

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



Sixty-second meeting of the Standing Committee  
Geneva (Switzerland), 23-27 July 2012

Interpretation and implementation of the Convention

Compliance and enforcement

Review of Significant Trade

REVIEW OF RECOMMENDATIONS TO SUSPEND TRADE MADE MORE THAN TWO YEARS AGO

1. This document has been prepared by the Secretariat.

Introduction

2. Under Resolution Conf. 12.8 (Rev. CoP13) on *Review of Significant Trade in specimens of Appendix-II species*, the Plants and Animals Committees can make recommendations, addressed to range States, to ensure that the provisions of Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a), 3 and 6 (a) ('non-detriment findings') are being effectively implemented.
3. When these recommendations have not been implemented, the Standing Committee may decide in compliance with paragraph s) of the Resolution, to recommend that Parties do not accept permits issued by the States concerned for specimens of the species involved. A current list of such 'trade suspension' recommendations currently in force, together with their date of application and, in a small number of cases, any limited exceptions to the recommendation, can be found in Notification to the Parties No. 2011/035 of 5 September 2011.
4. Paragraphs u) and v) of the Resolution state that:
  - u) *a recommendation to suspend trade in the affected species with the State concerned should be withdrawn only when that State demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Standing Committee, through the Secretariat, compliance with Article IV, paragraph 2 (a), 3 or 6 (a); and*
  - v) *the Standing Committee, in consultation with the Secretariat and the Chairman of the Animals or Plants Committee, shall review recommendations to suspend trade that have been in place for longer than two years and, if appropriate, take measures to address the situation.*
5. At its 57th meeting (SC57, Geneva, July 2008), its 58th meeting (SC58, Geneva, July 2009) and by postal procedure, the Committee conditionally withdrew a number of its recommendations to suspend trade. In paragraphs 6 to 8 below, the Secretariat provides details of the current situation regarding the conditional withdrawal of these recommendations. Full background on each case can be found in documents SC57 Doc. 29.2 and SC58 Doc. 21.3 (Rev. 1).
6. Democratic Republic of the Congo
  - a) *Stigmochelys pardalis*
    - i) **Recommendations of the Standing Committee:** At SC57, the Committee agreed to withdraw its recommendation to Parties not to accept imports of specimens of *S. pardalis* from the Democratic Republic of the Congo if the Management Authority confirmed to the Secretariat that

it would not issue export permits for this species until it had established a process for making non-detriment findings to the satisfaction of the Secretariat and Chair of the Animals Committee.

- ii) The Secretariat wrote to the Democratic Republic of Congo on 1 September 2008 to advise them of the decision of the Standing Committee but, no reply had been received at the time of writing of the present document (end of May 2012).

b) *Poicephalus robustus*

- i) **Recommendations of the Standing Committee:** At SC57, the Committee agreed to withdraw its recommendation to Parties not to accept imports of specimens of *P. robustus* from the Democratic Republic of the Congo if the Management Authority established a cautious export quota in consultation with the Secretariat and the Chair of the AC.
- ii) The Secretariat wrote to the Democratic Republic of the Congo on 1 September 2008 to advise them of the decision of the Standing Committee but, no reply had been received at the time of writing.

7. India

a) *Pterocarpus santalinus*

- i) **Recommendations of the Standing Committee:** At its 61st meeting (Geneva, August 2011) the Committee agreed to withdraw its recommendation to Parties to suspend trade in *P. santalinus* from India once the Secretariat had received the completed study being undertaken by one of the Indian Scientific Authorities in compliance the long-term recommendations formulated by the Plants Committee at its 17th meeting (PC17, Geneva, April 2008). These recommendations were:

*If exports of wild origin are to continue:*

- a) [India should] *carry out a preliminary inventory of standing stock, establish estimates of sustainable off-take and establish a scientific monitoring system of the harvested and unharvested populations;*
- b) [India should] *establish a revised conservative export quota based on the inventory of standing stock and the estimates of sustainable off-take; and*
- c) *the Management Authority [should] report to the Secretariat the result of its actions to implement the provisions of Article IV, and how the Scientific Authority currently determines that levels of export are not detrimental to the populations concerned.*
- ii) On 30 April 2012, the Secretariat received a report from the Management Authority of India comprising recommendations of the Management Authority and a non-detriment finding study undertaken by the Institute of Forest Genetics and Tree Breeding, Coimbatore, India (one of the Scientific Authorities for CITES in India). At the time of writing the Secretariat was still in correspondence with India about this matter and it will report orally at the present meeting.

8. Madagascar

a) *Calumma* spp. and *Furcifer* spp. (except *F. lateralis*, *F. oustaleti*, *F. pardalis* and *F. verrucosus*)

- i) **Recommendations of the Standing Committee:** At SC58, the Committee agreed to withdraw its recommendation to Parties not to accept imports of specimens of *Calumma brevicorne*, *C. gastrotaenia*, *C. nasutum*, *C. parsonii*, *Furcifer antimena*, *F. campani* and *F. minor* from Madagascar if the following conditions were met:
  - A. The Management Authority established conservative annual export quota for wild specimens intended for trade, based on estimates of sustainable offtake and scientific information;
  - B. The Management Authority forwarded the quota details to the Secretariat (including zero quotas) and provided information and data used by the Scientific Authority to determine that the quantities would not be detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild;

- C. The Secretariat, after consultation with the Animals Committee, should publish the quota agreed by the Animals Committee (including any zero quotas). No export should occur until the agreed quotas have been published on the Secretariat's website<sup>1</sup>.
  - D. The Management Authority ensured that specimens produced from captive-production systems were distinguished in trade from genuine wild-harvested specimens, and that separate export quotas were established and notified to the Secretariat;
  - E. The Management Authority conducted a status assessment, including an evaluation of threats to the species; developed and implemented an internationally agreed standard population monitoring programme for the species; and advised the Secretariat of the details of the assessment and the programme; and
  - F. The Management Authority based any changes to the conservative annual export quota for wild-taken specimens on the results of the assessment and monitoring programme.
- ii) The Secretariat wrote to Madagascar on 6 August 2009 to advise them of the decision.
  - iii) At its 26th meeting (AC26, Geneva, March 2012), the Animals Committee endorsed the following export quotas proposed by Madagascar: 250 live specimens of *Furcifer campani* for 2012 and 2013, and zero export quotas for *Calumma brevicorne*, *C. gastrotaenia*, *C. nasutum*, *C. parsonii*, *Furcifer antimena* and *F. minor*. In the light of this, the Standing Committee is invited to note the lifting of the trade suspensions relating to these species. The Animals Committee took note of Madagascar's intention to establish an export quota for *Furcifer angeli* in due time, recognizing that the lifting of the current trade suspension for this species would have to be decided by the Standing Committee.
  - iv) The Animals Committee also endorsed a zero export quota for *Calumma crypticum*. The Secretariat and the Chair of the Animals Committee believe that this demonstrates that compliance with Article IV, paragraph 2 (a) and 3 will be achieved and that the recommendation to suspend trade can be withdrawn. The Standing Committee is therefore invited to withdraw its recommendation to suspend trade in this species from Madagascar.
- b) *Coracopsis vasa*
- i) **Recommendations of the Standing Committee:** At SC57, the Committee agreed to withdraw its recommendation to Parties not to accept imports of specimens of *C. vasa* from Madagascar, if the Management Authority establishes a cautious export quota in consultation with the Secretariat and the Chair of the Animals Committee.
  - ii) The Secretariat wrote to Madagascar on 1 September 2008 to advise them of the decision of the Standing Committee but, no reply had been received at the time of writing.
- c) *Phelsuma* spp. (except *P. laticauda*, *P. lineata*, *P. madagascariensis* and *P. quadriocellata*)
- i) **Recommendations of the Standing Committee:** At SC58, the Committee agreed to withdraw its recommendation to Parties not to accept imports of specimens of *Phelsuma abbotti*, *P. barbouri*, *P. breviceps*, *P. cepediana*, *P. dubia*, *P. grandis*, *P. guttata*, *P. kochi*, *P. klemmeri*, *P. modesta*, *P. mutabilis*, *P. pusilla*, *P. seippi* and *P. standingi* from Madagascar if the following conditions were met:
    - A. Management Authority established conservative annual export quota for wild specimens intended for trade, based on estimates of sustainable offtake and scientific information;
    - B. Management Authority forwarded the quota details to the Secretariat (including zero quotas) and provided information and data used by the Scientific Authority to determine that the quantities would not be detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild;

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<sup>1</sup> If the Animals Committee agrees by consensus (intersessionally) with the proposal from Madagascar, then the quotas will be posted on the CITES website. If the Animals Committee needs further information or clarification to reach consensus, those issues would be taken up following further consultation with Madagascar at the next Animals Committee meeting.

- C. The Secretariat, after consultation with the Animals Committee, should publish the quota agreed by the Animals Committee (including any zero quotas). No export should occur until the agreed quotas have been published on the Secretariat's website<sup>2</sup>;
  - D. Management Authority ensured that specimens produced from captive-production systems were distinguished in trade from genuine wild-harvested specimens and that separate export quotas were established and notified to the Secretariat;
  - E. Management Authority conducted a status assessment, including an evaluation of threats to the species; developed and implemented an internationally agreed standard population monitoring programme for the species; and advised the Secretariat of the details of the assessment and the programme; and
  - F. Management Authority based any changes to the conservative annual export quota for wild-taken specimens on the results of the assessment and monitoring programme.
- ii) On 14 January 2012, the Secretariat received a submission from Madagascar proposing annual export quotas for a number of *Phelsuma* species (including some zero quotas). Due to an administrative error, these were not presented to the 26th meeting of the Animals Committee held in March 2012. The Animals Committee is now being consulted for a decision on this matter by postal procedure and the Secretariat will report on the outcome at the 63rd meeting of the Standing Committee (scheduled for 2 March 2013). The Secretariat apologizes to Madagascar for this oversight and the delay that it has caused.

9. United Republic of Tanzania

a) *Agapornis fischeri*

- i) **Recommendations of the Standing Committee:** On 25 May 2009, the Standing Committee agreed by postal procedure to withdraw its recommendation to the Parties to suspend imports of specimens of *A. fischeri* from the United Republic of Tanzania once the Secretariat was satisfied, in consultation with the Chair of the Animals Committee, that the United Republic of Tanzania had:
- A. Provided the results of its ongoing population survey of the species;
  - B. Explained how these would be used as a basis for making non-detriment findings;
  - C. Established a cautious export quota for 2009; and
  - D. Explained how future quotas would be adjusted as necessary to ensure that the level of trade is sustainable.
- ii) The Secretariat wrote to the United Republic of Tanzania on 20 June 2009 to advise them of the decision of the Standing Committee but no reply had been received at the time of writing.

10. With respect to the remaining recommendations to suspend trade that have been in place for more than two years, the Secretariat has in the past commissioned an overview of the status of cases concerned (see documents SC57 Doc. 29.2 and SC59 Doc. 14.2) but no funds have been available for such a study on the present occasion.

11. The Annex to the present document presents a list of these cases. The list contains details of the initial recommendations of the Animals or Plants Committees, a summary of the response of the State concerned, the comments of the Secretariat, and a recommendation from the Secretariat and the Chair of the Animals or Plants Committee.

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<sup>2</sup> If the Animals Committee agrees by consensus (intersessionally) with the proposal from Madagascar, then the quotas will be posted on the CITES website. If the Animals Committee needs further information or clarification to reach consensus, those issues will be taken up following further consultation with Madagascar at the next Animals Committee meeting.

## Recommendation

12. The Standing Committee is invited to note the contents of the present document and adopt the recommendations in paragraph 8 a) iv) above and in the Annex.

SUMMARY OF CASES CONSIDERED AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SECRETARIAT AND  
CHAIRS OF THE PLANTS AND ANIMALS COMMITTEES

Original concerns and recommendations of the AC or PC	Summary of responses from range States	Comments of the Secretariat and recommendations of the Secretariat and AC or PC Chair
<b>Bahrain (BH)</b>		
<p><b><i>Falco cherrug</i></b></p> <p>At its 21st meeting (Geneva, May 2005), the Animals Committee formulated the following recommendations to the range States where a species had been recognized as of 'possible concern':</p> <p>The Management Authority should:</p> <p><u>Within three months (by November 2005)</u></p> <p>Provide detailed information to the Secretariat on the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Confirmation that no exports of <i>F. cherrug</i> are permitted, <u>or</u>, if this is not the case:</li> <li>b) Provide justification for and details of the scientific basis by which it has been established that the quantities of <i>F. cherrug</i> exported were not detrimental to the survival of the species and in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3;</li> <li>c) Provide information on the distribution and conservation status of <i>F. cherrug</i>, explaining when the status was established and by what methodology the information was obtained; and</li> <li>d) Provide information on the number of captive-breeding operations for <i>F. cherrug</i> in the country and the controls in place to differentiate between captive-bred and wild-caught specimens to</li> </ol>	<p>The Secretariat wrote to Bahrain on 17 August 2005 and 31 October 2006 but no reply had been received at the time of writing.</p>	<p><u>Comments of the Secretariat</u></p> <p>BH is not a Party to CITES. Some trade from BH, mostly involving captive-bred specimens, has been reported by importers. However, information on the basis for making non-detriment findings in relation to comparable documentation issued by the competent authorities in BH under Article X of the Convention and information on captive-breeding operations have not been made available.</p> <p><u>Recommendation of the Secretariat and Animals Committee Chair</u></p> <p>The recommendation to suspend trade should be retained.</p>

Original concerns and recommendations of the AC or PC	Summary of responses from range States	Comments of the Secretariat and recommendations of the Secretariat and AC or PC Chair
<p>ensure that the authorized exports of specimens of wild origin are not augmented by falsely declared 'captive-bred' specimens.</p>		
<b>Belize (BZ)</b>		
<p><b><i>Myrmecophila tibicinis</i></b></p> <p>At PC17, the Plants Committee determined that trade in <i>M. tibicinis</i> from BZ was of 'possible concern' and formulated the following recommendations:</p> <p>The Management Authority should:</p> <p><u>Within three months (by July 2008)</u></p> <p>a) Confirm to the Secretariat that they will not issue export permits for <i>M. tibicinis</i> until surveys have been made to confirm the species being traded and status of the species and that the Secretariat can include this on the CITES website as a voluntary zero export quota; and</p> <p>b) If exports are confirmed, in collaboration with the Scientific Authority provide to the Secretariat confirmation that the existing policies in place provide an adequate scientific basis for the formulation of non-detriment findings for <i>M. tibicinis</i>. The Management Authority should explain existing procedures for identifying the species, the issuing of export permits, and explain also the scientific basis for the formulation of non-detriment findings and procedures for monitoring the volume of exports in accordance with Article IV;</p> <p><u>Within two years (by April 2010)</u></p> <p>In relation to <i>M. tibicinis</i> and other species in this genus, probably confused with <i>M. tibicinis</i></p> <p>c) Carry out a preliminary inventory of standing</p>	<p>The Secretariat conveyed the recommendations to BZ on 27 July 2010, but no reply had been received at the time of writing.</p>	<p><u>Comments of the Secretariat</u></p> <p>There have been no recent developments in this case.</p> <p><u>Recommendation of the Secretariat and Plants Committee Chair</u></p> <p>The recommendation to suspend trade should be retained.</p>

Original concerns and recommendations of the AC or PC	Summary of responses from range States	Comments of the Secretariat and recommendations of the Secretariat and AC or PC Chair
<p>stock, establish estimates of sustainable offtake and establish a scientific monitoring system of the harvested and unharvested populations;</p> <p>d) Establish a revised conservative export quota based on the inventory of standing stock and the estimates of sustainable offtake; and</p> <p>e) Report to the Secretariat the result of a) and b) with an explanation of how the Scientific Authority determines that levels of export are not detrimental to the populations concerned.</p>		
<b>Comoros (KM)</b>		
<p><b><i>Phelsuma comorensis</i></b></p> <p>At its 22nd meeting (AC22, Lima, July 2006), the Animals Committee categorized <i>P. comorensis</i> (population of KM) as 'of possible concern' and formulated the following recommendations:</p> <p>The Management Authority should:</p> <p><u>Within six months (by June 2007)</u></p> <p>a) In consultation with the Secretariat, establish a cautious annual export quota as an interim measure;</p> <p><u>Within 18 months (by June 2008)</u></p> <p>b) Conduct a status assessment, including an evaluation of threats to the species; develop and implement a population monitoring programme for the species; and advise the Secretariat of the details of the assessment and the programme; and</p> <p>c) Establish an annual export quota based on the results of the assessment and programme.</p>	<p>No reply had been received at the time of writing.</p>	<p><u>Comments of the Secretariat</u></p> <p>There have been no recent developments in this case. No trade in specimens of this species has been reported from KM since the Standing Committee's trade suspension recommendation came into effect.</p> <p><u>Recommendation of the Secretariat and Animals Committee Chair</u></p> <p>The recommendation to suspend trade should be retained.</p>



Original concerns and recommendations of the AC or PC	Summary of responses from range States	Comments of the Secretariat and recommendations of the Secretariat and AC or PC Chair
<p><b><i>Phelsuma v-nigra</i></b></p> <p>At AC22, the Animals Committee categorized <i>P. v-nigra</i> (population of KM) as 'of possible concern' and formulated the following recommendations:</p> <p>The Management Authority should:</p> <p><u>Within six months (by June 2007)</u></p> <p>a) In consultation with the Secretariat, establish a cautious annual export quota as an interim measure;</p> <p><u>Within 18 months (by June 2008)</u></p> <p>b) Conduct a status assessment, including an evaluation of threats to the species; develop and implement a population monitoring programme for the species; and advise the Secretariat of the details of the assessment and the programme; and</p> <p>c) Establish an annual export quota based on the results of the assessment and programme.</p>	<p>No reply had been received at the time of writing.</p>	<p><u>Comments of the Secretariat</u></p> <p>There have been no recent developments in this case. With the exception of the export of two specimens for scientific purposes, no trade in specimens of this species has been reported from KM since the Standing Committee's trade suspension recommendation came into effect.</p> <p><u>Recommendation of the Secretariat and Animals Committee Chair</u></p> <p>The recommendation to suspend trade should be retained.</p>
<b>Democratic Republic of the Congo (CD)</b>		
<p><b><i>Prunus africana</i></b></p> <p>At its 16th meeting (PC16, Lima, July 2006), the Plants Committee categorized <i>P. africana</i> from CD as 'of urgent concern' and formulated the following recommendations:</p> <p>The Management Authority should:</p> <p><u>Within three months (by November 2006)</u></p> <p>a) In consultation with the CITES Secretariat and the Chair of the Plants Committee, review their current export quota and establish a conservative reduced export quota for export of <i>P. africana</i> parts and derivatives;</p>	<p>Concerning recommendation a): on the basis of studies recently conducted under the CITES-ITTO joint programme, the quota of <i>P. africana</i> that can be harvested on a sustainable basis in North Kivu is estimated at 120,554 tonnes of dry bark annually;</p>	<p><u>Comments of the Secretariat</u></p> <p>All the recommendations have been fulfilled by CD. CD is working with the CITES and the ITTO Secretariats under the CITES/ITTO- cooperation programme on tree species. In this context, CD has been able to implement all recommendations directed to it.</p> <p><u>Recommendation of the Secretariat and Plants Committee Chair</u></p> <p>The recommendation to suspend trade should be withdrawn.</p>

Original concerns and recommendations of the AC or PC	Summary of responses from range States	Comments of the Secretariat and recommendations of the Secretariat and AC or PC Chair
<p>b) Clarify reported exports of extract which are likely to be powder, and inform the Secretariat of any facilities to produce extract within the country;</p> <p><u>Within one year (by August 2007)</u></p> <p>c) Carry out a preliminary inventory of standing stock, establish estimates of sustainable offtake, taking into account the need to conserve large seed-producing trees, and establish a scientific monitoring system of the harvested and unharvested <i>P. africana</i> populations;</p> <p>d) Establish a revised conservative export quota based on the inventory of standing stock and the estimates of sustainable offtake;</p>	<p>b) The Management Authority has specified that CD's production is essentially limited to dry bark, and not to extract;</p> <p>Concerning recommendation c): The method used to estimate the volume of <i>P. africana</i> in North Kivu is a combination of the traditional management inventory method and of the Adaptive Clusters Sampling (ACS) method. This method was used to inventory <i>P. africana</i> in two areas, including Ibathama (5,000 ha) and Mwenda (600 ha). The inventory was made between 10 September and 2 October 2011, with four teams of 11 people each. The mean density of live stems is 6 stems / ha in both areas, with an estimated total of 19,380 live stems altogether. Of the estimated 19,380 live stems, 13,406 will be harvested for having reached the minimum exploitable diameter (MED) of 30 cm. As a result, around 30 % of live stems will be left standing to ensure regeneration. Under the current CITES-ITTO joint programme, it will be possible to know the minimum regular fruiting diameter (RFD), which is the minimum diameter from which at least 80 % of stems produce viable seeds. Should this diameter be found to be lesser than 30 cm, it will be possible to aver that a 30-cm MED is adequate. Otherwise, the MED will have to be revised upward. The next stages of the project foresee the establishment of permanent plots to follow up the growth and phenology parameters of harvested and non-harvested trees. This follow-up will allow the AC to adjust more precisely the elements necessary to establish sustainable management standards for <i>P. africana</i> in CD. The biological and ecological monitoring system will be set up as early as June 2012.</p> <p>Concerning recommendation d): a simulation of the annual sustainable yield (quota) of <i>Prunus africana</i> bark was undertaken on the basis of the number of exploitable stems, of the average yield per tree and of the time necessary between two successive harvests on the same tree. The quota of dry bark of <i>P. africana</i> to be harvested in North Kivu on a sustainable basis is estimated at 120,554 tonnes annually.</p>	

Original concerns and recommendations of the AC or PC	Summary of responses from range States	Comments of the Secretariat and recommendations of the Secretariat and AC or PC Chair
<p>e) Provide a timetable to carry out peer-reviewed ecological studies and appropriate population modelling of <i>P. africana</i> in order to establish a long-term management plan for the sustainable use of this species; and</p> <p><u>Within two years (by August 2008)</u></p> <p>f) With the Scientific Authority report to the Secretariat the final version of the long-term management plan and progress made against that plan.</p>	<p>Concerning recommendation e): the work plan of the current project on <i>P. africana</i> in CD is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) May 2012: Start of the ecological studies and phenological follow-up to modelize the populations of <i>P. africana</i>; drafting-up of a detailed management plan for the two areas for which quotas have been established (Mwenda and Ibathama);</li> <li>ii) May – July 2012: Implementation of the partial management plans that have been set up (exploitation and follow-up of harvests), continuation of the inventories and setting of annual harvest quotas in other <i>P. africana</i> production sites in areas deemed secure;</li> <li>iii) November 2012: Drafting-up of a complete national management plan for <i>P. africana</i> in secure areas in CD;</li> <li>iv) December 2012: Start of the implementation of the national management plan that will have been set up.</li> </ul> <p>Concerning recommendation f): The management plan that has been drafted up and implemented will be reviewed towards June 2013 in the context of a national workshop. The resulting report will be submitted to the Secretariat for review. All these activities are being undertaken under the joint CITES-ITTO programme. The Management Authority of CD is therefore in constant communication with the CITES Secretariat.</p>	
<b>Equatorial Guinea (GQ)</b>		
<p><b><i>Psittacus erithacus</i></b></p> <p>At AC22, the Animals Committee categorized <i>P. erithacus</i> (population of GQ) as 'of urgent concern' and formulated the following recommendations:</p>	<p>No reply had been received at the time of writing.</p>	<p><u>Comments of the Secretariat</u></p> <p>There have been no recent developments in this case. With the exception of two specimens exported for personal purposes, no trade in specimens of this</p>



Original concerns and recommendations of the AC or PC	Summary of responses from range States	Comments of the Secretariat and recommendations of the Secretariat and AC or PC Chair
<p><u>Within one year (by August 2007)</u></p> <p>c) Carry out a preliminary inventory of standing stock, establish estimates of sustainable offtake, taking into account the need to conserve large seed-producing trees, and establish a scientific monitoring system of the harvested and unharvested <i>P. africana</i> populations;</p> <p>d) Establish a revised conservative export quota based on the inventory of standing stock and the estimates of sustainable offtake;</p> <p>e) Provide a timetable to carry out peer-reviewed ecological studies and appropriate population modelling of <i>P. africana</i> in order to establish a long-term management plan for the sustainable use of this species; and</p> <p><u>Within two years (August 2008)</u></p> <p>f) With Scientific Authority report to the Secretariat the final version of the long-term management plan and progress made against that plan.</p>		
<b>Grenada (GD)</b>		
<p><b><i>Strombus gigas</i></b></p> <p>At the 19th meeting of the Animals Committee (AC19, Geneva, August 2003), GD was included in “countries of Category (ii)” – species of possible concern (see document AC19 WG3 Doc. 1) - and was given the following recommendations:</p> <p>The Management Authority should:</p> <p><u>Within 24 months</u></p> <p>a) Apply adaptive management procedures to ensure that further decisions about harvesting and management of the species concerned will be based on the monitoring of the impact of</p>	<p>The Secretariat wrote to GD on 30 April 2003, 15 and 28 August 2003, and 20 February 2006, but at the time of writing no reply had been received.</p>	<p><u>Comments of the Secretariat</u></p> <p>The status of the species in GD is poorly known, and no information was found regarding its management in the country. Some commercial consignments of meat continue to be exported from GD – which have been seized in the United States of America.</p> <p><u>Recommendation of the Secretariat and Animals Committee Chair</u></p> <p>The recommendation to suspend trade should be retained.</p>

Original concerns and recommendations of the AC or PC	Summary of responses from range States	Comments of the Secretariat and recommendations of the Secretariat and AC or PC Chair
<p>previous harvesting and other factors; and</p> <p>b) Give serious consideration to the recommendations of the June 2003 IQCI meeting and commit specifically to those recommendations on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) development of a regional management regime, including cooperative quota setting,</li> <li>ii) law enforcement capacity and effectiveness; and</li> <li>iii) population assessments and other research relating to the management of the queen conch.</li> </ul>		
<b>Haiti (HT)</b>		
<p><b><i>Strombus gigas</i></b></p> <p>At AC19, HT was included in “countries of Category (i)” – species of urgent concern (see AC19 summary record), which were given the following recommendations:</p> <p>The Management Authority should:</p> <p><u>Within six months</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Establish a voluntary moratorium on the commercial harvest of (excluding legal harvest in territorial waters of the Parties concerned) and the international trade in <i>S. gigas</i> within four weeks of this recommendation being made (upon communication by the AC to the Parties); <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Identify areas to be designated for commercial fisheries;</li> <li>ii) Undertake density studies in these designated areas;</li> <li>iii) Identify and analyse trends in available</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>The Secretariat wrote to HT on 30 April 2003, 15 and 28 August 2003, 22 September 2003, 2 September 2005 and 20 February 2006. HT responded on 5 and 31 January 2006 stating that a project proposal to undertake a study of the species had been put to the Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism Secretariat, but no further information about this request or the envisaged study has been received.</p>	<p><u>Comments of the Secretariat</u></p> <p>HT is not a Party to CITES. The status of the species in this country is poorly known, and in 2003, the Animals Committee was concerned about the effects of international trade on the species in the waters of this country. Although HT has expressed a willingness to implement the recommendations of the Animals Committee, it does not appear that any action has been taken. Some consignments of meat continue to be exported from HT – which have been seized in the United States of America.</p> <p><u>Recommendation of the Secretariat and Animals Committee Chair</u></p> <p>The recommendation to suspend trade should be retained.</p>

Original concerns and recommendations of the AC or PC	Summary of responses from range States	Comments of the Secretariat and recommendations of the Secretariat and AC or PC Chair
<p>landing data;</p> <p>iv) Establish a standardized minimum meat weight that corresponds to adult specimens of unprocessed and processed meat;</p> <p>v) Based on the results of the density studies, the analysis of landing trends and standardized meat weight, establish cautious catch and export quotas in consultation with the Secretariat;</p> <p>vi) Demonstrate that items b) and c) below have been initiated;</p> <p><u>Within 18 months</u></p> <p>b) Design and implement a fishery data collection programme. This programme is designed to collect catch and effort data and shall include: 1) a system of permits and licences for commercial harvesters and exporters; and 2) regular reporting of landing and export data;</p> <p>c) Design and implement a long-term population monitoring programme for the designated commercial fishing areas. This programme should provide reliable estimates of adult and juvenile densities within commercial fishing areas, at a minimum; and</p> <p>d) Give serious consideration to the recommendations of the June 2003 IQCI meeting and commit specifically to those recommendations on:</p> <p>i) development of a regional management regime, including cooperative quota setting;</p> <p>ii) law enforcement capacity and effectiveness; and</p> <p>iii) population assessments and other research</p>		

Original concerns and recommendations of the AC or PC	Summary of responses from range States	Comments of the Secretariat and recommendations of the Secretariat and AC or PC Chair
relating to the management of the queen conch.		
<b>Lao People's Democratic Republic (LA)</b>		
<p><b><i>Cuora galbinifrons</i></b></p> <p>At its 17th meeting (AC17, Hanoi, July -- August 2001), the Animals Committee categorized <i>C galbinifrons</i> (population of LA) as "Category 2" (species for which insufficient information is available to make an assessment of the impact of trade) and at its 18th meeting (AC18, San José, April 2002) the Committee formulated the following recommendations:</p> <p>a) <i>Ask range States if there has been any reported trade since the completion of the desk-based review.</i></p> <p>b) <i>Ask LA to clarify the legal requirements for the exports of turtles from its territory.</i></p> <p><b><i>Naja</i> spp. (= <i>N. atra</i>, <i>N. kaouthia</i>, <i>N. siamensis</i>)</b></p> <p>At AC18, the Animals Committee agreed that <i>Naja</i> spp. from LA should be included in Category 1 and that the following recommendation should be made to LA:</p> <p><i>The Management Authority should not issue export permits until it has established a cautious export quota and provided a satisfactory scientific basis for this quota to the Secretariat.</i></p>	<p>During a visit to LA in October 2011, the Secretariat was informed that <i>Cuora galbinifrons</i> is included in Category I of LA's Wildlife and Aquatic law (December 2007) – rare, near-extinct and special importance species. The Secretariat was shown a copy of a letter (in Laotian) issued by the Management Authority to all provincial wildlife staff on 9 March 2010 informing them that trading in this species is banned. Also the Secretariat understands that LA has no intention of issuing export permits for wild specimens of this species. However, repeated attempts to have this information confirmed in writing by LA have not been successful. There has been no reported trade in this species from LA since 2006.</p> <p>During a visit to LA in October 2011, the Secretariat was informed that these species are in Category II of the Wildlife and Aquatic law (December 2007) – species beneficial for national economic, sociality, environment and important for livelihood of multi-ethnic people and educational scientific research, which shall be managed, inspected, preserved and protected and whose use will be controlled. The Secretariat was also informed that it is not the policy of LA to issue export permits for these species for trade purposes and that LA does not envisage any such trade in future. However, repeated attempts to have this information confirmed in writing by LA have not been successful.</p>	<p><u>Comments of the Secretariat</u></p> <p>The recommendations of the Animals Committee appear to have been complied with and compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3 would seem to be achieved. However, this information has not been supplied in writing to the Secretariat. The Secretariat will post a zero export quota for this species for LA on the CITES website.</p> <p><u>Recommendation of the Secretariat and Animals Committee Chair</u></p> <p>The Standing Committee should withdraw its recommendation to suspend trade if LA notifies the Secretariat of a voluntary zero export quota for wild specimens.</p> <p><u>Comments of the Secretariat</u></p> <p>The recommendations of the Animals Committee appear to have been complied with and compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3 would seem to be achieved. However, this information has not been supplied in writing to the Secretariat. No commercial trade in these species has been reported from LA since 2006. The Secretariat will post a zero export quota for these species for LA on the quota list of the CITES website.</p> <p><u>Recommendations of the Secretariat and Animals Committee Chair</u></p>



Original concerns and recommendations of the AC or PC	Summary of responses from range States	Comments of the Secretariat and recommendations of the Secretariat and AC or PC Chair
<p><b><i>Dendrobium nobile</i></b></p> <p>At PC16, the Plants Committee categorized <i>D. nobile</i> from LA as ‘of possible concern’ and formulated the following recommendations:</p> <p>The Management Authority should:</p> <p><u>Within six months (by 18 February 2007)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Report to the Secretariat its actions to implement the provisions of Article IV, and how the SA determines that levels of export are not detrimental to the populations concerned;</li> <li>b) Clarify and standardize the units and terms used in reporting trade in parts and derivatives and inform the Secretariat when they have completed this task;</li> </ul> <p><u>Within 12 months (by 18 February 2008)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>c) Carry out a preliminary inventory of standing stock, establish estimates of sustainable off-take and establish a scientific monitoring system of the harvested and un-harvested populations; and</li> <li>d) Establish a conservative export quota based on the inventory of standing stock and estimates of sustainable offtake.</li> </ul>	<p>During a visit to LA in October 2011, the Secretariat was advised that these recommendations pre-dated the revised implementation procedures for CITES in LA which began in 2007. The Secretariat understood that LA does not intend to export this species in future. However, repeated attempts to have this information confirmed in writing by LA have not been successful.</p>	<p>The Standing Committee should withdraw its recommendation to suspend trade if LA notifies the Secretariat of a voluntary zero export quota for wild specimens. This zero quota would apply until, to the satisfaction of the Secretariat in consultation with the Chair of the Animals Committee, LA has established a cautious export quota and provided a satisfactory scientific basis for this quota to the Secretariat.</p> <p><u>Comments of the Secretariat</u></p> <p>The Plants Committee’s recommendations were based on a trade review up to the end of 2003 and, in fact, there has been no reported trade from LA since 2001. In view of this and the fact that there is reportedly no intention to resume international trade, compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3 would seem to be achieved. However, the future intentions of LA in this regard have not been communicated in writing to the Secretariat.</p> <p><u>Recommendations of the Secretariat and Plants Committee Chair</u></p> <p>The Standing Committee should withdraw its recommendation to suspend trade if LA notifies the Secretariat of a voluntary zero export quota for wild specimens. This zero quota would apply until, to the satisfaction of the Secretariat in consultation with the Chair of the Plants Committee, it has established a cautious export quota and provided a satisfactory scientific basis for this quota to the Secretariat.</p>

Original concerns and recommendations of the AC or PC	Summary of responses from range States	Comments of the Secretariat and recommendations of the Secretariat and AC or PC Chair
<b>Mali (ML)</b>		
<p><b><i>Poicephalus robustus</i></b></p> <p>Information indicated that <i>P. robustus</i> was uncommon in ML, with only one confirmed sighting on the border with Guinea. From 1992 to 1996, there were reported exports of approximately 500 live birds from Mali, of which 495 were traded in 1996. The number of specimens exported was of concern considering the rare occurrence of the species in ML. At its 16th meeting (AC16, Shepherdstown, December 2000), the AC recommended that</p> <p>The Management Authority should:</p> <p><u>Within three months</u></p> <p>Provide information on:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) The detailed distribution and abundance of this species in its country; and</li> <li>b) The justification or the scientific basis by which it had established that the quantities currently exported will not be detrimental to the survival of the species.</li> </ol>	<p>No reply had been received at the time of writing.</p>	<p><u>Comments of the Secretariat</u></p> <p>No evidence has emerged to indicate that a viable resident population of <i>P. robustus</i> occurs in ML, and the species would appear to occur only as a vagrant in the country. ML reported exporting 40 live specimens in 2004 and 60 in 2005 and Serbia reported importing 100 specimens from ML in 2010.</p> <p><u>Recommendations of the Secretariat and Animals Committee Chair</u></p> <p>The SC should maintain its recommendation to the Parties not to accept imports of specimens of <i>P. robustus</i> from ML pending compliance with the AC recommendations, or until ML confirms that it will not authorize further exports.</p>
<p><b><i>Uromastix dispar</i></b></p> <p>At AC22, the Animals Committee categorized <i>U. dispar</i> from ML as 'of possible concern' and formulated the following recommendations:</p> <p>The Management Authority should:</p> <p><u>Within six months (by June 2007)</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Clarify to the Secretariat the scientific basis for the annual export quota;</li> <li>b) Clarify to the Secretariat if captive breeding of <i>U. dispar</i> or other <i>Uromastix</i> species takes place in Mali, and, if so, provide details on the</li> </ol>	<p>No reply had been received at the time of writing.</p>	<p><u>Comments of the Secretariat</u></p> <p>There have been no recent developments in this case.</p> <p><u>Recommendation of the Secretariat and Animals Committee Chair</u></p> <p>The recommendation to suspend trade should be retained.</p>

Original concerns and recommendations of the AC or PC	Summary of responses from range States	Comments of the Secretariat and recommendations of the Secretariat and AC or PC Chair
<p>nature and extent of captive breeding;  <u>Within 18 months (by June 2008)</u></p> <p>c) Conduct a status assessment, including an evaluation of threats to the species; develop and implement a population monitoring programme for the species; and advise the Secretariat of the details of the assessment and the programme; and</p> <p>d) Establish an annual export quota based on the results of the assessment and programme.</p>		
<b>Mozambique (MZ)</b>		
<p><b><i>Cordylus tropidosternum</i></b></p> <p>Information indicated that 3,705 specimens of <i>C. tropidosternum</i> were exported from MZ from 1991 to 1996, with trade having increased between 1993 and 1996, and exceeded voluntary export quotas in 1995 and 1996. The species was also reported to be under threat from other factors and there was insufficient information available on wild population sizes to determine whether current levels of international trade were adding to these. At AC16, the Animals Committee recommended that,</p> <p>The Management Authority should:</p> <p><u>Within three months</u></p> <p>Provide information on:</p> <p>a) The distribution and abundance of this species in its country;</p> <p>b) The justification, or the scientific basis by which it had established that the quantities currently exported will not be detrimental to the survival of the species;</p> <p>c) The procedures used to correctly identify the</p>	<p>MZ provided the Secretariat with information regarding the distribution and relative abundance of <i>C. tropidosternum</i> but did not respond to the other recommendations. The procedures used to distinguish this species from related ones and the basis for implementing Article IV for <i>C. tropidosternum</i> were not elaborated. No explanation of quota control problems that result in the exceeding of annual export quotas was provided.</p>	<p><u>Comments of the Secretariat</u></p> <p>There is no information to indicate whether MZ intends to undertake surveys or take other actions to address the outstanding issue of non-detriment findings for this species. The associated AC recommendations therefore remain pending. No commercial trade in this species has been reported from MZ since 2000.</p> <p><u>Recommendation of the Secretariat and Animals Committee Chair</u></p> <p>The recommendation to suspend trade should be retained.</p>

Original concerns and recommendations of the AC or PC	Summary of responses from range States	Comments of the Secretariat and recommendations of the Secretariat and AC or PC Chair
<p><i>species</i>, e.g. the identification key and characteristics used to identify this species from other species of the same genus; and</p> <p>d) The justification for permitting exports of this species that regularly exceeded the declared annual <i>export quota</i>.</p> <p><b>Cycadaceae, Stangeriaceae and Zamiaceae</b></p> <p>At PC14, the Plants Committee categorized cycads and stangerias (Cycadaceae, Stangeriaceae and Zamiaceae) from MZ as 'of urgent concern' and formulated the following recommendation (see document SC54 Doc.42):</p> <p>The Management Authority should:</p> <p><u>Within six months (by March 2005):</u></p> <p>Provide the CITES Secretariat with information on the measures that are in place or were taken to monitor and regulate trade in cycads.</p>	<p>The Secretariat wrote to MZ about this matter on 4 February 2003, 12 December 2003, 3 September 2004 and 10 November 2006 and on 27 July 2010. At the time of writing (mid-May 2012), no responses to the Secretariat's communications have been received</p>	<p><u>Comments of the Secretariat</u></p> <p>MZ has not implemented the recommendation directed to it by the Plants Committee.</p> <p>Under the provisions of a capacity-building project funded by the European Union, the Secretariat was able to fund a project on this subject and, on 24 November 2011, a final report on <i>A research on distribution, population size classes, reproduction status, threats and management options for CITES. Non-detriment findings of Cycas thouarsii in Mozambique</i> was received. The results show that the absence of male plants of this species in MZ may indicate that this country is not part of the natural range of distribution of <i>C. thouarsii</i>. <i>C. thouarsii</i> in MZ has been probably planted in the past, it does seem to be naturalized, but literature research says that this species occurs naturally in central MZ. However, whether Mozambique is not part of the natural range remains under discussion. Only 200 adult female plants are found in MZ and there was trade from MZ on this species until 2005.</p> <p><u>Recommendation of the Secretariat and Plants Committee Chair</u></p>

Original concerns and recommendations of the AC or PC	Summary of responses from range States	Comments of the Secretariat and recommendations of the Secretariat and AC or PC Chair
		The recommendation to suspend trade should be retained.
<b>Myanmar (MM)</b>		
<p><b><i>Rauvolfia serpentina</i></b></p> <p>At PC17, the Plants Committee determined that trade in <i>R. serpentina</i> from MM was of 'possible concern' and formulated the following recommendations:</p> <p><u>The Management Authority should:</u></p> <p><u>Within three months (by 19 August 2008)</u></p> <p>a) Confirm to the Secretariat that they do not issue export permits for <i>R. serpentina</i> and the Secretariat should include this information on the list of voluntary export quotas; and</p> <p>b) If exports are confirmed, in collaboration with the Scientific Authority provide to the Secretariat confirmation that the existing policies in place provide an adequate scientific basis for the formulation of non-detriment findings for <i>R. serpentina</i>. The MA should explain existing procedures for identifying the species, the issuing of export permits, and explain also the scientific basis for the formulation of non-detriment findings and procedures for monitoring the volume of exports in accordance with Article IV.</p>	<p>At the time of SC58, the recommendations of the Plants Committee had not been complied with but MM had shown its willingness to address its implementation of the Convention for this species. At the same meeting, the Committee extended the deadline for MM to comply with the recommendations of the Plants Committee until 31 December 2009 and instructed the Secretariat to report at its 59th meeting (Doha, March 2010) on progress achieved. The Secretariat wrote to Myanmar in July 2009 and received a response in September 2010.</p> <p>Regarding recommendation a), MM is not allowing any harvest of this species from the wild and its exports is currently prohibited;</p> <p>The MA requested the Secretariat to publish on its website a zero quota for exports of <i>R. serpentina</i> from MM and added that should Myanmar wish to start exporting specimens of <i>R. serpentina</i> in future, it will communicate to the Secretariat how it will comply with recommendation b) of the Plants Committee.</p>	<p><u>Comments of the Secretariat</u></p> <p>MM has complied with recommendation a) and recommendation b) does not apply until this State resume exporting specimens of this species.</p> <p><u>Recommendation of the Secretariat and Plants Committee Chair</u></p> <p>The recommendation to suspend trade should be withdrawn.</p>



Original concerns and recommendations of the AC or PC	Summary of responses from range States	Comments of the Secretariat and recommendations of the Secretariat and AC or PC Chair
<p>species were not detrimental to the survival of the species.</p> <p><b><i>Ornithoptera victoriae</i></b></p> <p>Information available indicated that the bulk of the trade in <i>O. victoriae</i> was in wild-caught specimens from SB, and that the level of trade from this country was of concern (over 2,000 specimens in 1988), especially for the subspecies <i>O. victoriae</i>. This information, and the known restricted range of the seven subspecies that were recognized, prompted the Animals Committee to make recommendations. The Animals Committee recommended that,</p> <p>The competent Authority of SB (which was not a CITES Party in 1999) should:</p> <p><u>Within three months</u></p> <p>Provide details of the biological basis for determining that the exports of specimens of the species were not detrimental to the survival of the species.</p>	<p>No response to the initial recommendations was received by the Secretariat. After the SC made its recommendation not to accept imports of specimens of the species, the SB' authorities proposed a "cautious quota" of 4,000 butterflies, but did not provide the basis for this quota.</p>	<p><u>Comments of the Secretariat</u></p> <p>See comments for <i>Ornithoptera urvillianus</i>.</p> <p><u>Recommendation of the Secretariat and Animals Committee Chair</u></p> <p>The recommendation to suspend trade should be retained.</p>
<b>Togo (TG)</b>		
<p><b><i>Poicephalus robustus</i></b></p> <p>Information indicated that the status of <i>P. robustus</i> was uncertain in TG, with only one confirmed specimen of the species having been collected there, in the 1800s. From 1992 to 1996, there were reported commercial exports of 390 live birds from TG, although some of these were actually re-exports from CD. At AC16, the Animals Committee recommended that</p> <p>The Management Authority should:</p> <p><u>Within three months</u></p> <p>a) Provide the CITES Secretariat with detailed</p>	<p>No reply had been received at the time of writing.</p>	<p><u>Comments of the Secretariat</u></p> <p>The occurrence of the species in TG remains in doubt. The number of specimens reported as exports from TG from 1992 to 1996 was relatively small and probably consists of re-exports. No exports of specimens of this species have been reported from TG since 2002.</p> <p><u>Recommendation of the Secretariat and Animals Committee Chair</u></p> <p>The Standing Committee should withdraw its recommendation to suspend trade if TG</p>

Original concerns and recommendations of the AC or PC	Summary of responses from range States	Comments of the Secretariat and recommendations of the Secretariat and AC or PC Chair
<p>information on the distribution and abundance of this species in its country; and</p> <p>b) provide the CITES Secretariat with detailed information on the justification or the scientific basis by which it has established that the quantities currently exported were not detrimental to the survival of the species.</p>		<p>notifies the Secretariat of a voluntary zero export quota for wild specimens.</p>
<b>United Republic of Tanzania (TZ)</b>		
<p><b><i>Malacochersus tornieri</i></b></p> <p>Available information indicated that estimation of population size was difficult owing to the isolated nature of the populations. However, it was believed that collection had a considerable impact on wild populations in TZ. From 1986 to 1988, the number of specimens of <i>M. tornieri</i> reported as exported from TZ increased substantially, peaking at 2,579 in 1987. Gross reported exports went on to exceed 5,000 specimens in 1991. The Animals Committee recommended that</p> <p>The Management Authority should:</p> <p><u>Within three months</u></p> <p>a) Introduce a moratorium on trade, pending evaluation of the results of a population survey and establishment of a sustainable-use management programme; and</p> <p><u>Within 12 months</u></p> <p>b) Initiate a population survey of the species; and develop a sustainable-use management programme.</p>	<p>No response to the recommendations had been received at the time of writing. Following the SC's recommendation to Parties not to accept imports of specimens of this species from TZ, the MA wrote to the Secretariat in 1995 advising that exports of wild-taken specimens had been prohibited since 1991, but that farms in the country were producing ranched and captive-bred specimens.</p>	<p><u>Comments of the Secretariat</u></p> <p>At SC40, the SC agreed to the export of ranched and captive-bred specimens on the condition that annual export quotas were agreed between the Secretariat and the MA. This information was communicated to the Parties in Notification No. 1998/25 of 30 June 1998. Since that time, in agreement with the Secretariat, TZ has established annual export quotas for F1 specimens of less than 8 cm in length. At SC57, the Secretariat and AC Chair proposed that the Committee withdraw its recommendation to Parties not to accept imports of specimens of <i>M. tornieri</i> from TZ if the MA confirmed to the Secretariat that it would maintain its export moratorium on wild-caught specimens until it has established a process for making non-detriment findings to the satisfaction of the Secretariat and Chair of the AC, but this was not agreed by the Committee. There have been no further developments in this case but, since 2002, only 50 specimens of wild origin have been reported in trade (in 2009) and these were reported by Hong Kong SAR,</p>



Original concerns and recommendations of the AC or PC	Summary of responses from range States	Comments of the Secretariat and recommendations of the Secretariat and AC or PC Chair
<p><b><i>Prunus africana</i></b></p> <p>At PC16, the Plants Committee categorized <i>P. africana</i> from TZ as ‘of urgent concern’ and formulated the following recommendations:</p> <p>The Management Authority should:</p> <p><u>Within three months (by November 2006)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) In consultation with the CITES Secretariat and the Chair of the Plants Committee, establish a conservative quota for export of <i>P. africana</i> bark and other parts and derivatives;</li> <li>b) Clarify reported exports of extract which are likely to be powder, and inform the Secretariat of any facilities to produce extract within the country;</li> </ul> <p><u>Within one year (by August 2007)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>c) Carry out a preliminary inventory of standing stock, establish estimates of sustainable off-take, taking into account the need to conserve large seed-producing trees, and establish a scientific monitoring system of the harvested and unharvested <i>P. africana</i> populations;</li> <li>d) Establish a revised conservative export quota based on the inventory of standing stock and the estimates of sustainable offtake;</li> <li>e) Provide a timetable to carry out peer-reviewed</li> </ul>	<p>No reply had been received at the time of writing.</p>	<p>not TZ.</p> <p><u>Recommendation of the Secretariat and Animals Committee Chair</u></p> <p>In view of recent trade data, the proposal made at SC57 would still seem appropriate and the Committee is invited to reconsider this suggestion.</p> <p><u>Comments of the Secretariat</u></p> <p>There have been no recent developments in this case.</p> <p><u>Recommendation of the Secretariat and Plants Committee Chair</u></p> <p>The recommendation to suspend trade should be maintained.</p>

Original concerns and recommendations of the AC or PC	Summary of responses from range States	Comments of the Secretariat and recommendations of the Secretariat and AC or PC Chair
<p>ecological studies and appropriate population modelling of <i>P. africana</i> in order to establish a long-term management plan for the sustainable use of this species; and</p> <p><u>Within two years (by August 2008)</u></p> <p>f) In collaboration with the Scientific Authority report to the Secretariat the final version of the long-term management plan and progress made against that plan.</p>		
<b>Viet Nam (VN)</b>		
<p><b><i>Cuora amboinensis</i></b></p> <p>At AC17, the Animals Committee categorized <i>C. amboinensis</i> (population of VN) as Category 1 (species for which current levels of trade are believed to be having a detrimental effect on wild populations) and at AC18 the Committee formulated the following recommendation:</p> <p><i>VN should clarify its position with respect to their enforcement of international trade controls in relation to transit, trade and re-exports.</i></p>	<p>During a visit to VN in October 2011, the Secretariat discussed this case with the Management Authority. The species is also protected as Group II of Decree No. 32/2006/ND-CP, which restricts exploitation and use for commercial purposes, only allowing harvesting for scientific purposes (including creating stock for breeding purposes). VN stated that, since 2006, it had not issued any export permit for this species and would not allow export of specimen of <i>C. amboinensis</i> taken from the wild for commercial purposes in future. This information was later provided in writing to the Secretariat.</p> <p>Concerning transit controls for <i>C. amboinensis</i> (and all other CITES species passing through VN), a permit from the VN Management Authority is required under Articles 8 and 20 of Decree No. 82/2006/ND-CP. Such transit permits are only granted after receiving confirmation from the exporting country of the legal status of the shipment and the validity of the CITES export permit. Checks are made at the points of import and re-export and a number of seizures (including of specimens of <i>C. amboinensis</i> being re-exported to China without the necessary permits) have been made.</p>	<p><u>Comments of the Secretariat</u></p> <p>No commercial exports from VN have been reported since 2000. VN has complied with the recommendation of the Animals Committee and compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3 would seem to be achieved.</p> <p><u>Recommendation of the Secretariat and Animals Committee Chair</u></p> <p>The Standing Committee should withdraw its recommendation to suspend trade.</p>

Original concerns and recommendations of the AC or PC	Summary of responses from range States	Comments of the Secretariat and recommendations of the Secretariat and AC or PC Chair
<p><b><i>Cuora galbinifrons</i></b></p> <p>At AC17, the Animals Committee categorized <i>C. galbinifrons</i> (population of VN) as Category 2 (species for which insufficient information is available to make an assessment of the impact of trade) and at AC18, the Committee formulated the following recommendations:</p> <p>a) Ask range States whether there has been any reported trade since the completion of the desk based review; and</p> <p>b) Ask VN to clarify whether exports are allowed from its territory.</p> <p><b><i>Christensonia vietnamica</i></b></p> <p>At PC17, the Plants Committee determined that trade in <i>C. vietnamica</i> from VN was of 'urgent concern' and formulated the following recommendations:</p> <p>The Management Authority should:  <u>Within three months (by 19 August 2008)</u></p> <p>a) Confirm to the Secretariat that they will not be issuing export permits for <i>C. vietnamica</i> and that the Secretariat can include this on the CITES website as a voluntary export quota; and</p> <p>b) If exports are confirmed, in collaboration with the Scientific Authority provide to the Secretariat confirmation that the existing policies in place provide an adequate scientific basis for the formulation of non-detriment findings for <i>C. vietnamica</i>. The MA should explain existing procedures for identifying the species, the issuing of export permits, and explain also the scientific basis for the formulation of non-detriment findings and</p>	<p>See comments for <i>C. amboinensis</i> in the present document. VN had also confirmed that it has been implementing the Standing Committee's recommendation to suspend trade in this species from Lao People's Democratic Republic.</p> <p>The Secretariat communicated these recommendations to VN in May 2008, but had not received a response by the time of SC58. At that meeting, the Committee instructed <i>the Secretariat to liaise with Viet Nam in order to determine if it is still exporting specimens of this species and report at the 59th meeting of the Committee</i>. The Secretariat wrote again to Viet Nam on 16 July 2009 but no reply had been received by SC59. During a visit to VN in October 2011, the Secretariat discussed this case with the Management Authority. The Management Authority stated that <i>C. vietnamica</i> was considered a protected species in VN and that VN would not be issuing export permits for specimen of the species taken from the wild for commercial purposes in the future. VN subsequently confirmed this in writing.</p>	<p><u>Comments of the Secretariat</u></p> <p>No commercial exports from VN have been reported since 2001. VN has complied with the recommendation of the Animals Committee and compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3 would seem to be achieved.</p> <p><u>Recommendation of the Secretariat and Animals Committee Chair</u></p> <p>The Standing Committee should withdraw its recommendation to suspend trade.</p> <p><u>Comments of the Secretariat</u></p> <p>In view of the assurances given by VN, compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3 would seem to be achieved. The Secretariat will post a zero export quota for this species for VN on the CITES website.</p> <p><u>Recommendation of the Secretariat and Animals Committee Chair</u></p> <p>The Standing Committee should withdraw its recommendation to suspend trade.</p>

Original concerns and recommendations of the AC or PC	Summary of responses from range States	Comments of the Secretariat and recommendations of the Secretariat and AC or PC Chair
<p>procedures for monitoring the volume of exports in accordance with Article IV.</p> <p><b>Cycadaceae, Stangeriaceae and Zamiaceae</b></p> <p>At PC14, the Plants Committee categorized cycads and stangenias (<i>Cycadaceae</i>, <i>Stangeriaceae</i> and <i>Zamiaceae</i>) from VN as 'of urgent concern' and formulated recommendations which were sent to this Party on 3 September 2004 (see document SC54 Doc. 42). The recommendations for VN were as follows:</p> <p>The Management Authority should:</p> <p><u>Within three months (by December 2004):</u></p> <p>a) Clarify to the CITES Secretariat how its Scientific Authority determines that levels of export of wild-collected specimens of cycads are not detrimental to the wild populations concerned, and are exported in accordance with Article IV of the Convention;</p> <p>b) Clarify to the CITES Secretariat how it ensures that wild harvested cycads that are exported are correctly identify to the species level, and what control mechanisms or procedures it has in place in this regard; and</p> <p><u>Within 12 months (by September 2005):</u></p> <p>c) Collaborate with the Management Authority of China to enhance the monitoring of trade in cycads between these two countries in order to ensure full compliance with Article IV of the Convention. The Management Authority of VN should provide to the CITES Secretariat a report on the outcomes of this collaboration.</p>	<p>The Secretariat wrote to VN on 10 November 2006 and the Management Authority of VN responded on 18 December 2006. It explained that only <i>Cycadaceae</i> spp. occur in VN and that, since 1999, only artificially propagated cycads have been exported. The Management Authority of VN stated that it has worked closely with the Management Authority of China regarding the management of trade in cycads and the border controls, but no further information was provided. VN apologized for the lack of earlier responses and explained that the Management Authority had had several changes in its organization.</p> <p>During a visit to VN in October 2011, the Secretariat was informed that cycad species are included in Group II of Decree No. 32/2006/ND-CP, which prohibits wild harvest for commercial purposes and that VN does not wish to export any specimen of native cycad species taken from the wild for commercial purposes. Only artificially propagated specimens will be exported. This response was subsequently provided to the Secretariat in writing.</p> <p>Under the provisions of a capacity-building project funded by the European Union, the Secretariat was able to support a project on this subject and, on 26 March 2012, final reports on <i>Reviewing the conservation of and trade in cycads (Cycadaceae) in Viet Nam</i> and <i>Non-detriment finding for Cycas elongata in Viet Nam</i> were received.</p> <p>The reports state that between 2000 and 2009 about 1000-2000 cycads were illegally exported to China through Lang Son province, VN. In many cases, exports of <i>Cycas elongata</i> were covered under the name of <i>Cycas revoluta</i>. Difficulties for enforcement officials in distinguishing between <i>Cycas elongate</i>, <i>Cycas revoluta</i> and other species of cycads were highlighted, resulting in a decline of <i>Cycas elongata</i> populations in the wild. A <i>Cycas</i> management guideline will be developed to help law enforcement agencies to protect <i>Cycas</i> spp.</p>	<p><u>Comments of the Secretariat</u></p> <p>VN has shown willingness to comply with the recommendations that the Plants Committee directed to it, although its response does not address recommendation b) or provide the requested report on the outcomes of collaboration with the Management Authority of China to enhance the monitoring of trade in cycads between these two countries mentioned in recommendation c). At the time of writing the Secretariat was still in correspondence with VN about recommendations b) and c).</p> <p><u>Recommendation of the Secretariat and Plants Committee Chair</u></p> <p>To be made orally at the present meeting.</p>

