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

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AUSTRALIA'S RESPONSE ON THE NEED FOR REVIEW OF AUSTRALIAN SPECIES SELECTED FOR THE PERIODIC REVIEW FROM COP15 (2010) TO COP17 (2016)

The following information document has been submitted by Australia in relation to agenda item 13[*].

[*] *The geographical designations employed in this document do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the CITES Secretariat or the United Nations Environment Programme concerning the legal status of any country, territory, or area, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. The responsibility for the contents of the document rests exclusively with its author.*

AUSTRALIA'S RESPONSE ON THE NEED FOR REVIEW OF AUSTRALIAN SPECIES
SELECTED FOR THE PERIODIC REVIEW FROM COP15 (2010) TO COP 17 (2016)

ORDER/Family	Taxon	Common names	EPBC status	IUCN status	CITES Appendix	Comments
CLASS MAMMALIA						
CHIROPTERA						
Pteropodidae	*Pteropus brunneus*	Percy Island flying fox; dusky flying fox	delisted in 2001	Extinct	II	Given the uncertain origin and taxonomic uncertainty of the sole specimen representing this species, Australia would be willing to undertake a review of this species regarding a possible delisting. Note the entire genus *Pteropus* is listed under Appendix II.
DASYUROMORPHIA						
Dasyuridae	*Sminthopsis longicaudata*	long-tailed dunnart	not listed	Least concern	I	Given its conservation status and lack of threat from trade, Australia would be willing to undertake a review of this species regarding a possible delisting.
Thylacinidae	*Thylacinus cynocephalus*	thylacine; Tasmanian tiger	Extinct	Extinct	I	The species has been considered extinct since 1936. If rediscovered the species would be protected under Australian environmental legislation. Accordingly, Australia would be willing to undertake a review of this species regarding a possible delisting[#].
DIPROTODONTIA						
Macropodidae	*Onychogalea lunata*	crescent nail-tail wallaby	Extinct	Extinct	I	The species has been considered extinct since 1956. If rediscovered the species would be protected under Australian environmental legislation. Accordingly, Australia would be willing to undertake a review of this species regarding a possible delisting[#].
Potoroidae	*Caloprymnus campestris*	desert rat-kangaroo	Extinct	Extinct	I	The species has been considered extinct since 1935. If rediscovered the species would be protected under Australian environmental legislation. Accordingly, Australia would be willing to undertake a review of this species regarding a possible delisting[#].

ORDER/Family	Taxon	Common names	EPBC status	IUCN status	CITES Appendix	Comments
PERAMELEMORPHIA						
Chaeropodidae	*Chaeropus ecaudatus*	pig-footed bandicoot	Extinct	Extinct	I	The species has been considered extinct since 1901. If rediscovered the species would be protected under Australian environmental legislation. Accordingly, Australia would be willing to undertake a review of this species regarding a possible delisting[#].
Thylacomyidae	*Macrotis leucura*	lesser bilby	Extinct	Extinct	I	The species has been considered extinct since the 1960s. If rediscovered the species would be protected under Australian environmental legislation. Accordingly, Australia would be willing to undertake a review of this species regarding a possible delisting[#].
CLASS AVES						
PASSERIFORMES						
Meliphagidae	*Lichenostomus melanops cassidix*	helmeted honeyeater	Endangered;Migratory	Least concern (listed at species level)	I	Trade is not considered a threat to this species. Australia would be willing to undertake a review of this species regarding a possible delisting.
PSITTACIFORMES						
Pstittacidae	*Cyclopsitta diophthalma coxeni*	Coxen's fig parrot	Endangered; Migratory	Least concern (listed at species level)	I	Illegal trade has been identified as a potential threat to this species. However, there are no documented cases of poaching. Australia would be willing to undertake a review of this species regarding a possible down-listing to Appendix II under the family Psittacidae.
	Psephotus dissimilis	hooded parrot	not listed	Least concern	I	While this species is kept by aviculturists, trade is not considered a threat to this species. Australia would be willing to undertake a review of this species regarding a possible down-listing to Appendix II under the family Psittacidae.

ORDER/Family	Taxon	Common names	EPBC status	IUCN status	CITES Appendix	Comments
	Psephotus pulcherrimus	paradise parrot	Extinct: Migratory	Extinct	I	The species is considered extinct and if rediscovered would be protected under Australian environmental legislation. Accordingly, Australia would be willing to undertake a review of this species regarding a possible down-listing to Appendix II under the family Psittacidae.
STRIGIFORMES						
Strigidae	*Ninox novaeseelandiae undulata*	Norfolk Island boobook owl, southern boobook	Endangered; Migratory	Least concern (listed at species level)	I	The species is considered extinct however a hybrid population exists which is protected under Australian environmental legislation. Accordingly, Australia would be willing to undertake a review of this species regarding a possible down-listing to Appendix II.

[#] Note: Removal of species that are considered extinct which are currently on CITES Appendix I would need to consider the Resolution made at Conf 9.24 (Rev. CoP15 Annex 4D) which stated that, 'species that are regarded as possibly extinct should not be deleted from Appendix I if they may be affected by trade in the event of their rediscovery; these species should be annotated in the Appendices as 'possibly extinct'.

Background of the biology, ecology and conservation status of Australian animals species selected for the Periodic Review from CoP15 (2010) to CoP 17 (2016)

1. *Pteropus brunneus* (Percy Island flying fox, dusky flying fox) (CITES Appendix II)

The Percy Island flying fox, *Pteropus brunneus* Dobson 1878, is known from a single specimen collected in 1874. However, the origin of the specimen is uncertain and there is taxonomic uncertainty on whether it is a separate species as it closely resembles the little red flying fox (*P. scapulatus*) (Corbet & Hill 1980; Dobson. 1878; Honacki *et al.* 1982; Koopman, 1984; Mickelburgh *et al.* 1992). Recent surveys have failed to find any evidence of its existence. Based on the origin of the specimen being uncertain, the Percy Island flying Fox was delisted as a nationally threatened species under Australia's *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* in 2001.

***2. Sminthopsis longicaudata* (long-tailed Dunnart) (CITES Appendix I)**

The long-tailed dunnart, *Sminthopsis longicaudata* Spencer 1909, is endemic to central Western Australia and central southern Northern Territory. It is found in rocky areas of the Pilbara, Murchinson, Northeastern Goldfields, Ashburton, and Gibson Desert regions of Western Australia (Burbidge *et al.* 1995) and inhabits six sites in West MacDonnell National Park in the Northern Territory (Pavey 2002). Although rare and patchily distributed it can at times be locally common (Burbidge *et al.* 1995; Burbidge *et al*. 2008). There appears to be no major threats to the long-tailed dunnart although exotic buffel grass across it range may increase the frequency and intensity of fires which could affect the species (McKenzie *et al.* 2008). There are no recorded accounts of trade in this species.

***3. Thylacinus cynocephalus* (thylacine, Tasmanian tiger) (CITES Appendix I)**

The Thylacine, *Thylacinus cynocephalus* (Harris 1808), was the largest known carnivorous marsupial. As recently as 3000 years ago the thylacine was widespread across Australia and New Guinea but its extinction coincided closely with the arrival of the dingo on mainland Australia and the domestic dog in New Guinea (Paddle 2000). The last remaining stronghold was on Tasmania off mainland Australia where dingoes were absent. The early European settlers of Tasmania perceived the thylacine to be a pest that preyed on their sheep and introduced a bounty for the thylacine in 1830 (Flannery 1990; Guiler 1985). By 1910, the thylacine had become rare in the wild and the last known wild thylacine was killed by a farmer in 1930 (The Thylacine Museum 2006). The last captive specimen died in Hobart Zoo in 1936 (Tasmanian Department of Primary Industries and Water 2007). Hunting by humans, disease, habitat modification and increased competition from domestic dogs may have all contributed to the extinction of the species (Boyce 2006). There have been extensive searches for the thylacine since its disappearance all of which have failed to confirm its existence despite many anecdotal reports of sightings (Smith 1980; Tasmanian Department of Primary Industries and Water 2007).

***4. Onychogalea lunata* (crescent nail-tail wallaby) (CITES Appendix I)**

The crescent nail-tail wallaby, *Onychogalea lunata* (Gould 1841), was described in 1841 from specimens collected in the south-west of Western Australia. It was similar in appearance to the bridled nail-tail wallaby (*Onychogalea fraenata*) but less brightly coloured and lacked a black stripe down its back (Gould 1841). Historical records indicate that it had a wide, although patchy, distribution in the south-west of Western Australia and central Australia. The last recorded sightings in the wild were in 1857 for New South Wales, 1891 for South Australia, 1908 for Western Australia and 1956 for Northern Territory (Burbidge *et al.* 1988; Flannery 1990; Finlayson 1963). The causes of extinction are unclear but likely to be due to a combination of factors including habitat alteration, changed fire regimes, predation by cats and foxes, and grazing competition with livestock (Troughton 1941, Flannery 1990).

***5. Caloprymnus campestris* (desert rat-kangaroo, buff-nosed rat-kangaroo) (CITES Appendix I)**

The desert rat-kangaroo, *Caloprymnus campestris* (Gould 1843), was endemic to a small region of south-west Queensland and north-east South Australia (Flannery 1990). The desert rat-kangaroo was first described in the 1840s but was not found again until 1931. Following its rediscovery, there was a sudden decline in populations with the last sighting of the species in 1935 in South Australia near Ooroowilanie, east of Lake Eyre (Flannery 1990). There have been no reliable records since 1935 but

there were unconfirmed sightings in Queensland following periods of rain in 1956-1957 and 1974-1975 (Carr & Robinson 1997). The reasons for the extinction of this species are unclear but likely contributors are habitat alteration due to changed fire regimes, competition with introduced herbivores (e.g. rabbits and cattle) and predation by cats and foxes (Jenkins & Thornback 1982).

***6. Chaeropus ecaudatus* (pig-footed bandicoot, wilalya) (CITES Appendix I)**

The pig-footed bandicoot, *Chaeropus ecaudatus* (Ogilby 1838), was once widespread across mainland Australia from north western Victoria, inland South Australia, Western Australia and southern Northern Territory (Flannery 1990, Grzimek 1990). The species occupied a wide range of habitats from sand dunes and plains in the central desert, to grassy plains and open woodland (Flannery 1990, Strahan 1995). The last known specimen was collected in 1901. There have been reported sightings in central Australia during the 1920s but these remain unconfirmed (Flannery 1990, Sturt 1949). The main cause of the extinction of the pig-footed bandicoot is not known but changing fire regimes since European settlement may have contributed to their demise (Flannery 1990, Seebeck 1990).

***7. Macrotis leucura* (lesser bilby; lesser rabbit-eared bandicoot; white-tailed rabbit-eared bandicoot) (CITES Appendix I)**

The lesser bilby, *Macrotis leucura* (Thomas 1887), was endemic to the deserts of central Australia in two regions: north-east South Australia and adjoining regions of south-east Northern Territory; and the Gibson and Great Sandy Deserts of Western Australia (Burbudge *et al.* 1998; Finlayson 1961; Johnson & Southgate 1990). The lesser bilby was a medium-sized marsupial (300-435g in weight) that fed on termites, rodents, seeds, ants and roots (Johnson 1998, Northern Territory Parks & Wildlife Commission 2007) and rested in burrows restricted to sand hills (Johnson 1998). The species was last confirmed in the wild in 1931 near Cooncherie, north-eastern South Australia (Johnson 2008), however reports from indigenous Australians suggests that it survived in some areas until the 1960s (Johnson 1998). The extinction of the lesser bilby is attributed to several factors including predation by cats and foxes, habitat alteration due to the impacts of rabbits, and changed fire regimes (Northern Territory Parks & Wildlife Commission 2007).

***8. Lichenostomus melanops cassidix* (helmeted honeyeater) (CITES Appendix I)**

The helmeted honeyeater, *Lichenostomus melanops cassidix* (Gould 1867a), is endemic to Australia where it has always had a patchy distribution in the mid-Yarra and Western Port catchment of central and southern Victoria (Menkhorst *et al.* 1999). The helmeted honeyeater declined during the 1900s to only about 50 individuals in the wild in 1989 (Higgins *et al.* 2001). There are currently three small semi-wild populations of helmeted honeyeater in riparian swamp forests to the east of Melbourne. Recovery efforts supplemented populations in Yellingbo Nature Conservation Park (in 2006) and re-introduced the species into Bunyip State Park (in 2003 and 2009) (Zoos Victoria 2010; Friends of the Helmeted Honeyeater 2011). Competition with the introduced bell miners is the major threat to the continued survival of the helmeted honeyeater (Pearse *et al.* 1994). Changes to hydrological regimes which make trees more susceptible to dieback and infestation with defoliating psyllids are also a potential threat as well as drought, disease and climate change (Pearse *et al.* 1995; Garnett & Cowley 2000; Chambers *et al.* 2008). Trade is not considered to be a threat to the species.

***9. Cyclopsitta diophthalma coxeni* (Coxen's fig parrot) (CITES Appendix I)**

The Coxen's fig parrot, *Cyclopsitta diophthalma coxeni* Gould 1867b, is an Australian endemic restricted to rainforests from Gympie in coastal south-east Queensland to the Richmond River in north-east New South Wales, and west to the Bunya Mountains, Main Range and Korrelah Range (Holmes 1990; Schodde 2007). The Coxen's fig parrot was probably never a very common bird (Chisholm 1924; Coxen's Fig Parrot Recovery Team 2001; Irby 1930). It can be difficult to detect as its green plumage is effective camouflage against the foliage of the rainforest trees it inhabits (Coxen's Fig-Parrot Recovery Plan 2001; Norris 1964) and has been recorded just over 200 times since it was discovered in 1866 and 2000 (Coxen's Fig-Parrot Recovery Team 2001). Several current potential threats exist for the Coxen's fig-parrot including: degradation of habitat by invasive weeds; loss and degradation of habitat due to logging; loss of isolated strands of fig trees which are an important food source in winter; habitat

fragmentation; and the illegal collection of birds and eggs for the avicultural trade (Coxen's Fig-Parrot Recovery Team 2001; Holmes 1990).

***10. Psephotus dissimilis (hooded parrot)* (CITES Appendix I)**

The hooded parrot, *Psephotus dissimilis* (Collett, 1898) is endemic to the Northern Territory, Australia, between the upper Mary and Roper Rivers (Higgins 1999). It has suffered a small contraction in the range since the 1910s but is still abundant within the remaining area of occupancy (Barnard 1914; Higgins, 1999). Nationally it is not listed as threatened under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* and internationally is considered to be of 'Least Concern' under the IUCN Red List (2012). Overgrazing and inappropriate fire regimes have probably contributed to its range contraction. The hooded parrot is occasionally taken illegally for the bird trade but this is unlikely to pose a threat to the species as it is common in captivity and easy to breed (Sindel and Gill 1996).

***11. Psephotus pulcherrimus* (paradise parrot) (CITES Appendix I)**

The paradise parrot, *Psephotus pucherrimus* (Gould 1845), formerly occurred in central and southern Queensland extending from Brisbane north to Nogoa River and west to St George (Barnard 1917; Barnard & Barnard 1925; Chisholm 1922, 1924; Edwards 1922). Populations of paradise parrots declined rapidly in the late 1890s and early 1900s (Chisholm 1945) with the last sighting in the wild in 1927 (Chisholm 1936). The extinction of the paradise parrot is likely to have been from a combination of: annual burning of native grass at a critical time when it was in seed; overgrazing by livestock; a severe drought; predation from feral cats; collection for aviaries; and from habitat loss due to the spread of the exotic prickly pear and removal of trees (Barnard 1917; Barnard 1925; Chisholm 1922, 1924; Edwards 1922; Kiernan 1993). Although many paradise parrots were taken into captivity in the 1800s there are no current captive specimens (Chishom 1922; Forshaw & Cooper 2002; Lendon 1973). Captive hybrids of the golden shouldered Parrot (*Psephotus chrysopterygius*) x mulga parrot (*P. varius*) reportedly have a similar appearance to the paradise parrot (Carter 1992; Forshaw & Cooper 2002; Higgens 1999).

***12. Ninox novaeseelandiae undulata* (Norfolk Island boobook owl, southern boobook (Norfolk Island), Norfolk Island morepork) (CITES Appendix I)**

The Norfolk Island boobook owl, *Ninox novaeseelandiae undulata* (Latham 1801), was endemic to the Norfolk Island group (Schodde & Mason 1997; Olsen 1997; Olsen *et al.* 1989) an Australian territory in the Tasman Sea between Australia and New Zealand. The genetically pure subspecies *N. n. undulata* is extinct with the last surviving female observed in 1996 (Olsen 1997). It is likely that the loss of trees with suitable nesting hollows and predation by cats, Polynesian rats and black rats contributed to its extinction. In 1987, two males of the subspecies *N. n. novaeseelandiae*, sourced from New Zealand, were introduced to Norfolk Island and successfully bred with the last remaining female of *N. n. undulata* (Olsen 1997; Garnett & Cowley 2000). A hybrid population still remains on Norfolk Island and while total population numbers are not known, in December 2006 a total of 48 hybrid nestling were banded as part of a population monitoring program.

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Attachment A – Criteria for amendment of Appendix I and Appendix II (extract from Conf 9.24 Rev. CoP15)

RESOLVES that, when considering proposals to amend Appendices I and II, the following applies:

a) species that are or may be affected by trade should be included in Appendix I in accordance with Article II, paragraph 1, if they meet at least one of the biological criteria listed in Annex 1;

b) species should be included in Appendix II under the provisions of Article II, paragraph 2 (a), if they satisfy the criteria listed in Annex 2 a;

c) species should be included in Appendix II under the provisions of Article II, paragraph 2 (b), if they satisfy the criteria listed in Annex 2 b;

d) no single species may be included in more than one Appendix at the same time;

e) however subspecies, populations or other subcategories of a species may be included in different Appendices at the same time in accordance with the relevant criteria in Annex 3;

f) higher taxa should be included in the Appendices only if they satisfy the relevant criteria in Annex 3;

g) hybrids may be specifically included in the Appendices but only if they form distinct and stable populations in the wild;

h) species of which all specimens in trade have been bred in captivity or artificially propagated should not be included in the Appendices if there is a negligible probability of trade taking place in specimens of wild origin;

i) species included in Appendix I for which sufficient data are available to demonstrate that they do not meet the criteria listed in Annex 1 should be transferred to Appendix II only in accordance with the relevant precautionary measures listed in Annex 4;

j) species included in Appendix II in accordance with Article II, paragraph 2 (a), that do not meet the criteria listed in Annex 2 a, should be deleted only in accordance with the relevant precautionary measures listed in Annex 4; and species included in accordance with Article II, paragraph 2 (b), because they look like the species subject to the deletion, or for a related reason, should also be deleted only in accordance with the relevant precautionary measures; and

k) the views, if any, of intergovernmental bodies with competence for the management of the species concerned should be taken into account.

Annex 1 Biological criteria for Appendix I

The following criteria must be read in conjunction with the definitions, explanations and guidelines listed in Annex 5, including the footnote with respect to application of the definition of 'decline' for commercially exploited aquatic species.

A species is considered to be threatened with extinction if it meets, or is likely to meet, **at least one** of the following criteria.

A. The wild population is small, and is characterized by **at least one** of the following:

i) an observed, inferred or projected decline in the number of individuals or the area and quality of habitat; or

ii) each subpopulation being very small; or

iii) a majority of individuals being concentrated geographically during one or more life-history phases; or

iv) large short-term fluctuations in population size; or

v) a high vulnerability to either intrinsic or extrinsic factors.

B. The wild population has a restricted area of distribution and is characterized by **at least one** of the following:

i) fragmentation or occurrence at very few locations; or

ii) large fluctuations in the area of distribution or the number of subpopulations; or

iii) a high vulnerability to either intrinsic or extrinsic factors; or

iv) an observed, inferred or projected decrease in any one of the following:

– the area of distribution; or

– the area of habitat; or
– the number of subpopulations; or
– the number of individuals; or
– the quality of habitat; or
– the recruitment.

C. A marked decline in the population size in the wild, which has been **either**:

i) observed as ongoing or as having occurred in the past (but with a potential to resume); or

ii) inferred or projected on the basis of any one of the following:

– a decrease in area of habitat; or
– a decrease in quality of habitat; or
– levels or patterns of exploitation; or
– a high vulnerability to either intrinsic or extrinsic factors; or
– a decreasing recruitment.

Annex 2 a Criteria for the inclusion of species in Appendix II in accordance with Article II, paragraph 2 (a), of the Convention

The following criteria must be read in conjunction with the definitions, explanations and guidelines listed in Annex 5, including the footnote with respect to application of the definition of 'decline' for commercially exploited aquatic species.

A species should be included in Appendix II when, on the basis of available trade data and information on the status and trends of the wild population(s), **at least one** of the following criteria is met:

A. It is known, or can be inferred or projected, that the regulation of trade in the species is necessary to avoid it becoming eligible for inclusion in Appendix I in the near future; or

B. It is known, or can be inferred or projected, that regulation of trade in the species is required to ensure that the harvest of specimens from the wild is not reducing the wild population to a level at which its survival might be threatened by continued harvesting or other influences.

Annex 2 b Criteria for the inclusion of species in Appendix II in accordance with Article II, paragraph 2 (b), of the Convention

Species may be included in Appendix II in accordance with Article II, paragraph 2 (b), if **either one** of the following criteria is met:

A. The specimens of the species in the form in which they are traded resemble specimens of a species included in Appendix II under the provisions of Article II, paragraph 2 (a), or in Appendix I, such that enforcement officers who encounter specimens of CITES-listed species, are unlikely to be able to distinguish between them; or

B. There are compelling reasons other than those given in criterion A above to ensure that effective control.

Annex 3 Special cases

Split-listing

Listing of a species in more than one Appendix should be avoided in general in view of the enforcement problems it creates.

When split-listing does occur, this should generally be on the basis of national or regional populations, rather than subspecies. Split-listings that place some populations of a species in the Appendices, and the rest outside the Appendices, should normally not be permitted.

For species outside the jurisdiction of any State, listing in the Appendices should use the terms used in other relevant international agreements, if any, to define the population. If no such international agreement exists, then the Appendices should define the population by region or by geographic coordinates.

Taxonomic names below the species level should not be used in the Appendices unless the taxon in question is highly distinctive and the use of the name would not give rise to enforcement problems.

Higher taxa

If all species of a higher taxon are included in Appendix I or II, they should be included under the name of the higher taxon. If some species in a higher taxon are included in Appendix I or II and all the rest in the other Appendix, the latter species should be included under the name of the higher taxon, with an appropriate annotation made in accordance with the provisions of the relevant Resolutions on the use of annotations in the Appendices.

Parties contemplating preparing a proposal to transfer an individual plant species from a higher-taxon listing in Appendix II to a separate listing in Appendix I should consider:

i) the ease with which it can be propagated artificially;

ii) the extent to which it is currently available in cultivation from artificially propagated specimens; and

iii) any practical problems in identifying the species, particularly in the form in which it may be traded.

Annex 4 Precautionary measures

When considering proposals to amend Appendix I or II, the Parties shall, by virtue of the precautionary approach and in case of uncertainty either as regards the status of a species or the impact of trade on the conservation of a species, act in the best interest of the conservation of the species concerned and adopt measures that are proportionate to the anticipated risks to the species.

A. 1. No species listed in Appendix I shall be removed from the Appendices unless it has been first transferred to Appendix II, with monitoring of any impact of trade on the species for at least two intervals between meetings of the Conference of the Parties.

2. Species included in Appendix I should only be transferred to Appendix II if they do not satisfy the relevant criteria in Annex 1 and only when one of the following precautionary safeguards is met:

a) the species is not in demand for international trade, nor is its transfer to Appendix II likely to stimulate trade in, or cause enforcement problems for, any other species included in Appendix I; or

b) the species is likely to be in demand for trade, but its management is such that the Conference of the Parties is satisfied with:

i) implementation by the range States of the requirements of the Convention, in particular Article IV; and

ii) appropriate enforcement controls and compliance with the requirements of the Convention; or

c) an integral part of the amendment proposal is an export quota or other special measure approved by the Conference of the Parties, based on management measures described in the supporting statement of the amendment proposal, provided that effective enforcement controls are in place; or

d) a ranching proposal is submitted consistent with the applicable Resolutions of the Conference of the Parties and is approved.

3. No proposal for transfer of a species from Appendix I to Appendix II shall be considered from a Party that has entered a reservation for the species in question, unless that Party agrees to remove the reservation within 90 days of the adoption of the amendment.

4. No species should be deleted from Appendix II if such deletion would be likely to result in it qualifying for inclusion in the Appendices in the near future.

5. No species should be deleted from Appendix II if, within the last two intervals between meetings of the Conference of the Parties, it has been subject to a recommendation under the provisions of the Review of Significant Trade to improve its conservation status.

B. The following review procedures shall apply when a species is transferred to Appendix II pursuant to paragraph A. 2. c) above.

1. Where the Plants Committee, the Animals Committee or a Party becomes aware of problems in compliance with the management measures and export quotas of another Party, the Secretariat shall be informed and, if the Secretariat fails to resolve the matter satisfactorily, it shall inform the Standing Committee which may, after consultation with the Party concerned, recommend to all Parties that they suspend trade with that Party in specimens of CITES-listed species, and/or request the Depositary Government to prepare a proposal to transfer the population back to Appendix I.

2. If, on review of a quota and its supporting management measures, the Animals or Plants Committee encounters any problems with compliance or potential detriment to a species, the relevant Committee shall request the Depositary Government to prepare a proposal for appropriate remedial action.

C. With regard to quotas established pursuant to paragraph A. 2. c) above.

1. If a Party wishes to renew, amend or delete such a quota, it shall submit an appropriate proposal for consideration at the next meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

2. When a quota has been established for a limited period of time, after that period the quota will become zero until a new quota has been established.

D. Species that are regarded as possibly extinct should not be deleted from Appendix I if they may be affected by trade in the event of their rediscovery; these species should be annotated in the Appendices as ‘possibly extinct’