

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 of Appendix-II Species

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

1. This document has been prepared by the Secretariat.
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. Paragraphs u) and v) of the Resolution state that:
  - u) *a recommendation to suspend trade in the affected species with the State concerned should be withdrawn only when that State demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Standing Committee, through the Secretariat, compliance with Article IV, paragraph 2 (a), 3 or 6 (a); and*
  - v) *the Standing Committee, in consultation with the Secretariat and the Chairman of the Animals or Plants Committee, shall review recommendations to suspend trade that have been in place for longer than two years and, if appropriate, take measures to address the situation.*
4. The Standing Committee has reviewed recommendations to suspend trade that have been in place for longer than two years on an irregular basis, depending, *inter alia*, on the availability of funding to the Secretariat for commissioning detailed studies to facilitate these reviews. The Secretariat was able to provide comprehensive overviews of the status of the cases for the 57th and 59th meetings of the Standing Committee (SC57, Geneva, July 2008, and SC59, Doha, March 2010) (see documents [SC57 Doc. 29.2](#) and [SC59 Doc. 14.2](#); consultancies by TRAFFIC and UNEP-WCMC respectively). Although no funds were available to commission an overview report for its 62nd meeting (SC62, Geneva, July 2012), the Standing Committee reviewed the status of several cases through document [SC62 Doc. 27.2 \(Rev. 1\)](#). The Secretariat reported to the Standing Committee at its 65th meeting (SC65, Geneva, July 2015) that will it would prepare a full report on this matter for the present meeting (see document [SC65 Doc. 26.1](#)).
5. In order to enable the Standing Committee's review at the present meeting, the Secretariat contracted UNEP-WCMC to examine all taxa that have been subject to trade suspensions for more than two years on the basis of recommendations formulated through the Review of Significant Trade. The taxa/range State combinations that are to be reviewed by the Standing Committee, with a summary of available information and proposed recommendations for consideration by the Standing Committee, can be found in Annex 1 of the present document. The full report by UNEP-WCMC is presented in Annex 2 in the language in which it was received.
6. The report by UNEP-WCMC showed that the Secretariat had not updated Notification to the Parties [No. 2014/039](#) of 12 August 2014 concerning the Standing Committee's recommendations made in accordance with Resolution Conf. 12.8 (Rev. CoP13) to take account of the fact that at its 61st meeting (SC61, Geneva, August 2011), the Standing Committee removed its recommendation to suspend trade in 15

species of chameleons from Madagascar [*Calumma amber*, *C. ambreense*, *C. capuroni*, *C. cucullatum*, *C. furcifer*, *C. guibei*, *C. hafahafa*, *C. hilleniusi*, *C. jeju*, *C. linota*, *C. peltierorum*, *C. peyrierasi*, *C. tsaratananense*, *C. tsysorne* and *C. vatosoa*<sup>1</sup>]. This inadvertent omission has now been corrected by the Secretariat in Notification to the Parties No. 2015/063 of 26 November 2015.

7. The report in Annex 2 provides a comprehensive overview of the conservation and trade status all current taxa/range State combinations for which trade suspensions have been recommended for longer than two years. The relevant range States were consulted and asked to provide an update on the conservation and protection status of the species concerned, as well as trade information, management actions and progress on implementing the recommendations of the Animals or Plants Committee.
8. The report advises that the removal of trade suspensions may be warranted for 40 taxa/range State combinations on the basis that anticipated levels of trade are not likely to be significant in relation to the status of the species, or that the suspensions have become obsolete due to other CITES processes outside of the Review of Significant Trade. The taxa/range State combinations concerned are shown in Table 1 of Annex 1.
9. The report suggests that the existing trade suspensions continue to be appropriate for the 40 remaining taxa/range State combinations. This is largely on the basis that it is unclear whether the relevant range States intend to export the species or address the relevant Animals or Plants Committee recommendations, and that insufficient information is available to demonstrate that exports would be non-detrimental to the survival of the species concerned, and be conducted in compliance with Article IV. The 40 taxa/range State combinations concerned are shown in Table 2 of Annex 1.
10. The report further indicates that the Animals or Plants Committee recommendations seem still valid for most of the taxa/Range State combinations for which trade suspensions are recommended to remain in place, although these trade suspensions are frequently more than 10, and sometimes more than 20 years old.
11. Range States frequently expressed interest in lifting the suspensions, but highlighted the lack of funding and/or technical capacity as obstacles for achieving significant progress in addressing the Animals Committee or Plants Committee recommendations.
12. The lack of funding or scientific and technical capacity seems to be corroborated by the fact that out of the 24 Parties currently subject to a recommendation to suspend trade that has been in place for longer than two years, only four have legislation that is generally believed to meet the requirements for implementation of CITES under the CITES National Legislation Project. Five of these 24 Parties have not provided CITES annual reports since 2010 (Guinea, Kazakhstan, Niger, Solomon Islands and Sudan). The Standing Committee is invited to take these observations into account when addressing agenda items 26.1 on *National laws for implementation of the Convention*, and 30.1 on *Submission of national reports*.
13. Finally, the report notes a number of instances in which the Standing Committee's recommendations to suspend trade in certain species from particular range States did not seem to have been followed, either by the exporting Party or by countries of import. The relevant taxa were: *Hippopotamus amphibius*, *Balearica pavonina*, *Poicephalus robustus*, *Malacochersus tornieri*, *Corucia zebrata* and *Strombus gigas*. The report suggests that in order to address non-compliance with trade suspensions (and particularly for addressing the persistence of such trade over several years), mechanisms to monitor non-compliance could be pursued in order to inform the Secretariat either when annual reports are entered into the CITES Trade Database, or through an annual evaluation of non-compliance. This matter could be considered by the Committee under agenda item 28.

#### Recommendations

14. The Standing Committee is invited to take note of the information contained in UNEP-WCMC's report.
15. The Standing Committee is invited to consider the removal of trade suspension for the 40 taxa/range State combinations contained in Table 1 in Annex 1, and the maintenance of the trade suspensions for the 40 taxa/range State combinations in Table 2 of Annex 1.

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<sup>1</sup> At the 16th meeting of the Conference of the Parties, the Parties recognized two new *Calumma* species: *Calumma tarzan* and *C. vohibola* [see Resolution Conf. 12.11 (Rev. CoP16)]. They are discussed in Annex 1, Table 1, and Annex 2 to the document.

**Table 1:** Taxa/range State combinations for which removal of suspension may be appropriate

Species	Range state	IUCN	Summary	Recommendation
<b>Falconiformes</b>				
<b>Falconidae</b>				
<i>Falco cherrug</i> (Saker Falcon)	Bahrain	EN	The species was previously reported as a scarce passage-migrant in Bahrain. The CITES Authorities of Bahrain no longer consider Bahrain to be a range State for the species given that no records of occurrence have been reported in the country in the past five years. Capture of wild specimens is prohibited in the country. Low level trade, mostly in captive-bred birds, has been reported 2004-2013, with no trade in wild-sourced specimens since 2006. No exports of the species have been permitted since Bahrain became a Party to CITES in 2012. Given that there is no international trade in wild-sourced specimens anticipated, the removal of the suspension may be warranted.	Removal of suspension may be warranted - no anticipated trade
Suspension valid from: 22 January 2007				
<b>Gruiformes</b>				
<b>Gruidae</b>				
<i>Balearica regulorum</i> (Grey Crowned Crane)	Rwanda	EN	Small and declining population, of c. 300-500 individuals. Previous anecdotal evidence of unreported/illegal trade but no trade reported since Rwanda became a Party in 1981. Reported to be protected nationally. Domestic trade and illegal trade remain a threat. Community programmes are addressing awareness and efforts have been made to acquire captive specimens for release to the wild. Given that there is no international trade in wild-sourced specimens anticipated, the removal of the suspension may be warranted.	Removal of suspension may be warranted - no anticipated trade
Suspension valid from: 2 May 2013				
<b>Squamata</b>				
<b>Chamaeleonidae</b>				
<i>Calumma tarzan</i>	Madagascar	CR	Recently described endemic species (therefore not considered at AC25). Recorded only from fragments of lowland moist forest in two localities central eastern Madagascar. Categorized as Critically Endangered on the basis of restricted distribution, a fragmented population and ongoing habitat loss. No reported trade 2004-2013. Not reported from any existing protected areas. Written confirmation of a zero quota for Critically Endangered species of this genus has been received from the Madagascar Management Authority (MA), and Madagascar are encouraged to publish annual zero quotas. There appears to be no intention to resume trade in this species; therefore, the suspension may no longer be appropriate.	Suspension may no longer be appropriate – no anticipated trade
Suspension valid from: 20 January 1995				
<i>Calumma vohibola</i>	Madagascar	EN	Recently described endemic species (therefore not considered at AC25). Recorded only from fragments of lowland and littoral forest from localities within 60 km of the central eastern coast, with area of occurrence of around 441 km <sup>2</sup> . Categorized as Endangered on the basis of restricted distribution, a fragmented population and ongoing habitat loss. Unknown population size, but considered declining. No reported trade 2004-2013. Reported from one protected area, which may be the species stronghold. Written confirmation of a zero quota for Endangered species of this genus has been received from the Madagascar Management Authority (MA), and Madagascar are encouraged to publish annual zero quotas. There appears to be no intention to resume trade in this species; therefore, the suspension may no longer be appropriate.	Suspension may no longer be appropriate – no anticipated trade
Suspension valid from: 20 January 1995				
<i>Furcifer angeli</i> (Angel's Chameleon)	Madagascar	LC	Endemic species, occurring in the northwest, with a large estimated extent of occurrence (over 31,000 km <sup>2</sup> ) and with viable area for the species estimated at 3919 km <sup>2</sup> . Reported as abundant within and outside of protected areas, and apparently tolerant of some habitat degradation. Population size estimated at >979,000 (based on density extrapolations) and considered stable. Very low level of trade in bodies 2004-2013 (all purpose S). Reported to occur within four protected areas; almost half of the population considered to occur within these protected areas. Nationally protected (collection requires authorization from CITES Authorities). Quota of 150 specimens proposed which is considered to represent 0.06% of the population in the intended collection area of the Sofia Region. Madagascar appears to have complied with the AC recommendations, and removal of the suspension may be warranted.	Suspension may no longer be appropriate - AC Recommendations completed and NDF in place
Suspension valid from: 20 January 1995				

Species	Range state	IUCN	Summary	Recommendation
<i>Furcifer balteatus</i> (Angel's Chameleon)  Suspension valid from: 20 January 1995	Madagascar	EN	Endemic species, occurring in the central and far southeast, with an extent of occurrence estimated at 1971 km <sup>2</sup> . Reported to be rare, with a declining and severely fragmented population. Categorized as Endangered on the basis of restricted distribution, a fragmented population and ongoing habitat loss. Very low level of trade in specimens 2004-2013 (all purpose S). Illegal trade considered a threat. Reported to occur within two protected areas. Nationally protected (collection requires authorization from CITES Authorities). Written confirmation of a zero quota for Endangered species of this genus has been received from the Madagascar Management Authority (MA), and Madagascar are encouraged to publish annual zero quotas. There appears to be no intention to resume trade in this species; therefore, the suspension may no longer be appropriate.	Suspension may no longer be appropriate – no anticipated trade
<i>Furcifer belalandaensis</i> (Belalanda Chameleon)  Suspension valid from: 20 January 1995	Madagascar	CR	Endemic species, restricted to two locations in the southwest and with very small extent of occurrence estimated at 4km <sup>2</sup> . Population considered small and decreasing. Categorized as Critically Endangered on the basis of extremely restricted distribution, ongoing habitat loss (the main threat). Very low level of trade in wild-sourced bodies 2004-2013 (all purpose S). Some (limited) illegal collection. A zero export quota was proposed by Madagascar for 2012 (in response to AC recommendations). Reported to occur from one reserve, which is not a strictly protected area. Nationally protected (collection requires authorization from CITES Authorities). Written confirmation of a zero quota for Critically Endangered species of this genus has been received from the Madagascar Management Authority (MA), and Madagascar are encouraged to publish annual zero quotas. There appears to be no intention to resume trade in this species; therefore, the suspension may no longer be appropriate.	Suspension may no longer be appropriate – no anticipated trade
<i>Furcifer monoceras</i> (One-horned Chameleon)  Suspension valid from: 20 January 1995	Madagascar	-	The need for taxonomic revision has been identified. The species is considered a junior synonym of <i>F. rhinoceras</i> ; AC28 supported this nomenclature change. A trade suspension is not in place for <i>F. rhinoceras</i> and there has been no commercial trade since 2001 indicating that trade is not anticipated. No reported trade 2004-2013 in <i>F. monoceras</i> . Endemic species, known only from the holotype from Betsako bei Mojunga in the north-west. Unknown population range, size or trends, and no known specific threats. Nationally protected (collection requires authorization from CITES Authorities). There appears to be no intention to resume trade in this species; therefore, the suspension may no longer be appropriate.	Suspension may no longer be appropriate – no anticipated trade
<i>Furcifer nicosiai</i>  Suspension valid from: 20 January 1995	Madagascar	EN	Endemic species, restricted to a single site in the west, but may potentially occur further north, with estimated area of occurrence of <1566 km <sup>2</sup> . Reported to be uncommon, with a declining population trend. Habitat loss, degradation and fragmentation considered the main threat. Very low level of trade in specimens 2004-2013 (all purpose S). Occurs within the Parc National de Tsingy, the only confirmed location, where collection is prohibited. Written confirmation of a zero quota for Endangered species of this genus has been received from the Madagascar Management Authority (MA), and Madagascar are encouraged to publish annual zero quotas. There appears to be no intention to resume trade in this species; therefore, the suspension may no longer be appropriate.	Suspension may no longer be appropriate – no anticipated trade
<i>Furcifer timoni</i>  Suspension valid from: 20 January 1995	Madagascar	NT	Endemic species, occurring only in the primary forest of Montagne d'Ambre in the north. Small area of occurrence estimated at 385 km <sup>2</sup> . No information on population size, but presumed to be stable in the absence of ongoing threats. No reported trade 2004-2013. Entire population protected within the Montagne d'Ambre National Park where collection is illegal. There appears to be no intention to resume trade in this species. Madagascar are encouraged to publish annual zero quotas. The concerns that led to the original suspension no longer appear applicable and removal of the suspension may be warranted.	Suspension may no longer be appropriate – no anticipated trade
<i>Furcifer tuzetae</i> (Ambiky Chameleon)  Suspension valid from: 20 January 1995	Madagascar	DD	Endemic species, known only from a single specimen collected in Andrenalamivola in the southwest. Information on population size and trends unknown, but likely to be severely fragmented and declining given loss of dry forest habitat. Very low level of trade 2004-2013 (one body, purpose S). A zero export quota was proposed by Madagascar for 2012 (in response to AC recommendations). Not known to occur within any protected areas. Nationally protected (collection requires authorization from CITES Authorities). There appears to be no intention to resume trade in this species. Madagascar are encouraged to publish annual zero quotas. The concerns that led to the original suspension no longer appear applicable and removal of the suspension may be warranted.	Suspension may no longer be appropriate – no anticipated trade
<b>Sauria</b>				
<b>Gekkonidae</b>				

Species	Range state	IUCN	Summary	Recommendation
<i>Phelsuma comorensis</i> (Comoro Day Gecko)  Suspension valid from: 22 August 2008	Comoros	LC	<i>Phelsuma comorensis</i> : Endemic and restricted to one area in the north of Grand Comoro. Adapted to a range of habitats, including urban environments and plantations. No estimates of population size or density exist, but no indications of decline as a result of previous trade levels (although some recovery could have taken place since last reported trade in 2004). Reported to be locally abundant in 2008 and 2010. Observed to be numerous in 2015, indicating the population is very substantial and likely at least in the hundreds of thousands. No management or monitoring of the population is in place, and non-detriment findings have not been formulated. However, Comoros implemented a voluntary moratorium on trade of reptiles and there appears to be no intention to resume trade in this species. Should Comoros wish to resume trade, a cautious export quota should be established. Given the abundance of the species, some offtake is likely to be sustainable, and the AC22 recommendations (of 2006) requiring a comprehensive national assessment and a population monitoring programme may now be considered to be unnecessary. The concerns that led to the original suspension no longer appear appropriate, and removal of the suspension may be warranted.	Suspension may no longer be appropriate – no anticipated trade
<i>Phelsuma v-nigra</i> (Boettger's Day Gecko)  Suspension valid from: 22 August 2008	Comoros	LC	<i>Phelsuma v-nigra</i> : Endemic and present on the three islands of the Comoros. Adapted to a range of habitats, including urban environments, plantations and degraded forests. No estimates of population size or density, but previous level of exploitation was not expected to have a significant impact of the species. Reported to be widespread and locally abundant on Grand Comoro in 2007. Observed to be numerous in 2015, indicating the population is very substantial and likely at least in the hundreds of thousands. No management or monitoring of the population is in place, and no non-detriment findings have not been formulated. However, Comoros implemented a voluntary moratorium on trade of reptiles and there appears to be no intention to resume trade in this species. Should Comoros wish to resume trade, a cautious export quota should be established. Given the abundance of the species, some offtake is likely to be sustainable, and the AC22 recommendations (of 2006) requiring a comprehensive national assessment and a population monitoring programme may now be considered to be unnecessary. The concerns that led to the original suspension no longer appear appropriate, and removal of the suspension may be warranted.	Suspension may no longer be appropriate – no anticipated trade
<i>Phelsuma abbotti</i> (Abbott's Day Gecko)  Suspension valid from: 20 January 1995	Madagascar	LC	Reported to be widespread in the north and northwest. No estimates of population size or densities, but presumed large population and stable population trend. Reported to be common in forests and anthropogenically disturbed habitats in 2005-2006, and abundant in similar habitats in 2006-2007. The population in the country was not considered at risk in 2011. Low level of trade in bodies and specimens 2004-2013 (all purpose S). Occurs in a number of protected areas. Based on correspondence submitted to the Secretariat in 2011, Madagascar has proposed an annual quota (no more than 350 specimens). This quota was considered to be non-detrimental by an additional expert. The concerns that led to the original suspension no longer appear applicable and removal of the suspension may be warranted.	Suspension may no longer be appropriate – species likely to withstand trade at level of proposed quota
<i>Phelsuma antanosy</i> (Antanosy Day Gecko)  Suspension valid from: 20 January 1995	Madagascar	CR	Endemic species with only three subpopulations restricted to a small area in the southeast. Very small area of occurrence of 16 km <sup>2</sup> and area of occupancy of between 1-9 km <sup>2</sup> . Population size estimated at 5000-10 000 individuals. Population considered to be severely fragmented and declining. Very low level of trade in bodies and specimens 2004-2013 (all purpose S). Occurs within areas being developed and managed as New Protected Areas. Based on correspondence submitted to the Secretariat in 2011, there appears to be no intention to trade in this species (zero quota proposed for 2012). Written confirmation of a zero quota for Critically Endangered species of this genus has been received from the Madagascar Management Authority (MA), and Madagascar are encouraged to publish annual zero quotas. The concerns that led to the original suspension no longer appear applicable and removal of the suspension may be warranted.	Suspension may no longer be appropriate – no anticipated trade
<i>Phelsuma barbouri</i> (Barbour's Day Gecko)  Suspension valid from: 20 January 1995	Madagascar	LC	Endemic species, occurring at high elevation sites in the central highlands, with an area of occurrence of 526 km <sup>2</sup> . No information on the population status or trends, but presumed abundant within its restricted distribution. Very low level of trade in bodies and specimens 2004-2013 (all purpose S). Based on correspondence submitted to the Secretariat in 2011, Madagascar indicated there was insufficient information to resume trade (zero quota was proposed for 2012). Madagascar are encouraged to publish an annual zero quota. The concerns that led to the original suspension no longer appear applicable and removal of the suspension may be warranted.	Suspension may no longer be appropriate – no anticipated trade
<i>Phelsuma berghofi</i>  Suspension valid from: 20 January 1995	Madagascar	NT	Endemic species, occurring in the southeast. Known only from three locations, with an estimated area of occurrence of 1985 km <sup>2</sup> . Considered common in <i>Ravenala madagascariensis</i> , but the population densities and trend are unknown. Very low level of trade 2004-2013 (one body, purpose S, reported by country of import). Harvesting for illegal trade was reported to pose a low-level threat to the species. Based on correspondence submitted to the Secretariat in 2011, there appears to be no intention to trade in this species (zero quota proposed for 2012). Madagascar are encouraged to publish an annual zero quota. The concerns that led to the original suspension no longer appear applicable and removal of the suspension may be warranted.	Suspension may no longer be appropriate – no anticipated trade

Species	Range state	IUCN	Summary	Recommendation
<i>Phelsuma breviceps</i>  Suspension valid from: 20 January 1995	Madagascar	VU	Endemic species, occurring in coastal areas in the south and southwest, with an area of occurrence of 9272 km <sup>2</sup> . Reported to be encountered infrequently. The population was considered to be severely fragmented and declining. Very low level of trade in bodies and specimens 2004-2013 (all purpose S). Based on correspondence submitted to the Secretariat in 2011, Madagascar has proposed an annual quota (no more than 50 specimens). This quota was considered to be non-detrimental by an additional expert. The concerns that led to the original suspension no longer appear applicable and removal of the suspension may be warranted.	Suspension may no longer be appropriate – species likely to withstand trade at level of proposed quota
<i>Phelsuma cepedianana</i> (Mauritius Greater Day Gecko)  Suspension valid from: 20 January 1995	Madagascar	LC	Introduced to Madagascar, but no evidence that the population remains. No reported trade 2004-2013. Based on correspondence submitted to the Secretariat in 2011, there appears to be no intention to trade in this species (zero quota proposed for 2012). Madagascar are encouraged to publish an annual zero quota. The concerns that led to the original suspension no longer appear applicable and removal of the suspension may be warranted.	Suspension may no longer be appropriate – no trade anticipated
<i>Phelsuma dubia</i> (Bright-eyed Day Gecko)  Suspension valid from: 20 January 1995	Madagascar	LC	The status of the species is in need of revision. Species occurrence was confirmed from sites in the north and west. Inhabits forests and anthropogenic habitats, including buildings, banana and palm plantations. Reported as common and locally abundant throughout most of its range, with stable population trend. Very low level of trade in bodies and specimens 2004-2013 (all purpose S). Reported to be “very popular” among reptile hobbyists. No conservation measures in place. Based on correspondence submitted to the Secretariat in 2011, Madagascar has proposed an annual quota (no more than 200 specimens). This quota was considered to be non-detrimental by an additional expert. The concerns that led to the original suspension no longer appear applicable and removal of the suspension may be warranted.	Suspension may no longer be appropriate – species likely to withstand trade at level of proposed quota
<i>Phelsuma flavigularis</i> (Yellow-throated Day Gecko)  Suspension valid from: 20 January 1995	Madagascar	EN	Species known only from its type locality in the east, with a small area of occurrence of 380 km <sup>2</sup> . No information on the population status or trends but considered likely both declining and severely fragmented. Very low level of trade 2004-2013 (one wild-sourced body, purpose S). May be of interest in the international pet trade but this was not considered to pose a major threat. Based on correspondence submitted to the Secretariat in 2011, there appears to be no intention to trade in this species (zero quota proposed for 2012). Written confirmation of a zero quota for Endangered species of this genus has been received from the Madagascar Management Authority (MA), and Madagascar are encouraged to publish annual zero quotas. The concerns that led to the original suspension no longer appear applicable and removal of the suspension may be warranted.	Suspension may no longer be appropriate – no trade anticipated
<i>Phelsuma guttata</i> (Speckled Day Gecko)  Suspension valid from: 20 January 1995	Madagascar	LC	Endemic species, occurring in the east and northeast, with an area of occurrence of 30 863 km <sup>2</sup> . The species was considered common in suitable habitat, however, the population was considered likely both declining and severely fragmented. The main threat to the species was reported to be the loss of humid forest, although it was considered probably tolerant to moderate levels of habitat disturbance. Very low level of trade in bodies and specimens 2004-2013 (all purpose S). The species was reported to occur in a number of protected areas and sites under conservation management. Based on correspondence submitted to the Secretariat in 2011, Madagascar has proposed an annual quota (no more than 200 specimens). This quota was considered to be non-detrimental by an additional expert. The concerns that led to the original suspension no longer appear applicable and removal of the suspension may be warranted.	Suspension may no longer be appropriate – species likely to withstand trade at level of proposed quota
<i>Phelsuma hielscheri</i>  Suspension valid from: 20 January 1995	Madagascar	VU	Endemic species, occurring in the west and southwest, with an area of occurrence of 8700 km <sup>2</sup> . Local population densities were reported to be dependent on the availability of screw palms ( <i>Pandanus</i> ) and the main threat to the species was reported to be the exploitation of these plants. The population was considered to be likely both declining and severely fragmented. Very low level of trade in bodies and specimens 2004-2013 (all purpose S). Based on correspondence submitted to the Secretariat in 2011, there appears to be no intention to trade in this species (zero quota proposed for 2012). Madagascar are encouraged to publish an annual zero quota. The concerns that led to the original suspension no longer appear applicable and removal of the suspension may be warranted.	Suspension may no longer be appropriate – no trade anticipated
<i>Phelsuma kely</i>  Suspension valid from: 20 January 1995	Madagascar	DD	Endemic species, known only from around Lac Ampitambe. Categorised as Data Deficient on the basis that it is very poorly known and there is no information on its distribution, population status or threats. No reported trade 2004-2013. Not known to occur in any protected areas. Based on correspondence submitted to the Secretariat in 2011, there appears to be no intention to trade in this species (zero quota proposed for 2012). Madagascar are encouraged to publish an annual zero quota. The concerns that led to the original suspension no longer appear applicable and removal of the suspension may be warranted.	Suspension may no longer be appropriate – no trade anticipated

Species	Range state	IUCN	Summary	Recommendation
<i>Phelsuma klemmeri</i>  Suspension valid from: 20 January 1995	Madagascar	EN	Endemic species, with isolated populations known only from two locations (Ampasindava peninsula and around Mandrozo Lake), with an area of occurrence of 955 km <sup>2</sup> . Reported to be widespread in the Ampasindava peninsula, although absent in suitable habitat in at least one area, and known only from two specimens from around Mandrozo Lake. No reported trade 2004-2013. However, reported to be "highly attractive" and potentially in high demand in the pet trade. Mandrozo Lake has been proposed as a new protected area and conservation measures were reported to be in place in the Ampasindava peninsula. Based on correspondence submitted to the Secretariat in 2011, Madagascar indicated there was insufficient information to resume trade (zero quota was proposed for 2012). Written confirmation of a zero quota for Endangered species of this genus has been received from the Madagascar Management Authority (MA), and Madagascar are encouraged to publish annual zero quotas. The concerns that led to the original suspension no longer appear applicable and removal of the suspension may be warranted.	Suspension may no longer be appropriate – no anticipated trade
<i>Phelsuma malamakibo</i>  Suspension valid from: 20 January 1995	Madagascar	NT	Endemic species, known only from a few sites in the in the Andohahela reserve in the southeast, with an area of occurrence of 837 km <sup>2</sup> . Reported to be locally abundant at high altitudes; population trend unknown. Very low level of trade 2004-2013 (one wild-sourced body, purpose S). The species was reported to occur within the Andohahela National Park, however, the park was reported to be under pressure from human activity. Based on correspondence submitted to the Secretariat in 2011, there appears to be no intention to trade in this species (zero quota proposed for 2012). Madagascar are encouraged to publish an annual zero quota. The concerns that led to the original suspension no longer appear applicable and removal of the suspension may be warranted.	Suspension may no longer be appropriate – no trade anticipated
<i>Phelsuma masohoala</i>  Suspension valid from: 20 January 1995	Madagascar	CR	Endemic species, known only from Cap Est on the Masoala peninsula in the northeast, with an area of occurrence presumed less than 100 km <sup>2</sup> . Reported to be known only from the holotype and two museum specimens of unknown origin. It has not been observed since the early 1990s and no population information is available. No reported trade 2004-2013. Not known to occur in any protected areas. Based on correspondence submitted to the Secretariat in 2011, there appears to be no intention to trade in this species (zero quota proposed for 2012). Written confirmation of a zero quota for Critically Endangered species of this genus has been received from the Madagascar Management Authority (MA), and Madagascar are encouraged to publish annual zero quotas. The concerns that led to the original suspension no longer appear applicable and removal of the suspension may be warranted.	Suspension may no longer be appropriate – no trade anticipated
<i>Phelsuma modesta</i> (Modest Day Gecko)  Suspension valid from: 20 January 1995	Madagascar	LC	Endemic species, occurring in the south, with an area of occurrence of 25 500 km <sup>2</sup> . Categorized as Least Concern due to its wide distribution, tolerance of a broad range of habitats, and large, stable population. Reported as common in villages. Four live individuals were exported for commercial purposes in 2004 (following the suspension), and very low level of trade in bodies 2004-2013 (all purpose S). No management measures reported. Based on correspondence submitted to the Secretariat in 2011, Madagascar has proposed an annual quota (no more than 300 specimens). This quota was considered to be non-detrimental by an additional expert. The concerns that led to the original suspension no longer appear applicable and removal of the suspension may be warranted.	Suspension may no longer be appropriate – species likely to withstand trade at level of proposed quota
<i>Phelsuma mutabilis</i> (Thick-tailed Day Gecko)  Suspension valid from: 20 January 1995	Madagascar	LC	One of the most widespread <i>Phelsuma</i> species in Madagascar, occurring throughout most of the western and southern coastal areas, and in inland locations. Considered highly adaptable to different habitat types. Reported to be collected for the pet trade, although considered unlikely to be undergoing significant population declines as a result. No information on the population status or trends, although sometimes found in high densities in villages. Very low level of trade in bodies, skins and specimens 2004-2013 (all purpose S). The species distribution was reported to coincide with protected areas. Based on correspondence submitted to the Secretariat in 2011, Madagascar has proposed an annual quota (no more than 500 specimens). This quota was considered to be non-detrimental by an additional expert. The concerns that led to the original suspension no longer appear applicable and removal of the suspension may be warranted.	Suspension may no longer be appropriate – species likely to withstand trade at level of proposed quota
<i>Phelsuma pronki</i> (Pronk's Day Gecko)  Suspension valid from: 20 January 1995	Madagascar	CR	Occurs in isolated fragments of the eastern rainforest bordering the central highlands in the Andramasina region, with a small area of occurrence of less than 100 km <sup>2</sup> . Reported to be known only from a few individuals. Categorized as Critically Endangered due to the severe habitat loss occurring within its range and harvesting for the international pet trade was reported to have resulted in population declines in recent years. Commercial collectors reported the species to be very rare and the population in severe decline. Very low level of trade 2004-2013 (one wild-sourced body, purpose S). Based on correspondence submitted to the Secretariat in 2011, there appears to be no intention to trade in this species (zero quota proposed for 2012). Written confirmation of a zero quota for Critically Endangered species of this genus has been received from the Madagascar Management Authority (MA), and Madagascar are encouraged to publish annual zero quotas. The concerns that led to the original suspension no longer appear applicable and removal of the suspension may be warranted.	Suspension may no longer be appropriate – no trade anticipated

Species	Range state	IUCN	Summary	Recommendation
<i>Phelsuma pusilla</i> (Dwarf Day Gecko)  Suspension valid from: 20 January 1995	Madagascar	LC	The taxonomy of the species is in need of revision. Endemic species, widespread in the east with an area of occurrence of 75 500km <sup>2</sup> . Reported to be tolerant of a broad range of habitats. Presumed large population, which appears stable. The species was reported to be common, although the subspecies <i>P. p. hallmani</i> was described as rare. Very low level of trade in bodies and specimens 2004-2013 (all purpose S). Reported to occur within several protected areas. Based on correspondence submitted to the Secretariat in 2011, Madagascar has proposed an annual quota (no more than 450 specimens). This quota was considered to be non-detrimental by an additional expert. The concerns that led to the original suspension no longer appear applicable and removal of the suspension may be warranted.	Suspension may no longer be appropriate – species likely to withstand trade at level of proposed quota
<i>Phelsuma roesleri</i>  Suspension valid from: 20 January 1995	Madagascar	EN	Endemic species, known only from a single location in the north. Its extent of occurrence was estimated at 147 km <sup>2</sup> , but its area of occupancy was thought to be considerably more restricted due to its reliance on <i>Pandanus</i> plants. No information on the population status or trends. No reported trade 2004-2013. Occurs within the Réserve Spéciale d'Ankarana, where collection is prohibited. Written confirmation of a zero quota for Endangered species of this genus has been received from the Madagascar Management Authority (MA), and Madagascar are encouraged to publish annual zero quotas. There appears to be no intention to resume trade in this species; therefore, the suspension may no longer be appropriate.	Suspension may no longer be appropriate – no anticipated trade
<i>Phelsuma seippi</i> (Seipp's Day Gecko)  Suspension valid from: 20 January 1995	Madagascar	EN	Endemic species, occurring in the northwest, with an area of occurrence of 3713 km <sup>2</sup> . Reported to be regularly encountered in bamboo forest, and found in relatively high numbers where <i>Ravenala madagascariensis</i> was present. Widespread on the Ampasindava peninsula and more abundant than on Nosy Be. However, the population was presumed to be severely fragmented. Very low level of trade 2004-2013 (one wild-sourced body, purpose S, reported by country of import). The species was reported to occur within Réserve Naturelle Intégrale Lokobe and Manongarivo Special Reserve, where collection is prohibited. Based on correspondence submitted to the Secretariat in 2011, Madagascar indicated there was insufficient information to resume trade (zero quota was proposed for 2012). Written confirmation of a zero quota for Endangered species of this genus has been received from the Madagascar Management Authority (MA), and Madagascar are encouraged to publish annual zero quotas. The concerns that led to the original suspension no longer appear applicable and removal of the suspension may be warranted.	Suspension may no longer be appropriate – no anticipated trade
<i>Phelsuma serratacauda</i> (Fan-tailed Day Gecko)  Suspension valid from: 20 January 1995	Madagascar	EN	Endemic species, occurring on the coast in the east and northeast, with an area of occurrence of 4464 km <sup>2</sup> . The species was reported to be common on coconut trees, although the population was presumed to be severely fragmented and may be subject to localised declines. A continuing decline in the number of mature individuals was reported due to collection for the pet trade. Very low level of trade in bodies and specimens 2004-2013 (all purpose S). The species may occur in Mananara-Nord protected area. Based on correspondence submitted to the Secretariat in 2011, there appears to be no intention to trade in this species (zero quota proposed for 2012). Written confirmation of a zero quota for Endangered species of this genus has been received from the Madagascar Management Authority (MA), and Madagascar are encouraged to publish annual zero quotas. The concerns that led to the original suspension no longer appear applicable and removal of the suspension may be warranted.	Suspension may no longer be appropriate – no trade anticipated
<i>Phelsuma standingi</i> (Banded Day Gecko)  Suspension valid from: 20 January 1995	Madagascar	VU	Known only from five locations in the arid southwest in the Toliara region, with an area of occurrence of 17 130 km <sup>2</sup> . No specific population data for the species, but numbers declined in the 1990s due to heavy collection for the international pet trade. No reported trade 2004-2013. Not known to occur in any protected areas. Madagascar has proposed a quota (no more than 100 specimens). Two experts consider the proposed quota to be non-detrimental. The concerns that led to the original suspension no longer appear applicable and removal of the suspension may be warranted.	Suspension may no longer be appropriate – species likely to withstand trade at level of proposed quota
<i>Phelsuma vanheygeni</i>  Suspension valid from: 20 January 1995	Madagascar	EN	Endemic species, occurring in the northwest. Reported from three locations on the Ampasindava peninsula, although may occur more widely in the region in suitable habitats. No information on the population status or trends. No reported trade 2004-2013. Low levels of illegal trade in the species may occur. Not known to occur in any protected areas. Based on correspondence submitted to the Secretariat in 2011, there appears to be no intention to trade in this species (zero quota proposed for 2012). Written confirmation of a zero quota for Endangered species of this genus has been received from the Madagascar Management Authority (MA), and Madagascar are encouraged to publish annual zero quotas. The concerns that led to the original suspension no longer appear applicable and removal of the suspension may be warranted.	Suspension may no longer be appropriate – no trade anticipated



Species	Range state	IUCN	Summary	Recommendation
<b>Testudines</b>				
<b>Geoemydidae</b>				
<i>Cuora galbinifrons</i> (Indochinese Box Turtle)	Lao People's Democratic Republic	CR	Global population severely depleted and assessed as Critically Endangered, with collection for trade the primary threat. Overexploitation for food and medicine considered the main threats in Lao PDR. No trade reported by Lao PDR 2004-2013, although 1500 live ranched individuals from Lao PDR were reported by an import country in 2006. Fully protected in the country although hunting documented within national parks. Zero quota established for all range States for this species with adoption of Prop.32 at CoP16, therefore the trade suspension appears no longer warranted.	Suspension appears no longer warranted – zero quota established through other CITES process
<i>Heosemys annandalii</i> (Yellow-headed Temple Turtle)	Lao People's Democratic Republic	EN	Globally Endangered with a declining population. Restricted distribution in southern Lao PDR Republic, with no population estimates available, but populations considered greatly reduced. Threatened by overharvesting for domestic consumption and domestic/international trade. Listed as a 'managed species' in national legislation since 2003, meaning no commercial trade is permitted. No trade reported by Lao PDR (first CITES annual report was submitted in 2006), however two importers reported imports of 25,000 live ranched and 1000 live, wild-sourced individuals from Lao PDR. No information to indicate the existence of any ranching facilities within the country. Zero quota established for wild-sourced specimens from all range States for this species with adoption of Prop.32 at CoP16, therefore the trade suspension appears no longer warranted.	Suspension appears no longer warranted – zero quota established through other CITES process
<b>Acipenseriformes</b>				
<b>Acipenseridae</b>				
<i>Huso huso</i> (Beluga Sturgeon)	Kazakhstan	CR	Categorized as Critically Endangered (CR) globally as a consequence of overfishing and loss of spawning sites. Natural spawning sites remain in the Ural River. It is unclear if the status of the species is improving. Illegal trade remains a threat. Relatively high level of international trade reported in wild-sourced caviar 2004-2010; trade in meat was also reported. However, commercial fishing reported to be prohibited since 2010, and no trade reported since then. Since 2011, no export quotas for wild-sourced sturgeon products from Kazakhstan were communicated to the Secretariat; therefore, in line with Resolution Conf. 12.7 (Rev. CoP16), zero quotas were published for all such products. Based on on-going CITES measures for the management of sturgeons of shared-stocks and the intention not to harvest or export in 2015 or 2016, the removal of the suspension may be warranted.	Suspension may no longer be appropriate – zero quota established through other CITES process
	Russian Federation	CR	Spawning sites have been disrupted by dams (Volga River) in Russian Federation with drastic declines observed. It is unclear if the status of the species is improving. Population of Sea of Azov consists of entirely hatchery-raised fish. Illegal trade remains a threat. Relatively high level of international trade reported in wild-sourced caviar 2004-2010. However, commercial fishing reported to be prohibited since 2010, and no trade reported since then. Since 2011, no export quotas for wild-sourced sturgeon products from Russian Federation were communicated to the Secretariat; therefore, in line with Resolution Conf. 12.7 (Rev. CoP16), zero quotas were published for all such products. Based on on-going CITES measures for the management of sturgeons of shared-stocks and the intention not to harvest or export in 2015 or 2016, the removal of the suspension may be warranted.	Removal of suspension appears to be warranted

Table 2: Taxa/range State combinations for which current trade suspension may still be appropriate

Species	Range state	IUCN	Summary	Recommendation
<b>Cetartiodactyla</b>				
<b>Hippopotamidae</b>				
<i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i> (Hippopotamus)	Mozambique	VU	Populations size of c. 3,000 individuals, and thought to be declining overall, with contraction of distribution within the country and local extirpations. Poaching considered the main threat. High levels of trade in some years in tusks, teeth, skulls and trophies. Hunting quota appears to be just below the level of sustainable offtake. Occurs in a number of protected areas yet level of protection unknown. Mozambique has made efforts to address the AC recommendation on the requirement for a national survey, but it is unclear if surveys have taken place or how the results of these provide a basis for non-detriment findings. Support to assist Mozambique conduct a population study may be merited. Until further information is provided to demonstrate intended exports would not be detrimental to the survival of the species in compliance with Article IV, the suspension may still be appropriate.	Suspension may still be appropriate
Suspension valid from: 7 September 2012				
<b>Gruiformes</b>				
<b>Gruidae</b>				
<i>Balearica pavonina</i> (Black Crowned Crane)	Guinea	VU	Population is small and fragmented (estimated at 200 individuals or less in 2004), with an unknown population trend. Apparently protected, but commercial exports were reported in 2008 (and by countries of import in 2010-2012). Illegal trade remains a threat. No further information on management measures or the basis for making non-detriment findings has been made available, and the concerns that led to the original suspension have not been addressed. It is unclear if the country intends to export the species or address the AC recommendations. Until further information is provided to demonstrate exports would not be detrimental to the survival of the species in compliance with Article IV, the suspension may still be appropriate.	Suspension may still be appropriate
Suspension valid from: 2 May 2013				
	Sudan	VU	Relatively high population for Sudan of c. 23,000 individuals, but with declines reported (possibly with some local extirpations). Low level of trade reported in wild specimens from Sudan 2004-2013 (with provenance of specimens in trade unknown). Exports may have occurred following the recommendation to suspend trade in 2013; however no annual reports have been submitted since 2010. Unreported trade was previously noted as a concern, and illegal trade remains a threat. No information provided to demonstrate Article IV properly applied. However, efforts to undertake surveys and monitoring of the species have been made, but appear limited through lack of funding and the current political instability. Support to assist Sudan in further assessing the species distribution and identification of priority areas for future management were identified as priorities by the CITES Authorities. It is unclear if the country intends to export the species. Until further information is provided to demonstrate exports would not be detrimental to the survival of the species in compliance with Article IV, the suspension may still be appropriate.	Suspension may still be appropriate
	South Sudan	VU	South Sudan seceded from Sudan on 9 July 2011. The status of the species in South Sudan is unknown. The country is not a Party to CITES, and does not appear to have designated a scientific institution capable of advising that an export is not detrimental to the survival of the species. It is unclear if the country intends to export the species or address the AC recommendations. Until further information is provided to demonstrate exports would not be detrimental to the survival of the species in compliance with Article IV, the suspension may still be appropriate.	Suspension may still be appropriate
<i>Balearica regulorum</i> (Grey Crowned Crane)	Tanzania	EN	Widespread in the country, but nowhere numerous and with a population declining "significantly" from c. 20,000 in the 1980s to possibly no more than c. 1000 individuals (based on estimates in 2015). Low levels of trade reported 2004-2013, all for zoos. Previous anecdotal evidence to suggest unreported trade had occurred, and illegal trade continues to be a threat. The 2012 AC recommendation for a precautionary export quota of 50 specimens is supported by Tanzania, but may no longer be appropriate give the population declines. Support to assist Tanzania to conduct a population study and non-detriment finding may be merited; however given the species unfavourable status and threats, the suspension may still be appropriate.	Suspension may still be appropriate
Suspension valid from: 2 May 2013				
<b>Psittaciformes</b>				
<b>Psittacidae</b>				

Species	Range state	IUCN	Summary	Recommendation
<i>Agapornis fischeri</i> (Fischer's Lovebird)  Suspension valid from: 20 April 1993	Tanzania	NT	Estimated population size of this endemic species is c. 290,000 – one million individuals in 1997, and reported to be declining, however in some areas, populations have increased and are considered healthy, with the species being eradicated locally as a pest. No trade reported from Tanzania 2004-2013 during the period of the suspension. Given the large population size, offtake in some locations is likely to be sustainable. Support to assist Tanzania to conduct a population study and non-detriment finding and implement a regular monitoring programme may be merited. Until further information is provided to demonstrate exports would not be detrimental to the survival of the species in compliance with Article IV, the suspension may still be appropriate.	Suspension may still be appropriate
<i>Coracopsis vasa</i> (Vasa Parrot)  Suspension valid from: 20 January 1995	Madagascar	LC	Global population considered to be declining, although reported to be widespread and common in Madagascar. Regarded to be an agricultural pest in some areas and often killed as such. Locally consumed, although not clear if this is through targeted harvest or pest birds that are being eaten. No trade reported during the period of the suspension. Demand for the species appears to be low. Until a cautious export quota is established and further information is provided to demonstrate exports would not be detrimental to the survival of the species in compliance with Article IV, the suspension may still be appropriate.	Suspension may still be appropriate
<i>Poicephalus robustus</i> (Cape Parrot)  Suspension valid from: 9 July 2001	Democratic Republic of the Congo	LC	Occurrence reported in the south and east of the country, where breeding has been confirmed, however status is poorly known. No trade from the DRC was reported 2004-2013. The Standing Committee recommended withdrawal of the trade suspension if a cautious export quota was established; no response to this recommendation appears to have been received. It is unclear if the country intends to export the species or address the AC recommendations. Until further information is provided to demonstrate exports would not be detrimental to the survival of the species in compliance with Article IV, the suspension may still be appropriate.	Suspension may still be appropriate
	Mali	LC	Known from only one record in the country and its occurrence in Mali has been questioned. Mali has reported exports of the species in 2004, 2005 and 2010 but it has not provided information on the distribution and abundance of the species in its country nor justified the basis for the quantities in trade, as recommended by the Standing Committee. Details of protection or management within the country are unknown. Until further information is provided to confirm occurrence within the country and demonstrate intended exports would not be detrimental to the survival of the species in compliance with Article IV, the suspension may still be appropriate.	Suspension may still be appropriate
	Togo	LC	Known from only one record in the country and its occurrence in Togo has been questioned. Togo has reported exports of the species in 2012 but it has not provided information on the distribution and abundance of the species in its country nor justified the basis for the quantities in trade, as recommended by the Standing Committee. Details of protection or management within the country are unknown. Until further information is provided to confirm occurrence within the country and demonstrate intended exports would not be detrimental to the survival of the species in compliance with Article IV, the suspension may still be appropriate.	Suspension may still be appropriate
<i>Psittacus erithacus</i> (Grey Parrot)  Suspension valid from: 22 August 2008	Equatorial Guinea	VU	Globally Vulnerable, with an estimated population size in Western Africa of c. 40,000-100,000 birds but with a declining trend. No population figures available for Equatorial Guinea, however some populations appear to be increasing locally. Harvesting for trade is the main threat, along with deforestation and harvest for bushmeat. No commercial trade reported after 2006 or following the trade suspension in 2008. It is unclear if the country intends to export the species or address the AC recommendations. Until further information is provided to demonstrate exports would not be detrimental to the survival of the species in compliance with Article IV, the suspension may still be appropriate.	Suspension may still be appropriate
<b>Sauria</b>				
<b>Agamidae</b>				
<i>Uromastyx dispar</i>  Suspension valid from: 22 August 2008	Mali	-	No information on the species population size, trend, threats or management available for Mali. Trade in wild-sourced specimens occurred in 2009 and 2010 following the suspension, although subsequent trade reported only in captive-sources. It is unclear if the country intends to address the AC recommendations and export wild-sourced specimens of the species. Until further information is provided to demonstrate exports would not be detrimental to the survival of the species in compliance with Article IV, the suspension may still be appropriate.	Suspension may still be appropriate

Species	Range state	IUCN	Summary	Recommendation
<b>Chamaeleonidae</b>				
<i>Furcifer labordi</i> (Labord's Chameleon)	Madagascar	VU	Endemic species occurring in the west and southwest, with an extent of occurrence estimated at over 16,000 km <sup>2</sup> . Densities of individuals vary between sites, but the population considered to be fragmented and declining overall. Habitat loss considered to be the main threat. Very low level of trade in specimens 2004-2013 (all purpose S). Illegal trade was also reported. Reported from two protected areas and two under development. Nationally protected (collection requires authorization from CITES Authorities). There appears to be no intention to resume trade in this species, although written confirmation of this has not been received from the Madagascar Management Authority. Until further information is provided to demonstrate exports would not be detrimental to the survival of the species, or a zero quota is published to indicate there is no anticipated trade, the suspension may still be appropriate.	Suspension may still be appropriate
Suspension valid from: 20 January 1995				
<i>Chamaeleo africanus</i> (African Chameleon)	Niger	LC	Virtually no information on the distribution, conservation status or management of the species in Niger was located. International trade levels were moderate during the years 2004-2010, but no reported trade since 2010. It is unclear if the country intends to export the species or address the AC recommendations. Until further information is provided to demonstrate exports would not be detrimental to the survival of the species in compliance with Article IV, the suspension may still be appropriate.	Suspension may still be appropriate
Suspension valid from: 7 September 2012				
<i>Trioceros feae</i> (Bioko Montane Chameleon)	Equatorial Guinea	NT	Endemic to Bioko Island of Equatorial Guinea with a restricted distribution of less than 1000 km <sup>2</sup> and considered Near Threatened. One author suggested the population density was high and the population stable. However, little survey data is available, the species is not legally protected, and no management measures appear to be in place. Whilst Equatorial Guinea have not reported any exports of the species, imports from the country were reported consistently until the trade suspension entered into force. One expert suggested some trade in <i>T. feae</i> may be misdescribed and represents other species. It is unclear if the country intends to export the species or address the AC recommendations. Until further information is provided to demonstrate intended exports would not be detrimental to the survival of the species in compliance with Article IV, the suspension may still be appropriate.	Suspension may still be appropriate
Suspension valid from: 7 September 2012				
<b>Cordylidae</b>				
<i>Cordylus mossambicus</i> (Mozambique Girdled Lizard)	Mozambique	-	Restricted to Mozambique and Zimbabwe. The distribution, population status and trends remain unknown within Mozambique and the management of the species in the country is unclear. The genus more broadly has been affected by over-collection due to the pet trade across its range. Trade appears to have increased prior to the CITES suspension coming into force in 2012. Mozambique has made efforts to address the AC recommendation on the requirement for a national status assessment, but it is unclear if surveys have taken place or how the results of these provide a basis for non-detriment findings. Support to assist Mozambique to conduct a population study may be merited. Until further information is provided to demonstrate intended exports would not be detrimental to the survival of the species in compliance with Article IV, the suspension may still be appropriate.	Suspension may still be appropriate
Suspension valid from: 7 September 2012				
<i>Cordylus tropidosternum</i> (East African Spiny-tailed Lizard)	Mozambique	-	No information on the species population size, trend or management available for Mozambique. The genus more broadly has been affected by over-collection due to the pet trade across its range. No export quotas published by Mozambique since 2001. Illegal trade in the species persists globally. It is unclear if the country intend to export the species or address the AC recommendations. Until further information is provided to demonstrate intended exports would not be detrimental to the survival of the species in compliance with Article IV, the suspension may still be appropriate.	Suspension may still be appropriate
Suspension valid from: 10 August 2001				
<b>Gekkonidae</b>				
<i>Phelsuma borai</i>	Madagascar	DD	The species is known only from a single specimen and photographs, although records of <i>Phelsuma mutabilis</i> from north-western Madagascar may refer to <i>P. borai</i> . No reported trade 2004-2013. The species was reported to have been found within a National Park. Until further information is provided to demonstrate exports would not be detrimental to the survival of the species, or a zero quota is published to indicate there is no anticipated trade, the suspension may still be appropriate.	Suspension may still be appropriate
Suspension valid from: 20 January 1995				

Species	Range state	IUCN	Summary	Recommendation	
<i>Phelsuma gouldi</i>	Madagascar	DD	Endemic species, known only from Anja Reserve on the central high plateau in the south, although it was noted that records of <i>P. mutabilis</i> from central Madagascar may represent <i>P. gouldi</i> . The species is categorised as Data Deficient on the basis that it is known only from the holotype and photographs from the same location. Considered rare; only two individuals recorded since the species original description. No reported trade 2004-2013. Until further information is provided to demonstrate exports would not be detrimental to the survival of the species, or a zero quota is published to indicate there is no anticipated trade, the suspension may still be appropriate.	Suspension may still be appropriate	
Suspension valid from: 20 January 1995					
<i>Phelsuma hoeschi</i>	Madagascar	DD	Endemic species, occurring in the east. Reported to be known from artificial habitats. The species was categorised as Data Deficient on the basis that its taxonomy is uncertain, and little is known about its distribution, population status and threats. No reported trade 2004-2013. Not known to occur in any protected areas. Until further information is provided to demonstrate exports would not be detrimental to the survival of the species, or a zero quota is published to indicate there is no anticipated trade, the suspension may still be appropriate.	Suspension may still be appropriate	
Suspension valid from: 20 January 1995					
<i>Phelsuma ravenala</i>	Madagascar	LC	Recently described species, noted to be widespread in eastern Madagascar, with an area of occurrence of 3573 km <sup>2</sup> . Found only in anthropogenic habitats. Reported to be locally abundant on <i>Ravenala madagascariensis</i> (traveller's palm) throughout its range and the population trend considered stable. No reported trade 2004-2013. Not known to occur in any protected areas. Based on correspondence submitted to the Secretariat in 2011, there appears to be no intention to trade in this species (zero quota proposed for 2012), however, the species was considered a candidate for potential future trade. Until further information is provided to demonstrate exports would not be detrimental to the survival of the species in compliance with Article IV, and a cautious export quota is established, the suspension may still be appropriate.	Suspension may still be appropriate	
Suspension valid from: 20 January 1995					
<b>Scincidae</b>					
<i>Corucia zebata</i> (Prehensile-tailed Skink)	Solomon Islands	-	No national population estimate available, although high densities reported on Ugi island with a population range of 841-18,500 (large range owing to difficulties in estimating numbers) and with no concern relating to this population noted. However, anecdotal evidence of depletions in other areas close to human settlement. Local consumption and habitat loss and fragmentation considered threats; trade also thought to have affected populations. Over 800 wild-sourced specimens reported in trade by importers 2004-2009; all occurred during the period of the trade suspension. The species has low fecundity. No apparent management measures for the species in place. It is unclear if the country intends to export the species or address the AC recommendations. Until further information is provided to demonstrate exports would not be detrimental to the survival of the species in compliance with Article IV, the suspension may still be appropriate.	Suspension may still be appropriate	
Suspension valid from: 9 July 2001					
<b>Serpentes</b>					
<b>Elapidae</b>					
<i>Naja</i> spp. (Cobra spp.)	Lao People's Democratic Republic	VU	<b>N. atra</b> – Globally Vulnerable and declining. Occurrence in Lao PDR uncertain and no information on population status or trends identified for Lao PDR. The only trade reported in 2004-2013 was in confiscated/seized specimens.	Suspension may still be appropriate	
Suspension valid from: 30 April 2004					
		LC	<b>N. kaouthia</b> : – Globally Least Concern and declining, with localized depletions but common throughout most of range. No information on population status or trends identified for Lao PDR, although described as potentially at risk in the country. The only trade reported in 2004-2013 was in confiscated/seized specimens.		
		VU	<b>N. siamensis</b> : Globally Vulnerable and declining. No information on population status or trends identified for Lao PDR, although described as potentially at risk in the country. No trade reported 2004-2013. No apparent management measures for <i>Naja</i> species are in place. It is unclear if the country intends to export the species or address the AC recommendations. Trade in <i>Naja naja</i> , which does not occur in the country, indicates issues with misidentification of <i>Naja</i> taxa and illegal trade noted to be of concern. Until further information is provided to demonstrate exports would not be detrimental to the survival of the species in compliance with Article IV, the suspension may still be appropriate.		
<b>Testudines</b>					
<b>Geoemydidae</b>					

Species	Range state	IUCN	Summary	Recommendation
<i>Heosemys grandis</i> (Giant Asian Pond Turtle)	Lao People's Democratic Republic	VU	Reported to occur in central and southern Lao PDR, with little information on population status. Reported in 1999 as 'Potentially at Risk' in the country, but localised depletions or even extirpation suspected in one protected area. Threatened by overharvesting for domestic consumption and international trade. Listed as a 'managed species' in national legislation since 2003, meaning no commercial trade in wild-sourced specimens is permitted. Lao PDR reported exports of 10,000 ranched individuals in 2008 only (first annual report was submitted in 2006), however countries of import reported substantially higher trade levels 2004-2013 (36,500 ranched, 6500 wild-sourced and 2100 captive-bred individuals). Management measures, including the basis for making non-detriment findings, and the impact of trade on wild populations, are not known. It is unclear if the country intends to export the species or address the AC recommendations. Until further information is provided to demonstrate exports would not be detrimental to the survival of the species in compliance with Article IV, the suspension may still be appropriate.	Suspension may still be appropriate
Suspension valid from: 7 September 2012				
<b>Testudinidae</b>				
<i>Malacochersus tornieri</i> (Pancake Tortoise)	Tanzania	VU	A low fecundity species with a restricted distribution in United Republic of Tanzania, with no estimates of population size or trend. Considered to have become threatened throughout the country due to intensive collection, and illegal trade persists. Trade predominantly in captive-produced specimens (source F). However, 50 live wild-sourced specimens reported exported in 2009, with 300 specimens reported by countries of import. Unclear if the species is currently protected in the country. Tanzania has indicated that trade in wild-sourced specimens is not anticipated; however, given that exports have been reported in the past five years, the trade suspension may still be appropriate.	Suspension may still be appropriate
Suspension valid from: 20 April 1993. Amended 20 June 1998 to allow for export of quotas of ranched or captive bred specimens.				
<i>Stigmochelys pardalis</i> (Leopard Tortoise)	Democratic Republic of the Congo	-	Unclear distribution, population size or trend for DR Congo, but provisionally considered to be of Least Concern within the country. Threats include collection for trade and habitat fragmentation leading to smaller, non-viable populations. No trade reported 2004-2013 during the period of the suspension. Previously DRC reported 3150 live specimens exported (wild-sourced and source unreported) in 1995-1999; with 900 live wild-sourced specimens reported by countries of import over the same period. No information on protection or management within the country located. It is unclear if the country intend to export the species or address the AC recommendations. Until further information is provided to demonstrate intended exports would not be detrimental to the survival of the species in compliance with Article IV, the suspension may still be appropriate.	Suspension may still be appropriate
Suspension valid from: 9 July 2001				
<b>Syngnathiformes</b>				
<b>Syngnathidae</b>				
<i>Hippocampus kuda</i> (Spotted Seahorse)	Viet Nam	VU	Nationally Endangered with 'significant' declines reported. By-catch and localised overharvest were considered threats, and illegal trade also reported. High levels of international trade 2005-2013, particularly in 2005-2007. Viet Nam published a quota of 77,000 and 60,000 captive-bred specimens in 2011 and 2012, respectively. The country confirmed that trade in wild specimens would not be permitted until a non-detriment finding had been made. Progress in addressing a number of the AC recommendations has been achieved; an Action Plan lays out the next steps required to work towards non-detriment-findings. Support to assist Viet Nam in complying with the remaining AC recommendations may be merited. Until further information is provided to demonstrate intended exports would not be detrimental to the survival of the species in compliance with Article IV, the suspension may still be appropriate.	Suspension may still be appropriate
Suspension valid from: 2 May 2013				
<b>Scorpiones</b>				
<b>Scorpionidae</b>				
<i>Pandinus imperator</i> (Emperor Scorpion)	Benin	-	Status in Benin is unclear; considered abundant by exporters but reported to be threatened by over-collection by some authors. Possibly erroneous use of source codes and one author expressing doubts that either captive breeding or ranching are properly developed in the country. Relatively high quotas and levels of trade from the country prior to the import suspension (in total over 35,000 ranched specimens reported in trade by Benin and countries of import 2004-2012). It is unclear if the country intend to export the species or address the AC recommendations. Until further information is provided to demonstrate intended exports would not be detrimental to the survival of the species in compliance with Article IV, the suspension may still be appropriate.	Suspension may still be appropriate
Suspension valid from: 2 May 2013				

Species	Range state	IUCN	Summary	Recommendation
	Togo	-	Status in Togo unclear, but apparently common. High quotas and levels of trade in ranched and wild-sourced specimens from the country reported prior to the import suspension (with quotas apparently exceeded). It is unclear if the country intend to export the species or address the AC recommendations. Until further information is provided to demonstrate intended exports would not be detrimental to the survival of the species in compliance with Article IV, the suspension may still be appropriate.	Suspension may still be appropriate
<b>Littorinimorpha</b>				
<b>Strombidae</b>				
<i>Strombus gigas</i> (Queen Conch)	Grenada	-	No stock assessment has been undertaken and no estimates of abundance are available in Grenada. Grenada reported exports of 12,973 kg from 2009-2011, following the trade suspension in 2006. Overfishing considered a major cause for declines within the species range, and its biology was considered to make it particularly vulnerable to overfishing. A large majority of the harvest was reported to consist of juveniles. Management measures in Grenada include restrictions on size and weight and a closed fishing season, but implementation of a management plan is lacking and enforcement problems were identified. However, the country reported that it intends to carry out an independent, national fisheries <i>S. gigas</i> stock assessment. Until further information is provided in line with the draft format and guidelines for NDF assessments for <i>S. gigas</i> proposed at AC28, incorporating the status of stocks and addressing the AC recommendations and considering recommendations arising from the 2nd CFMC/OSPESCA/WECAFC/CRFM working group meeting on Queen Conch, the suspension may still be appropriate.	Suspension may still be appropriate
Suspension valid from: 12 May 2006				
	Haiti	-	Surveys in 2007 and 2009 found low densities, with populations composed mostly of juveniles. Stocks appeared to be declining. Densities of mature adults were considered below the critical level required to ensure successful reproduction, however, recruitment of juveniles was reportedly still taking place. Harvests continue, but increasingly involve banned methods (hookah and scuba); no accurate catch data is available. Overfishing (including poaching) was considered to be a major cause of population decline exacerbated by degradation of habitat. From 2005-2007, wild-sourced trade in <i>S. gigas</i> products was reported, following the suspension in 2006. Illegal trade, evidenced through seizure data, persists. Although some progress on addressing the AC recommendations has been made and management measures are in place, enforcement of fishing regulations was reported to be very poor or non-existent. The cost of implementation and enforcement was considered to be a significant issue for Haiti. Haiti stated a national moratorium was established, but it is unclear what this covers or the date of its entry. International trade appears to be occurring in the absence of a clear non-detriment finding. Until further information is provided in line with the draft format and guidelines for NDF assessments for <i>S. gigas</i> proposed at AC28, incorporating the status of stocks and addressing the AC recommendations and considering recommendations arising from the 2nd CFMC/OSPESCA/WECAFC/CRFM working group meeting on Queen Conch, the suspension may still be appropriate.	Suspension may still be appropriate
<b>Lepidoptera</b>				
<b>Papilionodae</b>				

Species	Range state	IUCN	Summary	Recommendation
<i>Ornithoptera urvillianus</i> (Common Birdwing) and <i>Ornithoptera victoriae</i> (Queen Victoria's Birdwing)	Solomon Islands	-	<p><b><i>Ornithoptera priamus</i> (<i>O. urvillianus</i>):</b> Widespread in Solomon Islands but no information on population size or trend available. Habitat loss and collection for trade were considered threats, although it was not considered to be threatened by one author. Solomon Islands became a Party in 2007. All occurred following the suspension coming into force in 1995. Moderate levels of trade in ranched specimens reported 2004-2008 according to countries of import, and in wild and ranched specimens in 2008 according to Solomon Islands. No information on management measures or the basis for making non-detriment findings for wild or ranched specimens has been made available, and the concerns that led to the original suspension have not been addressed. Until further information is provided to demonstrate intended exports for wild or ranched specimens would not be detrimental to the survival of the species in compliance with Article IV, the suspension may still be appropriate.</p> <p><b><i>Ornithoptera victoriae</i>:</b> Widespread in Solomon Islands but no information on population size or trend available. Some authors describe it as common and others uncommon, although appears to have disappeared from one region and declined elsewhere, mainly through habitat loss but collection also a threat. Solomon Islands became a Party in 2007. Trade (mainly in ranched bodies) generally declined from 2004-2011; all occurred following the suspension coming into force in 1995. No information on management measures or the basis for making non-detriment findings for wild or ranched specimens has been made available, and the concerns that led to the original suspension have not been addressed. Until further information is provided to demonstrate intended exports for wild or ranched specimens would not be detrimental to the survival of the species in compliance with Article IV, the suspension may still be appropriate.</p>	Suspension may still be appropriate
<b>Cycadales</b>				
<b>Cycadaceae</b>				
<i>Cycadaceae, Stangeriaceae and Zamiaceae</i>	Mozambique	LC	Only one Appendix II species of these families occurs in Mozambique: <i>Cycas thouarsii</i> . The species is globally widespread and abundant, with a stable population of over 10,000 individuals, but no detailed population data for Mozambique was located. Relatively high level of trade reported in 2005 only (3100 wild-sourced specimens) and some artificially propagated trade reported in 2004. Details of protection or management within the country are unknown, and it is unclear whether the country intends to export the species. Until further information is provided to demonstrate intended exports would not be detrimental to the survival of the species in compliance with Article IV, the suspension may still be appropriate.	Suspension may still be appropriate
<b>Fabales</b>				
<b>Leguminosae</b>				
<i>Pericopsis elata</i> (African Teak)	Côte d'Ivoire	EN	Considered to have virtually disappeared within the country, with remaining populations localised and isolated. Logging and forest fragmentation reported as the main threats. Reported to be protected, although harvest reported to be authorized in plantations. Trade levels of around 4000 m <sup>2</sup> reported in both 2006 and 2007 by countries of import. Whilst there was no reported trade since 2007 by either Côte d'Ivoire or countries of import according to CITES annual reports, the CITES Authorities confirmed that trade had occurred in 2012-2014 without export permits, and that there was insufficient monitoring of export products at the countries ports. Côte d'Ivoire has not set a zero quota for the species as recommended by the PC, and there has been international trade reported subsequent to the trade suspension. Based on on-going trade and insufficient management in place, the suspension may still be appropriate.	Suspension may still be appropriate
<b>Orchidales</b>				
<b>Orchidaceae</b>				

Suspension valid from:  
20 January 1995

Suspension valid from:  
6 December 2006

Suspension valid from:  
7 September 2012



Species	Range state	IUCN	Summary	Recommendation
<i>Dendrobium nobile</i>  Suspension valid from: 3 February 2009	Lao People's Democratic Republic	-	No information on population size, but reported to be endangered in the country. No reported trade from 2004-2013, however illegal trade in this species from Lao PDR remains a threat. In 2011, Lao PDR verbally indicated to the Secretariat that there was no intention to resume legal trade, however no written confirmation was received and Lao PDR was deemed to not have complied with the SC recommendations. Given that illegal trade persists in this species, the suspension may still be appropriate.	Suspension may still be appropriate
<i>Myrmecophila tibicinis</i>  Suspension valid from: 15 June 2010	Belize	-	No population estimates are available for Belize, and the status of the species in the country is unclear. Almost 3000 wild-sourced specimens reported in trade 2004-2009. Efforts to undertake surveys appear to have been limited due to lack of financial resources and compounded by the confusion with other species of the genus. Support to assist Belize in conducting comprehensive surveys and species identification may be merited. Until further information is provided to demonstrate intended exports would not be detrimental to the survival of the species in compliance with Article IV, the suspension may still be appropriate.	Suspension may still be appropriate
<b>Rosales</b>				
<i>Rosaceae</i>				
<i>Prunus africana</i> (African Cherry)  Suspension valid from: 3 February 2009	Equatorial Guinea	VU	Occurs on Bioko island, with a potential distribution of around 21,000 ha. Harvesting for bark is the main threat and impacts of unsustainable harvesting (dead trees) were apparent in the country in 1999 and in 2008. High levels of exports (bark) reported 2004-2009 (prior to the suspension) with countries of import reporting over four times the quantity reported by Equatorial Guinea. A pilot project for a management plan took place in 2006, however no plan has been adopted. Inventory studies and an NDF are still required. There is the potential for an NDF to be produced through the CITES-ITTO project with funding provided by a trade organisation within the country. It is recommended that the CITES Authorities in Equatorial Guinea fully participate to facilitate this process. Until further information is provided to demonstrate exports would not be detrimental to the survival of the species in compliance with Article IV, the suspension may still be appropriate.	Suspension may still be appropriate
	Tanzania	VU	Widespread occurrence in the country although only found in forest areas, so extent of occupancy is limited. National population considered as Data Deficient. In some locations considered to be common but declining (in 2006) but elsewhere appears rare. High levels of exports (bark) reported 2004-2009 (prior to the suspension), with countries of import reporting over five times the quantity reported by Tanzania. Illegal logging and domestic use also reported as threats. Plans are underway to conduct an inventory of the species (funding dependent). Until further information is provided to demonstrate exports would not be detrimental to the survival of the species in compliance with Article IV, the suspension may still be appropriate.	Suspension may still be appropriate