

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



Twenty-sixth meeting of the Animals Committee  
Geneva (Switzerland), 15-20 March 2012 and Dublin (Ireland), 22-24 March 2012

REVIEW OF SIGNIFICANT TRADE IN SPECIMENS OF APPENDIX-II SPECIES  
(Agenda item 12)

Membership (as decided by the Committee)

- Co-Chair(s): representatives of Europe (Mr Fleming) and North America (Ms Caceres);
- AC Members: representative of Asia (Mr Pourkazemi);
- Parties: Australia, Canada, China, Czech Republic, France, Indonesia, Ireland, Japan, Madagascar, Mexico, Netherlands, Poland, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, Thailand, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania and United States of America; and
- IGOs and NGOs: European Union, IUCN – International Union for Conservation of Nature, UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC), Animal Welfare Institute, Association of Western Fish and Wildlife Agencies, British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection, Conservation International, Defenders of Wildlife, Fundación Cethus, Humane Society International, Humane Society of the United States, Ornamental Fish International, Pet Care Trust, ProWildlife, Species Survival Network, TRAFFIC International and WWF.

Mandate

The working group shall:

Concerning agenda item 12.2

For the 10 taxa selected following the 14th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (CoP14) and retained in the review after the 25th meeting of the Animals Committee (AC25), the working group shall:

1. In accordance with paragraphs k) and l) of Resolution Conf. 12.8 (Rev. CoP13):
  - a) Review the reports in the Annex to document AC26 Doc. 12.2 and the responses received from range States (made available by the Secretariat to the working group), and, if appropriate, revise the preliminary categorizations proposed by UNEP-WCMC for the species concerned; and
  - b) Identify and refer to the Secretariat problems that are not related to the implementation of Article IV, paragraph 2 (a), 3 or 6 (a); and
2. In accordance with paragraphs m) to o) of the same Resolution, formulate recommendations for species of urgent concern and of possible concern with deadlines for their implementation.

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\* This revised version includes the amendments adopted by the Animals Committee in executive summary AC26 Sum. 4 (Rev. 1).

- a) For species of urgent concern, these recommendations should propose specific actions to address problems related to the implementation of Article IV, paragraph 2 (a), 3 or 6 (a). Such recommendations should differentiate between short- and long-term actions, and may include, for example:
  - i) The establishment of administrative procedures, cautious export quotas or temporary restrictions on exports of the species concerned;
  - ii) The application of adaptive management procedures to ensure that further decisions about the harvesting and management of the species concerned will be based on the monitoring of the impact of previous harvesting and other factors; or
  - iii) The conducting of taxon- and country-specific status assessments, field studies or evaluation of threats to populations or other relevant factors to provide the basis for a Scientific Authority's non-detriment finding, as required under the provisions of Article IV, paragraph 2 (a) or 6 (a); and
- b) For species of possible concern, these recommendations should specify the information required to enable the Committee to determine whether the species should be categorized as either of urgent concern or of least concern. They should also specify interim measures, where appropriate, for the regulation of trade. Such recommendations should differentiate between short- and long-term actions, and may include, for example:
  - i) The conducting of taxon- and country-specific status assessments, field studies or evaluation of threats to populations or other relevant factors; or
  - ii) The establishment of cautious export quotas for the species concerned as an interim measure.

Deadlines for implementation of these recommendations must be appropriate to the nature of the action to be undertaken, and should normally be not less than 90 days but not more than two years after the date of transmission to the State concerned.

3. Review information on *Calumna* and *Furcifer* spp. and *Mantella baroni* provided by Madagascar.

#### Concerning agenda item 12.3

For the 24 taxa selected following CoP15, the working group shall:

1. In accordance with paragraph f) of Resolution Conf. 12.8 (Rev. CoP13), review the available information presented in document AC26 Doc. 12.3 and the responses from affected range States (which will be made available by the Secretariat to the Working Group); and
2. If satisfied that Article IV, paragraph 2 (a), 3 or 6 (a), is correctly implemented, recommend to the Animals Committee to eliminate the species from the review with respect to the range States concerned.

#### Recommendations

##### Agenda item 12.2

1. Concerning the categorization of the 10 taxa selected following the 14th meeting of the Conference of the Parties in accordance with paragraph k) of Resolution Conf. 12.8 (Rev. CoP13), the working group recommended the following:
  - a) *Tursiops aduncus*: of possible concern for the Solomon Islands.
  - b) *Balearica pavonina*: of urgent concern for Guinea, of possible concern for Nigeria, Sudan and South Sudan, and of least concern for the remaining identified range States.
  - c) *Balearica regulorum*: of possible concern for Rwanda, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania, and of least concern for the remaining identified range States.

- d) *Mantella aurantiaca*: of possible concern for Madagascar.
- e) *Huso huso*: of possible concern for the Islamic Republic of Iran, Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation, and of least concern for the remaining identified range States.
- f) *Hippocampus kelloggi*: of urgent concern for Thailand and of least concern for the remaining identified range States. In addition, the working group noted concerns regarding records of imports of seized *Hippocampus* spp. from China, and IUCN's offer to provide relevant data to China for its further examination. It referred this issue to the Secretariat.
- g) *Hippocampus kuda*: of urgent concern for Thailand, of possible concern for Viet Nam and of least concern for the remaining identified range States.
- h) *Hippocampus spinosissimus*: of urgent concern for Thailand and of least concern for the remaining identified range States. In addition, the working group noted that import and export records of trade from Viet Nam in *Hippocampus* spp. did not match and referred this matter to the Secretariat.
- i) *Pandinus imperator*: of urgent concern for Ghana and Benin, of possible concern for Togo and Guinea and of least concern for the remaining identified range States. The working group noted the possible erroneous use of source codes for trade in this species and referred this matter to the Secretariat.
- j) Regarding *Tridacna* spp. from the Solomon Islands, *T. derasa* is of urgent concern and *T. squamosa*, *T. gigas*, *T. crocea* and *T. maxima* of possible concern.

The proposed recommendations formulated in accordance with paragraphs m) to o) of Resolution Conf. 12.8 (Rev. CoP13) are found in **Annex 1** of this report.

For all species, the working group supported the findings in the report from UNEP-WCMC concerning problems that are not related to the implementation of Article IV, paragraphs 2(a), 3 or 6(a), and referred these to the Secretariat (see the Annex to document AC26 Doc. 12.2) with the exception of issues relating to *Mantella aurantiaca* which the working group felt had been addressed by Madagascar.

2. Concerning the information provided by Madagascar on *Calumma* and *Furcifer* spp., the working group endorsed the export quota for *Furcifer campani* of 250 live specimens for 2012 and 2013, and the zero export quotas for *Calumma brevicorne*, *C. crypticum*, *C. gastrotaenia*, *C. nasutum*, *C. parsoni*, *Furcifer antimena* and *F. minor*. This endorsement will be transmitted to the Standing Committee for its consideration. The working group noted the information on *Furcifer angeli* and the intention of Madagascar to establish an export quota for this species in due time, recognizing that the lifting of current trade suspensions would have to be decided by the Standing Committee. Finally, the working group advised Madagascar that the use of "C-categories", as suggested in document AC24 Doc.7.2 Annex, was at their discretion.
3. Regarding the increase in the export quota for *Mantella baroni* from 5,000 to 10,000 live specimens for 2012, it was noted that the Animals Committee at its 23rd meeting (2008) had removed this species from the Review of Significant Trade as being of 'least concern', with a request that Madagascar review the export quota for this species. Madagascar provided information on its review and the basis for the new export quota. The working group agreed with the response from Madagascar.

### Agenda item 12.3

4. Concerning the taxa selected following the 15th meeting of the Conference of the Parties and their possible retention in the Review of Significant Trade in compliance with paragraph f) and g) of Resolution Conf. 12.8 (Rev. CoP13), the working group recommendations are found in **Annex 2**. In accordance with paragraph g) of the same Resolution, the Secretariat will proceed with the compilation of information about the biology and management of, and trade in, the species that were retained for later consideration by the Committee. Prior to the compilation of the information called for in paragraph g), range States that were recommended to be maintained in the process due to a lack of response but where no commercial trade was recorded in the UNEP-WCMC database for the most recent 10 years will be removed from the Review of Significant Trade with the agreement of, and in consultation with, the Animals Committee.

5. It was noted that some *Hippocampus* spp. were reported to occur in countries that were not identified as range States in the UNEP-WCMC species database. The working group recommended that references or evidence be made available to UNEP-WCMC to support these reports. However, the working group did not feel that it was appropriate to deviate from the standard practice of using the UNEP-WCMC species database to identify range States. The working group recommended that the issue of reported exports of *Hippocampus hystrix* from Thailand and *H. barbouri* from Australia, neither of which are recorded as range States in the UNEP-WCMC species database, be referred to the Secretariat for clarification in compliance with paragraph I) of the Resolution.
6. Additionally, the working group noted the difficulty in reviewing the responses from range States in the short period of time they were available and recommended that this issue be referred to the Working Group on the Evaluation of the Review of Significant Trade. The working group further recommended that the Secretariat, when asking range States to submit information, request whether they would agree to make their responses publicly available (in the language as received) through the Review of Significant Trade Management System data base in order to facilitate the early distribution of replies.

DRAFT RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SPECIES OF URGENT AND POSSIBLE CONCERN

<i>Tursiops aduncus</i>	
Solomon Islands (Possible Concern)	<p>Within 90 days, the Management Authority should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Immediately establish an annual export quota for this species of no more than 10 specimens as an interim measure and communicate this to the Secretariat;</li> <li>b) Provide to the Secretariat a report of the most recent surveys on the status, estimated abundance, site fidelity and population genetics of <i>Tursiops aduncus</i> in the Solomon Islands; and</li> <li>c) Report on measures taken to ensure that any captures for export will not be detrimental to the survival of the species or sub-populations and will be in compliance with Article IV paragraphs 2 (a) 3 and 6.</li> </ul> <p>Within 2 years the Management Authority should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>d) Before amending or revising the interim annual quota established in accordance with paragraph a) and, pending the results of the recent survey referred to in paragraph b), the Management Authority should provide to the Secretariat the justification for, and details of, the scientific basis by which it has been established that the export quota will not be detrimental to the survival of the species and is in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a), 3 and 6.</li> </ul>
<i>Balearica pavorina</i>	
Guinea (Urgent concern)	<p>Within 90 days, the Management Authority should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Immediately establish a zero annual export quota as an interim measure which should be communicated to Parties by the Secretariat</li> <li>b) Clarify what legal protection is afforded to this species in Guinea and inform the Secretariat under what circumstances the present policy allows for export of the species;</li> <li>c) Provide available information to the Secretariat on the distribution, abundance and conservation status of the species, and any current management measures in place for <i>Balearica pavorina</i> in Guinea; and</li> <li>d) Provide justification for, and details of, the scientific basis by which it has been established that the quantities of <i>Balearica pavorina</i> exported (between 2001 and 2009) were not detrimental to the survival of the species and were in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3.</li> </ul> <p>Within 2 years, the Management Authority should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>e) Conduct a national status assessment, including an evaluation of threats to the species; and advise the Secretariat of the management measures taken on the basis of this status assessment; ;</li> <li>f) Establish a revised annual export quota (if appropriate) for wild taken specimens based on the results of the assessment; and</li> <li>g) Communicate the annual export quota to the Secretariat (including zero quota), and provide a justification for, and explanation of, the scientific basis by which it was determined that the quota would not be detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild and was in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3.</li> </ul>

<p style="text-align: center;">Nigeria (Possible concern)</p>	<p>Within 90 days, the Management Authority should:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Clarify what legal protection is afforded to the species in Nigeria and inform the Secretariat whether the present policy allows for export of the species;</li> <li>b) If there is no intent to allow export of wild taken specimens of this species for the foreseeable future establish a zero export quota for such specimens which should be communicated to the Parties by the Secretariat; or</li> <li>c) If trade is allowed, provide the justification for, and details of, the scientific basis by which it has been established that the quantities of <i>Balearica pavonina</i> exported are not detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild and are in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3; and</li> <li>d) Clarify to the Secretariat if captive breeding of <i>Balearica pavonina</i> takes place in Nigeria, and if so, provide details on the nature and extent of captive breeding (noting that in 2005, the importation had been recorded of 30 live, captive bred <i>Balearica pavonina</i> for commercial purposes and originating from Nigeria).</li> </ol>
<p style="text-align: center;">Sudan (Possible concern)</p>	<p>Within 90 days, the Management Authority should:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Provide the Secretariat with information on the management measures in place to monitor wild populations of the species and implement the requirements of Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3 of the Convention when authorizing exports;</li> <li>b) Provide all available information to the Secretariat on the distribution, abundance and conservation status of <i>Balearica pavonina</i> in Sudan, explaining when the status was established and by what methodology the information was obtained; and</li> <li>c) Provide a justification for, and details of, the scientific basis by which it has been established that the quantities of <i>Balearica pavonina</i> exported were not detrimental to the survival of the species and were in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3.</li> </ol>
<p style="text-align: center;">South Sudan (Possible concern)</p>	<p>Within 90 days, the competent authorities should:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Provide the Secretariat with detailed information on management measures in place to monitor wild populations of the species and implement the requirements of Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3 of the Convention when authorizing exports.</li> <li>b) Provide available information to the Secretariat on the distribution, abundance and conservation status of <i>Balearica pavonina</i> in South Sudan; and</li> <li>c) Provide justification for, and details of, the scientific basis by which it has been established that the quantities of <i>Balearica pavonina</i> exported were not detrimental to the survival of the species and were in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3.</li> </ol>
<i>Balearica regulorum</i>	
<p style="text-align: center;">United Republic of Tanzania (Possible concern)</p>	<p>Within 90 days the Management Authority should:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Establish a conservative export quota of 50 specimens</li> <li>b) provide the Secretariat with available information on: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) the distribution and abundance of <i>Balearica regulorum</i> in United Republic of Tanzania; and</li> <li>ii) the justification, and the scientific basis, by which a quota can be established and is considered not to be detrimental to the survival of the species and is in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3; and</li> </ol> </li> </ol> <p>Within 2 years the Management Authority should:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>c) Conduct a national status assessment, including an evaluation of threats to the species; and advise the Secretariat of the details and any management measures in place;</li> <li>d) Establish a revised annual export quota for wild taken specimens based on the results of the assessment; and</li> <li>e) Provide the justification for, and details of, the scientific basis by which it has been established that the quantities of <i>Balearica</i></li> </ol>

	<i>regulorum</i> to be exported would not be detrimental to the survival of the species and are in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3.
Rwanda (Possible concern)	<p>Within 90 days, the Management authority should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Clarify what legal protection is afforded to the species in Rwanda and inform the Secretariat whether the present policy allows for export of the species;</li> <li>b) If there is no intent to allow export of wild taken specimens of this species for the foreseeable future establish a zero export quota for such specimens which should be communicated to the Parties by the Secretariat; or</li> <li>c) If trade is to be allowed, establish a conservative annual export quota and provide a justification for, and details of, the scientific basis by which it has been established that the quota is in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3, taking into account any potential unregulated and/or illegal off-take and trade.</li> </ul>
Uganda (Possible concern)	<p>Within 90 days, the Management Authority should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Clarify what legal protection is afforded to the species in Uganda and inform the Secretariat whether the present policy allows for export of the species;</li> <li>b) If there is no intent to allow export of wild taken specimens of this species for the foreseeable future establish a zero export quota for such specimens which should be communicated to Parties by the Secretariat; or</li> <li>c) If trade is to be allowed, the Management Authority should establish a conservative quota and provide a justification for, and details of, the scientific basis by which it has been established that the quota is not detrimental to the survival of the species and is in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3, taking into account any potential unregulated and/or illegal off-take and trade.</li> </ul>
<i>Mantella aurantiaca</i>	
Madagascar (Possible concern)	<p>Within 90 days the Management Authority should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Maintain an annual export quota at a level no higher than 550 wild specimens for 2012 and 2013.</li> </ul> <p>Within 2years the Management Authority should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>b) Provide to the Secretariat a report of the workshop (planned for December 2012) evaluating the implementation of the <i>Mantella aurantiaca</i> Species Conservation Strategy</li> <li>c) The Management Authority should provide information to the Secretariat on the number and location of collecting sites, harvests levels at each site, and period of the year in which collecting is undertaken</li> <li>d) Provide to the Secretariat a justification for, and details of, the scientific basis by which it has established that the export quota for <i>Mantella aurantiaca</i> will not be detrimental to the survival of the species and is in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3.</li> </ul>
<i>Huso huso</i>	
Islamic Republic of Iran, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation (Possible concern)	<p>Within 90 days, the Management Authority should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Provide the Secretariat with written confirmation that the commercial catch of <i>Huso huso</i> is prohibited during 2012.</li> </ul> <p>Within 2 years, the Management Authority should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>b) If planning to resume the commercial catch and export of wild <i>Huso huso</i> in 2013, provide to the Secretariat with a justification for, and details of, the scientific basis by which it has been established that any proposed export quota for <i>Huso huso</i> will not be detrimental to the survival of the species and is in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3.</li> </ul>
<i>Hippocampus kellogi, H. kuda and H. spinosissimus</i>	
Thailand	Within 150 days the Management Authority should:

(Urgent concern)	<p>a) Clarify what legal protection is afforded to these species in Thailand and provide information to the Secretariat on controls or regulation of fishing activity that might otherwise detrimentally impact on seahorse populations;</p> <p>b) Provide available information to the Secretariat on the distribution, abundance, threats and conservation status of, and any current management measures in place for, the three <i>Hippocampus</i> species in Thailand; and</p> <p>c) Provide justification for, and details of, the scientific basis by which, it has been established that the quantities of the three <i>Hippocampus</i> species exported will not be detrimental to the survival of the species and in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3 taking into account any potential unregulated and/or illegal off-take and trade.</p> <p>d) Initiate measures to ensure that descriptions on all CITES permits are standardized such that trade is only permitted at <b>species level</b> and that, in compliance with Resolution Conf. 12.3 , XIV e), trade ceases to be reported or permitted at higher taxon levels (genus or family).</p> <p>Within one year the Management Authority should:</p> <p>e) Undertake studies to provide evidence on variation in the spatial and temporal abundance of the three species of <i>Hippocampus</i> to enable areas of high seahorse density to be identified and provide the results of the analysis to the Secretariat, as the basis for considering area restrictions on nonselective fishing gear that obtains <i>Hippocampus</i> species as bycatch;</p> <p>f) Examine the technical and logistical feasibility of returning to the sea live seahorses taken as bycatch in various types of fishing gear, particularly by inshore gear such as crab gill nets and other traps, as the basis for considering the feasibility of minimum size limits and/or other output controls.</p> <p>g) Develop and implement adequate control measures and inspection to enhance the enforcement of the reported ban on trawling within 3-5 km of the coast, as the main means of reducing incidental capture of these <i>Hippocampus</i> species;</p> <p>Within 2 years the Management Authority should:</p> <p>h) Establish a detailed monitoring program of landings of the three <i>Hippocampus</i> species at representative sites, taking into account different gear types and means of extraction and recording catch and effort metrics and provide a report to the Secretariat;</p> <p>i) Conduct a detailed study of the life history parameters of the three <i>Hippocampus</i> species, including growth rate, size and age at maturity, average annual reproductive output, and annual survivorship of different age classes and provide a report to the Secretariat. Based on the outcome of this study, model population responses to exploitation pressures in order to review and revise management measures;</p> <p>j) Implement additional measures, including spatial and/or temporal restrictions on fishing activities, to support non-detriment findings;</p> <p>k) Based on the studies and measures in h), i) and j) above, establish an adaptive management programme for extraction of, and trade in, the three <i>Hippocampus</i> species, enabling management measures to be reviewed and, if necessary, revised to ensure that trade is not detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild and complies with Article IV.2.a and IV.3;</p>
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<i>Hippocampus kuda</i>	
Vietnam <sup>1</sup> (Possible concern)	<p>Within 90 days the Management Authority should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Clarify what legal protection is afforded to the species and inform the Secretariat whether the present policy allows for export of wild-taken specimens;</li> <li>b) If there is no intent to allow export of wild specimens of this species for the foreseeable future establish a zero export quota which should be communicated to the Parties by the Secretariat; or</li> <li>c) If trade is to be allowed, provide a justification for, and details of, the scientific basis by which it has been established that export is not detrimental to the survival of the species and is in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3, taking into account any potential unregulated and/or illegal off-take and trade;</li> <li>d) Initiate measures to ensure that descriptions on all CITES permits are standardized such that trade is only permitted at <b>species level</b> and that, in compliance with Resolution Conf. 12.3 , XIV e), trade ceases to be reported or permitted at higher taxon levels (genus or family).</li> </ul> <p>Within 2 years the Management Authority should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>e) If trade in wild specimens is anticipated in the future conduct a study of the life history parameters of <i>H. kuda</i>, including growth rate, size and age at maturity, average annual reproductive output and annual survivorship of different age classes and make the results available to the Secretariat. Based on the outcome of this study, model population responses to exploitation pressures in order to review and revise export quotas; and if they <i>intend</i> to trade the species in the future,</li> <li>f) Provide to the Secretariat a justification for, and details of, the scientific basis by which it has been established that any proposed export quota for wild specimens of <i>H. kuda</i> will not be detrimental to the survival of the species and is in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3</li> <li>g) If trade in wild specimens is anticipated in the future, establish a detailed monitoring program of landings of <i>Hippocampus kuda</i> at representative sites, taking into account different gear types and means of extraction and recording catch and effort metrics and provide a report to the Secretariat;</li> </ul>
<i>Pandinus imperator</i>	
Benin (Urgent concern)	<p>Within 90 days the Management Authority should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Provide the Secretariat with available information on the status, distribution and abundance of <i>Pandinus imperator</i> in Benin;</li> <li>b) Provide a justification and the scientific basis by which the current export quotas of 1,000 (source W) and 7,000 (source R) live specimens were established and considered not to be detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild and in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3;</li> <li>c) Provide the CITES Secretariat with detailed information on the control measures used to differentiate between ranched and wild-caught specimens to ensure that the authorized exports of ranched specimens are not augmented by mis-declared wild specimens; and</li> <li>d) As a precautionary measure, impose a size restriction of a maximum total length of 10 cm (or maximum body length, excluding the tail, of 5 cm) for live specimens of source code R to be exported and which should be published with the annual export quota.</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> The following issues were referred to the Secretariat to follow up with the Management Authority of Viet Nam and to bring to the attention of the Animals or Standing Committee as appropriate: a) details of methods and facilities used to produce *Hippocampus kuda* in captivity and current and anticipated levels of production; b) measures to ensure that specimens produced from captive production systems are distinguished in trade from genuine wild harvested specimens, that separate export quotas are established and that, with the assistance of Secretariat, source codes appropriate to the production system are used on CITES permits; and c) the development and implementation of adequate control measures and inspection procedures to detect and intercept illegal shipments of specimens of *H. kuda*.

	<p>Within 120 days the Management Authority should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>e) Provide full details of <u>all</u> known ranching facilities in Benin for this species including (but not restricted to): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Name and address of all known ranching facilities in Benin and date established.</li> <li>ii) A full description of the facilities at each ranching operation including: number and size of enclosures (indoor and outdoor) available for holding, or production of, <i>Pandinus imperator</i>, and associated outbuildings.</li> <li>iii) A description of the husbandry practices employed at each ranching operation including how specimens are kept and feeding arrangements.</li> <li>iv) Annual production levels for last five years for each facility</li> <li>v) Mortality rates of both the juveniles and wild collected specimens</li> </ul> </li> <li>f) Confirm whether any specimens are released into the wild and if so, provide full details of the number of specimens released, their life stage, the location they are released into, and information on the success of these releases.</li> <li>g) Provide details of how the ranching facilities and collection and/or release of wild specimens are monitored and regulated, and provide information to demonstrate how the impact of ranching operations on the wild population is assessed.</li> <li>h) If the Management Authority is unable to demonstrate, to the satisfaction of the Secretariat in consultation with the Chairman of the Animals Committee, that the current quotas are not detrimental to the survival of the species and in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3 , the Management Authority should establish an interim conservative export quota for this species of zero (source W) and 1,500 (source R) specimens (or lower) and provide details to the Secretariat.</li> </ul> <p>Within 2 years the Management Authority should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Conduct a national status assessment, including an evaluation of threats to the species; and advise the Secretariat of the details and any management measures in place (highlighting where new management measures have been introduced to take into account any new information available on the status of the species in Benin);</li> <li>j) Establish revised annual export quotas (if appropriate) for wild taken and ranched specimens based on the results of the assessment; and</li> <li>k) Provide a justification for, and explanation of, the scientific basis by which it is determined that these quotas would not be detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild and is in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3.</li> </ul>
<p>Ghana (Urgent concern)</p>	<p>Within 90 days, the Management Authority should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Provide the Secretariat with available information on the status, distribution and abundance of <i>Pandinus imperator</i> in Ghana;</li> <li>b) Provide justification for, and details of, the scientific basis by which it has been established that the quantities of <i>Pandinus imperator</i> exported are not detrimental to the survival of the species and are in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3; and</li> <li>c) Establish, in consultation with the Secretariat, an export quota for wild and ranched specimens of this species as an interim measure, based on estimates of sustainable off-take and available scientific information; and</li> <li>d) Make sure that specimens are not traded under source code R until such times that it has provided details to the Secretariat on the management measures that have been put in place to ensure that trade in ranched specimens is not detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild and the Secretariat is satisfied that the appropriate source code is being applied and the precautionary quota mentioned in paragraph c) has been established.</li> </ul> <p>Within 2 years, the Management Authority should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>e) Conduct a national status assessment, including an evaluation of threats to the species; and advise the Secretariat of the details and any management measures introduced, highlighting where new management measures (such as a ranching</li> </ul>

	<p>programme) have been developed to take into account any new information available on the status of the species in Ghana;</p> <p>f) Establish annual export quotas (if appropriate) for wild taken and ranched specimens based on the results of the assessment; and</p> <p>g) Provide a justification for, and explanation of, the scientific basis by which it is determined that these quotas would not be detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild and is in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3 and</p> <p>h) If it is intended to resume trade in source code R specimens and as a precautionary measure, impose a size restriction of a maximum total length of 10 cm (or maximum body length, excluding the tail, of 5 cm) for live specimens of source code R to be exported and which should be published with the annual export quota.</p>
Togo (Possible concern)	<p>Within 90 days, the Management Authority should:</p> <p>a) Inform the Secretariat that Togo will maintain an annual export quota at a level not higher than the current published export quota (1000 wild and 16,500 ranched specimens) and as a precautionary measure, maintain the current size restriction of a maximum total length of 10 cm (or maximum body length, excluding the tail, of 5 cm) of live specimens of source code R to be exported which should be published with the export quota; and</p> <p>b) Provide the CITES Secretariat with detailed information on the control measures used to differentiate between ranched and wild-caught specimens to ensure that the authorized exports of ranched specimens are not augmented by mis-declared wild specimens.</p> <p>Within 2 years the Management Authority should:</p> <p>c) Conduct a national status assessment, including an evaluation of threats to the species; and advise the Secretariat of the details and any management measures in place (highlighting where new management measures have been introduced to take into account any new information available on the status of the species in Togo);</p> <p>d) Establish revised annual export quotas (if appropriate) for wild taken and ranched specimens based on the results of the assessment; and</p> <p>e) Provide a justification for, and explanation of, the scientific basis by which it is determined that these quota(s) would not be detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild and are in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3.</p>
<i>Tridacna derasa</i>	
Solomon Islands (Urgent concern)	<p>Within 90 days, the Management Authority should:</p> <p>a) Clarify to the Secretariat the legal status of the species in the Solomon Islands and inform the Secretariat whether present policy or legislation allows for the export of wild-taken specimens of the species;</p> <p>b) Establish immediately a zero export quota for wild-taken specimens;</p> <p>c) Provide to the Secretariat the justification for, and details of, the scientific basis by which it has been established that any exports will not be detrimental to the survival of the species and is in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3;</p> <p>d) Provide details to the Secretariat of the methods, facilities used to produce <i>Tridacna</i> spp. in captivity and current and anticipated levels of production</p> <p>e) The Management Authority should initiate measures to ensure that descriptions on all CITES permits are standardized such that trade is only permitted at species level and that, in compliance with Resolution Conf. 12.3 , XIV e), trade ceases to be reported or permitted at higher taxon levels (genus or family).</p> <p>f) The Management Authority should ensure that appropriate units are recorded on permits for trade in specimens of <i>Tridacna</i> spp., namely to record meat in kilograms, live specimens by number, and shells by number of pieces (weight as secondary unit).</p>

	<p>Within 180 days the Management Authority should:</p> <p>g) 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.</p> <p>Within 2 years the Management Authority should:</p> <p>h) Prepare, adopt and implement a fishery management plan for <i>Tridacna</i> spp. which should include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) stock assessments of clam populations subject to harvest including estimates of abundance, distribution and age/size classes;</li> <li>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;</li> <li>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</li> <li>iv) measures to enable the recovery of depleted populations, including re-stocking with hatchery produced specimens and restoring population densities to enable effective reproduction.</li> </ul> <p>i) The management plan and supporting evidence of implementation should be supplied to Secretariat for validation.</p> <p>j) Based on the management plan, establish precautionary export quotas, separately for wild and captive-produced specimens (if export of wild specimens is permitted), on a species-specific basis</p>
	<p><i>Tridacna crocea</i>, <i>T. gigas</i>, <i>T. maxima</i>, <i>T. squamosa</i></p>
<p>Solomon Islands<sup>2</sup> (Possible concern)</p>	<p>Within 90 days, the Management Authority should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Clarify to the Secretariat the legal status of the species in the Solomon Islands and inform the Secretariat whether the present policy allows for the export of wild-taken specimens of the species;</li> <li>b) Provide to the Secretariat the justification for, and details of, the scientific basis by which it has been established that any exports will not be detrimental to the survival of the species and is in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3.</li> <li>c) Provide details to the Secretariat of the methods and facilities used to produce and/or raise <i>Tridacna</i> spp. in captivity and current and anticipated levels of production</li> <li>d) Initiate measures to ensure that descriptions on all CITES permits are standardized such that trade is only permitted at species level and that, in compliance with Resolution Conf. 12.3 , XIV e), trade ceases to be reported or permitted at higher taxon levels (genus or family).</li> <li>e) The Management Authority should ensure that appropriate units are recorded on permits for trade in specimens of <i>Tridacna</i> spp., namely to record meat in kilograms, live specimens by number, and shells by number of pieces (weight as secondary unit).</li> </ul> <p>Within 2 years the Management Authority should:</p> <p>f) Prepare, adopt and implement a fishery management plan for <i>Tridacna</i> spp. which should include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) stock assessments of clam populations subject to harvest including estimates of abundance, distribution and age/size classes;</li> </ul>

<sup>2</sup> The Secretariat is requested to remind all Parties that, in compliance with Resolution Conf. 12.3, XIV e), they should not accept permits for specimens of Tridacnidae in trade that are not identified to species level. Similarly, Parties should only accept the appropriate units on permits for specimens of Tridacnidae.

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|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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;</li><li>ii) 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</li><li>iv) measures to enable the recovery of depleted populations, including re-stocking with hatchery produced specimens and restoring population densities to enable effective reproduction.</li><li>g) The management plan and supporting evidence of implementation should be supplied to Secretariat for validation.</li><li>h) Based on the management plan, establish precautionary export quotas, separately for wild and captive-produced specimens (if export of wild specimens is permitted), on a species-specific basis</li><li>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.</li></ul> |
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WORKING GROUP RECOMMENDATIONS FOR TAXA SELECTED FOLLOWING  
THE 15TH MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES

<b>Taxon</b>	<b>Retain in the Review of Significant Trade</b>	<b>Remove from the Review of Significant Trade</b>
<i>Macaca fascicularis</i>	Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mauritius, Palau, Philippines, Singapore, Viet Nam	China, Malaysia, Myanmar, Thailand
<i>Psittacus erithacus</i>	Angola, Benin, Central African Republic, Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Togo, Uganda	Gabon, Guinea Bissau, United Republic of Tanzania
<i>Chamaeleo gracilis</i>	Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Liberia, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Uganda	Democratic Republic of the Congo, United Republic of Tanzania, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau
<i>Chamaeleo melleri</i>	Mozambique	Malawi, United Republic of Tanzania
<i>Chamaeleo quadricornis</i>	Cameroon, Nigeria	
<i>Chamaeleo senegalensis</i>	Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Cote d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo	Guinea-Bissau
<i>Kinyongia fisheri</i>	United Republic of Tanzania	
<i>Kinyongia tavetana</i>	United Republic of Tanzania, Kenya	
<i>Ptyas mucosus</i>	Afghanistan, Bhutan, Cambodia, India, Iran, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Nepal, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Viet Nam	China, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Pakistan, Thailand
<i>Naja sputatrix</i>	Indonesia	
<i>Python reticulatus</i>	Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Viet Nam	Myanmar, Thailand
<i>Podocnemis unifilis</i>	Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Ecuador, Peru, Suriname, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Colombia, France, Guyana
<i>Kinixys homeana</i>	Benin, Cameroon, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Togo	
<i>Hippocampus barbouri</i>	Philippines	Indonesia, Malaysia
<i>Hippocampus trimaculatus</i>	Cambodia, India, Philippines, Singapore, South Africa, Thailand, Viet Nam	Australia, China, France, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Myanmar
<i>Hippocampus algiricus</i>	Algeria, Angola, Benin, Cote d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone	
<i>Hippocampus histrix</i>	Egypt, India, Mauritius, Micronesia (Federal State of), Mozambique, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, South Africa, Viet Nam	China, France, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Seychelles, Tonga, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America

<i>Mantella bernhardi</i>		Madagascar
<i>Antipatharia</i>	Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Brazil, Cape Verde, China (Province of Taiwan), Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Denmark, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, Grenada, Honduras, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Netherlands, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Tuvalu, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Argentina, Australia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, France, Guyana, Indonesia, Japan, Liberia, Madagascar, Mexico, Myanmar, New Zealand, Pakistan, Seychelles, Tonga, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States
<i>Catalaphyllia jardinei</i>	Fiji, Maldives, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Viet Nam	Australia, Indonesia, Japan, Madagascar, Malaysia, Seychelles
<i>Euphyllia cristata</i>	Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Viet Nam	Australia, China, France, Indonesia, Japan, United States
<i>Plerogyra simplex</i>	Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Viet Nam	Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, United States
<i>Plerogyra sinuosa</i>	Djibouti, Egypt, Fiji, India, Israel, Kenya, Kiribati, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sudan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam	Australia, China, France, Indonesia, Japan, Madagascar, Malaysia, Thailand, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States
<i>Trachyphyllia geoffroyi</i>	Egypt, Fiji, India, Israel, Jordan, Maldives, Mozambique, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sudan, Viet Nam	Australia, France, Indonesia, Japan, Madagascar, Malaysia, Myanmar, Seychelles, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania