (Ms Prijono), alternate representative for Asia (Mr Ishii) and the observers from 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, Zambia, Birdlife International, Conservation International, David Shepherd Wildlife Foundation/IFAW-International Fund for Animal Welfare, DGHT (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Herpetologie und Terrarienkunde E.V.), 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.

### AC22 WG2

#### PERIODIC REVIEW OF PLANT SPECIES INCLUDED IN THE CITES APPENDICES

Chairman: Mr Velasco Barbieri (representative for Central, South America and the Caribbean)

Members: The representative for Central, South America and the Caribbean (Mr Jolon Morales) and the observers from Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Czech Republic, Iceland, Israel, Japan, Kenya, Madagascar, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Animal Welfare Institute, Association of Western Fish and Wildlife Agencies, Conservation International, DGHT (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Herpetologie und Terrarienkunde E.V.), Humane Society International, Humane Society of the United States, IWMC-World Conservation Trust, UNEP-WCMC and Wildlife Trust of India.

### AC22 WG3

#### PERIODIC REVIEW OF PLANT SPECIES INCLUDED IN THE CITES APPENDICES – PREVIOUSLY SELECTED SPECIES

Chairman: Mr Althaus (representative of Europe)

Members: Members of the Animals Committee.

### AC22 WG4

#### TRANSPORT OF LIVE SPECIMENS

Chairman: Peter Linhart (observer from Austria)

Members: The representative of Europe (Ms Rodics) and the observers from Czech Republic, the Netherlands, Peru, Russian Federation, the United States of America, Animal Exhibitors Alliance, Born Free USA, Care for the Wild International, International Air Transport Association, Pet Industry Joint Advisory Council, Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and WAZA-World Association of Zoos and Aquariums.

## **AC22 WG5**

### **SEA CUCUMBERS**

Chairman: Ms Prijono (representatives for Asia)

Members: The representatives for Asia (Mr Pourkazemi – Co-chairman), the alternate representative for Asia (Mr Giam) and the observers from Belgium, Canada, China, Japan, Mexico, Peru, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, the United States of America, Charles Darwin, Foundation, Earthtrust, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Ornamental, Fish International, Sharkfin and Marine Products Association Ltd, Species Management, Specialist, Swan International and TRAFFIC International.

## **AC22 WG6**

### **CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF SHARKS**

Chairman: Rod Hay (representative for Oceania)

Members: The representative of Central South America and the Caribbean (Mr Jolon Morales), the alternate representative for Asia (Mr Giam) and the observers from Canada, China, Germany, Italy, Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands, Peru, the Republic of Korea, Spain, the United States of America, Defenders of Wildlife, Earthtrust, European Community, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, IUCN-The World Conservation Union, OLDEPESCA, Ornamental Aquatic Trade Association, Ornamental Fish International, Sharkfin and Marine Products Association Ltd, Species Management Specialist, Swan International and WWF.

## **AC22 WG7**

### **FOSSIL CORALS**

Chairman: Vincent Fleming (observer from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)

Members: The observers from Belgium, Mexico, the United States of America and the Ornamental Aquatic Trade Association.

### **DESIGNATED MEMBERS OF PC16/AC22 WORKING GROUPS**

#### **PC16/AC22 WG1**

#### **REVIEW OF SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEES**

Chairman: Greg Leach (PC regional representative of Oceania); Co-Chairman Rodrigo Medellín (AC alternate representative of North America)

Members: PC and AC regional representatives not participating in other working group, and the Co-Chairmen of the Nomenclature Committee.

## PC16/AC22 WG2

### MANUAL FOR REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVES

Chairman: Carlos Ibero (AC alternate representatives of Europe)

Members: PC regional representatives of Africa (B Khayota) and Europe (G. Frenguelli), PC alternate representative of Central and South America and the Caribbean (M. Mites Cadena), AC alternate representative of Central and South America and the Caribbean (M. Calvar Agrelo), and the observer from Mexico.

## PC16/AC22 WG3

### REVIEW OF PRODUCTION SYSTEMS

Chairman: Roddy Gabel (PC regional representative of North America)

Members: AC regional representatives of Central and South America and the Caribbean (A. Velasco) and Oceania (R. Hay), AC alternate representative for Central and South America and the Caribbean (M. Calvar Agrelo), and the observers from Canada, China, the Czech Republic, Belgium, France, Germany, Kenya, Madagascar, Mexico, the Netherlands, South Africa, Thailand, the United Kingdom, the United States, Zambia, UNEP-WCMC, European Community, IUCN – The World Conservation Union, Pet Industry Joint Advisory Council, Humane Society International, IWMC-World Conservation Trust, Ornamental Fish International, Safari Club International Foundation, Species Management Specialists, Species Survival Network, Animal Welfare Institute, Association of Southeast Fish and Wildlife Agencies Born Free USA and Pro Wildlife.

## PC16/AC22 WG4

### ADDIS ABABA PRINCIPLES AND GUIDELINES FOR THE SUSTAINABLE USE OF BIODIVERSITY

Chairman: Choo-Hoo Giam (AC alternate representative of Asia)

Members: AC regional representatives of Asia and Central and South America and the Caribbean, and the observers from Austria, Canada, China, Denmark, Germany, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, the Netherlands, Peru, the Republic of Korea, the United Kingdom, the United States, UNEP-WCMC, European Community, IUCN – The World Conservation Union, Humane Society International, IWMC-World Conservation Trust, Safari Club International Foundation, Species Management Specialists, TRAFFIC, Whale and Dolphin Conservation Society, WWF, Conservation Force, David Shepherd Wildlife Foundation/IFAW, and Ornamental Aquatic Trade Association.

## PC16/AC22 WG5

### REVIEW OF RESOLUTION CONF. 10.21 ON TRANSPORT OF LIVE ANIMALS

Chairman: Peter Linhart (observer from Austria)

Members: PC regional representatives of Asia (Irawati) and Central and South America and the Caribbean (D. Rivera), AC regional representative of Europe (K. Rodics), and the observers from Canada, China, Czech Republic, the Netherlands, Peru, the United States, Russia, Care for the Wild International, International Air Transport Association, Pet Industry Joint Advisory Council, Fundación CETHUS, Humane Society of the United States and Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.