

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



Seventy-seventh meeting of the Standing Committee  
Geneva (Switzerland), 6–10 November 2023

Compliance

REVIEW OF TRADE IN SPECIMENS REPORTED AS PRODUCED IN CAPTIVITY

1. This document has been prepared by the Secretariat.

Background

2. Resolution Conf. 17.7 (Rev. CoP19) on *Review of trade in animal specimens reported as produced in captivity* concerns trade in specimens traded under source codes C, D, F or R, as defined in paragraph 3 r) of Resolution Conf. 12.3 (Rev. CoP19) on *Permits and certificates*. The Animals Committee, together with the Standing Committee and in cooperation with the Secretariat, is directed to play a key role in the implementation of Resolution Conf. 17.7 (Rev. CoP19).
3. At its 19th meeting (CoP19; Panama City, 2022), the Conference of the Parties also adopted Decisions 19.63 to 19.65 on *Review of Resolution Conf. 17.7 (Rev. CoP19) on Review of trade in animal specimens reported as produced in captivity* as follows:

***Directed to the Secretariat, in consultation with the United Nations Environment Programme - World Conservation Monitoring Centre***

**19.63** *The Secretariat shall, in consultation with the United Nations Environment Programme – World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC), produce a comparative analysis of the objectives and processes outlined in Resolution Conf. 17.7 (Rev. CoP19) on Review of trade in specimens reported as produced in captivity and Resolution Conf 12.8 (Rev. CoP18) on Review of Significant Trade in specimens of Appendix-II species, and draft recommendations on how these two Resolutions could become more streamlined and better aligned with each other, including possible amendments to one or both Resolutions, for consideration by the Animals and Standing Committees.*

***Directed to the Animals Committee***

**19.64** *The Animals Committee shall review the report and draft recommendations from the Secretariat under Decision 19.63; and make its own recommendations for consideration by the Standing Committee.*

***Directed to the Standing Committee***

**19.65** *The Standing Committee shall consider the report and draft recommendations of the Secretariat, the recommendations from the Animals Committee, and make its own recommendations, for consideration at the 20th meeting of the Conference of the Parties.*

Implementation of Resolution Conf. 17.7 (Rev. CoP19) on *Review of trade in animal specimens reported as produced in captivity*

*Outcome of the 74th meeting of the Standing Committee (SC74, Lyon, March 2022)*

4. At SC74, the Secretariat reported in document [SC74 Doc. 57](#) on the implementation of Resolution Conf. 17.7 (Rev. CoP18) for the 15 species/country combinations which had been retained in the review process at the 71st meeting of the Standing Committee (SC71; Geneva, August 2019). In the addendum to document SC74 Doc. 57, the Animals Committee provided its assessment of the Secretariat's report and the responses received from the Parties concerned. In accordance with paragraph 2 q) of the Resolution, for recommendations that had not been met, the Standing Committee was invited to consider the recommendations of the Secretariat and to decide on appropriate actions and make recommendations to the countries concerned, keeping in mind that these recommendations should be time-bound, feasible, measurable, proportionate, transparent and, if appropriate, promote capacity-building. The recommendations of the Standing Committee can be found in the [SC74 Summary Record](#) and are included in Annex 1 to the present document. Table below includes the conclusions of the Standing Committee with respect to the Parties to be retained or not in the process.

Species	Country	Outcome
1. <i>Centrochelys sulcata</i>	Benin	Retained
2. <i>Centrochelys sulcata</i>	Ghana	Retained
3. <i>Varanus exanthematicus</i>	Ghana	Retained
4. <i>Cacatua alba</i>	Indonesia	Retained
5. <i>Centrochelys sulcata</i>	Mali	Retained
6. <i>Centrochelys sulcata</i>	Togo	Retained
7. <i>Hippocampus comes</i>	Viet Nam	Retained
8. <i>Vulpes zerda</i>	Sudan	Retained
9. <i>Centrochelys sulcata</i>	Sudan	Retained
10. <i>Geochelone elegans</i>	Jordan	Retained
11. <i>Testudo hermanni</i>	North Macedonia	Retained
12. <i>Ornithoptera croesus</i>	Indonesia	Removed from the review
13. <i>Varanus timorensis</i>	Indonesia	Removed from the review
14. <i>Oophaga pumilio</i>	Nicaragua	Removed from the review
15. <i>Oophaga pumilio</i>	Panama	Removed from the review

5. The Secretariat wrote to all Parties concerned in April 2022 to inform them of the outcome of the discussions at SC74 concerning the review of trade in animal specimens reported as produced in captivity. For the 11 cases that the Standing Committee agreed to retain within the review, the Party concerned was requested by the Secretariat to provide an update on the Standing Committee's recommendations by 1 June 2022. The Secretariat indicated that it would report on the implementation of these cases at the 77th meeting of the Standing Committee.
6. However, in the cases of *Geochelone elegans* from Jordan and *Testudo hermanni* from North Macedonia, the Standing Committee requested the Secretariat to report back to the 75th meeting of the Standing Committee (SC75; Panama City, November 2022). With regard to Jordan, the Standing Committee agreed that Jordan be retained in the review until that Party provides clarifications, particularly on the identification of species held at the breeding facility. In the case of North Macedonia, the Secretariat and the Animals Committee had recommended that the species/country combination be removed from the review process. However, at SC74, the Standing Committee agreed that North Macedonia be retained in the review until SC75, where the Secretariat was requested to provide a legal perspective about the non-detriment finding (NDF) requirement when the founder stock of a captive-breeding facility has been taken from the wild before the Party joined the Convention.
7. Following SC74, responses were received from Ghana, Indonesia, Jordan, Sudan, Togo and Viet Nam for the 11 species/country combinations retained in the review. No response has been received to date from Benin or Mali.

*Outcome of the 75th meeting of the Standing Committee (SC75; Panama City, November 2022)*

8. At SC75, the Standing Committee further reviewed trade in *Testudo hermanni* from North Macedonia and *Geochelone sulcata* from Jordan and as presented in document [SC75 Doc. 11](#). Concerning North Macedonia and the legality of the founder stock, the Secretariat provided a legal evaluation in paragraphs

19 and 20 of said document, recalling that Article 28 of the 1969 Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties sets out the principle of non-retroactivity of treaties. Accordingly, the provisions of CITES do not bind a current Party in relation to any act or fact which took place or any situation which ceased to exist before the date of the entry into force of the treaty with respect to that Party. CITES entered into force for North Macedonia on 2 October 2000, and so its provisions did not bind North Macedonia before that date.

9. However, the Secretariat further noted that paragraph 2 b) ii) A of Resolution Conf. 10.16 (Rev. CoP19) on *Specimens of animal species bred in captivity* indicates that the competent government authorities of North Macedonia, as an exporting Party, would need to be satisfied that the breeding stock (the ensemble of the animals in the operation that are used for reproduction) “was established...in a manner not detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild” before determining that any specimens to be exported could be considered as ‘bred in captivity’ and prior to issuing any CITES document. The Resolution does not provide specific guidance for how a Party that was not bound by the treaty at the time of the establishment of the captive-breeding facility is expected to fulfil this requirement in relation to specimens in the breeding stock which were obtained before it became a Party to the Convention, and the Standing Committee may wish to consider this issue further.
10. At SC75, the Standing Committee agreed to retain *Geochelone elegans* / Jordan in the Review of trade in animal specimens reported as produced in captivity and requested the Secretariat to continue to consult with Jordan about the stock of specimens held in that facility, including about the species included in that stock and to provide a report to this meeting. The Standing Committee further agreed to retain *Testudo hermanni* / North Macedonia in the Review of trade in animal specimens reported as produced in captivity and requested North Macedonia to provide further information on how it is meeting its legal acquisition finding (LAF) requirement on current trade by providing details of the measures it took to ensure legality of its founder stock. The Standing Committee invited the Secretariat to provide updated views on this issue at its 77th meeting.
11. Following SC75, responses were received from Jordan and North Macedonia, with the latter seeking additional time to visit the facilities, collect the information and prepare a report.

#### *Secretariat's assessment of the implementation of recommendations*

12. In the present document, the Secretariat reports on actions taken by Parties to implement recommendations made by the Animals Committee and Standing Committee in order to ensure compliance with the obligations of Article IV, paragraph 4 and 5 of the Convention, for the 11 cases that were retained in the review of trade in animals specimens reported as produced in captivity following SC74 and SC75.
13. In accordance with paragraph 2 o) of Resolution Conf. 17.7 (Rev. CoP19), the Secretariat consulted intersessionally with Members of the Animals Committee on the relevant cases, through the Chair, to collect their views on whether the recommendations have been implemented. The views of the Animals Committee's Members have been taken into consideration in the Secretariat's final determination.
14. As per paragraph 2 p) of Resolution Conf. 17.7 (Rev. CoP19), the Secretariat is hereby informing the Standing Committee of its determination as to whether the recommendations of the Standing Committee have been implemented by the range State concerned. Annex 1 to this document contains a summary update of the status of those species / country combinations selected for review following CoP17 at the 29th meeting of the Animals Committee (AC29; Geneva, July 2017) and retained most recently at SC74 or SC75. The table in Annex 1 comprises four columns that contain the following information for the 11 species/country combinations concerned:
  - a) the species / country combination concerned;
  - b) the most recent action recommended by the Standing Committee (at SC74 or SC75);
  - c) a summary of any response received from the Party concerned, and notes from the Secretariat and the Animals Committee; and
  - d) the Secretariat's determination regarding compliance with the recommendations, and its recommendations to the Standing Committee.
15. In accordance with paragraph 2 q) of Resolution Conf. 17.7 (Rev. CoP19), and based on the present report by the Secretariat, and the views of the Animals Committee, for each of the 11 cases, the Standing

Committee is to decide on appropriate actions and make recommendations to the country or countries concerned, keeping in mind that these recommendations should be time-bound, feasible, measurable, proportionate, transparent, and should, if appropriate, promote capacity-building.

16. Concerning North Macedonia and the origin of the founder stock of *T. hermanni*, the Secretariat reiterates its legal opinion, provided previously in paragraphs 19 and 20 of document [SC75 Doc. 11](#) and summarized in paragraphs 8 and 9 above. However, noting that, under Resolution Conf. 10.16 (Rev. CoP19) on *Specimens of animal species bred in captivity*, Parties must ensure that their current trade follows the conditions of the Convention, the Standing Committee may wish to develop additional guidance for situations where, for example, the founding stock was acquired before the species was listed on CITES or before the Party concerned joined the Convention. In this regard, the Standing Committee may wish to instruct the Secretariat to develop such guidance and present it to the Standing Committee at its 78th meeting.

#### *Conclusions of the Secretariat on implementation of recommendations*

17. Based on the information submitted by Parties as outlined in the Table in Annex 1 to the present document, taking into consideration the views of the Members of the Animals Committee, the Secretariat recommends that the following species/country combinations be removed from the review:

Ghana / *Centrochelys sulcata*

Ghana / *Varanus exanthematicus*

Indonesia / *Cacatua alba*

Viet Nam / *Hippocampus comes*

Sudan / *Vulpes zerda*

Sudan / *Centrochelys sulcata*

Jordan / *Geochelone elegans*

North Macedonia / *Testudo hermanni*

18. The Secretariat, also recommends that the following species/country combinations be retained within the review until such time as they address the concerns of the Animals and Standing Committees:

Benin / *Centrochelys sulcata*

Mali / *Centrochelys sulcata*

Togo / *Centrochelys sulcata*

#### *Identification of new species-country combinations for review*

19. At its 32nd meeting (AC32; Geneva, June 2023), the Animals Committee reviewed a summary analysis from the CITES Trade Database of annual report statistics of species traded from the five most recent years under source codes C, D, F or R as outlined in document [AC32 Doc. 15.1](#); a report on captive breeding of spiny tailed lizards (*Ceratophora stoddartii*, *Ceratophora aspera* and *Lyriocephalus scutatus*) presented in document [AC32 Doc. 15.2](#); and a proposal from the United States of America to include *Macaca fascicularis* as an exceptional case in the review in document [AC32 Doc. 15.3](#).
20. Based on these documents, the Animals Committee identified the following species-country combinations for review, using the criteria specified in paragraph 2 a) of Resolution Conf. 17.7 (Rev. CoP19) on *Review of trade in animal specimens reported as produced in captivity*. The 21 cases for review are listed in the table below, indicating the species name, country concerned, the criterion or criteria met and the source codes under which the species is traded. The selection includes 17 species from 14 countries (where more than one species was selected, this is indicated in parentheses): Azerbaijan, Cambodia, Egypt, Indonesia (3 species), Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Morocco, Nicaragua (5 species), Philippines, Syrian Arab Republic, United States of America (2 species), Uzbekistan and Viet Nam.

	Species	Country	Criterion/criteria met	Source code
1	<i>Macaca fascicularis</i>	Indonesia	Significant numbers	F
2	<i>Macaca fascicularis</i>	Cambodia	Significant numbers; Legal acquisition	C, F, D
3	<i>Macaca fascicularis</i>	Philippines	Significant numbers	C
4	<i>Macaca fascicularis</i>	Viet Nam	Significant numbers	C
5	<i>Chlamydotis macqueenii</i>	Kazakhstan	Significant increase	C
6	<i>Chlamydotis undulata</i>	Morocco	Significant numbers	C
7	<i>Kinyongia boehmei</i>	Kenya	Significant numbers	C
8	<i>Gecko gecko</i>	Indonesia	Significant numbers	F
9	<i>Ctenosaura quinquecarinata</i>	Nicaragua	Significant increase	C
10	<i>Ctenosaura similis</i>	Nicaragua	Significant increase	C
11	<i>Testudo graeca</i>	Jordan	Shift in source code	C
12	<i>Testudo horsfieldii</i>	Uzbekistan	Significant numbers; Shift in source code	F, R, C
13	<i>Testudo kleinmanni</i>	Syrian Arab Republic	Significant increase; Legal acquisition; Breeding biology	C
14	<i>Testudo kleinmanni</i>	Egypt	Legal acquisition; Breeding biology	C
15	<i>Nectophrynoides asperginis</i>	United States of America	Significant numbers	F, C
16	<i>Dendrobatus auratus</i>	Nicaragua	Significant numbers	C
17	<i>Oophaga pumilio</i>	Nicaragua	Significant numbers	F, C
18	<i>Agalychnis callidryas</i>	Nicaragua	Significant numbers	C
19	<i>Cheilinus undulatus</i>	Indonesia	Significant numbers	R
20	<i>Hirudo medicinalis</i>	Azerbaijan	Significant increase; Significant numbers; Legal acquisition	C
21	<i>Batagur borneoensis</i>	United States of America	Breeding biology	C

21. The Animals Committee also agreed to refer the contents of table 7 in the Annex to document AC32 Doc. 15.1 to the Standing Committee for its consideration as the criteria concerned are not of a scientific nature. This table concerns species/country combinations that met criteria iv) (reporting inconsistencies) and v) (incorrect application of source codes) and is presented in Annex 2 to the present document. In total, 15 species and 17 species/country combinations met criteria iv) and/or v). These criteria relate to:
- Reporting inconsistencies*: inconsistencies between source codes reported by exporting and importing Parties for specimens declared as produced in captivity; and
  - Incorrect application of source codes*: apparent incorrect application of captive production codes such as 'D' for Appendix-I species from Parties with facilities that have not been registered in accordance with Resolution Conf. 12.10 (Rev. CoP15) on *Registration of operations that breed Appendix-I animal species in captivity for commercial purposes*.
22. The Standing Committee may wish to consider if any species/country combinations should be selected for review under Resolution Conf. 17.7 (Rev. CoP18) on the basis of the above criteria and request the Secretariat to address general or specific questions to the Parties concerned. The Secretariat notes that, to date, no cases have ever been selected under either of these criteria for review. It may be worth reconsidering the inclusion of these selection criteria in the implementation of Decisions 19.63 to 19.65 on *Review of Resolution Conf. 17.7 (Rev. Cop19) on Review of trade in specimens reported as produced in captivity*.
23. The Animals Committee also recommended that the Secretariat follow up on several additional issues identified in the analysis as outlined on page 11 of document [AC32 Com 4](#). Any follow up that warrants action from the Standing Committee will be reported by the Secretariat to the Standing Committee at its 78th meeting.

## Implementation of Decisions 19.63 to 19.65

24. Concerning the implementation of these Decisions, the Secretariat reported to AC32 in document [AC32 Doc. 15.1](#) that funding had been secured from Switzerland for the Secretariat to work with the United Nations Environment Programme – World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) to produce a comparative analysis of the objectives and processes outlined in Resolution Conf. 17.7 (Rev. CoP19) on *Review of trade in specimens reported as produced in captivity* and Resolution Conf 12.8 (Rev. CoP18) on *Review of Significant Trade in specimens of Appendix-II species*. Based on this analysis, the Secretariat will draft recommendations on how these two Resolutions could become more streamlined and better aligned with each other, including possible amendments to one or both Resolutions. The Animals Committee noted that the Secretariat will consult with the Chair of the Animals Committee and the leads assigned by the Animals Committee in its workplan for both Resolutions during the process. The report and recommendations will be submitted to the 33rd meeting of the Animals Committee for its consideration, before submission to the Standing Committee for consideration at SC78.

## Recommendations

25. The Standing Committee is invited to:
- a) in accordance with paragraph 2 q) of Resolution Conf. 17.7 (Rev. CoP19) and based on the present report and the table in Annex 1, decide on necessary action and make recommendations to the Parties concerned;
  - b) request the Secretariat to develop guidance for situations where the founding stock was acquired before the species was listed on CITES or before the Party concerned joined the Convention and report to SC78;
  - c) note the new species-country combinations selected for review at AC32 as indicated in paragraph 20;
  - d) considering paragraphs 21 and 22 above, review the contents of the table in Annex 2 to this document and consider if any species/country combinations should be selected for review under Resolution Conf. 17.7 (Rev. CoP18) and request the Secretariat to address general or specific questions to the Parties concerned; and
  - e) note the progress made and the proposed way forward towards the implementation of Decisions 19.63 to 19.65.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE FOR SPECIES SELECTED FOR THE REVIEW OF TRADE IN SPECIMENS OF SPECIES REPORTED TO BE PRODUCED IN CAPTIVITY SELECTED AT AC29 AND RETAINED AT SC74 AND SC75; RESPONSES FROM THE PARTIES CONCERNED; AND DETERMINATION OF IMPLEMENTATION BY THE SECRETARIAT FOLLOWING CONSULTATION WITH THE ANIMALS COMMITTEE (AC)

Species/country combination (in alphabetical order by Party)	Action recommended at SC74 / SC75	Response from range State	Assessment and recommendation of Secretariat following consultation with the Animals Committee
<i>Centrochelys sulcata</i> / Benin	SC74 – Benin requested to: a) provide documentation for the justification of the legal origin of the founder stock; b) amend the published quota to include only specimens with a maximum carapace length of 15 cm; and c) provide information (e.g., in the form of stud books, pictures or other documentation) that allows the assessment of the ability of the breeding facilities to produce F1/F2 offspring in the reported numbers and the ability of the facilities in its territory to produce F2 specimens or manage the species in a manner demonstrated to be capable of doing so.	No response was received from Benin.	<u>Assessment</u>  Benin has not addressed the recommendations of the Standing Committee.  <u>Recommendation</u>  <b>The Standing Committee is invited to retain <i>Centrochelys sulcata</i> from Benin in the review until such time as it addresses the concerns of the Animals and Standing Committees.</b>

Species/country combination (in alphabetical order by Party)	Action recommended at SC74 / SC75	Response from range State	Assessment and recommendation of Secretariat following consultation with the Animals Committee
<i>Centrochelys sulcata</i> / Ghana	<p>Ghana requested to respond to the recommendations of the Standing Committee as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Provide evidence of legal acquisition of all breeding stock for all facilities, including information on source of animals used to augment the breeding stock;</li> <li>– Provide information on the ability of the facilities in Ghana to produce F2 specimens or manage the species in a manner demonstrated to be capable of doing so; and</li> <li>– Restrict export to specimens of less than 15cm straight carapace length.</li> </ul> <p>Ghana was further encouraged to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Introduce standard reporting forms to be used by the facilities according to the ones in the guidance</li> <li>– Continue regular monitoring and inspections as appropriate; inspections should occur at the end of the breeding season for each stock</li> <li>– Establish a unique marking system for the breeding stock</li> </ul>	<p>Ghana responded in a letter dated 31 May 2022.</p> <p>It explained that “breeding of <i>Centrochelys sulcata</i> started in 1995 when “wildlife traders who were importing the species for re-export experienced a successful accidental laying of eggs and hatching”. The Management Authority (MA) authorized and piloted a few facilities to breed the species in 1995. The MA later authorized other facilities to take transfers of the species from the already registered facilities to breed. Some of the breeding facilities are no longer in operation. Records of the MA show that initial stock for breeding were imported from Mali by three breeding facilities. Other facilities took their initial breeding stock from the above-mentioned facilities. The records also indicate that breeders augmented their stock from retained F1 and F2 generations. Ghana states that information available to the MA indicates the breeding stock of the species was obtained in accordance with national laws and CITES provisions. A table of approved existing facilities and information on their operations was provided.</p> <p>Ghana indicated that breeding of <i>C. sulcata</i> is carried out in a controlled environment with the necessary infrastructure, and the facilities are routinely inspected to ensure compliance. All the breeding facilities currently existing are capable of breeding F2 generations and records of the operations of the 9 existing breeding facilities and their ability to breed F2 generations was also provided.</p> <p>Ghana indicated that it exported <i>C. sulcata</i> under the source codes W, F and R until the year 2000 when breeding facilities of the species started producing specimens from F2 generation for export and source code C was then also introduced. Source code C is used for this export of the F2</p>	<p><u>Assessment</u></p> <p>Ghana has addressed the recommendations of the Standing Committee.</p> <p><u>Recommendation</u></p> <p><b>The Standing Committee is invited to remove <i>Centrochelys sulcata</i> from Ghana from the review.</b></p>



Species/country combination (in alphabetical order by Party)	Action recommended at SC74 / SC75	Response from range State	Assessment and recommendation of Secretariat following consultation with the Animals Committee
		<p>generations from the breeding facilities and exports are already restricted to 15cm straight carapace length (SCL). Ghana states that it will continue to ensure adherence by exporters from Ghana to export mostly babies below 3 months old. It noted that keeping proper records has been a challenge for breeders over the years because they did not know the specific and right information to keep in their records. However, the MA has designed a standard reporting form for use by breeding facilities. Breeders are being assisted and encouraged by the MA to use the new format.</p> <p>Regular monitoring and inspection to ensure the breeders strictly adhere to policies and regulations have been difficult and very challenging due to inadequate resources. The MA however ensures that routine inspections, especially before and after the breeding season, are carried out at the facilities. The MA also provided some photos of an inspection and monitoring team during routine inspections.</p> <p>Ghana indicated that it had not yet been able to achieve a unique marking system of all breeding stock at the facilities, however a process has been initiated by the MA in collaboration with the breeders to ensure that all breeding stock of <i>C. sulcata</i> are uniquely marked.</p> <p><u>Comments from the Animals Committee:</u></p> <p>The AC recommends that Ghana publish an export quota for captive bred specimens, including the size restriction of 15cm SCL. In addition, the AC drew Ghana's attention to the United States of America's readiness to suggest marking systems that Ghana could use, if requested.</p>	

Species/country combination (in alphabetical order by Party)	Action recommended at SC74 / SC75	Response from range State	Assessment and recommendation of Secretariat following consultation with the Animals Committee
<p><i>Varanus exanthematicus</i> / Ghana</p>	<p>Ghana requested to respond to the recommendations of the Standing Committee as follows:</p> <p>Ghana should confirm that it will report all specimens from facilities that are produced under the management practices described in document AC30 Doc. 13.1 A2 as source code W and that accordingly they will undertake a non-detriment finding (NDF) for all exports.</p>	<p>Ghana responded in a letter dated 31 May 2022.</p> <p>It indicated that its records show that Ghana has exported specimens of <i>V. exanthematicus</i> both from the wild and ranching operations for many years. However, all specimens from ranching operations were exported for a while under source code W. It is unclear to the present administration of the MA why source code W was used for the ranched specimens.</p> <p>As a result of the above, the current administration monitored ranching operations of <i>V. exanthematicus</i> in Ghana for the past two years and found the ranching operations to be acceptable. It concluded that the use of source code W for specimens from ranching operations instead of R was an error on the part of the MA. Ghana will therefore use source code R for specimens taken from the wild as eggs and other specimens taken from the wild as live adults or juveniles will be coded as W.</p> <p>Ghana indicated that it has not been able to undertake NDF due to inadequate financial resources and technical support. The MA is looking for resources to undertake NDF for the species as soon as possible.</p> <p>Meanwhile in order to ensure that current trade levels are not detrimental to the species in the wild, the MA has requested that the SA undertake a rapid assessment study to recommend appropriate trade levels (quota) by the end of 2022. Ghana indicated that the use of code R for ranched specimens will commence in January 2023 after the recommendation by the Scientific Authority.</p>	<p><u>Assessment</u></p> <p>Ghana has addressed the recommendations of the Standing Committee.</p> <p><u>Recommendation</u></p> <p><b>The Standing Committee is invited to:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>a) remove <i>Varanus exanthematicus</i> from Ghana from the review; and</b></li> <li><b>b) invite Ghana to share its rapid assessment with the Chair of Animals Committee for review.</b></li> </ul>

Species/country combination (in alphabetical order by Party)	Action recommended at SC74 / SC75	Response from range State	Assessment and recommendation of Secretariat following consultation with the Animals Committee
		<p><u>Note from Secretariat:</u></p> <p>In 2023, Ghana published the following quotas for <i>V. exanthematicus</i>: 3,000 Wild (W) and 9,000 Ranched (R).</p> <p><u>Comments from the Animals Committee:</u></p> <p>Ghana should clarify if these quotas were established based on the rapid assessment carried out by the Scientific Authority and explain how it has arrived at these figures when it has stated that it has not been able to make an NDF.</p>	
<i>Cacatua alba</i> / Indonesia	Indonesia requested to provide a more detailed explanation of the practices and production at facility 1, stud books/pedigrees or other documentation that the breeding facilities are able to produce F1/F2 generations and specimens in the numbers claimed.	<p>Indonesia responded in a letter dated 31 May 2022.</p> <p>Indonesia stated that its response was made on the basis of a previous document which accompanied its letter dated 29 January 2019. Combined inspections conducted by the Management and Scientific Authorities observed that the facility was, in their opinion, “sophisticated, equipped with adequate enclosures, kitchens, incubator stations, and operated by experienced keepers”. They were convinced that the breeding facility was capable of producing specimens in accordance with the Resolution Conf. 10.16 (Rev. CoP19).</p> <p>With regard to the specific question concerning the breeding capability of the species in the facility, it supplied the following additional supporting information. It noted that when the Management and Scientific authorities examined reporting documents during a periodic inspection of the facility, an exceptionally high degree of production was found in 2015. However, it was found that the production level decreased in the following year. The unusually high productivity in early 2015 exceeded the known records of the annual ability of <i>C.</i></p>	<p><u>Assessment</u></p> <p>Indonesia has addressed the recommendations of the Standing Committee.</p> <p><u>Recommendation</u></p> <p><b>The Standing Committee is invited to remove <i>Cacatua alba</i> from Indonesia from the review.</b></p>

Species/country combination (in alphabetical order by Party)	Action recommended at SC74 / SC75	Response from range State	Assessment and recommendation of Secretariat following consultation with the Animals Committee																								
		<p><i>alba</i> to produce clutches. This specifically happened on two out of seven active pairs managed by the facility.</p> <p>Considering the breeding facility was well equipped and managed, Indonesia believed the reporting document was accurate and reflected the actual product condition of breeding production.</p> <p>In the future, Indonesia will not use this exceptionally high productivity as a scientifically proven reference but should be able to learn from it that an exception may happen in an ideal environment and situation.</p> <p>Indonesia states that it has been taking precautionary action by authorizing the export under the source code C effectively from 2018 onwards. Stringent monitoring and evaluation have been implemented especially since <i>C. alba</i> was listed in 2018 as a protected species in Indonesia. The trade record in 2021 was from re-export activity conducted by a different facility.</p> <p>Concerning the stud book or documentation relating to the two pairs that produced the high number of clutches in 2015 the following table was provided.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="891 1098 1579 1353"> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="891 1098 987 1150">F0</td> <td colspan="6" data-bbox="996 1098 1579 1150">Unknown</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="891 1157 987 1209" rowspan="3">F1</td> <td colspan="3" data-bbox="996 1157 1283 1209">Parent (1)</td> <td colspan="3" data-bbox="1292 1157 1579 1209">Parent (2)</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="996 1216 1093 1268">Male</td> <td data-bbox="1102 1216 1184 1268" rowspan="2">X</td> <td data-bbox="1193 1216 1283 1268">Female</td> <td data-bbox="1292 1216 1382 1268">Male</td> <td data-bbox="1391 1216 1473 1268" rowspan="2">X</td> <td data-bbox="1482 1216 1579 1268">Female</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="996 1275 1093 1353">13 BEF 055</td> <td data-bbox="1193 1275 1283 1353">13 ABT 090</td> <td data-bbox="1292 1275 1382 1353">13 ABT 092</td> <td data-bbox="1482 1275 1579 1353">13 BEF 056</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	F0	Unknown						F1	Parent (1)			Parent (2)			Male	X	Female	Male	X	Female	13 BEF 055	13 ABT 090	13 ABT 092	13 BEF 056	
F0	Unknown																										
F1	Parent (1)			Parent (2)																							
	Male	X	Female	Male	X	Female																					
	13 BEF 055		13 ABT 090	13 ABT 092		13 BEF 056																					

Species/country combination (in alphabetical order by Party)	Action recommended at SC74 / SC75	Response from range State			Assessment and recommendation of Secretariat following consultation with the Animals Committee
		YEAR	CHICKS (F2)	CHICKS (F2)	
		2004	13 ABT 852, 13 ABT 854, 13 ABT 855	13 ABT 832, 13 ABT 833, 13 ABT 834, 13 ABT 895, 13 ABT 896, 13 ABT 902	
		2005	13 ABT 932, 13 ABT 933	13 ABT 934, 13 ABT 935	
		2014		13 ABT 2269, 13 ABT 2270	
		2015	13 ABT 1504, 13 ABT 1505, 13 ABT 1509, 13 ABT 1510, 13 ABT 1538, 13 ABT 1539, 13 ABT 1548, 13 ABT 2379, 13 ABT 2380, 13 ABT 2381, 13 ABT 2443, 13 ABT 2451, 13 ABT 2452, 13 ABT 2473, 13 ABT 2474	13 ABT 1497, 13 ABT 1498, 13 ABT 1525, 13 ABT 1526, 13 ABT 2383, 13 ABT 2384, 13 ABT 2439	
		2016	13 ABT 1595, 13 ABT 1596, 13 ABT 1577	13 ABT 1595, 13 ABT 1596, 13 ABT 1577	
		<p>The table shows that both sets of parents were already F1 generations, and they both produced large quantities of F2 offspring in 2015.</p>			
		<p><u>Note from the Secretariat:</u></p>			
		<p>The identification numbers of the chicks for both sets of parents for 2016 are identical, which cannot be possible. The Secretariat has sought clarification from Indonesia to see if this is a reporting error.</p>			
		<p><u>Comments from the Animals Committee:</u></p>			

Species/country combination (in alphabetical order by Party)	Action recommended at SC74 / SC75	Response from range State	Assessment and recommendation of Secretariat following consultation with the Animals Committee
		<p>Concerns were raised that it was not likely that a single pair could produce 15 chicks in a year, apparently from 8 clutches (judging by the numerical sequence of studbook numbers), when the egg-laying and incubation period of the species is approximately 1 month, and chicks leave the nest at about 3 months old but remain dependent for another month. However, Indonesia provided an explanation and documentation detailing the process of removing eggs from nests for artificial incubation, a method designed to stimulate the parental stock to breed more frequently. The offspring that successfully hatch from the incubation apparatus are then nurtured by hand. A Member of the Committee also recommended that genetic parenthood tests be part of the future monitoring programme to ensure that wild stock is not being laundered through the facilities.</p>	
<i>Centrochelys sulcata</i> / Mali	<p>Mali requested to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) provide evidence of the legal acquisition of the stock,</li> <li>b) provide documentation and evidence in the form of stud books, pictures or other documentation that allows the assessment of the ability of the breeding facilities to produce F1/F2 offspring in the reported numbers,</li> <li>c) amend the published quota to include only specimens with a maximum carapace length of 15 cm and the scientific basis by which it has been established that the quantities of <i>Centrochelys sulcata</i> taken from the wild and used as</li> </ul>	<p>No response was received from Mali.</p>	<p><u>Assessment</u></p> <p>Mali has not addressed the recommendations of the Standing Committee.</p> <p><u>Recommendation</u></p> <p><b>The Standing Committee is invited to retain <i>Centrochelys sulcata</i> from Mali in the review until such time as it addresses the concerns of the Animals and Standing Committees.</b></p>

Species/country combination (in alphabetical order by Party)	Action recommended at SC74 / SC75	Response from range State	Assessment and recommendation of Secretariat following consultation with the Animals Committee
	breeding stock. would not be detrimental to the survival of the species.		

<p><i>Centrochelys sulcata</i> / Togo</p>	<p>Togo requested to provide an update on the implementation of the recommendations of the Standing Committee as follows:</p> <p>By 1 February 2019, Togo should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– provide evidence of Legal acquisition of all breeding stock for all facilities, including information on source of animals used to augment the breeding stock</li> <li>– provide the justification for, and details of, the scientific basis by which it has been established that the quantities of <i>Centrochelys sulcata</i> taken from the wild and used as breeding stock would not be detrimental to the survival of the species.</li> <li>– provide information on the ability of the facilities in Togo to produce F2 or manage the species in a manner demonstrated to be capable of doing so.</li> <li>– restrict export to specimens of less than 15cm straight carapace length</li> <li>– confirm that they will export specimens produced in these facilities with source code “F” only and make a legal acquisition and non-detriment finding prior to authorizing export, until such time that a given facility is able to produce to F2 generation in which case source code “C” can be used those specimens in accordance with Resolution Conf.10.16 (Rev. CoP19)</li> </ul>	<p>Togo responded in a letter dated 31 May 2022.</p> <p>It informed the Secretariat that the Ministry of Environment and Forest Resources included in its programme of work for 2022 studies on trade in 10 species. These species were discussed with the Scientific Authority, however, no further details on the species selected are provided.</p> <p><u>Notes from Secretariat:</u></p> <p>Togo is one of the four countries selected for the pilot phase of the CITES Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP). Under this project Togo will receive assistance at the institutional level to reinforce the capacities of the MA and SA.</p> <p>Deliverables include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Elaboration of a manual of CITES procedures, which includes the making of legal acquisition findings (Deliverable 1.1.3)</li> <li>○ Elaboration of a protocol for the making of non-detriment findings for 10 key species in Togo including <i>C. sulcata</i></li> </ul>	<p><u>Assessment</u></p> <p>Togo has not addressed the recommendations of the Standing Committee.</p> <p><u>Recommendation</u></p> <p><b>The Standing Committee is invited to retain <i>Centrochelys sulcata</i> from Togo in the review</b></p>
---	---	--	--



	<p>Togo is further encouraged to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– introduce standard reporting forms to be used by the facilities according to the ones in the guidance</li> <li>– continue regular monitoring and inspections as appropriate at the end of the breeding season</li> <li>– establish a unique marking system for the breeding stock</li> <li>– re-evaluate their existing export quota in consultation with the Scientific Authority</li> </ul>		
<p><i>Hippocampus comes</i> / Viet Nam</p>	<p>Viet Nam should confirm by 1 June 2022 that, if export of specimens recommences from these or similar facilities with source code “W” or “F”, it will make legal acquisition and non-detriment findings prior to authorising export.</p>	<p>Viet Nam responded in a letter dated 31 May 2022.</p> <p>It reported that, based on the recent surveys, the global population of <i>H. comes</i> in Viet Nam is decreasing and the species was listed as Vulnerable in the IUCN Red list of threatened species in 2015. Viet Nam therefore established a zero export quota for <i>H. comes</i> taken from the wild. Viet Nam is seeking technical support in order to be able to make non-detriment findings for <i>H. comes</i>.</p> <p>Viet Nam indicated that there are no facilities in Viet Nam that can meet the requirement of the second generation F2 in Resolution Conf. 10.16 (Rev. CoP19).</p> <p>In a follow up email dated 15 September 2023, Viet Nam confirmed its commitment to the recommendation made by the Standing Committee that, "if export of specimens recommencew from these or similar facilities with source code 'W' or 'F,' Viet Nam will make legal acquisition and non-detriment findings prior to authorising export."</p>	<p><u>Assessment</u></p> <p>Viet Nam has addressed the recommendations of the Standing Committee.</p> <p><u>Recommendation</u></p> <p><b>The Standing Committee is invited to:</b></p> <p><b>a) remove <i>Hippocampus comes</i> from Viet Nam from the review;</b></p> <p><b>b) remind Viet Nam that, should it wish to resume trade from these or similar facilities with source code W or F, it should make legal acquisition findings (LAFs) and non-detriment findings (NDFs) prior to authorising trade; and</b></p> <p><b>c) invite Viet Nam to share its NDF with the Chair of Animals</b></p>

			<b>Committee for review prior to resuming trade.</b>
<i>Vulpes zerda</i> / Sudan	Sudan to confirm the purpose of the breeding facility set up by the Management Authority of Sudan. If that purpose should be commercial for international trade, then a non-detriment finding for the offtake of the founder stock would need to be provided.	<p>Sudan responded in a letter dated 22 May 2022 concerning both cases.</p> <p>It confirmed that the main objective of the establishment of the wildlife breeding center is not for commercial purpose but its aim was to contribute to the preservation of wild animals as a natural resource and to increase endangered species to be released into nature and reduce pressure on it, as well as the resettlement of extinct species in Sudan. One of the goals of the facility is also to conduct scientific research that would contribute to protecting wild animals and their environment, achieving sustainable development and ecological balance. In addition, providing an appropriate shelter for confiscated wild species until their fate is determined.</p>	<p><u>Assessment</u></p> <p>Sudan has addressed the recommendations of the Standing Committee.</p> <p><u>Recommendation</u></p> <p><b>The Standing Committee is invited to remove <i>Vulpes zerda</i> from Sudan from the review.</b></p>
<i>Centrochelys sulcata</i> / Sudan	Sudan to confirm the purpose of the breeding facility set up by the Management Authority of Sudan. If that purpose should be commercial for international trade, then a non-detriment finding for the offtake of the founder stock would need to be provided.	<p>Sudan states that the work is still ongoing to develop the breeding center as it is hopes to bring other endangered species such as giraffe, African elephants, Arabian oryx and different species of wild birds and reptiles. Work is also required to develop the infrastructure and establish a veterinary clinic and an integrated laboratory to provide the necessary healthcare in the long run and after ensuring the stability of the center in terms of increasing the number of animals in it and the multiplicity of species. Sudan indicates that, while certain species could potentially be traded commercially in the future, it confirmed its commitment to implement the CITES agreement as required.</p>	<p><u>Assessment</u></p> <p>Sudan has addressed the recommendations of the Standing Committee.</p> <p><u>Recommendation</u></p> <p><b>The Standing Committee is invited to remove <i>Centrochelys sulcata</i> from Sudan from the review.</b></p>
<i>Geochelone elegans</i> / Jordan	Jordan to provide clarifications, particularly on the identification of species held at the breeding facility. SC75 requested the Secretariat to continue to consult with Jordan about the stock of specimens held in that	<p>Jordan responded in an email dated 27 May 2022.</p> <p>Jordan replied that it has one facility that breeds <i>G. elegans</i> and this facility is licensed by the Ministry of Agriculture. The breeding facility is located near Jerash city. It consists of around 4,000 meters squared of cement fenced area and the breeding area for this species is about 500 meters squared.</p>	<p><u>Assessment</u></p> <p>Jordan has partially addressed the recommendations of the Standing Committee.</p>

	<p>facility, including about the species included in that stock.</p>	<p>Jordan states that the breeding facility meets the criteria of a closed environment according to Resolution Conf. 10.16 (Rev. CoP19).</p> <p>Jordan responded that the establishment, as described in its earlier report, was founded in 2003. According to the owner, the stock of <i>G. elegans</i> was imported from Lebanon. However, he failed to provide documents to prove his claims. Jordan does not have any documents for more than eight years according to its archiving system. In 2003, Lebanon was not a signatory to CITES, therefore the shipment may have been imported to Jordan according to the national regulations by the Jordanian Ministry of Agriculture, that also failed to provide any supporting documents. The owner also claimed that the Lebanese stock was augmented with another stock imported from the United States of America without providing documents.</p> <p>Jordan indicated that when the facility started to breed <i>G. elegans</i> in 2003, the stock consisted of 200 males and 500 females. The facility was inspected several times over the past three years. To demonstrate that the facility is capable of producing F1 and F2 generations, Jordan provided the following table showing the number of animals hatched at the facility between 2004 to 2016.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="891 997 1576 1380"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>No. of laid eggs</th> <th>No. of alive hatched</th> <th>No. of exported tortoises</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2004</td> <td>2400</td> <td>2200</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2005</td> <td>2300</td> <td>2150</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2006</td> <td>2100</td> <td>2000</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2007</td> <td>2300</td> <td>2150</td> <td>3000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2008</td> <td>25000*</td> <td>2450</td> <td>2500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2009</td> <td>2300</td> <td>2400</td> <td>3000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2010</td> <td>2380</td> <td>2300</td> <td>2000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011</td> <td>2250</td> <td>2000</td> <td>2300</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2012</td> <td>2250</td> <td>2175</td> <td>2100</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	No. of laid eggs	No. of alive hatched	No. of exported tortoises	2004	2400	2200	0	2005	2300	2150	0	2006	2100	2000	0	2007	2300	2150	3000	2008	25000*	2450	2500	2009	2300	2400	3000	2010	2380	2300	2000	2011	2250	2000	2300	2012	2250	2175	2100	<p><u>Recommendation</u></p> <p><b>The Standing Committee is invited to remove <i>Geochelone elegans</i> from Jordan from the review, as it no longer exports this species for commercial purposes.</b></p>
Year	No. of laid eggs	No. of alive hatched	No. of exported tortoises																																								
2004	2400	2200	0																																								
2005	2300	2150	0																																								
2006	2100	2000	0																																								
2007	2300	2150	3000																																								
2008	25000*	2450	2500																																								
2009	2300	2400	3000																																								
2010	2380	2300	2000																																								
2011	2250	2000	2300																																								
2012	2250	2175	2100																																								

		<table border="1" data-bbox="896 199 1579 327"> <tr> <td>2013</td> <td>2730</td> <td>2600</td> <td>2500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2014</td> <td>3640</td> <td>3590</td> <td>3000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2015</td> <td>3700</td> <td>3600</td> <td>3000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2016</td> <td>4000</td> <td>3800</td> <td>3000</td> </tr> </table> <p data-bbox="896 327 1601 351">* The Secretariat is presuming that this is a reporting error and should be 2500.</p> <p data-bbox="896 383 1601 470">Currently Jordan has stopped all exports of this species and other stocks from this farm and seeks further guidance on this matter.</p> <p data-bbox="896 502 1601 630">In a follow up email dated 11 October 2022, Jordan clarified that no single animal of <i>G. elegans</i> is found anymore at this facility, and this was confirmed several times during regular check to the facility.</p> <p data-bbox="896 662 1355 694"><u>Comments from the Animals Committee:</u></p> <p data-bbox="896 726 1601 877">Several disparities in the table above are noted that Jordan would need to clarify. These include the following: a record of 25,000 eggs in 2008, which is likely to be a reporting error. In 2009, the number of live hatched individuals exceeded the number of eggs laid.</p>	2013	2730	2600	2500	2014	3640	3590	3000	2015	3700	3600	3000	2016	4000	3800	3000	
2013	2730	2600	2500																
2014	3640	3590	3000																
2015	3700	3600	3000																
2016	4000	3800	3000																
<p data-bbox="206 917 416 997"><i>Testudo hermanni</i> / North Macedonia</p>	<p data-bbox="434 917 869 1093">The Secretariat to provide a legal perspective at SC75 about the NDF requirement when the founder stock of a captive-breeding facility has been taken from the wild before the Party joined the Convention.</p>	<p data-bbox="896 917 1579 941">North Macedonia responded in an email dated 3 May 2023.</p> <p data-bbox="896 973 1601 1189">North Macedonia replied that it had received the same request letter from the European Commission CITES team and have made an action plan for realizing this activity. This report requires field visits to all farms to collect relevant information and all resources were previously focused on other work at the moment. The report was delivered 16 September 2023 and was made available to the Animals Committee.</p> <p data-bbox="896 1220 1355 1252"><u>Comments from the Animals Committee</u></p> <p data-bbox="896 1284 1601 1340">The Members of the Animals Committee did not agree on whether or not this species/country combination could be</p>	<p data-bbox="1624 917 1780 941"><u>Assessment</u></p> <p data-bbox="1624 973 2094 1252">The Secretariat and the Animals Committee had previously recommended that this species/country combination could be removed at SC74. The additional inspections of facilities by North Macedonia are well noted. The outstanding issue of the legal perspective could be addressed by the production of additional guidance.</p> <p data-bbox="1624 1284 1836 1316"><u>Recommendation</u></p>																

		removed before the additional guidance concerning the origin of the founder stock is provided by the Secretariat.	<b>The Standing Committee is invited to remove <i>Testudo hermanni</i> from North Macedonia from the review. The Secretariat is invited to work with North Macedonia to improve its capacity needs concerning captive breeding.</b>
--	--	---	---

TABLE 7 FROM THE ANNEX TO DOCUMENT AC32 DOC. 15.1 –  
APPENDIX-I SPECIES/COUNTRY COMBINATIONS THAT MEET CRITERIA IV) AND V)  
BASED ON DIRECT TRADE IN CAPTIVE-PRODUCED (C, D, F, AND R) SPECIMENS

**Key to Table 7**

**Species:** year of first listing is shown in parentheses (note that criteria iv) and v) apply only to Appendix I species).

**Exporter:** see Appendix 3 for ISO codes and country and territory names. Species should be considered to be native to the range State unless otherwise indicated as follows: (In) = introduced; (X) = no evidence of wild populations in country of export (from either native or introduced populations), (?) = distribution uncertain. † = exporter shares a border with a range State.

**Term:** see Appendix 4 for term codes and descriptions.

**Exp. Quantity & Imp. Quantity:** represents the exporter and importer reported quantities summed across the captive source codes (C, D, F and R) for the most recent three years of trade (2019-2021). Quantities rounded to the nearest whole number, when applicable. Data extracted from the CITES Trade Database 16th March 2023.

**Criterion iv) Reporting inconsistency:** inconsistencies in reported source between exporter-reported (E) and importer-reported (I), with the relevant source code pairings in parentheses after each: wild (W, which encompasses trade reported under source codes W, U, X and 'unspecified') and captive-sourced (C,D,F,R); and captive-sourced (C,D,F) and ranched (R) (see Table 3 for further details).

**Criterion v) Incorrect application of source codes:** apparent incorrect application of captive production codes such as 'D' for Appendix-I species that have not been registered in compliance with the provisions of Resolution Conf. 12.10 (Rev. CoP15) on *Registration of operations that breed Appendix-I animal species in captivity for commercial purposes*.

**IUCN Red List:** NE = Not Evaluated, LC = Least Concern, NT = Near Threatened, VU = Vulnerable, EN = Endangered, CR = Critically Endangered, EW = Extinct in the Wild, DD = Data Deficient.

**Population trend:** ↓ = declining, → = stable, ↑ = increasing, ? = unknown.

**IUCN year of assessment:** in brackets, where applicable e.g. (2011).

**Endemic:** species is native to only one range State according to Species+.

**% trade by source (2019-2021):** C = captive-bred, D = Appendix I captive-bred in a registered breeding facility, F = captive-born, R = ranched.

**Table 7: Appendix I species/country combinations that met criteria iv) and v) based on direct trade in captive-produced (C, D, F, and R) specimens.**

Family	Species (year first listed in the CITES Appendices)	Exporter	Term	Exp. Quantity	Imp. Quantity	Criterion Reporting inconsistency	iv)	Criterion Incorrect code	v) source	IUCN Red List	Endemic	% trade by source 2019- 2021
<b>Mammals</b>												
<b>Carnivora</b>												
Felidae	<i>Panthera onca</i> (1975)	ZA (X)	LIV	22	6			✓		NT (↓) (2016)		C(95.7%); D(4.3%)
			TRO	1	2							
<b>Proboscidea</b>												
Elephantidae	<i>Loxodonta africana</i> (1976)	ZW	IVC	259	0	E(CDFR)-I(W)				EN (↓) (2020)		C(66.5%); R(33.5%)
			LIV	5	0							
			SKP	133	133							
			TRO	0	8							
<b>Birds</b>												
<b>Falconiformes</b>												
Falconidae	<i>Falco rusticolus</i> (1975)	QA (X)	LIV	13	0			✓		LC (→) (2020)		C(76.9%); D(23.1%)
<b>Psittaciformes</b>												
Cacatuidae	<i>Cacatua moluccensis</i> (1981)	ZA (X)	LIV	81	39			✓		VU (↓) (2016)	✓	C(93.8%); D(4.9%); F(1.2%)
	<i>Cacatua sulphurea</i> (1981)	ZA (In, ?)	LIV	68	24			✓		CR (↓) (2021)		C(97.1%); D(1.5%); F(1.5%)
Psittacidae	<i>Amazona auropalliata</i> (1981)	ZA (X)	LIV	835	394			✓		CR (↓) (2021)		C(93.5%); D(4.2%); F(2.3%)
	<i>Amazona oratrix</i> (1981)	ZA (X)	LIV	393	236			✓		EN (↓) (2020)		C(92.4%); D(2.5%); F(5.1%)
	<i>Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus</i> (1976)	ZA (X)	LIV	9	1			✓		VU (↓) (2016)		C(88.9%); D(11.1%)
	<i>Ara glaucogularis</i> (1981)	ZA (X)	LIV	63	9			✓		CR (→) (2021)		C(84.1%); D(15.9%)
	<i>Ara macao</i> (1976)	ZA (X)	LIV	289	578			✓		LC (↓) (2022)		C(95.5%); D(1.7%); F(2.8%)
	<i>Ara rubrogenys</i> (1981)	ZA (X)	LIV	26	9			✓		CR (↓) (2021)		C(96.2%); D(3.8%)
	<i>Psittacus erithacus</i> (1976)	BH (X)†	LIV	2	0			✓		EN (↓) (2020)		D(100%)
<b>Reptiles</b>												
<b>Crocodylia</b>												
Crocodylidae	<i>Crocodylus niloticus</i> (1975)	ZA	BAL	0	1190	E(CDFR)-I(W)		✓		LC (→) (2017)		C(99.4%); D(0.1%); R(0.4%)
			BOD	1	3							
			EGG	401	357							
			EGL	260	0							
			LIV	582	4							
			MEA	83513.025	0							
			SKI	234289	270798							

Family	Species (year first listed in the CITES Appendices)	Exporter	Term	Exp. Quantity	Imp. Quantity	Criterion Reporting inconsistency	iv)	Criterion Incorrect code	v) source	IUCN Red List	Endemic	% trade by source 2019- 2021
			SKP	42581	827							
			SKU	410	342							
			TEE	2	21							
			TRO	3770	7							
		ZM	BAL	0	1845	E(CDF)-I(R); E(W)-I(CDFR)				LC (→) (2017)		C(42%); R(58%)
			SKI	27057	70845							
			SKP	32019	54							
			SKU	0	10							
			TRO	1	0							
	<i>Crocodylus porosus</i> (1975)	ID	SKI	11200	8460	E(CDF)-I(R)				LC (→) (2019)		C(94.1%); R(5.9%)
		PG	SKI	13281	22173	E(CDF)-I(R); E(CDFR)-I(W)				LC (→) (2019)		C(100%)
			SKP	5081	0							
			SKU	10	0							
			TEE	51078	25803							

Cartilaginous and bony fish												
Osteoglossiformes												
Osteoglossidae	<i>Scleropages formosus</i> <sup>1</sup> (1975)	SC (X)†	LIV	6	0			✓		EN (↓) (2019)		D(100%)

<sup>1</sup> *Scleropages formosus* was split into *Scleropages formosus*, *Scleropages inscriptus* in 2017, following taxonomic changes adopted at CoP17.