

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



Sixty-sixth meeting of the Standing Committee
Geneva (Switzerland), 11-15 January 2016

Interpretation and implementation of the Convention

Compliance and enforcement

Review of Significant Trade in specimens of Appendix-II species

IMPLEMENTATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ANIMALS AND PLANTS COMMITTEES

1. This document has been prepared by the Secretariat.

Background

2. The role and responsibilities of the Standing Committee in conducting the Review of Significant Trade in specimens of Appendix-II species are described in paragraphs q) to v) of Resolution Conf. 12.8 (Rev. CoP13) on *Review of Significant Trade in specimens of Appendix-II species*.
3. After consulting the Chairs of the Animals or Plants Committees, the Secretariat informs the Standing Committee about whether the recommendations formulated by the Scientific Committees to ensure compliance with Article IV for trade in selected Appendix-II species have been implemented or not by the range State concerned. On the basis of the report of the Secretariat, the Standing Committee decides on appropriate actions in instances where implementation was not satisfactory, and makes recommendations to the State concerned, or to all Parties.
4. The cases referred to in the present document were selected for review after the 14th and 15th meetings of the Conference of the Parties (CoP14, The Hague, 2007; CoP15, Doha, March 2010).
5. Following CoP14, the Animals Committee selected cases concerning fauna at its 23rd and 24th meetings (AC23, Geneva, April 2008; AC24, Geneva, April 2009), and the Plants Committee at its 17th meeting (PC17, Geneva, April 2008) concerning flora. The Standing Committee, either at its 62nd or 65th meeting (SC62, Geneva, March 2013; SC65, Geneva, July 2014), examined these cases. It recommended that further actions should be undertaken by: Cameroon regarding *Hippopotamus amphibius*; Tajikistan regarding *Testudo horsfieldii*; Thailand regarding *Hippocampus kelloggi*, *H. kuda* and *H. spinosissimus*; the Solomon Islands regarding *Tridacna derasa*, *T. crocea*, *T. gigas*, *T. maxima*, and *T. squamosa*; and Madagascar regarding *Euphorbia itremensis*. The Standing Committee's recommendations can be found in documents [SC62 Doc. 27.1 \(Rev.1\)](#), [SC63 Doc.14](#), and [SC65 Doc. 26.1](#). The status of implementation of these recommendations is discussed in paragraphs 7 to 13 below.
6. Following CoP15, cases were selected at the 25th meeting of the Animals (AC25, Geneva, July 2011) and the 19th meeting of the Plants Committee (PC19, Geneva, April 2011). After consideration of the replies from the range States concerned at their subsequent meetings (AC27, Veracruz, April 2014; and PC21, Veracruz, May 2014), the Committees determined that the species concerned were of either of least, possible or urgent concern, in line with paragraph i) of Resolution Conf. 12.8 (Rev. CoP13). For those species of possible or urgent concern, the Committees, in consultation with the Secretariat, formulated recommendations to the range States concerned, comprising specific actions to address problems related to the implementation of Article IV, paragraph 2 (a), 3 or 6 (a), or interim measures, where appropriate, for the regulation of trade.

Fauna: Cases selected following CoP14

7. Cameroon: *Hippopotamus amphibius*

Background to the case

- The Animals Committee categorized Cameroon as 'of possible concern' and formulated recommendations at AC25. At SC62, the Standing Committee recommended that all Parties suspend trade in all specimens of *H. amphibius* from Cameroon if the recommendations of the Animals Committee were not implemented to the satisfaction of the Secretariat and the Chair of the Animals Committee.
- In response to the trade suspension for *H. amphibius*, the Management Authority of Cameroon provided information in January 2013 which met the recommendations of the Animals Committee in part, with the notable exception of the recommendation to provide a justification for, and details of, the scientific basis by which it has been established that the quantities of *H. amphibius* exported were not detrimental to the survival of the species and in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3.
- At its 63rd meeting (SC63, Bangkok, March 2013), the Standing Committee agreed that the case of *H. amphibius* from Cameroon would be decided by postal procedure. The outcome of this procedure was communicated to the Parties in Notification to the Parties [No. 2013/049](#) of 8 November 2013. The Standing Committee decided that Cameroon should:
 - a) *as an interim measure, limit the exports of specimens of H. amphibius for 2013, 2014 and 2015 to a maximum of 10 trophies per year, to be published on the CITES website;*
 - b) *report at the 28th meeting of the Animals Committee on a national population survey of H. amphibius, and progress with the establishment of science-based quotas and non-detriment findings for the species; and*
 - c) *submit a report to the Standing Committee for consideration at its 66th meeting, on its compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3, of the Convention, including information on the establishment of non-detriment findings for trade in H. amphibius, and population status information.*

Response from range State

- Regarding Recommendation a): Cameroon complied with this recommendation.
- Regarding Recommendation b): the Management Authority of Cameroon provided a synthesis of a management plan for *H. amphibius* in Cameroon in July 2015 for consideration by the Animals Committee (see document [AC28 Doc. 9.3 Annex 1](#)). Cameroon provided further information orally at the 28th meeting of the Animals Committee (AC28, Tel Aviv, August 2015). The Animals Committee thanked Cameroon for its oral submission and recommended that Cameroon submit the information from the studies it had referred to in written form. Cameroon provided this information to the Secretariat in September 2015 (see Annex 2 to this document in the language in which it was received).

In its response, Cameroon reports that the total population of *H. amphibius* in Cameroon is estimated to be between 3,827 and 4,424 individuals, of which 40.5% are located within hunting zones, 29.5% in protected areas, and 30% in unclassified forest areas. The species occurs mostly in the northern part of the country. The report describes the major threats to the species, and indicates that the country has a species management plan since 2014. Legal trade in *H. amphibius* did not exceed 35 specimen per year between 2005 and 2015. Hunting quotas for the last five years were established at: maximum 40 animals (2010), 43 (2011), 44 (2012), 0 (2013), 8 (2014) and 10 (2015). To determine these levels of offtake, Cameroon assumes that the threshold for sustainable harvest for hunting purposes is maximum 5% of the total population. For 2016, Cameroon intends to establish an offtake quota of 25 specimens of *H. amphibius*, i.e. 1,55% of the population located within hunting areas. It considers that this level assures that subsequent exports will be non-detrimental and in compliance with Article IV.

- Regarding Recommendation c): The report that Cameroon provided in September 2015 (Annex 2) addresses the issues raised in the recommendation, and explains how the Party implements Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3 for trade in *H. amphibius*.

Determination of implementation

- The Secretariat, in consultation with Chair of the Animals Committee, determined that Cameroon has implemented recommendations a), b) and c).

8. Tajikistan: *Testudo horsfieldii*

Background to the case

- At SC65, the Standing Committee recommended that in view of the absence of trade in this species from this non-Party since 2008, the Secretariat should liaise with Tajikistan to determine whether it is still exporting specimens of *T. horsfieldii*, and to inform the Standing Committee accordingly.

Response from range State

- The Secretariat has been liaising with the country on several occasions. Most recently, on 3 July 2015, the Secretariat contacted Tajikistan's Authority competent to issue comparable documentation (the Committee on Environmental Protection under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan), but, at the time of writing, no response has been received by the Secretariat in relation to the recommendation of the Standing Committee. The CITES trade data base indicates however that no imports of *T. horsfieldii* from Tajikistan have been recorded by CITES Parties since 2008.

Determination of implementation

- In view of the absence of reported imports of *T. horsfieldii* from Tajikistan for the last six years, the Secretariat concludes that Tajikistan is not or no longer exporting specimens of this species, and informs the Standing Committee accordingly. The Secretariat is of the opinion that the recommendation of the Standing Committee has been implemented, and that no further action is required.

9. Thailand: *Hippocampus kelloggi*, *H. kuda* and *H. spinosissimus*

Background to the case

- At SC63 and SC65, the Standing Committee reviewed the implementation by Thailand of the Animals Committee's recommendations for these three species. At SC65, the Committee congratulated Thailand for the progress achieved, and requested Thailand to finalize the implementation of recommendations h), i), j) and k) by 31 May 2015, and inform the Secretariat accordingly. The recommendation concerned are as follows:

- h) *Establish a detailed monitoring programme of landings of the three Hippocampus 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*
- i) *Conduct a detailed study of the life history parameters of the three Hippocampus 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;*
- j) *Implement additional measures, including spatial and/or temporal restrictions on fishing activities, to support non-detriment findings; and*
- k) *Based on the studies and measures in paragraphs h), i) and j) above, establish an adaptive management programme for the extraction of, and trade in, the three Hippocampus 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, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3.

Response from range State

- In August 2015, Thailand provided the information contained in Annex 3 to this document. The Annexes to the letter comprise materials on *Hippocampus* spp. which Thailand had already submitted in 2014 to the CITES Secretariat, as well as to Animals Committee in the context of its review of *Hippocampus trimaculatus* (see document [AC27 Doc. 12.4 \(Rev. 1\)](#), Annex 8).
- The submission includes information on *Hippocampus*-related research activities that took place in the country in 2013 and the first half of 2014 in the context of an international research project ["Implementing CITES for Seahorses in Thailand", a collaboration between Project Seahorse (University of British Columbia) and the Thai Department of Fisheries]. It remains however unclear what specific activities Thailand undertook since SC65 to implement recommendations h) to k) above.
- The letter from the Thai authorities does not explain how each of recommendations indicated above were addressed, but paragraph 4 of the letter and the corresponding annexes provide some information relevant to recommendation j); and paragraph 5 makes reference to future work that may be relevant to recommendation h). The report requested in paragraph i) was not provided, and based on the information that Thailand submitted on this and previous occasions, it seems that recommendations h) and k) have not or not sufficiently been acted upon.

Determination of implementation

- The Secretariat, in consultation with the Chair of the Animals Committee, determined that the implementation of recommendation j) by Thailand remains unclear, and that recommendations h), i) and k) have not been implemented.

10. Solomon Islands: *Tridacna derasa*, *T. crocea*, *T. gigas*, *T. maxima* and *T. squamosa*.

Background to the case

- The Standing Committee discussed these cases at SC65, and decided on the following recommendations:
 - a) *The Secretariat should inform the Solomon Islands that a zero export quota for commercial trade in *Tridacna* spp. of wild origin is in place that applies to all specimens, including "dead clam shells";*
 - b) *the Solomon Islands, prior to allowing the export of "dead clam shells", should provide information to the Secretariat on: the number of shells of each species to be exported; the source of the shells; the period over which the exports might take place; and for wild-sourced specimens, the means by which it was determined that the export would be non-detrimental to the species concerned, in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3. The Secretariat should seek the approval of the Standing Committee before any exports can take place and, as appropriate, amend the information on trade in *Tridacna* spp. from the Solomon Islands on the CITES website;*
 - c) *the Solomon Islands should clarify its future intentions regarding the establishment of captive production systems for *Tridacna* spp., and if any measures would be put in place to distinguish wild-taken from captive-bred specimens;*
 - d) *the Solomon Islands should clarify if it envisages developing fishery management plans for *Tridacna* spp.;*
 - e) *the Secretariat should report on the responses from Solomon Islands at the next regular meeting of the Standing Committee; and*
 - f) *The Secretariat should issue a Notification to the Parties to state that no ranching or captive breeding of *Tridacna* species currently takes place in Solomon Islands and that, until further*

notice from the Secretariat, Parties should not authorize the importation of specimens from these sources from Solomon Islands”.

Response from range State

- On 25 August 2014, the Secretariat sent a letter to the Management Authority of the Solomon Islands, transmitting these recommendations. At the time of writing, no information had been received from the Solomon Islands concerning its implementation of these recommendations.

Determination of implementation

- The Secretariat, in consultation with the Chair of the Animals Committee, determined that Solomon Islands have not implemented the recommendations.

Fauna: Cases selected following CoP15

11. Annex 1 to the present document summarizes the status of the cases selected for review after CoP15, and for which deadlines for implementing the recommendations of the Animals Committee have passed. The table in the Annex comprises three columns that contain:

- the text of the recommendations and decisions by the Animals and Standing Committees;
- a summary of the information received from the range States; and
- the Secretariat's determination, made in consultation with the Chair of the Animals Committee, regarding compliance with the recommendations, and its recommendations to the Standing Committee.

12. The Secretariat regrets the low rate of responses or information from range States concerning their implementation of recommendations of the Animals Committee. While this may be partially due to the complexity of the process and heavy demands upon exporting range States, the Secretariat observes that this may also reflect broader difficulties in having the capacities and resources for adequately implementing the Convention at national level. The Secretariat did not receive information concerning the following range States/species combinations (i.e. 18 out of 25 range State/species combinations selected):

- Lao People's Democratic Republic (*Macaca fascicularis*, *Ptyas mucosus* and *Python reticulatus*)
- Central African Republic (*Psittacus erithacus*)
- Benin (*Chamaeleo gracilis*, *Chamaeleo senegalensis* and *Kinixys homeana*)
- Ghana (*Chamaeleo gracilis* and *Chamaeleo senegalensis*)
- United Republic of Tanzania (*Kinyongia fischeri* and *Kinyongia tavetana*)
- Cameroon (*Triceros quadricornis*)
- Togo (*Kinixys homeana*)
- Guinea (*Hippocampus algiricus*)
- Senegal (*Hippocampus algiricus*)
- Taiwan, Province of China (Order Antipatharia)
- Fiji (*Plerogyra simplex* and *Plerogyra sinuosa*)

Flora: Cases selected following CoP14

13. Madagascar: *Euphorbia itremensis*

Background to the case

- The Plants Committee categorized Madagascar as 'of possible concern' and formulated recommendations at its 21st meeting (PC21, Veracruz, May 2014). The Secretariat communicated these recommendations to the Management Authority of Madagascar on 5 June 2014 and received the response to its letter in December of that year (see Annex 4).

- The recommendations were as follows:

Within 6 months

- a) *Inform the Secretariat of the methodology currently used for making Non-detriment findings (NDF).*
- b) *Review the available information and data on distribution, conservation, cultivation and trade status of the species concerned and based on this review and in association with the Secretariat and the Chair of the Plants Committee, establish a conservative export quota; and,*
- c) *Inform the CITES Secretariat of this quota, so that it can be included in the national export quotas on the CITES website.*

Response from range State

- The response by the Management Authority of Madagascar to these recommendations can be summarized as follows:
 - Regarding recommendation a): Currently only plants that have been artificially propagated are legally allowed to be exported, but the massive harvest from the wild persists with the purpose of exporting the plants for the international market for ornamental purposes. There is not monitoring of the populations in the wild. The trade in specimens of all species of the genus *Euphorbia* from the wild is banned in Madagascar. There are currently three operators that reproduce plants artificially, and these are verified on an annual basis by both the Scientific Authority and the Management Authority. The NDF is based on the total stock artificially propagated and verified of the operators.
 - Regarding recommendation b): The response presents a complete overview of the situation of this species in the country. Endemic to a confined area of 6,5 km², the species is only found in 4 km². The report is based on four of the eight populations of the species. It has a low regeneration rate that, considered with the various threats that today exist to the survival of the species in the long term, results in a population that is in continuous decline. The Scientific Authority is recommending to classify this species as Endangered according to the IUCN categorization. The plants are also cultivated as explained in paragraph a) above. The Scientific Authority proposes to improve the management of the populations of this species in the wild and other actions to ensure the survival of this species in the wild.
 - Regarding recommendation c): The Management Authority proposes to keep the suspension of the trade of specimens of this species from the wild until its conservation status improves. Two parallel measures are recommended to accompany the current ban on exports of specimens of this species: the promotion of *ex situ* artificial propagation by the operators, and only allow exports of these artificially propagated plants. At the moment, a stock of 739 plants exists with three operators, and a quota based on a third of this stock is recommended; the annual export quota of artificially propagated specimens of *Euphorbia itremensis* from Madagascar is therefore of 222 live plants.

Determination of implementation

- The Secretariat, in consultation with the Chair of the Plants Committee, determined that Madagascar has implemented the recommendations.
- In compliance with paragraph r) of Resolution Conf. 12.8 (Rev. CoP13), the Secretariat has, following consultations with the Chair of the Standing Committee, notified the Party that the species has been removed from the review.

Recommendations

Concerning fauna:

14. Regarding Cameroon/*Hippopotamus amphibius*: The Standing Committee is invited to consider the report from Cameroon presented in Annex 2, taking account of the determination by the Secretariat, in consultation with the Chair of the Animals Committee, of the implementation of the recommendations by Cameroon, as indicated in paragraph 7.
15. Regarding Tajikistan/*Testudo horsfieldii*: On the basis of the information in paragraph 8 of the present document, the Standing Committee is invited to endorse the suggestion that no further action is required on this case.
16. Regarding Thailand/*Hippocampus kelloggi*, *H. kuda* and *H. spinosissimus*: Based on the information presented in paragraph 9 above, the Standing Committee should recommend that all Parties suspend trade in specimens of *Hippocampus kelloggi*, *H. kuda* and *H. spinosissimus* from Thailand until that country demonstrates compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3, for these species, and provides full information to the Secretariat regarding compliance with the recommendations of the Animals Committee.
17. Regarding Solomon Islands/*Tridacna derasa*, *T. crocea*, *T. gigas*, *T. maxima*, and *T. squamosa*: Based on the information presented in paragraph 10 above, the Standing Committee should recommend that all Parties suspend trade in specimens of *Tridacna derasa*, *T. crocea*, *T. gigas*, *T. maxima*, and *T. squamosa* from Solomon Islands until that country demonstrates compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3, for these species, and provides full information to the Secretariat regarding compliance with the recommendations of the Animals Committee.
18. On the basis of the information presented in Annex 1 and the recommendations of the Secretariat therein, the Committee is invited to decide on appropriate actions in each case, and make recommendations to the State concerned or to all Parties. The Secretariat recalls that, at its 59th meeting (SC59, Doha, March 2010), the Standing Committee noted that any recommendations that it made to suspend trade under the Review of Significant Trade applied only to trade covered by Article IV of the Convention, and not to trade covered by Article VII.

Concerning flora:

19. The Standing Committee is invited to take note of the information presented in paragraph 13 above.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ANIMALS AND STANDING COMMITTEE FOR SPECIES SELECTED FOR THE REVIEW OF SIGNIFICANT TRADE,
RESPONSES FROM THE RANGE STATES CONCERNED, DETERMINATION OF IMPLEMENTATION
AND RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE STANDING COMMITTEE

Recommendations of the AC, and previous decisions of the SC where these exist	Summary of responses from range States	Determination of implementation and actions recommended
<i>Macaca fascicularis</i> (Crab-eating Macaque)		
<p>Lao PDR (LA) (Urgent Concern)</p> <p><u>Within 90 days (by 31 August 2014) the Management Authority should:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Immediately establish a zero annual export quota for wild specimens as an interim measure which should be communicated to Parties by the Secretariat b) Provide available information to the Secretariat on the distribution (including extent of distribution in protected areas), abundance and conservation status of the species, and any current management measures in place for <i>M. fascicularis</i> in LA; c) Provide detailed information to the Secretariat for transmission to the Animals Committee for review at its 28th meeting on the extent of breeding in captivity of <i>M. fascicularis</i> in the LA, and describe measures taken to ensure that there is no detrimental impact on wild populations including, but not limited to, the origin of founder stock, details of the breeding stock, whether the breeding stock is augmented by wild-taken specimens and their origin, annual production for the last 5 years, whether bred to second generation or beyond, and a detailed description of the breeding facilities; d) Provide detailed information to the Secretariat for transmission to the Animals Committee for review at its 28th meeting on the measures to distinguish between wild-taken and captive-bred specimens to ensure that 	<p>No information has been received by the Secretariat from LA in relation to the recommendations of the Animals Committee.</p>	<p><u>The Secretariat and Animals Committee Chair's determination regarding implementation of the recommendations</u></p> <p>The recommendations of the Animals Committee have not been complied with.</p> <p><u>Action recommended by the Secretariat</u></p> <p>The Standing Committee should recommend that all Parties suspend trade in specimens of <i>M. fascicularis</i> from LA until that country demonstrates compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3, for this species, and provides full information to the Secretariat regarding compliance with the recommendations of the Animals Committee.</p>

Recommendations of the AC, and previous decisions of the SC where these exist	Summary of responses from range States	Determination of implementation and actions recommended
<p>exports of wild specimens are not mis-declared as specimens bred or produced in captivity;</p> <p>e) Provide detailed information to the Secretariat for transmission to the Animals Committee for review at its 28th meeting of the justification for the use of source code R for specimens of <i>M. fascicularis</i> exported from LA between 2006 and 2009.</p> <p><u>Within 2 years, the Management Authority should:</u></p> <p>f) Conduct a national status assessment, including an evaluation of threats to the species; and advise the Secretariat of any management measures taken, as appropriate, on the basis of this status assessment;</p> <p>g) Establish a revised annual export quota (if appropriate) for wild taken specimens, based on the results of the assessment; and</p> <p>h) Communicate the annual export quota to the Secretariat 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 is established in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3.</p>		
<p>Cambodia (KH) (Possible Concern)</p> <p><u>Within 90 days (by 31 August 2014) the Management Authority should:</u></p> <p>a) Provide justification for, and details of, the scientific basis by which it has been established that the quantities of <i>M. fascicularis</i> exported were not detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild and were in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3;</p>	<p>KH provided the following partial information on the implementation of the recommendations in August 2014 (see document AC28 Doc. 9.3, Annex 2):</p> <p>Concerning recommendation a):</p> <p>KH provides export permits for <i>M. fascicularis</i> on approval of recommendations of the Forestry Administration, i.e. the CITES SA. Those recommendations are developed on the basis of the assessments of the status of the wild population undertaken from 2001-2010, as well as an assessment of those in registered breeding farms.</p> <p>The population assessment in 2009 indicated that the average population density in the wild of <i>M. fascicularis</i>, which is a common species in KH occurring across 100,000 sq. km is 30</p>	<p><u>The Secretariat and Animals Committee Chair's determination regarding implementation of the recommendations</u></p> <p>The recommendations of the Animals Committee have been complied with.</p> <p><u>Action recommended by the Secretariat</u></p> <p>In compliance with paragraph r) of</p>

Recommendations of the AC, and previous decisions of the SC where these exist	Summary of responses from range States	Determination of implementation and actions recommended
<p>b) Provide detailed information to the Secretariat for transmission to the Animals Committee for review at its 28th meeting of the extent of breeding in captivity of <i>M. fascicularis</i> in KH and describe measures taken to ensure that there is no detrimental impact on wild populations including, but not limited to, the origin of founder stock, details of the breeding stock, whether the breeding stock is augmented by wild-taken specimens, annual production for last 5 years, whether bred to second generation or beyond, and detailed description of the breeding facilities;</p> <p>c) Provide detailed information to the Secretariat for transmission to the Animals Committee for review at its 28th meeting on the measures to distinguish between specimens of wild and captive bred sources to ensure that exports of wild specimens are not mis-declared as specimens bred or produced in captivity</p>	<p>animals per sq km, representing an estimated population in the wild in 2009 of about 3,000,000 animals.</p> <p>The quota for <i>M. fascicularis</i> permitted to be collected from the wild for breeding stock between 2003-2009 was 37,780 animals in total, representing 1.26% of the estimated population in the wild.</p> <p>Since October 2010, KH suspends permits for the collection and/or harvesting of the species from the wild. The suspension will remain in place at least until October 2015 or until more comprehensive assessments of the distribution, conservation status and utilization of the species are available.</p> <p>The accumulated numbers of animals including breeding stock and those bred in captivity between 2010 and 30 June 2-14 amount to 81,926 animals. Subtracting the numbers permitted for export during that same time period of 26,187 animals leaves the total stock in the registered farms at 55,739 animals.</p> <p>Concerning recommendation b):</p> <p>There are currently 6 private companies with registered breeding operations of <i>M. fascicularis</i> in KH. The origins of the founder stock which consisted of 12,083 males and 25,697 females, were collected from sites throughout KH, with the exception of either Protected Areas of Protected Forests. The breeding stock in each of the captive breeding farms has been sufficient to produce enough F1 and F2 offspring for export and, as a result, no augmentation of breeding stocks with wild specimens has been required.</p> <p>The Forestry Administration has concurrently conducted regular law enforcement activities to prevent the illegal collection and/or harvesting of <i>M. fascicularis</i> in the wild, as well as encouraged the 6 captive breeding farms to incorporate sound management practices in their operations.</p> <p>Concerning recommendation c):</p> <p>Under the supervision of the CITES SA, all of the registered captive breeding farms make use of collars to distinguish between wild caught and first and second generation offspring that have been born in captivity.</p>	<p>Resolution Conf. 12.8 (Rev. CoP13), the Secretariat has, following consultations with the Chair of the Standing Committee, notified the Party that the species has been removed from the review.</p> <p>The Standing Committee is invited to take note of this information.</p>

Recommendations of the AC, and previous decisions of the SC where these exist	Summary of responses from range States	Determination of implementation and actions recommended
	<p>Furthermore, KH requested the Secretariat and the Animals Committee to provide assistance to the CITES MA of KH, through the mobilization of technical and financial support to conduct a comprehensive assessment of the distribution, conservation status and utilization of <i>M. fascicularis</i>. KH also requested recommendations from the Animals Committee on the most effective means to improve management practices in captive breeding farms in KH.</p> <p>Upon review of the information provided above at its 28th meeting (AC28, Tel Aviv, 2015), the Animals Committee recommended that the Secretariat inform the Standing Committee that the recommendations had not been implemented and that the species/country should be maintained within the review [see document (AC28 Com.8 (Rev by Sec.))].</p> <p>In particular, concerns were raised at the Animals Committee in relation to the lack of recent population studies, the status of the current ban on harvest of wild specimens and the limitations of the current tagging and tracking system used to distinguish between wild and captive-bred specimens.</p> <p>The Animals Committee further recommended that the Secretariat send a letter to KH seeking clarification on the status and legal basis of the current ban on the taking of wild specimens for use in captive breeding operations. Should it be confirmed that the ban will not remain in place following October 2015 when it is due to expire, the following information was to be requested:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Current population size and conservation status, including the methodologies used to determine these b) The effect of the removal of the ban on future management of the captive breeding facilities <p>In addition, in response to the request from KH for assistance from the Animals Committee, the Animals Committee recommended that the Secretariat send a letter to KH asking it to identify the specific needs and problems in terms of managing this species and the captive breeding facilities for this species.</p> <p>In response to the above mentioned recommendation, the</p>	

Recommendations of the AC, and previous decisions of the SC where these exist	Summary of responses from range States	Determination of implementation and actions recommended
	<p>Secretariat sent a letter to KH on 22 October 2015 to which KH replied on 10 November 2015 with the following information:</p> <p><u>The lack of recent population studies:</u></p> <p>The most recent assessment of the population of <i>M. fascicularis</i> in the wild in KH was conducted in 2009-2010 in which the population density across an area of 100,000 km² was estimated to be 32 animals/km². This represented a population in the wild of about 3,200,000 animals. The population of <i>M. fascicularis</i> in the wild in KH has not been under undue pressure since that initial assessment was conducted in 2009-2010 and indirect evidence, as well as sightings, indicate that it is considerably more likely to have increased in the intervening five years in response to not only the effects of the ban on the capture of species in the wild that has been in place since October 2010, but also on the rising surplus of breeding stock and new born captive animals on private sector breeding farms that far outstrip export demand. The exports of live <i>M. fascicularis</i> declined from 7000 in 2013 to 5000 in 2014 and are expected to be no more than 3000 in 2015 while, meanwhile, the surplus of breeding stock and new born captive animals on breeding farms during that same period has resulted in the elimination of the demands of the private sector to augment that surplus with wild specimens to meet export demand. These developments have been accompanied, moreover, by actions of the Mobile Forest and Wildlife Law Enforcement Team, which has confiscated 2000 live <i>M. fascicularis</i> from illegal poachers and wildlife traders and released them back into their natural habitats.</p> <p><u>The status of the current ban on harvest of wild specimens</u></p> <p>That ban is expected to continue to remain in place through at least 2018 until more comprehensive assessments of the distribution, conservation status, and utilization of <i>M. fascicularis</i> in KH might be available to develop a specific species action plan, as well as support the biological and trade information requirements of CITES. Since there is a growing surplus of</p>	

Recommendations of the AC, and previous decisions of the SC where these exist	Summary of responses from range States	Determination of implementation and actions recommended
	<p>breeding stock and new born captive animals on breeding farms, while the long term trend in exports has been declining, there is no compelling reason to expect the discontinuance of the suspension on the approval of permits for collecting and/or harvesting <i>M. fascicularis</i> from the wild over at least the next 3-5 years.</p> <p><u>The limitations of the current tagging and tracking system</u></p> <p>The current tagging and tracking system used to distinguish between wild and captive-bred specimens of <i>M. fascicularis</i> has been operating well. There are some recognizable limitations, including a few instances of incorrect collaring, but these have had little or no perceptible effect on the ability to differentiate between wild and captive-bred specimens and these are not considered to be significant concerns.</p> <p><u>Specific needs for Animals Committee support</u></p> <p>KH's specific needs refer to assistance in KH's on-going efforts to mobilize sufficient technical and financial support to conduct a comprehensive updated assessment of the distribution, conservation status, and utilization of <i>M. fascicularis</i>. The information from this assessment would be used to inform the planned development of a specific species action plan, as well as support the biological and trade information requirements of CITES. KH's request is premised on severe constraints associated with organizing such an assessment in the short-to medium-term because of insufficient financial resources to conduct such a broad-based assessment.</p>	
<p>Vietnam (VN) (Possible Concern)</p> <p><u>Within 90 days (by 31 August 2014) the Management Authority should:</u></p>	<p>VN submitted full information on the recommendations of the Animals Committee which were reviewed by the Committee at its 28th meeting (Tel Aviv, August 2015). The Committee concluded and the recommendations have been implemented and VN to be removed from the review.</p>	<p><u>The Secretariat and Animals Committee Chair's determination regarding implementation of the recommendations</u></p> <p>The recommendations of the</p>

Recommendations of the AC, and previous decisions of the SC where these exist	Summary of responses from range States	Determination of implementation and actions recommended																														
<p>a) Provide justification for, and details of, the scientific basis by which it has been established that the quantities of <i>M. fascicularis</i> exported were not detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild and were in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3;</p> <p>b) Provide detailed information to the Secretariat for transmission to the Animals Committee for review at its 28th meeting of the extent of breeding in captivity of <i>M. fascicularis</i> in Vietnam and describe measures taken to ensure that there is no detrimental impact on wild populations including, but not limited to, the origin of founder stock, details of the breeding stock, whether the breeding stock is augmented by wild-taken specimens, annual production for last 5 years, whether bred to second generation or beyond, and detailed description of the breeding facilities;</p>	<p>Concerning recommendation a): VN has only issued permits to export <i>M. fascicularis</i> from captive breeding sources. In this context, the export quota to be allotted in following year for registered macaque breeding farms is based on their production rates which are annually evaluated by the Institute of Ecology and Biological Resources (IEBR, one of the four Viet Nam CITES Scientific Authorities), Viet Nam CITES Management Authority and the Provincial Forest Protection Department (PFPD) where the farms in concern are located.</p> <p>Concerning recommendation b): There are four legal captive breeding facilities of sub-species <i>M. f. fascicularis</i> in Viet Nam. The farms are directly managed and monitored by Provincial Forest Protection Department. The CITES MA of Vietnam only issues permit to export specimen born in captivity from second generation in compliant with CITES resolution 10.16. According to Decree No. 82/2006/ND-CP, all <i>Macaca fascicularis</i> breeding facilities must be registered with, and supervised by the Provincial Forest Protection Department (PFPD) where the facilities are located. These PFPDs also regularly review the facility's census of the <i>M. fascicularis</i> stock and records of breeding parameters such as reproduction rates, numbers of offspring produced, mortality rates, and animal tagging..., and verify the quantity and origin/source of specimens for each export application of the facilities.</p> <p>Table 1. Total and founder stock of four facilities registered in Vietnam</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="887 1098 1655 1437"> <thead> <tr> <th>Breeding facilities</th> <th>Nafovanny</th> <th>Huynh Huu Dung</th> <th>Tan Hoi Dong</th> <th>Binh Long</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Year of establishment</td> <td>1993</td> <td>2001</td> <td>2005</td> <td>2009</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Registered with the PFPD of</td> <td>Dong Nai</td> <td>Binh Phuoc</td> <td>Tay Ninh</td> <td>Tay Ninh</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total stock (heads)</td> <td>35,438</td> <td>1,536</td> <td>2,339</td> <td>1,410</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Of which, parental stock:</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>- Male</td> <td>12,039</td> <td>1,010</td> <td>742</td> <td>367</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Breeding facilities	Nafovanny	Huynh Huu Dung	Tan Hoi Dong	Binh Long	Year of establishment	1993	2001	2005	2009	Registered with the PFPD of	Dong Nai	Binh Phuoc	Tay Ninh	Tay Ninh	Total stock (heads)	35,438	1,536	2,339	1,410	Of which, parental stock:					- Male	12,039	1,010	742	367	<p>Animals Committee have been complied with.</p> <p><u>Action recommended by the Secretariat</u></p> <p>In compliance with paragraph r) of Resolution Conf. 12.8 (Rev. CoP13), the Secretariat has, following consultations with the Chair of the Standing Committee, notified the Party that the species has been removed from the review.</p> <p>The Standing Committee is invited to take note of this information.</p>
Breeding facilities	Nafovanny	Huynh Huu Dung	Tan Hoi Dong	Binh Long																												
Year of establishment	1993	2001	2005	2009																												
Registered with the PFPD of	Dong Nai	Binh Phuoc	Tay Ninh	Tay Ninh																												
Total stock (heads)	35,438	1,536	2,339	1,410																												
Of which, parental stock:																																
- Male	12,039	1,010	742	367																												

Recommendations of the AC, and previous decisions of the SC where these exist	Summary of responses from range States					Determination of implementation and actions recommended		
<p>c) Provide detailed information to the Secretariat for transmission to the Animals Committee for review at its 28th meeting on the measures to distinguish between specimens of wild and captive bred sources to ensure that exports of wild specimens are not mis-declared as specimens bred or produced in captivity.</p>	- Female	1,621 10,418	100 910	84 658	157 210			
	Source of founder stock: Captive-bred animals	Bought from 18 Thang Tu Company	Imported from Cambodia	Imported from Laos	Sourced from Huynh Huu Dung			
	<p>Table 2: Average reproduction of 4 <i>M. fascicularis</i> registered facilities in the last 5 years (Unit: individual)</p>							
	Breeding facilities	Nafovanny	Huynh Huu Dung	Tan Hoi Dong	Binh Long			
Average reproduction for last 5 years (offspring/year)	6290	700	500	150				
Central African Republic (CF)	<i>Psittacus erithacus</i> (Grey Parrot)							

Further information on recommendation b) including detailed descriptions of the breeding facilities are available in document AC28 Doc. 9.3 Annex 3.

Concerning recommendation c):

Any fluctuation in number of parent's stock, mortality, new born or productive will be recorded by farm owners and double checked by local ranger officers. Every shipment before transporting out of a breeding farm requires a permit from local Forest Protection Department, which has the responsibility to verify the legal source of *M. fascicularis*.

The main method applied in VN is using of neck tags together with monitoring by local forest rangers. Each specimen is marked by tags (letter and number code) with certain heads and characteristics marked in a record book which is monthly approved by local ranger with signature and stamp to ensure that the farm owner cannot use captive breeding facilities to laundry the wild taken monkeys.

Recommendations of the AC, and previous decisions of the SC where these exist	Summary of responses from range States	Determination of implementation and actions recommended
<p>(Possible Concern)</p> <p><u>Within 90 days (by 31 August 2014) the Management Authority should:</u></p> <p>a) Clarify to the Secretariat if captive breeding of <i>P. erithacus</i> takes place in CF and if so, provide details on the extent of captive breeding (noting that that significant numbers of specimens declared as captive-bred are reported by importing Parties during 2005-2008).</p> <p><u>Within 120 days (by 30 September 2014) the Management Authority should:</u></p> <p>b) Provide detailed information to the Secretariat for transmission to the Animals Committee for review at its 28th meeting of the extent of breeding in captivity of <i>P. erithacus</i> in CF, and describe measures taken to ensure that there is no detrimental impact on wild populations arising from these breeding operations, including, but not limited to, the origin of founder stock, details of the breeding stock, whether the breeding stock is augmented by wild-taken specimens, annual production for last 5 years, whether bred to second generation or beyond, and detailed description of the breeding facilities;</p> <p>c) Provide detailed information to the Secretariat for transmission to the Animals Committee for review at its 28th meeting on the measures to distinguish between specimens of wild and captive bred sources to ensure that exports of wild specimens are not mis-declared as specimens bred or produced in captivity.</p> <p>d) Provide the Secretariat with available information on the status, distribution and abundance of <i>P. erithacus</i> in CF.</p>	<p>No information has been received by the Secretariat from CF in relation to the recommendations of the Animals Committee.</p>	<p><u>The Secretariat and Animals Committee Chair's determination regarding implementation of the recommendations</u></p> <p>The recommendations of the Animals Committee have not been complied with.</p> <p><u>Action recommended by the Secretariat</u></p> <p>The Standing Committee should recommend that all Parties suspend trade in specimens of <i>P. erithacus</i> from CF until that country demonstrates compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3, for this species, and provides full information to the Secretariat regarding compliance with the recommendations of the Animals Committee.</p>
<i>Chamaeleo gracilis</i> (Slender Chameleon)		
<p>Benin (Possible Concern)</p> <p><u>Within 90 days (by 31 August 2014) the Management</u></p>	<p>No information has been received by the Secretariat from BJ in</p>	<p><u>The Secretariat and Animals</u></p>

Recommendations of the AC, and previous decisions of the SC where these exist	Summary of responses from range States	Determination of implementation and actions recommended
<p><u>Authority should:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Provide the Secretariat with available information on the status, distribution (including extent of distribution in protected areas) and abundance of <i>C. gracilis</i> in BJ; b) Inform the Secretariat that BJ will maintain an annual export quota at a level not higher than the current published export quota. c) Provide information on management of ranched animals in trade (e.g., ranching facilities including stock number, sources, production levels, survival rate of female specimens used in the ranching operation) and the details of impacts on wild populations; d) Provide a justification and the scientific basis by which the current export quotas 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; e) Provide the CITES Secretariat with detailed information on the control measures used to differentiate between ranched and wild-caught imens to ensure that the authorized exports of ranched specimens are not augmented by mis-declared wild specimens; and f) As a precautionary measure impose a size restriction of a maximum snout to vent length of 8 cm for live specimens of source code R to be exported and which should be published with the annual export quota. <p><u>Within 2 years the Management Authority should:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> g) 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 BJ); h) Establish revised annual export quotas (if appropriate) for wild taken or ranched specimens based on the 	<p>relation to the recommendations of the Animals Committee.</p>	<p><u>Committee Chair's determination regarding implementation of the recommendations</u></p> <p>The recommendations of the Animals Committee have not been complied with.</p> <p><u>Action recommended by the Secretariat</u></p> <p>The Standing Committee should recommend that all Parties suspend trade in specimens of <i>C. gracilis</i> from BJ until that country demonstrates compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3, for this species, and provides full information to the Secretariat regarding compliance with the recommendations of the Animals Committee.</p>

Recommendations of the AC, and previous decisions of the SC where these exist	Summary of responses from range States	Determination of implementation and actions recommended
<p>results of the assessment; and</p> <p>i) Provide a justification for, and explanation of, the scientific basis by which it is determined that these revised quotas would not be detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild and are established in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3.</p>		
<p>Ghana (GH) (Possible Concern)</p> <p><u>Within 90 days (by 31 August 2014) the Management Authority should:</u></p> <p>a) Provide the Secretariat with available information on the status, distribution (including extent of distribution in protected areas) and abundance of <i>C. gracilis</i> in GH;</p> <p>b) Inform the Secretariat that GH will maintain an annual export quota at a level not higher than the current published export quota;</p> <p>c) Provide justification for, and details of, the scientific basis by which it has been established that the quantities of <i>C. gracilis</i> exported are not detrimental to the survival of the species and are in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3;</p> <p><u>Within 2 years (by 2 June 2016) the Management Authority should:</u></p> <p>d) 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 GH);</p> <p>e) Establish revised annual export quotas (if appropriate) for wild-taken and ranched specimens based on the results of the assessment; and</p> <p>f) 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</p>	<p>No information has been received by the Secretariat from GH in relation to the recommendations of the Animals Committee.</p>	<p><u>The Secretariat and Animals Committee Chair's determination regarding implementation of the recommendations</u></p> <p>The recommendations of the Animals Committee have not been complied with.</p> <p><u>Action recommended by the Secretariat</u></p> <p>The Standing Committee should recommend that all Parties suspend trade in specimens of <i>C. gracilis</i> from GH until that country demonstrates compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3, for this species, and provides full information to the Secretariat regarding compliance with the recommendations of the Animals Committee.</p>

Recommendations of the AC, and previous decisions of the SC where these exist	Summary of responses from range States	Determination of implementation and actions recommended
species in the wild and are established in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3.		
<p>Togo (TG) (Urgent Concern)</p> <p><u>Within 90 days (by 31 August 2014) the Management Authority should:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Provide the Secretariat with available information on the status, distribution and abundance of <i>C. gracilis</i> in TG; b) Inform the Secretariat that TG will maintain an annual export quota at a level not higher than the current published export quota. c) Provide information on management of ranched animals in trade (e.g., ranching facilities including stock number, sources, production levels, survival rate of female specimens used in the ranching operation) and the details of impacts on wild populations; d) Provide a justification and the scientific basis by which the current export quotas of x (source W) and x (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; e) 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 f) As a precautionary measure impose a size restriction of a maximum snout to vent length of 8 cm for live specimens of source code R to be exported and which should be published with the annual export quota. <p><u>Within 2 years (by 2 June 2016) the Management Authority should:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> g) Conduct a national status assessment, including an evaluation of threats to the species; and advise the Secretariat of the details and any management 	<p>No information has been received by the Secretariat from TG in relation to the recommendations of the Animals Committee.</p>	<p><u>The Secretariat and Animals Committee Chair's determination regarding implementation of the recommendations</u></p> <p>The recommendations of the Animals Committee have not been complied with.</p> <p><u>Action recommended by the Secretariat</u></p> <p>The Standing Committee should recommend that all Parties suspend trade in specimens of <i>C. gracilis</i> from TG until that country demonstrates compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3, for this species, and provides full information to the Secretariat regarding compliance with the recommendations of the Animals Committee.</p>

Recommendations of the AC, and previous decisions of the SC where these exist	Summary of responses from range States	Determination of implementation and actions recommended
<p>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 TG);</p> <p>h) Establish revised annual export quotas (if appropriate) for wild taken or ranched specimens based on the results of the assessment; and</p> <p>i) Provide a justification for, and explanation of, the scientific basis by which it is determined that these revised quotas would not be detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild and are established in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3.</p>		
<i>Chamaeleo senegalensis</i> (Senegal Chameleon)		
<p>Benin (BJ) (Possible Concern)</p> <p><u>Within 90 days (by 31 August 2014) the Management Authority should:</u></p> <p>a) Provide the Secretariat with available information on the status, distribution and abundance of <i>C. senegalensis</i> in BJ;</p> <p>b) Inform the Secretariat that BJ will maintain an annual export quotas at a level not higher than the current published export quota.</p> <p>c) Provide information on management of ranched animals in trade (e.g., ranching facilities including stock number, sources, production levels, survival rate of female specimens used in the ranching operation) and the details of impacts on wild populations;</p> <p>d) Provide a justification and the scientific basis by which the current export quotas for wild and ranched 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;</p> <p>e) Provide the CITES Secretariat with detailed information on measures to differentiate between ranched and wild-caught specimens to ensure that the authorized exports</p>	<p>No information has been received by the Secretariat from BJ in relation to the recommendations of the Animals Committee.</p>	<p><u>The Secretariat and Animals Committee Chair's determination regarding implementation of the recommendations</u></p> <p>The recommendations of the Animals Committee have not been complied with.</p> <p><u>Action recommended by the Secretariat</u></p> <p>The Standing Committee should recommend that all Parties suspend trade in specimens of <i>C. senegalensis</i> from BJ until that country demonstrates compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3, for this species, and provides full information to the Secretariat regarding</p>

Recommendations of the AC, and previous decisions of the SC where these exist	Summary of responses from range States	Determination of implementation and actions recommended
<p>of ranched specimens are not augmented by miss-declared wild specimens; and</p> <p>f) As a precautionary measure impose a size restriction of a maximum snout to vent length of 6 cm for live specimens of source code R to be exported and which should be published with the annual export quota.</p> <p><u>Within 2 years (by 2 June 2016) the Management Authority should:</u></p> <p>g) 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 BJ);</p> <p>h) Establish revised annual export quotas (if appropriate) for wild taken and ranched specimens based on the results of the assessment; and</p> <p>i) Provide a justification for, and explanation of, the scientific basis by which it is determined that these revised quotas would not be detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild and are established in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3.</p>		<p>compliance with the recommendations of the Animals Committee.</p>
<p>Ghana (GH) (Possible Concern)</p> <p><u>Within 90 days (by 31 August 2014) the Management Authority should:</u></p> <p>a) Provide the Secretariat with available information on the status, distribution and abundance of <i>C. senegalensis</i> in GH;</p> <p>b) Inform the Secretariat that GH will maintain an annual export quota at a level not higher than the current published export quota.</p> <p>c) Provide information on management of ranched animals in trade (e.g., ranching facilities including stock number, sources, production levels, survival rate of female</p>	<p>No information has been received by the Secretariat from GH in relation to the recommendations of the Animals Committee.</p>	<p><u>The Secretariat and Animals Committee Chair's determination regarding implementation of the recommendations</u></p> <p>The recommendations of the Animals Committee have not been complied with.</p> <p><u>Action recommended by the Secretariat</u></p>

Recommendations of the AC, and previous decisions of the SC where these exist	Summary of responses from range States	Determination of implementation and actions recommended
<p>specimens used in the ranching operation) and the details of impacts on wild populations;</p> <p>d) Provide justification for, and details of, the scientific basis by which it has been established that the quantities of <i>C. senegalensis</i> exported are not detrimental to the survival of the species and are in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3;</p> <p>e) 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 account for quota excesses in recent years.</p> <p><u>Within 2 years (by 2 June 2016) the Management Authority should:</u></p> <p>f) 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 GH);</p> <p>g) Establish revised annual export quotas (if appropriate) for wild taken and ranched specimens based on the results of the assessment; and</p> <p>h) Provide a justification for, and explanation of, the scientific basis by which it is determined that these revised quotas would not be detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild and are established in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3.</p>		<p>The Standing Committee should recommend that all Parties suspend trade in specimens of <i>C. senegalensis</i> from GH until that country demonstrates compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3, for this species, and provides full information to the Secretariat regarding compliance with the recommendations of the Animals Committee.</p>
<i>Kinyongia fischeri</i> (Nguru Blade-horned Chameleon)		
<p>Tanzania (TZ) (Urgent Concern)</p> <p><u>Within 90 days (by 31 August 2014) the Management Authority should:</u></p> <p>a) Provide the Secretariat with available information on the</p>	<p>No information has been received by the Secretariat from TZ in relation to the recommendations of the Animals Committee.</p>	<p><u>The Secretariat and Animals Committee Chair's determination regarding implementation of the recommendations</u></p>

Recommendations of the AC, and previous decisions of the SC where these exist	Summary of responses from range States	Determination of implementation and actions recommended
<p>status, distribution (including extent of distribution in protected areas) and abundance of <i>K. fischeri</i> in TZ;</p> <p>b) Provide justification for, and details of, the scientific basis by which it has been established that the quantities of <i>K. fischeri</i> exported are not detrimental to the survival of the species and are in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3;</p> <p>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;</p> <p>d) Provide information on how quota-setting takes into account the taxonomic changes agreed at the 15th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (Doha, 2010, CoP15); and</p> <p>e) Provide details of how <i>Kinyongia</i> spp. in trade are distinguished, taking into account the taxonomic changes adopted at CoP15.</p> <p><u>Within 2 years (by 2 June 2016) the Management Authority should:</u></p> <p>f) 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;</p> <p>g) Establish revised annual export quotas (if appropriate) for wild taken specimens based on the results of the assessment; and</p> <p>h) Provide a justification for, and explanation of, the scientific basis by which it is determined that these revised quotas would not be detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild and are established in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3.</p>		<p>The recommendations of the Animals Committee have not been complied with.</p> <p><u>Action recommended by the Secretariat</u></p> <p>The Standing Committee should recommend that all Parties suspend trade in specimens of <i>K. fischeri</i> from TZ until that country demonstrates compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3, for this species, and provides full information to the Secretariat regarding compliance with the recommendations of the Animals Committee.</p>
<i>Kinyongia tavetana</i> (Kilimanjaro Blade-horned Chameleon)		

Recommendations of the AC, and previous decisions of the SC where these exist	Summary of responses from range States	Determination of implementation and actions recommended
<p>Tanzania (TZ) (Possible Concern)</p> <p><u>Within 90 days (by 31 August 2014) the Management Authority should:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Provide the Secretariat with available information on the status, distribution (including extent of distribution in protected areas) and abundance of <i>K.tavetana</i> in TZ; b) Inform the Secretariat that TZ will maintain an annual export quota at a level not higher than the current published export quota. c) Provide justification for, and details of, the scientific basis by which it has been established that the quantities of <i>K. tavetana</i> exported are not detrimental to the survival of the species and are in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3; d) 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 <p><u>Within 2 years (by 2 June 2016) the Management Authority should:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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 TZ); f) Establish revised annual export quotas (if appropriate) for wild specimens based on the results of the assessment; and g) Provide a justification for, and explanation of, the scientific basis by which it is determined that these revised quotas would not be detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild and are established in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3. 	<p>No information has been received by the Secretariat from TZ in relation to the recommendations of the Animals Committee.</p> <p>The CITES trade database shows that TZ exported 130 live specimens of <i>K. tavetana</i> in 2014.</p>	<p><u>The Secretariat and Animals Committee Chair's determination regarding implementation of the recommendations</u></p> <p>The recommendations of the Animals Committee have not been complied with.</p> <p><u>Action recommended by the Secretariat</u></p> <p>The Standing Committee should recommend that all Parties suspend trade in specimens of <i>K. tavetana</i> from TZ until that country demonstrates compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3, for this species, and provides full information to the Secretariat regarding compliance with the recommendations of the Animals Committee.</p>

Recommendations of the AC, and previous decisions of the SC where these exist	Summary of responses from range States	Determination of implementation and actions recommended
<i>Trioceros melleri</i> (Meller's Giant One-Horned Chameleon)		

Recommendations of the AC, and previous decisions of the SC where these exist	Summary of responses from range States	Determination of implementation and actions recommended																																																																																										
<p>Mozambique (MZ) (Possible Concern)</p> <p><u>Within 90 days (by 31 August 2014) the Management Authority should:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Provide the Secretariat with available information on the status, distribution (including extent of distribution in protected areas) and abundance of <i>Trioceros melleri</i> in MZ; b) Inform the Secretariat that MZ will maintain an annual export quota at a level not higher than the current published export quota; c) Provide justification for, and details of, the scientific basis by which it has been established that the quantities of <i>T. melleri</i> exported are not detrimental to the survival of the species and are in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3; d) 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 <p><u>Within 2 years (by 2 June 2016) the Management Authority should:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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 MZ); f) Establish revised annual export quotas (if appropriate) for wild specimens based on the results of the assessment; and g) Provide a justification for, and explanation of, the scientific basis by which it is determined that these revised quotas would not be detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild and are established in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3. 	<p>MZ informed on 14 July 2014 that it was aware of the biology and trade management of <i>T. melleri</i>. Trade records for <i>T. melleri</i> had been maintained since 2011. It mentioned that no international trade in this species was allowed until the results of a scientific assessment, undertaken by the Scientific Authority Eduardo Mondlane University, would be completed. It is however unclear when this policy not to allow exports was put in place.</p> <p>The CITES trade database shows that since 2011, MZ exported live wild-sourced specimens of <i>T. melleri</i>, as indicated below. It is to be noted that MZ declared the export of 1,100 live wild specimens in 2011, while the “level not higher than the current published export quota”, referred to in recommendation b), might be 1,000 specimens (Mozambique established a voluntary annual export quota of 1.000 live specimens from 1997 to 2010).</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="891 850 1650 1508"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Importer</th> <th>Exporter</th> <th>Origin</th> <th>Importer reported</th> <th>Exporter reported</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2011</td><td>DE</td><td>MZ</td><td></td><td>176</td><td>250</td></tr> <tr><td>2011</td><td>JP</td><td>MZ</td><td></td><td></td><td>110</td></tr> <tr><td>2011</td><td>NL</td><td>MZ</td><td></td><td></td><td>45</td></tr> <tr><td>2011</td><td>US</td><td>MZ</td><td></td><td>121</td><td>695</td></tr> <tr><td>2012</td><td>DE</td><td>MZ</td><td></td><td>194</td><td>220</td></tr> <tr><td>2012</td><td>DE</td><td>MZ</td><td></td><td></td><td>50</td></tr> <tr><td>2012</td><td>JP</td><td>MZ</td><td></td><td>80</td><td>140</td></tr> <tr><td>2012</td><td>NL</td><td>MZ</td><td></td><td>109</td><td>64</td></tr> <tr><td>2012</td><td>TH</td><td>MZ</td><td></td><td></td><td>40</td></tr> <tr><td>2012</td><td>US</td><td>MZ</td><td></td><td>259</td><td>206</td></tr> <tr><td>2013</td><td>DE</td><td>MZ</td><td></td><td>100</td><td>100</td></tr> <tr><td>2013</td><td>US</td><td>MZ</td><td></td><td>1</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>2013</td><td>US</td><td>MZ</td><td></td><td>69</td><td>25</td></tr> <tr><td>2014</td><td>DE</td><td>MZ</td><td></td><td>50</td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Importer	Exporter	Origin	Importer reported	Exporter reported	2011	DE	MZ		176	250	2011	JP	MZ			110	2011	NL	MZ			45	2011	US	MZ		121	695	2012	DE	MZ		194	220	2012	DE	MZ			50	2012	JP	MZ		80	140	2012	NL	MZ		109	64	2012	TH	MZ			40	2012	US	MZ		259	206	2013	DE	MZ		100	100	2013	US	MZ		1		2013	US	MZ		69	25	2014	DE	MZ		50		<p><u>The Secretariat and Animals Committee Chair's determination regarding implementation of the recommendations</u></p> <p>Recommendations a) and c) of the Animals Committee have not been complied with.</p> <p>It seems that in response to recommendations b) and d), MZ established a zero export quota for the species until the results of a scientific study are available.</p> <p><u>Action recommended by the Secretariat</u></p> <p>The Standing Committee is invited to recommend to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) request the Secretariat to publish a zero export quota for commercial trade in <i>Trioceros melleri</i> from Mozambique on its website; and ii) urge Mozambique to implement recommendations a), c), e), f) and g) by 2 June 2016.
Year	Importer	Exporter	Origin	Importer reported	Exporter reported																																																																																							
2011	DE	MZ		176	250																																																																																							
2011	JP	MZ			110																																																																																							
2011	NL	MZ			45																																																																																							
2011	US	MZ		121	695																																																																																							
2012	DE	MZ		194	220																																																																																							
2012	DE	MZ			50																																																																																							
2012	JP	MZ		80	140																																																																																							
2012	NL	MZ		109	64																																																																																							
2012	TH	MZ			40																																																																																							
2012	US	MZ		259	206																																																																																							
2013	DE	MZ		100	100																																																																																							
2013	US	MZ		1																																																																																								
2013	US	MZ		69	25																																																																																							
2014	DE	MZ		50																																																																																								

Recommendations of the AC, and previous decisions of the SC where these exist	Summary of responses from range States	Determination of implementation and actions recommended
<i>Triceros quadricornis</i> (Four-horned chameleon)		
<p>Cameroon (CM) (Possible Concern)</p> <p><u>Within 90 days (by 31 August 2014), the Management Authority should provide</u> the following information to the Secretariat for transmission to the Animals Committee for review at its 28th meeting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the legal protection that is afforded to this species in CM, and a clarification of the circumstances under which the present policy allows for export of the species; b) a clarification of the recorded trade in wild specimens (as reported by CM in 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2009, and by importing countries from 2005 to 2011); c) available information on the distribution, abundance and conservation status of the species, and any current management measures in place for <i>T. quadricornis</i> in CM; and d) a justification for, and details of, the scientific basis by which it has been established that the quantities of <i>T. quadricornis</i> exported are not detrimental to the survival of the species and in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3. 	<p>No information has been received by the Secretariat from CM in relation to the recommendations of the Animals Committee.</p>	<p><u>The Secretariat and Animals Committee Chair's determination regarding implementation of the recommendations</u></p> <p>The recommendations of the Animals Committee have not been complied with.</p> <p><u>Action recommended by the Secretariat</u></p> <p>The Standing Committee should recommend that all Parties suspend trade in specimens of <i>T. quadricornis</i> from CM until that country demonstrates compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3, for this species, and provides full information to the Secretariat regarding compliance with the recommendations of the Animals Committee.</p>

Recommendations of the AC, and previous decisions of the SC where these exist	Summary of responses from range States	Determination of implementation and actions recommended
<i>Ptyas mucosus</i> (Oriental Ratsnake)		
<p>Lao PDR (LA) (Possible Concern)</p> <p><u>Within 90 days (by 31 August 2014) the Management Authority should provide</u> the following information to the Secretariat for transmission to the Animals Committee for review at its 28th meeting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) available information on the status, distribution (including extent of distribution in protected areas) and abundance of <i>P. mucosus</i> in LA; b) a justification for, and details of, the scientific basis by which it has been established that the quantities of <i>P. mucosus</i> exported as wild and ranched specimens are not detrimental to the survival of the species and are in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3; c) details of the extent of breeding in captivity of <i>P. mucosus</i> in the LA, and of measures taken to ensure that there is no detrimental impact on wild populations including, but not limited to, the origin of founder stock, details of the breeding stock, whether the breeding stock is augmented by wild-taken specimens and their origin, annual production for the last 5 years, whether bred to second generation or beyond, and a description of the breeding facilities; d) information on the management of ranched animals in trade (e.g. ranching facilities, stock numbers, sources, production levels, survival rate of female specimens used in the ranching operation) and its impacts on wild populations; e) details of measures used to differentiate between ranched, captive produced, and wild-caught specimens to ensure that the authorized exports of ranched and captive produced specimens are not augmented by mis-declared wild specimens. 	<p>No information has been received by the Secretariat from LA in relation to the recommendations of the Animals Committee.</p>	<p><u>The Secretariat and Animals Committee Chair's determination regarding implementation of the recommendations</u></p> <p>The recommendations of the Animals Committee have not been complied with.</p> <p><u>Action recommended by the Secretariat</u></p> <p>The Standing Committee should recommend that all Parties suspend trade in specimens of <i>P. mucosus</i> from LA until that country demonstrates compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3, for this species, and provides full information to the Secretariat regarding compliance with the recommendations of the Animals Committee.</p>

Recommendations of the AC, and previous decisions of the SC where these exist	Summary of responses from range States	Determination of implementation and actions recommended
<i>Python reticulatus</i>		
<p>Lao PDR (LA) (Possible Concern)</p> <p><u>Within 90 days (by 31 August 2014), the Management Authority should provide</u> the following information to the Secretariat for transmission to the Animals Committee for review at its 28th meeting:</p> <p>a) a clarification whether captive breeding of <i>P. reticulatus</i> takes place in LA [noting that that there were significant numbers of specimens declared as captive bred reported by importing countries in 2010 (20,000 specimens) and in 2011 (96,000 specimens)].</p> <p>b) details of the extent of breeding in captivity of <i>P. reticulatus</i> in the LA, and of measures taken to ensure that there is no detrimental impact on wild populations including, but not limited to: the origin of founder stock; details of the breeding stock; whether the breeding stock is augmented by wild-taken specimens and their origin; annual production for the last 5 years; whether bred to second generation or beyond; and a description of breeding facilities;</p> <p>c) details of the control measures in place 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>No information has been received by the Secretariat from LA relation to the recommendations of the Animals Committee.</p>	<p><u>The Secretariat and Animals Committee Chair's determination regarding implementation of the recommendations</u></p> <p>The recommendations of the Animals Committee have not been complied with.</p> <p><u>Action recommended by the Secretariat</u></p> <p>The Standing Committee should recommend that all Parties suspend trade in specimens of <i>P. reticulatus</i> from LA until that country demonstrates compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3, for this species, and provides full information to the Secretariat regarding compliance with the recommendations of the Animals Committee.</p>
<p>Malaysia (MY) (Possible Concern)</p> <p><u>Within 90 days (by 31 August 2014) the Management Authority should:</u></p> <p>a) Provide justification for, and details of, the scientific basis by which it has been established that the export quotas for wild specimens of <i>P. reticulatus</i> are not detrimental to</p>	<p>MY submitted full information addressing the short-term recommendations of the Animals Committee to be implemented by 31 August 2014.</p> <p>Concerning recommendation a):</p> <p>MY began to impose voluntary export quota of 180,000 python</p>	<p><u>The Secretariat and Animals Committee Chair's determination regarding implementation of the recommendations</u></p> <p>– Recommendations a) and b) have been complied with.</p>

Recommendations of the AC, and previous decisions of the SC where these exist	Summary of responses from range States	Determination of implementation and actions recommended
<p>the survival of the species and are in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3;</p> <p>b) Provide details to the CITES Secretariat on the control measures used to differentiate between specimens originating from Peninsular MY and Sabah;</p>	<p>skins since 2005 administratively, as a trade control at national level. In 2010, the Department of Wildlife and National Parks (DWNP) had started population study of reticulated python using mark-recapture method as part of Non-detrimental Findings (NDF).</p> <p>In 2011, the administrative quota was reduced to 162,000 python skin based on hunting and trade trend, as well as the remaining skin stocked by traders in Peninsular Malaysia. Although the quota was reduced, the NDF study using mark–recapture method was continued every year until 2013. Based on this study, a naive estimate was derived from the results to determine the estimated population size. The maximum estimated population size of reticulated python in Peninsular Malaysia is ±596,000. The administrative export quota of 162,000 python skins annually that was establish between 2011 and 2014 is about 27% of the estimated maximum population size in Peninsular Malaysia. The maximum population size was used as a bench mark to avoid underestimation as reticulated python is a non-territorial species. Several snakes frequently share the same home range. Generally, 27% of harvest rate for reticulated python is considered not detrimental to the population as the nature of this species represent high survival probability.</p> <p>Concerning recommendation b):</p> <p>The import/export of wildlife in Peninsular Malaysia and Sabah are managed by different CITES Management Authority (MA). The CITES MA in Peninsular Malaysia is Department of Wildlife and National Parks (DWNP) while the CITES MA in Sabah is Sabah Wildlife Department. Trade of wildlife between Sabah and Peninsular Malaysia requires import/export permits under Wildlife Conservation Act 2010 (Act 716). Apart from Sabah and Sarawak, international trades of wildlife to/from Peninsular Malaysia require permits under Act 716 and CITES permit under International Trade in Endangered Species Act 2008 (Act 686).</p> <p>Currently there is no specific label/markings used as a traceability system to differentiate python skin from Peninsular Malaysia and</p>	<p><u>Action recommended by the Secretariat</u></p> <p>The Standing Committee is invited to congratulate MY for the progress achieved in implementing the recommendations of the Animals Committee.</p> <p>MY should be encouraged to finalize the implementation of recommendations c) and d) by 2 June 2016.</p>

Recommendations of the AC, and previous decisions of the SC where these exist	Summary of responses from range States	Determination of implementation and actions recommended
<p><u>Within 2 years (by 2 June 2016):</u></p> <p>c) Provide the Secretariat with the results of the non-detriment finding study due for completion by the end of 2015; and</p> <p>d) Establish, in consultation with the Secretariat, a revised annual export quota (including a zero quota if appropriate) for wild taken specimen based on the results of the study mentioned above.</p>	<p>Sabah. However, as imports/exports of python skin in Peninsular Malaysia and Sabah are managed by different CITES MAs, different permit number formats are used by each CITES MA. Therefore, traceability is made according to the permit number. CITES Permit number format for Peninsular Malaysia are WL(WP) XXXX/2014 (for permits issued by the DWNP Federal Territory office), WL(PP) XXXX/2014 (for permits issued by DWNP Penang office), and WL(J) XXXX/2014 (for permits issued by DWNP Johor office). CITES Permit number format for Sabah is XXXX (permits issued by Sabah Wildlife Department in "Kota Kinabalu, Sabah").</p>	
<i>Podocnemis unifilis</i> (Yellow-spotted River Turtle)		
<p>Peru (PE) (Possible Concern)</p> <p><u>Within 90 days (by 31 August 2014), the Management Authority should provide</u> the following information to the Secretariat for transmission to the Animals Committee for review at its 28th meeting:</p> <p>a) information on the status, distribution (including extent of distribution in protected areas) and abundance of <i>P. unifilis</i> in PE;</p> <p>b) a justification for, and details of, the scientific basis by which it has been established that the quantities of ranched and captive produced (source F) specimens of</p>	<p>PE presented full information on the recommendations at the 28th meeting of the Animals Committee (Tel Aviv, August 2015).</p> <p>Concerning recommendation a): In PE <i>P. unifilis</i> is found in the lowland regions of Loreto, Ucayali, Amazonas, Huanuco and Madre de Dios. <i>P. unifilis</i> is considered an abundant species. Several protected areas are located in areas where <i>P. unifilis</i> exists (e.g. Pacaya Samiria in Loreto, Purus in Ucayali, and Manu in Madre de Dios). It is estimated that more than 5,333 ovipositors exist in Peru.</p> <p>Concerning recommendation b): Ranched and captive-produced specimens of <i>P. unifilis</i> originate from two breeders, CENCRIFAS (with 525 F0 specimens) and</p>	<p><u>The Secretariat and Animals Committee Chair's determination regarding implementation of the recommendations</u></p> <p>The recommendations of the Animals Committee have been complied with.</p> <p><u>Action recommended by the Secretariat</u></p> <p>In compliance with paragraph r) of Resolution Conf. 12.8 (Rev. CoP13), the Secretariat has,</p>

Recommendations of the AC, and previous decisions of the SC where these exist	Summary of responses from range States	Determination of implementation and actions recommended
<p><i>P. unifilis</i> exported are not detrimental to the survival of the species and are in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3; and</p> <p>c) details of the control measures in place 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>Fapex (with 28 F0 specimens). Both breeders follow an approved management plan and all exported species are of F1 and F2 generations. The National Forest and Wildlife Service of PE (SERFOR) is currently developing a project for the genetic identification of reptiles with the aim to confirm the genetic filiation of reptiles bred in captivity.</p> <p>Concerning recommendation c): To ensure traceability and to regulate transport of wild-caught species in PE, the country issues Certificates of Provenance, containing registration numbers and unique identification codes (following Presidential Resolution No. 250-2013-SERNANP). In this way PE regulated in 2013 and 2014 transport and commercialization of <i>P. unifilis</i> from Pacaya Samira National Park. Currently PE is also developing mechanisms to obtain genetic information to assess the viability of the population of <i>P. unifilis</i> in Pacaya Samira National Park.</p>	<p>following consultations with the Chair of the Standing Committee, notified the Party that the species has been removed from the review.</p> <p>The Standing Committee is invited to take note of this information.</p>
<i>Kinixys homeana</i> (Home's Hinge-back Tortoise)		
<p>Benin (BJ) (Possible Concern)</p> <p><u>Within 90 days (by 31 August 2014) the Management Authority should provide</u> the following information to the Secretariat for transmission to the Animals Committee to review at its 28th meeting:</p> <p>a) available information on the status, distribution (including extent of distribution in protected areas) and abundance of <i>K. homeana</i> in BJ;</p> <p>b) confirmation that BJ will maintain an annual export quota at a level not higher than the current published export quota;</p> <p>c) a justification for, and details of, the scientific basis by which it has been established that the quantities of <i>K. homeana</i> exported as wild and ranched specimens are not detrimental to the survival of the species and are in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3;</p> <p>d) details of the extent of breeding in captivity of <i>K.</i></p>	<p>No information has been received by the Secretariat from BJ in relation to the recommendations of the Animals Committee.</p>	<p><u>The Secretariat and Animals Committee Chair's determination regarding implementation of the recommendations</u></p> <p>The recommendations of the Animals Committee have not been complied with.</p> <p><u>Action recommended by the Secretariat</u></p> <p>The Standing Committee should recommend that all Parties suspend trade in specimens of <i>K. homeana</i> from BJ until that country</p>

Recommendations of the AC, and previous decisions of the SC where these exist	Summary of responses from range States	Determination of implementation and actions recommended
<p><i>homeana</i> in BJ, and of measures taken to ensure that there is no detrimental impact on wild populations including, but not limited to, the origin of founder stock, details of the breeding stock, whether the breeding stock is augmented by wild-taken specimens and their origin, annual production for last 5 years, whether bred to second generation or beyond, and a detailed description of the breeding facilities;</p> <p>e) the management of ranched animals in trade (e.g. ranching facilities, stock numbers, sources, production levels, survival rate of female specimens used in the ranching operation) and impacts on wild populations;</p> <p>f) the control measures to differentiate between ranched, captive produced, and wild-caught specimens to ensure that the authorized exports of ranched and captive produced specimens are not augmented by miss-declared wild specimens;</p> <p><u>Within 2 years (by 2 June 2016) the Management Authority should:</u></p> <p>g) 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 BJ);</p> <p>h) Establish revised annual export quotas (if appropriate) for wild taken and ranched specimens based on the results of the assessment; and</p> <p>i) 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 are established in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3.</p>		<p>demonstrates compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3, for this species, and provides full information to the Secretariat regarding compliance with the recommendations of the Animals Committee.</p>

Recommendations of the AC, and previous decisions of the SC where these exist	Summary of responses from range States	Determination of implementation and actions recommended
<p>Togo (TG) (Possible Concern)</p> <p><u>Within 90 days (by 31 August 2014), the Management Authority should provide</u> the following information to the Secretariat for transmission to the Animals Committee to review at its 28th meeting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) available information on the status, distribution (including extent of distribution in protected areas) and abundance of <i>K. homeana</i> in TG; b) confirmation that TG will maintain an annual export quota at a level not higher than the current published export quota. c) a justification for, and details of, the scientific basis by which it has been established that the quantities of <i>K. homeana</i> exported as wild and ranched specimens are not detrimental to the survival of the species and are in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3; d) the management of ranched animals in trade (e.g. ranching facilities, stock numbers, sources, production levels, survival rate of female specimens used in the ranching operation) and on wild populations; e) the control measures to differentiate between ranched, captive produced, and wild-caught specimens to ensure that the authorized exports of ranched and captive produced specimens are not augmented by mis-declared wild specimens; <p><u>Within two years the Management Authority should:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> f) 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 TG); g) Establish revised annual export quotas (if appropriate) for wild taken and ranched specimens based on the results of the assessment; and h) 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 are established in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3. 	<p>No information has been received by the Secretariat from TG in relation to the recommendations of the Animals Committee.</p>	<p><u>The Secretariat and Animals Committee Chair's determination regarding implementation of the recommendations</u></p> <p>The recommendations of the Animals Committee have not been complied with.</p> <p><u>Action recommended by the Secretariat</u></p> <p>The Standing Committee should recommend that all Parties suspend trade in specimens of <i>K. homeana</i> from TG until that country demonstrates compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3, for this species, and provides full information to the Secretariat regarding compliance with the recommendations of the Animals Committee.</p>

Recommendations of the AC, and previous decisions of the SC where these exist	Summary of responses from range States	Determination of implementation and actions recommended
<i>Hippocampus algiricus</i> (West African Seahorse)		

Recommendations of the AC, and previous decisions of the SC where these exist	Summary of responses from range States	Determination of implementation and actions recommended
<p>Guinea (GN) (Urgent Concern)</p> <p><u>Within six months the Management Authority should:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Provide the Secretariat with annual reports for all exports of Hippocampus from GN for 2007 onwards. b) Clarify what legal protection is afforded to <i>H. algiricus</i> in GN and provide information to the Secretariat on controls or regulation of fishing activity that might otherwise detrimentally impact on seahorse populations; c) Provide available information to the Secretariat on the distribution, abundance, threats and conservation status of, and any current management measures in place for <i>H. algiricus</i> in GN; d) Provide justification for, and details of, the scientific basis by which, it has been established that the quantities of <i>H. algiricus</i> exported from GN 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; e) 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, trade ceases to be reported or permitted at higher taxon levels (genus or family) and is recorded with accurate units (kg or individuals). <p><u>Within one year the Management Authority should:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> f) Provide information from studies (existing or new) that assess variation in the spatial and temporal abundance of <i>H. algiricus</i> to enable areas of high seahorse density to be identified, as the basis for considering area restrictions on nonselective fishing gear that obtains <i>H. algiricus</i> as bycatch and provide a report to the Secretariat; <p><u>Within 2 years (by 2 June 2016) the Management Authority should:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> g) Establish a detailed monitoring program of landings of <i>H. algiricus</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; h) Implement additional measures, including spatial and/or 	<p>No information has been received by the Secretariat from GN in relation to the recommendations of the Animals Committee.</p>	<p><u>The Secretariat and Animals Committee Chair's determination regarding implementation of the recommendations</u></p> <p>The recommendations of the Animals Committee have not been complied with.</p> <p><u>Action recommended by the Secretariat</u></p> <p>The Standing Committee should recommend that all Parties suspend trade in specimens of <i>H. algiricus</i> from GN until that country demonstrates compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3, for this species, and provides full information to the Secretariat regarding compliance with the recommendations of the Animals Committee.</p>

Recommendations of the AC, and previous decisions of the SC where these exist	Summary of responses from range States	Determination of implementation and actions recommended
<p>Senegal (SN) (Urgent Concern)</p> <p><u>Within six months (by 2 January 2015) the Management Authority should:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Clarify what legal protection is afforded to <i>H. algiricus</i> in Senegal and provide information to the Secretariat on controls or regulation of fishing activity that might otherwise detrimentally impact on seahorse populations; b) Provide available information to the Secretariat on the distribution, abundance, threats and conservation status of, and any current management measures in place for <i>H. algiricus</i> in Senegal; and c) Provide justification for, and details of, the scientific basis by which, it has been established that the quantities of <i>H. algiricus</i> exported from Senegal 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. 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, trade ceases to be reported or permitted at higher taxon levels (genus or family) and is recorded with accurate units (kg or individuals). <p><u>Within one year the Management Authority should:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> e) Provide information from studies (existing or new) that assess variation in the spatial and temporal abundance of <i>H. algiricus</i> to enable areas of high seahorse density to be identified, as the basis for considering area restrictions on nonselective fishing gear that obtains <i>H. algiricus</i> as bycatch, and provide a report to the Secretariat; <p><u>Within 2 years (by 2 June 2016) the Management Authority should:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> f) Establish a detailed monitoring program of landings of <i>H.</i> 	<p>No information has been received by the Secretariat from SN in relation to the recommendations of the Animals Committee</p>	<p><u>The Secretariat and Animals Committee Chair's determination regarding implementation of the recommendations</u></p> <p>The recommendations of the Animals Committee have not been complied with.</p> <p><u>Action recommended by the Secretariat</u></p> <p>The Standing Committee should recommend that all Parties suspend trade in specimens of <i>H. algiricus</i> from SN until that country demonstrates compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3, for this species, and provides full information to the Secretariat regarding compliance with the recommendations of the Animals Committee.</p>

Recommendations of the AC, and previous decisions of the SC where these exist	Summary of responses from range States	Determination of implementation and actions recommended
<p><i>algiricus</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;</p> <p>g) Implement additional measures, including spatial and/or temporal restrictions on fishing activities, to support non-detriment findings for <i>H. algiricus</i>, in compliance with Article IV.2.a and IV.3.</p>		
<i>Hippocampus trimaculatus</i> (Three-spot Seahorse)		
<p>Thailand (TH) (Urgent Concern)</p> <p>Keeping in mind the action items contained in AC27 Inf. Doc. 9 and respecting work that has already been completed for <i>Hippocampus</i> species in TH: <u>Within six months (by 2 December 2014) the Management Authority should:</u></p> <p>a) Clarify what legal protection is afforded to <i>H. trimaculatus</i> in TH 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</p>	<p>TH provided information on the recommendations to be implemented within 6 months in a letter in August 2015. This letter refers to several annexes, but these were not attached. The Secretariat altered Thailand about the omission, but at the time of writing, these materials had not been received.</p> <p>TH did not provide information on the recommendations to be implemented within one year (by 2 June 2015) and two years (by 2 June 2016).</p> <p>Concerning recommendation a): TH has implemented protection measure regulations through notifications of Fisheries Act B.E.2490 (1947), revised in 1953 and 1985. No specific management policies to seahorses exist. Nevertheless, various important fishery management regulations impose the following restrictions for seahorses capture (mainly on by-catch of shrimp trawlers):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prohibition of fishing by trawlers and push netters within a distance of 3,000m from the shoreline and within a parameter of 400m from stationary gear - Limited number of trawlers and bans on push nets. - Established conservation areas - Extended control areas for fishing by trawl net in some coastal provinces <p>Concerning recommendation b):</p>	<p><u>The Secretariat and Animals Committee Chair's determination regarding implementation of the recommendations</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recommendations a), b) and c) have been complied with. - Recommendations d) and e) have not been complied with. <p><u>Action recommended by the Secretariat</u></p> <p>The Standing Committee is invited to congratulate TH for the progress achieved in implementing the recommendations a), b) and c) of the Animals Committee, noting however that recommendations d) and e) have not been implemented within the agreed timeframe.</p> <p>TH should be requested to finalize the implementation of</p>

Recommendations of the AC, and previous decisions of the SC where these exist	Summary of responses from range States	Determination of implementation and actions recommended
<p>distribution, abundance, threats and conservation status of, and any current management measures in place for <i>H. trimaculatus</i> in TH; and</p> <p>c) Provide justification for, and details of, the scientific basis by which, it has been established that the quantities of <i>H. trimaculatus</i> 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><u>Within one year (by 2 June 2015) the Management Authority should:</u></p> <p>d) Provide information from studies (existing or new) that assess variation in the spatial and temporal abundance of <i>H. trimaculatus</i> to enable areas of high seahorse density to be identified, as the basis for considering area restrictions on nonselective fishing gear that obtains Hippocampus species as bycatch, and provide a report to the Secretariat;</p> <p>e) 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 <i>H. trimaculatus</i>;</p> <p><u>Within 2 years (by 2 June 2016) the Management Authority should:</u></p> <p>f) Establish a detailed monitoring program of landings of <i>H. trimaculatus</i> at representative sites, taking into account</p>	<p>TH informs about research showing that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trawlers are the main fishing gear which incidentally catch seahorses. - <i>H. trimaculatus</i> can be found on the Andaman coast and in the gulf of Thailand. - <i>H. trimaculatus</i> habitats in TH are mangroves, seagrass meadows, artificial reefs and rocks. - The long coast of Andaman and Koh Chang Island in Trad Province in the Gulf of Thailand are Marine National Parks that ban all activities of fishing gears. <p>Concerning recommendation c):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The SA and MA of TH raise awareness among traders by educating and training them to use a tool kit for identification of seahorse specimens. They have established a minimum size limit of 10cm, and conduct quantity controls of exports in order not to exceed 50% of Biomass. The total biomass of seahorses in Thai waters was estimated to be 9.656 tons. - Authorized fishery inspectors at international port checkpoints inspect sizes and volumes of <i>H. trimaculatus</i> before export <p>No information was provided concerning recommendations d) and e).</p> <p>It was mentioned that monitoring activities were planned [recommendation f)], but more details of what is envisaged, and the actual results of the fieldwork in the form a report to the Secretariat are required.</p>	<p>recommendations d), e), f) and g) by 2 June 2016.</p>

Recommendations of the AC, and previous decisions of the SC where these exist	Summary of responses from range States	Determination of implementation and actions recommended
<p>different gear types and means of extraction and recording catch and effort metrics and provide a report to the Secretariat;</p> <p>g) Implement additional measures, including spatial and/or temporal restrictions on fishing activities, to support non-detriment findings, in compliance with Article IV.2.a and IV.3.</p>		

Recommendations of the AC, and previous decisions of the SC where these exist	Summary of responses from range States	Determination of implementation and actions recommended
Order Antipatharia (Black corals)		
<p>Taiwan, Province of China (TW) (Possible Concern)</p> <p>a) Clarify what legal protection is afforded to this species in TW and inform the Secretariat under what circumstances the present policy allows for the export of the species;</p> <p>b) Provide available information to the Secretariat on the distribution, abundance and conservation status of the species, and any current management measures in place for the Order Antipatharia in TW; and</p> <p>c) Provide justification for, and details of, the scientific basis by which it has been established that the quantities of Antipatharia exported from TW between 2002 and 2010 were not detrimental to the survival of the species and were in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3.</p>	<p>No information has been received by the Secretariat from TW in relation to the recommendations of the Animals Committee.</p>	<p><u>The Secretariat and Animals Committee Chair's determination regarding implementation of the recommendations</u></p> <p>The recommendations of the Animals Committee have not been acted upon, acknowledging that they do not specify a deadline by which time they should be implemented.</p> <p><u>Action recommended by the Secretariat</u></p> <p>The Secretariat notes that Resolution Conf. 12.8 (Rev. CoP13) provides that "<i>Deadlines for implementation of these recommendations should be determined by the Animals or Plants Committee. They 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.</i>". It appears that the Animals Committee omitted to determine a deadline on this occasion.</p> <p>The Standing Committee</p>

Recommendations of the AC, and previous decisions of the SC where these exist	Summary of responses from range States	Determination of implementation and actions recommended
		should request that TW implements recommendations a) to c) of the Animals Committee within 90 days.
<i>Pterogyra simplex</i>		
<p>Fiji (FJ) (Possible Concern) <u>Within 90 days (by 31 August 2014) the Management Authority should:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Provide the Secretariat with available information on the status, distribution and abundance of <i>Pterogyra simplex</i> in FJ; b) Provide justification for, and details of, the scientific basis by which it has been established that the current export quotas of <i>P. simplex</i> are not detrimental to the survival of the species and are in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3; c) If the Management Authority is unable to demonstrate, to the satisfaction of the Secretariat in consultation with the Chair 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, in consultation with the Secretariat and the Chair of the Animals Committee, should establish an interim conservative export quota for this species. <p><u>Within 2 years (by 2 June 2016) the Management Authority should:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> d) Undertake 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 FJ); e) Establish revised annual export quotas (if appropriate) for wild taken specimens based on the results of the 	<p>No information has been received by the Secretariat from FJ in relation to the recommendations of the Animals Committee.</p> <p>The CITES trade database shows that FJ exported 150 live specimens of <i>P. simplex</i> in 2014.</p>	<p><u>The Secretariat and Animals Committee Chair's determination regarding implementation of the recommendations</u></p> <p>The recommendations of the Animals Committee have not been complied with.</p> <p><u>Action recommended by the Secretariat</u></p> <p>The Standing Committee should recommend that all Parties suspend trade in specimens of <i>P. simplex</i> from FJ until that country demonstrates compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3, for this species, and provides full information to the Secretariat regarding compliance with the recommendations of the Animals Committee.</p>

Recommendations of the AC, and previous decisions of the SC where these exist	Summary of responses from range States	Determination of implementation and actions recommended
<p>assessment; and</p> <p>f) 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.</p>		
<i>Pterogyra sinuosa</i>		
<p>Fiji (FJ) (Possible Concern)</p> <p><u>Within 90 days (by 31 August 2014) the Management Authority should:</u></p> <p>a) Provide the Secretariat with available information on the status, distribution and abundance of <i>P. sinuosa</i> in FJ;</p> <p>b) Provide justification for, and details of, the scientific basis by which it has been established that the current export quotas of <i>P. sinuosa</i> are not detrimental to the survival of the species and are in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3;</p> <p>c) 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, in consultation with the Secretariat and the Chair of the Animals Committee, should establish an interim conservative export quota for this species.</p> <p><u>Within 2 years (by 2 June 2016) the Management Authority should:</u></p> <p>d) Undertake 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 FJ);</p>	<p>No information has been received by the Secretariat from FJ in relation to the recommendations of the Animals Committee.</p> <p>The CITES trade database shows that FJ exported 66 live specimens of <i>P. sinuosa</i> in 2014.</p>	<p><u>The Secretariat and Animals Committee Chair's determination regarding implementation of the recommendations</u></p> <p>The recommendations of the Animals Committee have not been complied with.</p> <p><u>Action recommended by the Secretariat</u></p> <p>The Standing Committee should recommend that all Parties suspend trade in specimens of <i>P. sinuosa</i> from FJ until that country demonstrates compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3, for this species, and provides full information to the Secretariat regarding compliance with the recommendations of the Animals Committee.</p>

Recommendations of the AC, and previous decisions of the SC where these exist	Summary of responses from range States	Determination of implementation and actions recommended
<p>e) Establish revised annual export quotas (if appropriate) for wild taken specimens based on the results of the assessment; and</p> <p>f) 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.</p>		