

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



Seventieth meeting of the Standing Committee
Rosa Khutor, Sochi (Russian Federation), 1-5 October 2018

Interpretation and implementation matters

General 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 Secretariat¹.

Background

2. The role and responsibilities of the Standing Committee in conducting the Review of Significant Trade (RST) in specimens of Appendix-II species are described in paragraph 1 k) to p) and paragraph 2 of Resolution Conf. 12.8 (Rev. CoP17) on *Review of Significant Trade in specimens of Appendix-II species*.
3. They can be summarized as follows: following consultation with the members of the Animals or Plants Committee through the Chairs, the Secretariat informs the Standing Committee about whether the recommendations formulated by the Scientific Committees to ensure compliance with Article IV paragraphs 2 (a), 3 and 6 (a) 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. The Standing Committee is also to review recommendations to suspend trade that have been in place for longer than two years, and to address problems identified in the course of the review process that are not related to the implementation of Article IV, paragraph 2 (a), 3 or 6 (a).
4. Paragraph 1 k) of Resolution Conf. 12.8 (Rev. CoP17) states the following:

Once the range State has reported on the implementation of recommendations or the deadlines have passed, whichever is first and, following timely intersessional consultation with members of the Animals or Plants Committee through the Chairs, the Secretariat shall determine whether the recommendations referred to above have been implemented;

- i) *where the recommendations have been met, the Secretariat shall, following consultation with the Chair of the Standing Committee, notify the range States concerned that the species/country combination was removed from the review process and include the rationale for its evaluation, noting where relevant, specific commitments made by the range States in question and, in the case where a species/country combination was removed from the review process on the basis of the establishment of an interim precautionary export quota (including a zero export quota) in the place of implementing the recommendations, any change to this quota should be communicated to the Secretariat and Chair of the relevant Committee along with a justification, for their agreement; or*

¹ The geographical designations employed in this document do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the CITES Secretariat (or the United Nations Environment Programme) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, or area, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

- ii) *when the recommendations are not deemed to have been met (and no new information is provided), the Secretariat shall, in consultation with the members of the Animals or Plants Committee through the Chairs, recommend to the Standing Committee appropriate action, which may include, as a last resort, a suspension of trade in the affected species with that State; or*
 - iii) *where the recommendations are not deemed to have been met or have been partially met, and there is new information suggesting the recommendation may require updating, the Secretariat shall, in a timely fashion, request the members of the Animals or Plants Committee, through the Chairs, to prepare a revised recommendation, keeping in mind the principles that recommendations should be time-bound, feasible, measurable, proportionate, transparent, and should promote capacity building. The Secretariat shall provide the revised recommendation to the range States within 30 days of its drafting;*
5. Due to time constraints, the Secretariat was not able to consult with the members of the Animals and Plants Committees through their respective Chairs in advance of the submission of this report, as envisaged in the Resolution. The recommendations made in this document are therefore those of the Secretariat. The Secretariat will undertake consultations with the members of the Animals and Plants Committees, as appropriate, through their respective Chairs, who may provide their views orally at this meeting.

Review of ongoing cases in the Review of Significant Trade process (RST)

6. The Secretariat carried out a comprehensive review of all ongoing cases in RST. This involved performing a cross check between the list of suspensions on the CITES website, the most recent RST overviews presented at the 30th meeting of the Animals Committee (AC30, Geneva, July 2018) and the 24th meeting of the Plants Committee (PC24, Geneva, July 2018) (see documents [AC30 Doc. 12.1](#) and [PC24 Doc. 13.1](#)), and [Notification No. 2018/006](#) with an overview of current RST recommendations of the Standing Committee. The nomenclature changes that were adopted the 17th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (CoP17, 2016) were also considered. This revealed the following:
- a) Recent AC and PC documents contained some erroneous information to be corrected as follows:
 - i) in document AC30 Doc. 12.1: *Mantella crocea* and *M. viridis* from Madagascar, and *Malayemys subtirjuga* from Malaysia were removed from the review at the 66th meeting of the Standing Committee (see document SC66 Doc. 31.1); and
 - ii) in document PC24 Doc. 13.1: *Eurphorbia itremensis* from Madagascar was removed from the review at SC66.
 - b) There have been a number of taxonomic changes adopted at CoP17 that have not yet been reflected in relevant Notifications, documents or the website. They concern the following species that are currently in RST:
 - i) *Poicephalus robustus* has been split into *P. robustus* and *P. fusicollis*. As the former species is only found in South Africa, all other former range States should refer to *P. fusicollis*.
 - ii) *Cordylus mossambicus* has been renamed *Smaug mossambicus*.
 - iii) *Ornithopterus urvillanus* has been renamed *Ornithoptera priamus*.
7. Updated and corrected lists of all ongoing cases for species/country combinations that are currently in the RST process are presented in Annex 1 (for fauna) and Annex 2 (for flora). These lists take into account those species/country combinations that were removed from RST at AC30 and PC24.
8. Those species/country combinations that have been subject to long-standing trade suspensions have been reviewed in compliance with paragraph 1 p) of Resolution Conf. 12.8 (Rev. CoP17) for cases where the trade suspension has been in place since 2015 or earlier, and in accordance with paragraph 1 o) of the same Resolution where the suspension entered into force in 2016. The results of these reviews can be found in document SC70 Doc. 29.2.

9. The species/country combinations reviewed in the present document concern the following:
- Two fauna cases that were selected after the 15th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (CoP15, Doha, 2010) at the 25th meeting of the Animals (AC25, Geneva, July 2011) and which remain within the review process but have not been subject to a trade suspension: *Triceros melleri*/Mozambique and Antipatharia/Taiwan, Province of China; and
 - Fourteen fauna and flora/country combinations selected post CoP16, for which recommendations were made at the 29th meeting of the Animals Committee (AC29, Geneva, July 2017) or the 23rd meeting of the Plants Committee (PC23, Geneva, July 2107).

Cases selected for review following CoP15 - Fauna

10. **Mozambique: *Triceros melleri***

Background to the case

- The Animals Committee selected *Triceros melleri* for RST as a priority species at AC25. Mozambique did not provide a response to the consultation by the Secretariat, and at AC26, the Animals Committee retained the species/country combination in RST based on concerns over high volumes of traded from 2007 to 2009 and questions over the basis of the setting of quotas. At AC27, the Animals Committee determined that trade in *T. melleri* from Mozambique was of “possible concern” and formulated recommendations.
- In July 2014, Mozambique informed that it was aware of the biology and trade management of *T. melleri*. Trade records for *T. melleri* 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 was however unclear when this policy not to allow exports was put in place.
- The CITES trade database shows that since 2011, exports of live wild-sourced specimens of *T. melleri* from Mozambique (as reported by Mozambique for 2011-2015, and by importing Parties for 2011-2017) have continued, as indicated in the table below:

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
Importer	297	642	170	127	70	148	71	1,525
Exporter (MZ)	1100	720	125	110	50			2,105

- The case was reviewed at SC66 (see document SC66 Doc. 31.1). The Standing Committee requested the Secretariat to publish a zero export quota for commercial trade in *T. melleri* from Mozambique on its website; and urged Mozambique to implement recommendations a), c), e), f) and g) by 2 June 2016.
- The zero export quota for this species from Mozambique was not immediately published on the CITES website. It is noted that as of 13 August 2018, Mozambique had not submitted annual trade reports for 2016 and 2017, but that importing countries reported imports from Mozambique of *T. melleri* for both years. The zero quota has since been published on the CITES website.

Response from range State

- No correspondence concerning *T. melleri* has been received by the Secretariat from Mozambique since SC66.

Determination of implementation

- The original recommendations by the Animals Committee and any previous decisions by the Standing Committee, any updated information on implementation of these recommendations, and the evaluation thereof by the Secretariat are presented in Annex 3.

- h) Based on the above, the Secretariat, has determined that Mozambique has not implemented any of the recommendations of the Animals or Standing Committees directed to it.

11. Taiwan, Province of China: *Antipatharia*

Background to the case

- a) The Animals Committee selected *Antipatharia* for RST as a priority species at AC25. China provided a response to the consultation by the Secretariat, but at AC26, the Animals Committee retained the species/country combination in RST based on concerns over high volumes of trade between 2002 and 2011 reported by countries of import (though noting very little trade since 2008), and questions on the basis of the non-detriment finding. At AC27, the Animals Committee determined that trade in *Antipatharia* from Taiwan, Province of China, was of “possible concern” and formulated recommendations.
- b) At SC66, the Secretariat pointed out that the recommendations made at AC27 did not specify a deadline by which they should be implemented, noting that Resolution Conf. 12.8 (Rev. CoP13) provides that “*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;*”. On this basis, the Standing Committee requested at SC66 that Taiwan, Province of China, implement recommendations a) to c) of the Animals Committee within 90 days (see document SC66 Doc. 31.1).

Response from range State

- c) Following SC66, the Secretariat wrote to China on 28 June 2016, but China has not provided a response on the implementation of the recommendations of the Animals and Standing Committees. It is worth noting that an examination of the trade data from 2011 to 2017 indicates that there were three transactions reported by the United States of America, as the importing Party, accounting for a total of 9,530g of raw *Antipatharia* corals, from Taiwan, Province of China.

Determination of implementation

- d) The original recommendations by the Animals Committee and decisions by the Standing Committee, any updated information on implementation of these recommendations, and the evaluation thereof by the Secretariat are presented in Annex 3.
- e) Based on the above, the Secretariat, has determined that Taiwan, Province of China, has not implemented recommendations a), b) and c) of the Animals Committee, or the recommendation made by the Standing Committee at SC66.

Cases selected for review following CoP16 - Fauna

- 12. In accordance with paragraph 1 j) of Resolution Conf. 12.8 (Rev. CoP17), which directs the Secretariat to monitor progress against the recommendations, Annex 4 contains a summary update of the status of those animal species/country combinations selected for review following CoP16, and retained in the review at the 28th meeting of the Animals Committee (AC28, Tel Aviv, August 2015). Recommendations were made at the 29th meeting of the Animals Committee (AC29 Geneva, July 2017), for which some deadlines, specifically those related to the establishment of export quotas, have passed.
- 13. The Secretariat is undertaking consultations with the Chair of the Animals Committee concerning the following species/country combinations which are subject to a recommendation to review and revise as appropriate their export quotas: *Varanus ornatus*/Togo and *Chelonoidis denticulatus*/Suriname. An oral update on progress may be provided at this meeting. Concerning *Triceros montium*/Cameroon, the Secretariat is recommending that the Standing Committee suspend all trade in *T. montium* from Cameroon as Cameroon did not establish a zero quota by 22 October 2017 as recommended by the Animals Committee.
- 14. The table in Annex 4 comprises three columns that contain the following information for the eight species/country combinations concerned:
 - a) the text of the recommendations and decisions by the Animals Committee;

- b) a summary of any response received from the range State concerned; and
- c) the Secretariat's determination regarding compliance with the recommendations, and its recommendations to the Standing Committee.

Cases selected for review following CoP16 - Flora

15. In accordance with paragraph 1 j) of Resolution Conf. 12.8 (Rev. CoP17), Annex 5 contains a summary update of the status of those plant species/country combinations selected for review following CoP16, and retained in the review at the 22nd meeting of the Plants Committee (PC22, Tbilisi, October 2015). Recommendations were made at the 23rd meeting of the Plants Committee (PC23, Geneva, July 2017) for which some deadlines, specifically those related to the establishment of export quotas, have passed.
16. The Secretariat is undertaking consultations with the Chair of the Plants Committee concerning the following species/country combinations, which are subject to a recommendation to revise their export quotas: *Bulnesia sarmientoi*/Paraguay and *Prunus africana*/Cameroon. In the latter case, further clarification is required from Cameroon on the quotas proposed and published for 2017. Concerning *Hoodia gordonii*/Namibia, the Secretariat is undertaking consultations with the members of the Plants Committee through the Chair and the Chair of the Standing Committee as per paragraph 1 k) i), in light of the confirmation from Namibia that it does not, and has no intention of trading in specimens of *Hoodia* of wild origin for commercial purposes. Oral updates on all of these cases will be provided to the present meeting as appropriate.
17. The table in Annex 5 comprises three columns that contain for the six species/country combinations concerned:
 - a) the text of the recommendations and decisions by the Animals Committee;
 - b) a summary of any response received from the range State concerned; and
 - c) the Secretariat's determination regarding compliance with the recommendations, and its recommendations to the Standing Committee.

Problems identified by the Animals and Plants Committees not related to the implementation of Article IV, paragraph 2 (a), 3 or 6 (a).

18. Resolution Conf. 12.8 (Rev. CoP17), in paragraph 2, directs the Standing Committee to address problems identified in the course of the review process that are not related to the implementation of Article IV, paragraph 2 (a), 3 or 6 (a), in accordance with other provisions of the Convention and relevant Resolutions. In this regard, problems identified at AC30 and PC24 are presented in Annex 6 for consideration by the Standing Committee. It is proposed that the Secretariat will follow up on the problems raised and report to the 71st meeting of the Standing Committee as appropriate.

Recommendations

19. The Standing Committee is invited to:
 - a) note the revised current lists of on-going RST cases for animal and plant species/country combinations presented in Annexes 1 and 2 respectively;
 - b) concerning *Triceros montium* from Mozambique, adopt the recommendation made by the Secretariat to urge Mozambique to implement recommendations a), c), e), f) and g) of the Animals Committee by 1 February 2019;
 - c) concerning *Antipatharia* from Taiwan, Province of China, request the concerned Party to explain the lack of implementation of the recommendations of the Animals Committee within the deadlines assigned by the Standing Committee and to clarify the best way to proceed; and in the absence of adequate justification, the Standing Committee may decide to recommend the suspension of commercial trade in specimens of that species from China;
 - d) adopt the recommendations made by the Secretariat in Annexes 4 and 5 concerning species/country combinations selected for RST post CoP16; and

- e) request the Secretariat to follow up on the problems identified by the Animals and Plants Committees and presented in Annex 6, and report back to the 71st meeting of the Standing Committee as appropriate.
20. The Secretariat recalls that the Standing Committee noted at its 59th meeting (SC59, Doha, March 2010) 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. That is to say they do not apply to specimens of animal species bred in captivity or of plant species propagated artificially – sources “C” and “A.”

**Fauna: all species/country combinations currently
in the Review of Significant Trade (as of August 2018).**

Countries are arranged in alphabetical order, with the relevant species in the second column. Where a recommendation to suspend trade is in place for a particular species/country combination, the date of validation is indicated in the third column. These cases (highlighted green) are further discussed in document SC70 Doc. 29.2.

Country	Species	Date of validation of recommendation to suspend trade, where relevant (all other cases are ongoing)	Comments
Algeria	<i>Anguilla anguilla</i>	Ongoing	Retained at AC30
Belize	<i>Myrmecophila tibicinis</i>	15 June 2010	See SC70 Doc. 29.2
Benin	<i>Pandinus imperator</i>	2 May 2013	See SC70 Doc. 29.2
	<i>Chamaeleo gracilis</i>	3 February 2016	See SC70 Doc. 29.2
	<i>Chamaeleo senegalensis</i>	3 February 2016	See SC70 Doc. 29.2
	<i>Kinixys homeana</i>	3 February 2016	See SC70 Doc. 29.2
Cameroon	<i>Trioceros quadricornis</i>	15 March 2016	See SC70 Doc. 29.2
	<i>Trioceros montium</i>	Ongoing	Retained at AC29
Democratic Republic of the Congo	<i>Poicephalus fuscicollis</i>	9 July 2001	See SC70 Doc. 29.2
	<i>Stigmochelys pardalis</i>	9 July 2001	See SC70 Doc. 29.2
	<i>Poicephalus gulielmi</i>	Ongoing	Retained at AC30
Equatorial Guinea	<i>Trioceros feae</i>	7 September 2012	See SC70 Doc. 29.2
Fiji	<i>Plerogyra simplex</i>	3 February 2016	See SC70 Doc. 29.2
	<i>Plerogyra sinuosa</i>	3 February 2016	See SC70 Doc. 29.2
Ghana	<i>Pandinus imperator</i>	12 August 2014	See SC70 Doc. 29.2
	<i>Chamaeleo gracilis</i>	3 February 2016	See SC70 Doc. 29.2
	<i>Chamaeleo senegalensis</i>	3 February 2016	See SC70 Doc. 29.2
Grenada	<i>Strombus gigas</i>	12 May 2006	See SC70 Doc. 29.2
Guinea	<i>Balearica pavonina</i>	2 May 2013	See SC70 Doc. 29.2
	<i>Hippocampus algiricus</i>	3 February 2016	See SC70 Doc. 29.2
Guyana	<i>Amazona festiva</i>	Ongoing	Retained at AC29
	<i>Chelonoidis denticulata</i>	Ongoing	Retained at AC29
	<i>Amazona farinosa</i>	Ongoing	Retained at AC30
	<i>Ara ararauna</i>	Ongoing	Retained at AC30
	<i>Ara chloropterus</i>	Ongoing	Retained at AC30
Haiti	<i>Strombus gigas</i>	29 September 2003	See SC70 Doc. 29.2
Indonesia	<i>Malayemys subtrijuga</i>	Ongoing	Retained at AC29
	<i>Notochelys platynota</i>	Ongoing	Retained at AC29
	<i>Cuora amboinensis</i>	Ongoing	Retained at AC30
Jordan	<i>Testudo graeca</i>	Ongoing	Retained at AC29
Lao People's Democratic Republic	<i>Naja</i> spp. (<i>N. atra</i> , <i>N. kaouthia</i> , <i>N. siamensis</i>)	30 April 2004	See SC70 Doc. 29.2
	<i>Cuora galbinifrons</i>	27 July 2009	See SC70 Doc. 29.2
	<i>Heosemys annandalii</i>	7 September 2012	See SC70 Doc. 29.2
	<i>Heosemys grandis</i>	7 September 2012	See SC70 Doc. 29.2
	<i>Macaca fascicularis</i>	3 February 2016	See SC70 Doc. 29.2
	<i>Ptyas mucosus</i>	3 February 2016	See SC70 Doc. 29.2
	<i>Python reticulatus</i>	3 February 2016	See SC70 Doc. 29.2
Madagascar	<i>Coracopsis vasa</i>	20 January 1995	See SC70 Doc. 29.2
	<i>Furcifer labordi</i>	20 January 1995	See SC70 Doc. 29.2
	<i>Phelsuma borai</i>	20 January 1995	See SC70 Doc. 29.2
	<i>Phelsuma breviceps</i>	20 January 1995	See SC70 Doc. 29.2
	<i>Phelsuma gouldi</i>	20 January 1995	See SC70 Doc. 29.2
	<i>Phelsuma hoeschi</i>	20 January 1995	See SC70 Doc. 29.2

	<i>Phelsmua ravenala</i>	20 January 1995	See SC70 Doc. 29.2	
	<i>Phelsuma standingi</i>	20 January 1995	See SC70 Doc. 29.2	
Mali	<i>Poicephalus fuscicollis</i>	9 July 2001	See SC70 Doc. 29.2	
	<i>Uromastix dispar</i>	22 August 2008	See SC70 Doc. 29.2	
	<i>Balearica pavonina</i>	Ongoing	Retained at AC30	
	<i>Uromastix geyeri</i>	Ongoing	Retained at AC30	
		<i>Anguilla anguilla</i>	Ongoing	Retained at AC30
Morocco				
Mozambique	<i>Smaug mossambicus</i>	7 September 2012	See SC70 Doc. 29.2	
	<i>Cordylus tropidosternum</i>	10 August 2001	See SC70 Doc. 29.2	
	<i>Triceros melleri</i>	Ongoing	To be reviewed at SC70.	
Niger	<i>Chamaeleo africanus</i>	7 September 2012	See SC70 Doc. 29.2	
Senegal	<i>Hippocampus algiricus</i>	3 February 2016	See SC70 Doc. 29.2	
Solomon Islands	<i>Corucia zebrata</i>	9 July 2001	See SC70 Doc. 29.2	
	<i>Ornithoptera priamus</i>	20 January 1995	See SC70 Doc. 29.2	
	<i>Ornithoptera victoriae</i>	20 January 1995	See SC70 Doc. 29.2	
	<i>Tridacna</i> spp.	3 February 2016	See SC70 Doc. 29.2	
South Sudan	<i>Balearica pavonina</i>	2 May 2013	See SC70 Doc. 29.2	
Sudan	<i>Balearica pavonina</i>	2 May 2013	See SC70 Doc. 29.2	
Suriname	<i>Chelonoidis denticulata</i>	Ongoing	Retained at AC29	
	<i>Amazona farinosa</i>	Ongoing	Retained at AC30	
	<i>Ara ararauna</i>	Ongoing	Retained at AC30	
	<i>Ara chloropterus</i>	Ongoing	Retained at AC30	
Taiwan, Province of China	<i>Antipatharia</i> spp.	Ongoing	To be reviewed at SC70.	
Togo	<i>Pandinus imperator</i>	2 May 2013	See SC70 Doc. 29.2	
	<i>Poicephalus fuscicollis</i>	9 July 2001	See SC70 Doc. 29.2	
	<i>Chamaeleo gracilis</i>	Ongoing	Retained at AC27. Last reviewed at SC69.	
	<i>Kinixys homeana</i>	Ongoing	Retained at AC27. Last reviewed at SC69.	
	<i>Varanus ornatus</i>	Ongoing	Retained at AC29	
Tunisia	<i>Anguilla anguilla</i>	Ongoing	Retained at AC30	
United Republic of Tanzania	<i>Agapornis fischeri</i>	20 April 1993	See SC70 Doc. 29.2	
	<i>Malacochersus tornieri</i>	20 April 1993	See SC70 Doc. 29.2	
		This suspension does not apply to specimens of this species produced from ranching or captive-breeding operations, for which the annual export quota has to be agreed between the Management Authority and the Secretariat.	30 June 1998	
	<i>Balearica regulorum</i>	2 May 2013	See SC70 Doc. 29.2	
	<i>Kinyongia fischeri</i>	3 February 2016	See SC70 Doc. 29.2	
	<i>Kinyongia tavetana</i>	3 February 2016	See SC70 Doc. 29.2	
Viet Nam	<i>Hippocampus kuda</i>	2 May 2013	See SC70 Doc. 29.2	

**Flora: all species/country combinations currently
in the Review of Significant Trade (as of August 2018).**

Countries are arranged in alphabetical order, with the relevant species in the second column. Where a recommendation to suspend trade is in place for a particular species/country combination, the date of validation is indicated in the third column, while those without dates are ongoing cases. These cases (highlighted green) are further discussed in document SC70 Doc. 29.2.

Country	Species	Date of validation of recommendation to suspend trade, where relevant (all other cases are ongoing)	Comments
Belize	<i>Myrmecophila tibicinis</i>	15 June 2010	See SC70 Doc. 29.2
Cameroon	<i>Prunus africana</i>	Ongoing	Retained at PC23
Congo	<i>Pericopsis elata</i>	Ongoing	Retained at PC24
Côte d'Ivoire	<i>Pericopsis elata</i>	7 September 2012	See SC70 Doc. 29.2
Democratic Republic of the Congo	<i>Prunus africana</i>	Ongoing	Retained at PC23
	<i>Pericopsis elata</i>	Ongoing	Retained at PC24
Equatorial Guinea	<i>Prunus africana</i>	3 February 2009	See SC70 Doc. 29.2
India	<i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i>		Retained at PC23
Lao People's Democratic Republic	<i>Dendrobium nobile</i>	3 February 2009	See SC70 Doc. 29.2
Mozambique	Cycadaceae, Stangeriaceae and Zamiaceae	6 December 2006	See SC70 Doc. 29.2
Namibia	<i>Hoodia gordonii</i>	Ongoing	Retained at PC23
Nepal	<i>Nardostachys grandiflora</i>	Ongoing	Retained at PC23
Nicaragua	<i>Dalbergia retusa</i>	Ongoing	Retained at PC24
Panama	<i>Dalbergia retusa</i>	Ongoing	Retained at PC24
Paraguay	<i>Bulnesia sarmientoi</i>	Ongoing	Retained at PC23
United Republic of Tanzania	<i>Prunus africana</i>	3 February 2009	See SC70 Doc. 29.2

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ANIMALS AND STANDING COMMITTEE FOR SPECIES SELECTED FOR THE REVIEW OF SIGNIFICANT TRADE POST CoP15; RESPONSES FROM RANGE STATES; DETERMINATION OF IMPLEMENTATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE STANDING COMMITTEE

A - FAUNA

Recommendations of the AC, and previous decisions of the SC where these exist	Update on implementation of recommendations	Determination of implementation and actions recommended																											
<i>Trioceros melleri</i> (Meller's giant one-horned chameleon)																													
<p><u>Mozambique (MZ)</u> (Possible concern)</p> <p>Within 90 days (by 31 August 2014) the Management Authority should:</p> <p>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;</p> <p>b) Inform the Secretariat that MZ 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>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;</p> <p>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>	<p>Prior to SC66, 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 was however unclear when this policy not to allow exports was put in place.</p> <p>The CITES trade database shows that since 2011, exports in live wild-sourced specimens of <i>T. melleri</i> from MZ have continued, as indicated in the table below:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="882 1007 1617 1313"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2011</th> <th>2012</th> <th>2013</th> <th>2014</th> <th>2015</th> <th>2016</th> <th>2017</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Importer</td> <td>297</td> <td>642</td> <td>170</td> <td>127</td> <td>70</td> <td>148</td> <td>71</td> <td>1525</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Exporter (MZ)</td> <td>1100</td> <td>720</td> <td>125</td> <td>110</td> <td>50</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>2105</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total	Importer	297	642	170	127	70	148	71	1525	Exporter (MZ)	1100	720	125	110	50			2105	<p><u>The Secretariat's determination regarding implementation of the recommendations</u></p> <p>The recommendations of the Animals Committee and the Standing Committee have not been implemented.</p> <p><u>Actions recommended by the Secretariat</u></p> <p>The Standing Committee should urge Mozambique to implement recommendations a), c), e), f) and g) by 1 February 2019.</p>
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total																					
Importer	297	642	170	127	70	148	71	1525																					
Exporter (MZ)	1100	720	125	110	50			2105																					

<p><u>Within 2 years (by 2 June 2016) the Management Authority should:</u></p> <p>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);</p> <p>f) Establish revised annual export quotas (if appropriate) for wild specimens based on the results of the assessment; and</p> <p>g) Provide a justification for, and explanation of, the scientific basis by which it is determined that these 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><u>Outcome of SC66</u></p> <p>The Standing Committee at its 66th meeting:</p> <p>i) requested the Secretariat to publish a zero export quota for commercial trade in <i>Triceros melleri</i> from Mozambique on its website; and</p> <p>ii) urged Mozambique to implement recommendations a), c), e), f) and g) by 2 June 2016.</p>	<p>Mozambique has not provided an update on the studies it had referred to or any additional information.</p> <p>Note that as of 13 August 2018, Mozambique had not submitted its annual reports for 2016 and 2017. Following SC66, a zero export quota was not immediately published on the CITES website. This has been corrected and a zero export quota has now published on the CITES website.</p>	
Order <i>Antipatharia</i> (Black corals)		
<p><u>Taiwan, Province of China (TW)</u> (Possible concern)</p> <p>a) Clarify what legal protection is afforded to this species in Taiwan, Province of China and inform the Secretariat under what circumstances the present policy allows for the export of the species;</p>	<p>The Secretariat wrote to China on 28 June 2016 to inform it of the outcome of SC66 but no reply or new information has been received since then in relation to the recommendations of the Animals Committee.</p>	<p><u>The Secretariat's determination regarding implementation of the recommendations</u></p> <p>The recommendations of the Standing Committee have not been</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 <i>Antipatharia</i> in Taiwan, Province of China; and</p> <p>c) Provide justification for, and details of, the scientific basis by which it has been established that the quantities of <i>Antipatharia</i> exported from Taiwan, Province of China 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><u>Outcome of SC66</u></p> <p>Having acknowledged that the decisions above did not specify a deadline by which time they should be implemented, and further noting that Resolution Conf. 12.8 (Rev. CoP13) provides that “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;”, the Standing Committee, at its 66th meeting, requested that Taiwan, Province of China, implements recommendations a) to c) of the Animals Committee within 90 days.</p>	<p>An examination of the trade data shows that there has been no reported trade in <i>Antipatharia</i> from TW since 2011, when the US reported three transactions accounting for 9,350g of raw coral for TW. This trade was not reported by the exporter.</p>	<p>implemented within the extended deadline imposed at SC66.</p> <p><u>Actions recommended by the Secretariat</u></p> <p>Under the given circumstances, the Secretariat would normally recommend that the Standing Committee would request all Parties to suspend trade in <i>Antipatharia</i> from China. However, the Secretariat recommends that the Standing Committee seeks clarification from China on the best way to proceed in this instance.</p>
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RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ANIMALS AND STANDING COMMITTEE FOR SPECIES SELECTED FOR THE REVIEW OF SIGNIFICANT TRADE POST CoP16; RESPONSES FROM RANGE STATES; DETERMINATION OF IMPLEMENTATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE STANDING COMMITTEE

(Note: the actions recommended by the Animals Committee have been numbered to facilitate reporting on their implementation)

A - FAUNA

<i>Amazona festiva</i> (Festive parrot)		
<p>GUYANA (GY) <u>Short term action (by 22 October 2017)</u></p> <p>a) Establish an interim conservative export quota of 60 birds per year within 30 days and communicate the quota to the Secretariat.</p> <p>b) No exports should occur until the quota has been published on the Secretariat's website.</p> <p>c) Before making any increases to the interim quota, the planned changes should be communicated by the Management Authority of Guyana to the Secretariat and Chair of the Animals Committee along with a justification of how the change is conservative, based on estimates of sustainable off-take that make use of best available scientific information, for their agreement.</p> <p><u>Long term action (by 22 September 2019)</u></p> <p>d) Undertake science-based studies, including field studies, on status of the species (e.g. population size/density, trends, distribution) including an evaluation of the threats to the species for use as the basis for NDFs</p> <p>e) Undertake qualitative monitoring of the scale and trends of all harvest (increasing, stable or decreasing) for use in making NDFs.</p> <p><u>Final recommendation</u></p> <p>f) Upon completion of other recommendations, the Management Authority of Guyana should provide the</p>	<p>The Secretariat wrote to Guyana on 22 September 2017 and received a response on 23 October 2017, which informed that the recommendations from the Animals Committee had been reviewed by the MA and SA of Guyana.</p> <p><u>Concerning recommendations a) to c)</u></p> <p>GY stated that since receiving the letter, it had put in place measures to halt exports of <i>A. festiva</i> with the last export taking place on 26 September 2017.</p> <p>Rather than publish the quota of 60 birds recommended by the AC, Guyana proposed an interim export quota of 130 birds for 2018. Its rationale for determining that the proposed quota would not be detrimental is that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The prime habitat for this species is an area of approximately 19,000km², and the habitat is under low ecological pressure; • IUCN lists the major threats as deforestation and direct capture, but in Guyana, the average deforestation rate has been below 0.1% for a number of years and even lower in the habitat for this species; • The volume of export in comparison to the quota is a reflection of the international demand and ability of 	<p><u>The Secretariat's determination regarding implementation of the recommendations</u></p> <p>Recommendations a) to c) of the Animals Committee have been partially implemented.</p> <p><u>Actions recommended by the Secretariat</u></p> <p>The Standing Committee is invited to:</p> <p>(a) urge Guyana to publish an interim quota of 60 birds per year by 1 December 2018;</p> <p>(b) encourage Guyana to review the interim quota on the basis of the results of the population studies referred to; and</p> <p>(c) urge Guyana to implement all outstanding recommendations by 22 September 2019.</p>

scientific basis by which it has established that exports from their country are not detrimental to the survival of the species and are compliant with Article IV, paragraphs 2(a), 3 and 6(a) of the Convention. Particular focus should be given to how the actions Guyana has taken or will take address the concerns/problems identified in the Review of Significant Trade process.

the exporters to trade' and not of the population status of the species; and

- There will be a country-wide assessment of the population in 2018, which will provide data for a more scientific evaluation of the quota.

The Secretariat notes that the quota for *A. festiva* from GY between 2011 and 2016 was 520 wild specimens, with the exception of 2014 when the quota was 888. During this time, the exports were as follows:

Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Quota	520	520	520	888	520	520
Exporter	28	28	40	62	60	161
Importer	89	28	77	62	60	136

Noting that the criterion for which this species/country combination was selected was 'high volume trade' it would appear that the quota of 130 appears excessive in the absence of a scientifically based estimate of the population. Therefore, although GY responded with a proposed interim quota, the scientific basis for a quota of 130 is not clear. The quota of 60 birds recommended by the Animals Committee should be published and reviewed in light of the results of the field studies referred to by GY once they become available.

Concerning recommendations d) to f)

Guyana informed that its SA has been planning to conduct a population assessment of psittacines in GY. It explained that in preparation for this, a preliminary data collection exercise was conducted from September to November 2015, and that the information collected is guiding the preparation of the methodology of the field studies, which it is anticipated will commence in 2018:

***Trioceros montium* (Mountain chameleon)**

<p>CAMEROON (CM) <u>Short term action (by 22 October 2017)</u></p> <p>a) Establish a zero export quota within 30 days for the species and communicate the quota to the Secretariat.</p> <p>b) No exports should occur until the quota has been published on the Secretariat's website.</p> <p>c) Before making any increases to this zero export quota, the planned changes should be communicated by the Management Authority of Cameroon to the Secretariat and Chair of the Animals Committee along with a justification of how the change is conservative, based on estimates of sustainable off-take that make use of best available scientific information, for their agreement.</p>	<p>The Secretariat wrote to Cameroon on 22 September 2017 but no information has been received by the Secretariat from CM in relation to the species and the recommendations of the Animals Committee.</p>	<p><u>The Secretariat's determination regarding implementation of the recommendations</u></p> <p>The recommendations of the Animals Committee have not been complied with.</p> <p><u>Actions recommended by the Secretariat</u></p> <p>The Standing Committee should recommend that all Parties suspend trade in specimens of <i>T. montium</i> from Cameroon until that country demonstrates compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3, for trade in this species, and provides full information to the Secretariat regarding compliance with the recommendations of the Animals Committee.</p>
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***Varanus ornatus* (Ornate monitor)**

<p>TOGO (TG) <u>Short term action (by 21 December 2017)</u></p> <p>a) Review and revise, within 90 days, in consultation with the Secretariat and the Chair of the Animals Committee, the export quota for both wild and ranched sourced specimens of the species and communicate the quota to the Secretariat.</p> <p>b) No exports should occur until the quota has been published on the Secretariat's website.</p> <p>c) The export quota should be justified as conservative based on estimates of sustainable off-take that make use of best available scientific information.</p> <p>d) Before making any increases to the interim quota (including increases from a zero export quota), the planned changes should be communicated by the Management Authority of Togo to the Secretariat and</p>	<p>The Secretariat wrote to Togo on 22 September 2017 and received a response on 21 December 2017, where TG notified the Secretariat of a proposed quota of 1000 wild specimens and 7,000 ranched specimens. However, no supporting information was provided to justify these quotas.</p> <p>The proposed quotas are identical to those published in 2016. In the absence of supporting information, it would appear that there has not been a review to determine that these quotas are sufficiently conservative.</p> <p>Togo has however shared the terms of reference of a proposed study of six species, including <i>V. ornatus</i>, that it hopes to conduct, but for which to date no funding has been secured.</p>	<p><u>The Secretariat's determination regarding implementation of the recommendations</u></p> <p>The recommendations of the Animals Committee have not been implemented.</p> <p><u>Actions recommended by the Secretariat</u></p> <p>The Standing Committee is invited to request the Secretariat and the Chair of the Animals Committee to continue to consult with Togo, and provide an update by 1 February 2019 so that the matter can be discussed again at SC71.</p>
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<p>Chair of the Animals Committee along with a justification of how the change is conservative, based on estimates of sustainable off-take that make use of best available scientific information, for their agreement.</p>		
<p>Malayemys subtrijuga (Mekong snail-eating turtle)</p>		
<p>INDONESIA (ID) <u>Short term action (by 21 December 2017)</u></p> <p>a) Review and revise, within 90 days, in consultation with the Secretariat and the Chair of the Animals Committee, the export quota for the species and communicate the quota to the Secretariat. The revised quota should be conservative and include a restriction on trade to live individuals with a maximum straight carapace length (SCL) of 10 cm until the non-native status of the population in Indonesia is confirmed and the new management plan is established.</p> <p>b) No exports should occur until the quota has been published on the Secretariat’s website.</p> <p>c) The export quota (which could include zero allowable exports) should be justified as conservative based on estimates of sustainable off-take that make use of best available scientific information.</p> <p>d) Before making any increases to the interim quota (including increases from a zero export quota), the planned changes should be communicated by the Management Authority of Indonesia to the Secretariat and Chair of the Animals Committee along with a justification of how the change is conservative, based on estimates of sustainable off-take that make use of best available scientific information, for their agreement.</p> <p><u>Long term action (by 22 September 2019)</u></p> <p>e) Undertake science-based studies:</p>	<p>The Secretariat wrote to Indonesia on 22 September 2017 and received a response on 23 October 2017. In its response, ID submitted a report entitled “Information of the Range States on Sustainability of Harvest of Malayan Flat-shelled Turtle (<i>Notochelys platynota</i>) and Mekong Snail-eating Turtle (<i>Malayemys subtrijuga</i>) in Indonesia”. This report provided the justification for the proposed revisions of the quota from 180 to 130 live specimens for <i>M. subtrijuga</i>. The report also indicated that trade will be restricted to live individuals with a maximum carapace length of 10cm. Following consultation with the Chair of the Animals Committee, this revised quota was agreed and published on the CITES website.</p> <p>The quota for 2018, which was published on 19 March 2018 has been further reduced to 117 live individuals with the same size restriction.</p>	<p><u>The Secretariat’s determination regarding implementation of the recommendations</u></p> <p>Recommendations a) to c) of the Animals Committee have been implemented.</p> <p><u>Actions recommended by the Secretariat</u></p> <p>The Standing Committee is invited to:</p> <p>a) acknowledge the progress made by Indonesia in implementing recommendations a) to c) of the Animals Committee; and</p> <p>b) encourage Indonesia to finalize the implementation of the remaining recommendations by 22 September 2019.</p>

<p>i. to determine the natural occurrence of the species in Indonesia (e.g. molecular-phylogenetic studies to determine whether the species is native or introduced in Indonesia)</p> <p>ii. on the status of the species (e.g. population size/density, trends, distribution) including an evaluation of the threats to the species for use as the basis for NDFs</p> <p>f) Undertake qualitative monitoring of the scale and trends of all export (increasing, stable or decreasing) for use in making NDFs</p> <p><u>Final recommendation</u></p> <p>g) Upon completion of the recommendations above, the Management Authority of Indonesia should provide the scientific basis by which it has established that exports from their country are not detrimental to the survival of the species and are compliant with Article IV, paragraphs 2(a), 3 and 6(a) of the Convention. Particular focus should be given to how the actions Indonesia has taken or will take address the concerns/problems identified in the Review of Significant Trade process</p>		
<i>Notochelys platynota</i> (Malayan flat-shelled turtle)		
<p>INDONESIA (ID)</p> <p><u>Short term action (by 21 December 2017)</u></p> <p>a) Review and revise, in consultation with the Secretariat and the Chair of the Animals Committee, the export quota for the species within 90 days and communicate the quota to the Secretariat. The revised quota should be conservative and include a restriction on trade to live individuals with a maximum straight carapace length (SCL) of 15 cm.</p> <p>b) No exports should occur until the quota has been published on the Secretariat's website.</p> <p>c) The export quota (which could include zero allowable exports) should be justified as conservative based on</p>	<p>The Secretariat wrote to Indonesia on 22 September 2017 and received a response on 23 October 2017. In its response, ID submitted a report entitled "Information of the Range States on Sustainability of Harvest of Malayan Flat-shelled Turtle (<i>Notochelys platynota</i>) And Mekong Snail-eating Turtle (<i>Malayemys subtrijuga</i>) in Indonesia". This report provided the justification for the proposed revisions of the quota from 810 to 583 live specimens for <i>N. platynota</i>. The report also indicated that trade will be restricted to live individuals with a maximum carapace length of 15cm. Following consultation with the Chair of the Animals</p>	<p><u>The Secretariat's determination regarding implementation of the recommendations</u></p> <p>Recommendations a) to c) of the Animals Committee have been implemented.</p> <p><u>Actions recommended by the Secretariat</u></p> <p>The Standing Committee is invited to:</p> <p>a) acknowledge the progress made by Indonesia by implementing</p>

<p>estimates of sustainable off-take that make use of best available scientific information and clearly demonstrate how the quota is managed considering the variability in status across the country.</p> <p>d) Before making any increases to the interim quota (including increases from a zero export quota), the planned changes should be communicated by the Management Authority of Indonesia to the Secretariat and Chair of the Animals Committee along with a justification of how the change is conservative, based on estimates of sustainable off-take that make use of best available scientific information, for their agreement.</p> <p><u>Long term action (by 22 September 2019)</u></p> <p>e) Undertake science-based studies on status of the species (e.g. population size/density, trends, distribution) including an evaluation of the threats to the species for use as the basis for NDFs.</p> <p>f) Undertake qualitative monitoring of the scale and trends of all harvest (increasing, stable or decreasing) for use in making NDFs.</p> <p><u>Final recommendation</u></p> <p>g) Upon completion of the recommendations above, the Management Authority of Indonesia should provide the scientific basis by which it has established that exports from their country are not detrimental to the survival of the species and are compliant with Article IV, paragraphs 2(a), 3 and 6(a) of the Convention. Particular focus should be given to how the actions Indonesia has taken or will take address the concerns/problems identified in the Review of Significant Trade process.</p>	<p>Committee, this revised quota was agreed and published on the CITES website.</p> <p>The quota for 2018, which was published on 19 March 2018 has been further reduced to 522 live individuals.</p>	<p>recommendations a) to c) of the Animals Committee; and</p> <p>b) encourage Indonesia to finalize the implementation of the remaining recommendations by 22 September 2019.</p>
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***Chelonoidis denticulatus* (Yellow footed tortoise)**

GUYANA (GY)

Short term action (by 21 December 2017)

- a) Review and revise, in consultation with the Secretariat and the Chair of the Animals Committee, the export quota for the species and communicate the quota to the Secretariat. The revised quota should be conservative and include a restriction on trade to live individuals with a maximum straight carapace length (SCL) of 10 cm.
- b) No exports should occur until the quota has been published on the Secretariat's website.
- c) The export quota (which could include zero allowable exports) should be justified as conservative based on estimates of sustainable off-take that make use of best available scientific information and clearly demonstrate how the quota is managed considering the variability in status across the country.
- d) Before making any increases to the interim quota (including increases from a zero export quota), the planned changes should be communicated by the Management Authority of the respective range State to the Secretariat and Chair of the Animals Committee along with a justification of how the change is conservative, based on estimates of sustainable off-take that make use of best available scientific information, for their agreement.

Long term action (by 22 September 2019)

- e) Undertake science-based studies on status of the species (e.g. population size/density, trends, distribution) including an evaluation of the threats to the species for use as the basis for NDFs
- f) Undertake qualitative monitoring of the scale and trends of all harvest (increasing, stable or decreasing) for use in making NDFs

Final recommendation

The Secretariat wrote to GY on 22 September 2017.

In an e-mail sent 16 May 2018, GY notified the Secretariat of a zero quota and indicated that it proposes to establish an interim quota, but no further details are given. The zero quota will be published on the CITES website.

The Secretariat's determination regarding implementation of the recommendations

Recommendations a) to c) of the Animals Committee have been implemented.

Actions recommended by the Secretariat

The Standing Committee is invited to:

a) acknowledge the progress made by Guyana by implementing recommendations a) to c) of the Animals Committee; and

b) encourage Guyana to finalize the implementation of the remaining recommendations by 22 September 2019.

<p>g) Upon completion of other recommendations, the range State should provide the scientific basis by which it has established that exports from their country are not detrimental to the survival of the species and are compliant with Article IV, paragraphs 2(a), 3 and 6(a) of the Convention. Particular focus should be given to how the actions the range State has taken or will take address the concerns/problems identified in the Review of Significant Trade process.</p>		
<p><i>Chelonoidis denticulatus</i> (Yellow-footed tortoise)</p>		
<p>SURINAME (SR) <u>Short term action (by 21 December 2017)</u></p> <p>a) Review and revise, in consultation with the Secretariat and the Chair of the Animals Committee, the export quota for the species and communicate the quota to the Secretariat. The revised quota should be conservative and include a restriction on trade to live individuals with a maximum straight carapace length (SCL) of 10 cm.</p> <p>b) No exports should occur until the quota has been published on the Secretariat's website.</p> <p>c) The export quota (which could include zero allowable exports) should be justified as conservative based on estimates of sustainable off-take that make use of best available scientific information and clearly demonstrate how the quota is managed considering the variability in status across the country.</p> <p>d) Before making any increases to the interim quota (including increases from a zero export quota), the planned changes should be communicated by the Management Authority of the respective range State to the Secretariat and Chair of the Animals Committee along with a justification of how the change is conservative, based on estimates of sustainable off-take that make use of best available scientific information, for their agreement.</p> <p><u>Long term action (by 22 September 2019)</u></p>	<p>The Secretariat wrote to SR on 22 September 2017</p> <p>In a letter dated 30 November 2017, Suriname responded to inform that it had undertaken the following actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyzed the existing law and policies • Analyzed the wildlife trade • Monitored the specimens that are being kept for captive breeding operations • Contacted the Anton de Kom University of Suriname • Collected information on social science <p>Concerning legislation, SR informed that the species was formerly considered a game species under the Game law 1954, but that this was amended by the Game Resolution 2002 and it is now afforded protection as a cage species. Hunting is allowed from 1 January to 31 July in the southern part of the interior where the Amerindian and Maroon communities hunt them for food. There is a limit of 2 specimens per hunting permit.</p> <p>SR outlined how law enforcement is carried out and noted that while there have been many wildlife seizures, there are no records of seizures of <i>C. denticulatus</i>.</p> <p>Concerning the level of trade, the letter states that the export quota of 692 was set in the late nineties and</p>	<p><u>The Secretariat's determination regarding implementation of the recommendations</u></p> <p>Recommendation a) of the Animals Committee has been partially implemented.</p> <p><u>Actions recommended by the Secretariat</u></p> <p>The Standing Committee is invited to:</p> <p>a) note the information provided by Suriname; and</p> <p>b) encourage Suriname to fully implement recommendation a) by working with the Secretariat and the Chair of the Animals Committee to establish a conservative quota for 2019, including a maximum straight carapace length (SCL) of 10cms before 1 February 2019.</p>

- e) Undertake science-based studies on status of the species (e.g. population size/density, trends, distribution) including an evaluation of the threats to the species for use as the basis for NDFs
- f) ii) Undertake qualitative monitoring of the scale and trends of all harvest (increasing, stable or decreasing) for use in making NDFs

Final recommendation

- g) Upon completion of other recommendations, the range State should provide the scientific basis by which it has established that exports from their country are not detrimental to the survival of the species and are compliant with Article IV, paragraphs 2(a), 3 and 6(a) of the Convention. Particular focus should be given to how the actions the range State has taken or will take address the concerns/problems identified in the Review of Significant Trade process.

notes that “because of the breeding of this species, the Management Authority has limited the annual export quota as a measure to guarantee that there will be no harm to the wild population and support the breeding activities to 75%, which is equal to 519”. It is not entirely clear what this statement means and if SR is proposing to reduce the quota to 519.

The following table was presented to indicate that not even 50% of the quota has been met since 2012:

Year	Exported quantities	Percentage
2012	83 out of 692	11.9%
2013	113 out of 692	16.33%
2014	153 out of 692	22.11%
2015	210 out of 692	20.35%
2016	329 out of 692	47.54%

SR indicates that there has been a reduction in the demand from the capital due in part to increased transportation costs.

SR reports that there is one licensed breeding operation with about 125 females and 90 males. Breeding was not successful during 2012 to 2014 due to high soil humidity and predation by the lizard *Tupinambis teguixin*. Having moved the eggs to higher ground in 2015, they achieved 40 hatchlings. The numbers presented for 2016 and 2017 were 147 and 273 respectively.

SR notes that a number of hunters do not hunt tortoises as they believe it brings bad luck. Large specimens may be taken for food.

There is no specific on-going research on *C. denticualtus* in SR and the conclusion of the CITES Authorities is that more research is needed for which funding is being sought by SR.

	<p>In summary, SR provide some useful information on <i>C. denticulatus</i> but acknowledges that more research is needed. SR states that the quota was set in the late nineties but offers no explanation on how the quota was set and does not present population estimates, other than some information on a breeding operation and anecdotal accounts that larger specimens are spotted less frequently. Concerning recommendation a), SR has conducted a review but not of the quota, and whether or not it is sustainable and it did not give due consideration to the size restriction of a maximum straight carapace length of 10cms recommended by the Animals Committee.</p>	
<p><i>Testudo graeca</i> (Common tortoise)</p>		
<p>JORDAN (JO) <u>Short term action (by 21 December 2017)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Either establish a zero quota for wild taken specimens, or, in consultation with the Secretariat and the Chair of the Animals Committee, establish an interim conservative export quota for wild sourced specimens for the species and communicate the quota to the Secretariat. The revised quota should be conservative and include a restriction on trade to live individuals with a maximum straight carapace length (SCL) of 10 cm. b) No exports of wild-sourced specimens should occur until the quota has been published on the Secretariat's website. c) The export quota for wild-sourced specimens should be justified as conservative based on estimates of sustainable off-take that make use of best available scientific information. d) Before making any increases to this interim quota for wild-sourced specimens (including increases from a zero export quota), the planned changes should be communicated by the Management Authority of Jordan to the Secretariat and Chair of the Animals Committee along with a justification of how the change is conservative, based on estimates of sustainable off- 	<p>The Secretariat wrote to JO on 22 September 2017.</p> <p>No information has been received by the Secretariat from JO, in relation to the recommendations of the Animals Committee.</p>	<p><u>The Secretariat's determination regarding implementation of the recommendations</u></p> <p>The short term recommendations of the Animals Committee have not been implemented.</p> <p><u>Actions recommended by the Secretariat</u></p> <p>The Standing Committee is invited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) urge Jordan to implement recommendations a) and b) by 1 December 2018 and b) if Jordan fails to meet that deadline, to request the Secretariat to publish a zero export quota as an interim measure, and encourage Jordan to implement recommendations c) to e) by 1 February 2019 so that the matter can be discussed again at SC71.

take that make use of best available scientific information, for their agreement.

Final recommendation

- e) Upon completion of other recommendations, the Management Authority of Jordan should provide the scientific basis by which it has established that exports from their country are not detrimental to the survival of the species and are compliant with Article IV, paragraphs 2(a), 3 and 6(a) of the Convention. Particular focus should be given to how the actions Jordan has taken or will take address the concerns/problems identified in the Review of Significant Trade process.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE PLANTS AND STANDING COMMITTEE FOR SPECIES SELECTED FOR THE REVIEW OF SIGNIFICANT TRADE POST CoP16; RESPONSES FROM RANGE STATES; DETERMINATION OF IMPLEMENTATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE STANDING COMMITTEE
(note the actions recommended by the Plants Committee have been numbered to facilitate the reporting on their implementation).

B - FLORA

<i>Hoodia gordonii</i> (Hoodia)		
<p>NAMIBIA (NA)</p> <p><u>Short-term Action (by 21 December 2017)</u></p> <p>a) Establish a voluntary export quota system, put in place a zero export quota for wild specimens, and inform the CITES Secretariat of this quota so that it can be included in the national export quotas on the CITES website.</p> <p>b) Before wild trade is resumed, the Secretariat and the Chair of the Plants Committee should be informed of the process under which the non-detriment finding was made for their agreement.</p>	<p>The Secretariat wrote to NA on 22 September 2017.</p> <p>In a letter dated 4 October 2017, Namibia informed the Secretariat that all <i>Hoodia</i> specimens exported from Namibia were artificially propagated, and that Namibia has never traded in any <i>Hoodia</i> specimens from the wild for commercial purposes since 2010.</p> <p>Namibia further confirmed that it has no intention of trading in <i>Hoodia</i> specimens of wild origin for commercial purposes, and if necessary would establish a zero export quota for wild specimens traded for commercial purposes.</p>	<p><u>The Secretariat's determination regarding implementation of the recommendations</u></p> <p>The recommendations of the Plants Committee are no longer relevant in light of the response from Namibia.</p> <p><u>Actions recommended by the Secretariat</u></p> <p>The Secretariat is undertaking consultations with the Plants Committee and the Chair of the Standing Committee as per paragraph 1 k) i) and will provide an oral update of their outcome to the present meeting.</p>
<i>Prunus africana</i> (African cherry)		
<p>CAMEROON (CM)</p> <p><u>Short-term Action (by 21 December 2017)</u></p> <p>a) Establish a zero export quota for the North West region of Cameroon.</p> <p>b) Establish an interim quota of not more than 50% of the country's current total export quota (as of 26 July 2017, the current quota for 2017 is 908,743 kg of dry bark (ref:</p>	<p>The Secretariat received an e-mail from Cameroon on 8 March 2017 proposing a quota for 2017 of 908,743kg (908 tonnes) of dry bark. This represented a reduction from the 2016 quota, which was 1,042,353kg (1,042 tonnes).</p>	<p><u>The Secretariat's determination regarding implementation of the recommendations</u></p> <p>The recommendations of the Plants Committee have not been implemented.</p>

<p>National export quotas on CITES website)). This quota should cover all material that is exported. No exports of any material should occur until this revised quota has been published on the Secretariat's website.</p> <p>c) Before making any increases to the interim quota, the planned changes should be communicated by the Management Authority of Cameroon to the Secretariat and the Chair of the Plants Committee along with a justification of how the change is conservative, based on estimates of sustainable off-take that make use of available scientific information, for their agreement.</p> <p><u>Long-term Action (by 22 March 2019)</u></p> <p>d) Develop and implement subregional management with clearly defined harvest management measures (e.g., minimum rotation periods, minimum DBH, good harvesting techniques, impact of harvest on the targeted trees)</p> <p>e) undertake monitoring of the impact of harvest and implement harvest and export restrictions based on monitoring results.</p>	<p>Following PC23, the Secretariat received further correspondence from Cameroon on 18 September 2017 seeking to establish a quota of 341,994kg (394 tonnes) for specimens of <i>P. africana</i> coming from plantations. This quota was published on the CITES website on 15 January 2018.</p> <p>However, it appears that the correspondence received in September was originally dated 21 July 2017, which was before PC23, and therefore before the recommendation to reduce the quota to not more than 50% of the country's current total export quota was made.</p> <p>Consequently, it is likely that CM had intended that this quota of 341,994kg was to be an addition to the quota of 908,743kg that had already been published for 2017.</p> <p>The Secretariat wrote to CM on 22 September 2017 to inform it of the outcome of PC23 and the recommendations made by the Plants Committee.</p> <p>No response has been received from CM in relation to <i>P. africana</i> since September 2017, and CM has yet to notify the Secretariat of its proposed quota for 2018 for this species.</p>	<p><u>Actions recommended by the Secretariat</u></p> <p>The Standing Committee is invited to:</p> <p>a) request Cameroon to comply with recommendation a) by establishing by 1 December 2018 a zero export quota for the North west region of Cameroon for 2019;</p> <p>b) request Cameroon to clarify the situation concerning the published quotas for <i>P. africana</i> for 2017; and</p> <p>c) encourage Cameroon to finalize the implementation of the remaining recommendations by 22 March 2019.</p>
<p><i>Prunus africana</i> (African cherry)</p>		
<p>DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO (CD)</p> <p><u>Short-term Action (by 22 March 2018)</u></p> <p>a) Review and revise if appropriate, in consultation with the Secretariat and the Chair of the Plants Committee, the export quota for the species and communicate the quota to the Secretariat. The quota should be conservative.</p> <p>b) Before making any increases to this quota, the planned changes should be communicated by the range State to the Secretariat and Chair of the Plants Committee along with a justification of how the change is conservative, based on estimates of sustainable off-take that make use of available scientific information, for their agreement.</p>	<p>The Secretariat wrote to CD on 22 September 2017.</p> <p>On 2 August 2018, DRC provided a <i>dossier</i> of 5 documents to the Secretariat, consisting of the following:</p> <p><u>Concerning recommendations a) and b):</u></p> <p>1) A letter through which CD submits a 2018 quota of 102 tons of dry bark, specifying it could be reviewed in the course of 2019.</p>	<p><u>The Secretariat's determination regarding implementation of the recommendations</u></p> <p>The short term actions recommended by the Plants Committee have been implemented.</p> <p>Regarding the long term actions, CD is developing and implementing sub-national management plans for <i>Prunus africana</i>, which are currently focused on one of the four provinces where <i>P. africana</i> occurs (Nord-Kivu).</p>

<p><u>Long-term Action (by 22 September 2019)</u></p> <p>c) Develop and implement subregional management with clearly defined harvest management measures (e.g., minimum rotation periods, minimum DBH, good harvesting techniques, impact of harvest on the targeted trees)</p> <p>d) undertake monitoring of the impact of harvest and implement harvest and export restrictions based on monitoring results</p>	<p><u>Concerning recommendations c) and d):</u></p> <p>2) A management plan for the Walikale territory, North-Kivu Province (March, 2015): among the highlights included in the report is that a 12-year rotation (with a mid-rotation of 6 years) has been established. The management plan includes information on the population structure of <i>P. africana</i>, including information of on productivity and conversion factors of fresh to dry bark (50% coefficient).</p> <p>3) An NDF for the forests of Walikale II and Ikumbi, Sector of Wanianga (North-Kivu Province) (February, 2017): This document was already presented to the Plants Committee at its 23rd meeting (PC23 Doc. 15.2, Annex 2b). These zones correspond to the sector Wanianga, within the territory Walikalé (North Kivu). The calculations suggest a sustainable quota for Wanianga of 180.6 tons of dry bark for a mid-rotation of 8 years.</p> <p>4) An NDF for the site Mangurdjipa, Province of Nord-Kivu (June, 2015): The estimate is a potential annual quota of 41.31 tons of dry bark per year (no rotation period specified). This NDF is yet to be implemented.</p> <p>5) An NDF for the forest of Lume, Sector Ruwenzori, North-Kivu Province (June, 2015): the proposed quota if of 85.19 tons per year, with a six year mid-rotation. Similar to <i>supra</i>, this NDF is yet to be implemented.</p>	<p>Management plans remain to be developed for three remaining provinces (Orientale, Katanga and South Kivu).</p> <p><u>Actions recommended by the Secretariat</u></p> <p>The Standing Committee is invited to:</p> <p>a) acknowledge the progress made by the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) by implementing recommendations a) and b) of the Plants Committee; and</p> <p>b) encourage DRC to finalize the implementation of the remaining recommendations by 22 September 2019, <i>inter alia</i> by developing and implementing management plans for the four provinces in the country where <i>P. africana</i> occurs, and monitoring the impacts of the agreed export quotas.</p>
<p><i>Nardostachys grandiflora</i> (Spikenard)</p>		
<p>NEPAL (NP)</p> <p><u>Short-term Action (by 21 December 2017)</u></p> <p>a) Establish a zero export quota for wild specimens and communicate the quota to the Secretariat. No exports should occur until the quota has been published on the Secretariat's website.</p>	<p>The Secretariat wrote to NP on 22 September 2017.</p> <p>No information has been received by the Secretariat from Nepal in relation to the recommendations of the Plants Committee for <i>Nardostachys grandiflora</i>.</p>	<p><u>The Secretariat's determination regarding implementation of the recommendations</u></p> <p>The recommendations of the Plants Committee have not been implemented.</p>

<p>b) Before making any increases to the zero export quota, the planned changes should be communicated by the Management Authority of Nepal to the Secretariat and Chair of the Plants Committee along with a justification of how the change is conservative, based on estimates of sustainable off-take that make use of available scientific information, for their agreement.</p> <p>c) Clarify the current legislation with regard to trade in this Appendix II listed species.</p> <p><u>Long-term Action (within 22 March 2019)</u></p> <p>d) The Management Authority should report to the Secretariat and the Chair of the Plants Committee its actions to implement the provisions of Article IV, and how the Scientific Authority determines that levels of export are not detrimental to the populations concerned, including the scientific basis for allowable harvest rates, and how legal domestic harvest and illegal harvest are taken into account when making NDFs.</p> <p>e) Develop and implement coordinated national and/or local management plans (that include harvest management considerations) with clear monitoring requirements with adaptive management (regular review of harvest records, of impact of harvesting, adjustment of harvest instructions as necessary), to ensure harvest restrictions are based on monitoring results.</p>		<p><u>Actions recommended by the Secretariat</u></p> <p>The Standing Committee is invited to:</p> <p>a) urge Nepal to implement recommendation a) and b) by 1 December 2018;</p> <p>b) if Nepal fails to meet that deadline, request the Secretariat to publish a zero export quota as an interim measure, and encourage Nepal to implement recommendations b) and c) by 1 February 2019 so that the matter can be discussed again at SC71; and</p> <p>c) urge Nepal to implement all outstanding recommendations by 22 September 2019.</p>
<p><i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i> (Red sandalwood)</p>		
<p>INDIA (IN)</p> <p>a) Any future amendment of the quota not take place until the Standing Committee has an opportunity to review the situation and advice the Secretariat and the Chair of the Plants Committee on the results of their work, in particular in relation to the confiscated materials.</p> <p><u>By 22 June 2018</u></p>	<p>The Secretariat wrote to IN on 22 September 2017.</p> <p>No response was received from India in relation to RST.</p> <p><u>Concerning recommendation a):</u></p> <p>Following a previous RST for this species/country combination, the Standing Committee had</p>	<p><u>The Secretariat's determination regarding implementation of the recommendations</u></p> <p>Recommendation a) has been complied with. Recommendation b) of the Plants Committee remains outstanding.</p> <p><u>Actions recommended by the Secretariat</u></p>

<p>b) Clarify, to the Secretariat and the Chair of the Plants Committee, the status of material exported from plantations, and provide data to support the case that these stocks meet the provisions of Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP17) for artificially propagated specimens and assess the possible impact on wild populations</p>	<p>recommended a suspension of trade in <i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i> for India, which was lifted at SC62 in 2012 when India complied with the recommendations and established a zero export quota for specimens from the wild. At that time, India also established an annual export quota of 310 metric tons of wood from artificially propagated source (Source "A"), and a one-time export of specimens of any type of 11,806 metric tons of wood from confiscated or seized source (Source "I").</p> <p>The wood from confiscated or seized source is gradually being sold off and the latest figure from India from May 2017 is that 4,393.93 tons remain.</p> <p>It is worth noting that in Notification No. 2018/31, the Government of India informs that it banned the export for commercial purposes of all wild-taken specimens of species included in Appendices I, II and III, except cultivated varieties of plant species included in Appendices I and II.</p> <p><u>Concerning recommendation b)</u></p> <p>No new information has been received from India.</p>	<p>The Standing Committee is invited to:</p> <p>a) encourage India to continue to provide regular updates on the amount of confiscated stock that is remaining to the Secretariat; and</p> <p>b) urge India to implement recommendation b) before 1 February 2019 so that the matter can be considered at SC71.</p>
<p><i>Bulnesia sarmientoi</i> (Holy wood)</p>		
<p>PARAGUAY (PY)</p> <p><u>Short-term Action (by 22 December 2017)</u></p> <p>a) Establish in consultation with the Secretariat and with the Chair of the Plants Committee an interim conservative quota, for the species, its products, derivatives and extracts and communicate the quota to the Secretariat. No exports should occur until this revised quota has been published on the Secretariats website.</p> <p>b) The export quota should be justified as conservative based on estimates of sustainable offtake that make use of best available scientific information. Information should also be supplied on the management and monitoring measures that are in place and active.</p>	<p>The Secretariat wrote to PY on 22 September 2017.</p> <p>On 2 August 2018, Paraguay provided a dossier consisting of 2 documents to the Secretariat.</p> <p>1) A letter through which PY submits for consideration, inter alia, the 2017 NDF for <i>B. sarmientoi</i> with information that supports a national export quota of 1,400 tonnes/year of wood and 250 tonnes/year of extract, for a two year period. Furthermore, PY highlights that it requires technical and financial assistance (this in relation to paragraphs 3 and 4 of Resolution Conf. 12.8 (Rev. CoP17)). PY also</p>	<p><u>The Secretariat's determination regarding implementation of the recommendations</u></p> <p>Recommendations a) and b) of the Plants Committee have been partially complied with in terms of establishing a quota that is supported by an NDF. However, the 2018 study on which the NDF is based has not been provided by PY.</p> <p>Compliance with recommendation c) will be assessed in the light of any proposed revisions to the 2018 quota.</p>

<p>c) Before making any future increase to the quota, the planned changes should be communicated to the Secretariat and Chair of the Plants Committee along with a justification how the updated quota is conservative, based on estimates of sustainable off- take that make use of available scientific information, for their agreement.</p> <p><u>By 22 June 2018</u></p> <p>d) The Secretariat and Chair of the Plants Committee will take into account results of the review of management and monitoring measures, and the revised plans to provide an effective locally appropriate system.</p> <p>e) The Secretariat and the Chair of the Plants Committee will review this information and make their recommendations on revision of the quota.</p> <p><u>Long-term action (by 22 September 2019)</u></p> <p>f) Review management systems in place, including how population levels are calculated and sustainable off- take assessed, taking into account levels and frequency of harvest, annual growth rates for the species, and the location of harvest. Critically review monitoring measures, the reporting and assessment of same, assess their effectiveness and amend as appropriate.</p> <p>g) Overall, the review should aim to establish an effective NDF process with a locally-appropriate and effective monitoring system.</p>	<p>expressed interest in applying for the CITES Tree Species Programme.</p> <p>2) A progress report on the implementation of RST recommendations for Paraguay/<i>B. sarmientoi</i>. PY recommends maintaining the precautionary quotas of 1,400 tonnes for wood and 250 tonnes for extract. This appears to be based on the findings of a research entitled "<i>Contribution to the knowledge of B. sarmientoi as a basis for planning the conservation of pure stands or palosantales still existing in the West Region of Paraguay</i>" (2018); yet the study is not included in the documents provided.</p>	<p><u>Actions recommended by the Secretariat</u></p> <p>The Standing Committee is invited to:</p> <p>a) note the information provided by Paraguay;</p> <p>b) encourage Paraguay to fully implement recommendations a) and b) by working with the Secretariat and the Chair of the Plants Committee to establish conservative quotas for 2018/2019;</p> <p>c) encourage Paraguay to share with the Secretariat the study of 2018 mentioned in its letter to the Secretariat of 2 August 2018;</p> <p>d) remind Paraguay of recommendations c) to e); and</p> <p>d) urge Paraguay to implement all outstanding recommendations by the deadline of 22 September 2019.</p>
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Problems identified by the Animals and Plants Committees not related to the implementation of Article IV, paragraph 2 (a), 3 or 6 (a).

A. The following issues have been identified through the Review of Significant Trade process at the 30th meeting of the Animals Committee (AC30) and referred to the Standing Committee for consideration at its 70th meeting (SC70):

1. ***Balearica pavonina* / Mali**

The Animals Committee noted that the recorded trade levels in wild specimens of this species were very high (90 birds between 2015 and 2016) considering the population was estimated to be 100 birds in 2004. It was suggested that birds may be coming from neighbouring countries but are not reported as re-exports, noting that Guinea is subject to a trade suspension for this species. The Secretariat may wish to request Mali to clarify the origin, provenance and legal acquisition of specimens that were exported in previous years / 2015 and 2016.

The Animals Committee noted that the Standing Committee may wish to review the situation regarding illegal trade, fraudulent CITES documentation, and seizures detailed in AC30 Doc.12.2 Annex 2 (Rev. 1).

2. ***Anguilla anguilla***

A range of source codes are reported for trade in this species including C and F, although only W or possibly R are likely to be accurate. Illegal trade has also been reported but is already on the agenda of the Standing Committee.

3. ***Uromastix geyeri* and *Poicephalus robustus***

The Animals Committee recommends that the Secretariat follow up with Benin, Ghana, Togo, Mali and the relevant importing Parties in relation to high levels of reported trade in and refer any implementation issues to the Standing Committee, as appropriate.

B. The following issues have been identified through the Review of Significant Trade process at the 24th meeting of the Plants Committee (PC24) and referred to the Standing Committee for consideration at its 70th meeting (SC70):

1. Concerning ***Dalbergia cochinchinensis* / Lao People's Democratic Republic**

Invite the Secretariat to work with Lao People's Democratic Republic and potential donors to facilitate capacity building and workshops on making NDFs for forest species.

Invite interested Parties to work with Lao People's Democratic Republic to facilitate capacity building and workshops on making NDFs for forest species.

Request the Secretariat, when communicating with Lao People's Democratic Republic, to suggest existing examples of NDF guidance and reference material that they may find useful.

Note that Lao People's Democratic Republic is completing a suite of comprehensive actions under Article XIII compliance process in the Standing Committee.

2. Concerning ***Pericopsis elata* / Cameroon**

Invite the Secretariat to bring the issue of missing annual reports for 2010 and 2012 (and reports for flora from 2009 to 2012) to the attention of the Standing Committee.

3. Concerning ***Dalbergia retusa* / Panama**

Invite the Secretariat to bring the issue of missing annual reports (2015 and 2016) to the attention of the Standing Committee.

4. Concerning ***Pericopsis elata*** / **Democratic Republic of the Congo**

Note that Democratic Republic of the Congo is completing a suite of comprehensive actions under Article XIII compliance process in the Standing Committee.

Invite the Secretariat to report to the Standing Committee the concerns about exports of wood products that have been superficially transformed in order to circumvent CITES controls.

Note that this species is being considered as part of a project, under the CITES Tree Species Program, supporting the NDF for a number of tree species.