

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



Seventy-first meeting of the Standing Committee
Geneva (Switzerland), 16 August 2019

Interpretation and implementation matters

General compliance and enforcement

REVIEW OF SIGNIFICANT TRADE IN SPECIMENS OF APPENDIX-II SPECIES

1. This document has been prepared by the Secretariat.

Background

2. The role and responsibilities of the Standing Committee in conducting the Review of Significant Trade (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 their 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:
 - k) *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*
 - 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.

Outcomes of the 70th meeting of the Standing Committee

5. At its 70th meeting (SC70, Sochi, October 2018), the Standing Committee reviewed the implementation of recommendations of the Animals and Plants Committees, based on reporting and actions recommended by the Secretariat in document SC70 Doc. 29.1, and formulated recommendations for 17 species/country combinations (see SC70 summary record). Their status of implementation is summarized below:
- a) Eight cases are presented in more details in paragraphs 12 to 19, and in the Table in Annex 3.
 - b) Having been informed that recommendations made by the Animals Committee in accordance with paragraph 1 g) of Resolution Conf. 12.8 (Rev. CoP17) had not been complied with, the Standing Committee recommended the suspension of trade in *Triceros montium* from Cameroon until that country provides sufficient information to the Secretariat and the members of the Animals Committee, through its Chair, to demonstrate compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3, for this species.
 - c) Concerning *Antipatharia* from Taiwan, Province of China, the Standing Committee requested the Secretariat to publish a zero export quota for *Antipatharia* from China, which will remain in place until a scientific justification for the resumption of trade is provided to the Secretariat and the Chair of the Animals Committee for their approval.
 - d) Concerning *Hoodia gordonii* from Namibia, the Standing Committee was informed that following consultations with the members of the Plants Committee and the Chair of the Standing Committee, as per paragraph 1 k) i) of Resolution Conf. 12.8 (Rev. CoP17), it had been determined that the recommendations have been met and that Namibia could be removed from the process, subject to the zero export quota being published on the CITES website. Namibia has since notified the Secretariat of its zero quota for wild specimens of *H. gordonii*, which has been published. This species / country combination has therefore been removed from the Review of Significant Trade.
 - e) For the remaining cases that were discussed at SC70 under agenda item 29.1, the Standing Committee emphasized the importance of implementing existing recommendations, with deadlines for their completion in September 2019. This concerns *Malayemys subtrijuga* from Indonesia; *Notochelys platynota* from Indonesia; *Chelonoidis denticulatus* from Guyana; *Prunus africana* from the Democratic Republic of the Congo; and *Bulnesia sarmientoi* from Paraguay.
6. At SC70, the Standing Committee furthermore reviewed long standing recommendations to suspend trade, as reported by the Secretariat in document SC70 Doc. 29.2. The outcome of its deliberations can be found in the summary record of its 70th meeting and is summarized below.
- a) The Standing Committee recommended the withdrawal of the recommendations to suspend trade for the following species/country combinations: *Stigmochelys pardalis*/Democratic Republic of the Congo; *Phelsuma breviceps* and *P. standingii*/Madagascar; *Poicephalus fuscicollis*/Mali; and *Hippocampus kuda*/Viet Nam.
 - b) The Standing Committee recommended the withdrawal of the recommendations to suspend trade for the following species/country combinations, subject to the publication of zero export quotas on the CITES website: *Agapornis fischeri*, *Malacochersus tornieri* and *Prunus africana*/United Republic of Tanzania; *Ptyas mucosus*, *Python reticulatus*, *Naja* spp., *Heosemys annandalii*, *H. grandis* and *Cuora galbinifrons*/Lao People's Democratic Republic.
 - c) The Standing Committee recommended that the recommendation to suspend trade in *Poicephalus fuscicollis* from the Democratic Republic of the Congo be maintained until the Democratic Republic of the Congo establishes a conservative quota to be agreed with the Secretariat and the Chair of the Animals Committee.

- d) The Standing Committee agreed to remove the recommendation to suspend trade in Cycadaceae, Stangeriaceae and Zamiaceae for Mozambique, and replace it with a recommendation to suspend trade in *Cycas thouarsii*, a member of the Cycadaceae family, as this is the only species within the three families listed in Appendix II that occurs in Mozambique.
- e) All other recommendations to suspend trade that were maintained by the Standing Committee at SC70 are indicated in Annexes 1 and 2 of this document for fauna and flora respectively.

Ongoing cases in the RST process

- 7. All the cases for species/country combinations that are currently ongoing in the RST process are presented in the tables in Annex 1 (for fauna) and Annex 2 (for flora). These tables take into account the decisions made at SC70 regarding the RST process.
- 8. An update on the list of countries and species that are subject to recommendations to suspend trade following SC70 was published in Notification to the Parties No. 2019/027 on 6 May 2019.

RST cases selected for review at SC71

- 9. At SC70, the Chair of the Standing Committee indicated that in light of the limited time that would be available for discussion of agenda items at the 71st meeting of the Standing Committee (SC71), any substantive discussions on RST cases would be deferred to the 73rd meeting of the Standing Committee (SC73, 2020). The Standing Committee therefore agreed that a limited number of cases reviewed at SC70 would be considered again at SC71, should there be any new information available. This concerned the following species/country combinations:

Species: Fauna	Party	Species: Flora	Party
<i>Triceros melleri</i>	Mozambique	<i>Nardostachys grandiflora</i>	Nepal
<i>Chelonoidis denticulatus</i>	Suriname	<i>Prunus africana</i>	Cameroon
<i>Testudo graeca</i>	Jordan	<i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i>	India
<i>Varanus ornatus</i>	Togo		
<i>Amazona festiva</i>	Guyana		

- 10. At the time of writing, the Secretariat had received from Cameroon, India, Mozambique, Nepal, and Togo information regarding the implementation of relevant RST recommendations.
- 11. 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 document, as envisaged in the Resolution. The recommendations to the Standing Committee in this document are therefore those of the Secretariat only. In advance of SC71, the Secretariat will undertake consultations with the Animals and Plants Committees, as appropriate, through their respective Chairs. The views and recommendations of the committees may be provided through an addendum to this document.

FAUNA

12. **Mozambique: *Triceros melleri***

Background to the case

- a) 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.

- b) 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.
- c) The CITES trade database shows that since 2011, exports of live wild-sourced specimens of *T. melleri* from Mozambique (as reported by Mozambique for 2011-2018, and by importing Parties for 2011-2017) have continued, as indicated in the table below:

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total
Importer	297	642	170	127	70	148	448		1,902
Exporter (MZ)	1100	720	125	110	50	250	600	395	3,350

- d) 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 quota was published on the CITES website on 3 September 2018.
- e) At SC70, the Standing Committee urged Mozambique to implement recommendations a), c), e), f) and g) by 1 February 2019, so that the matter could be discussed again at SC71.
- f) The Secretariat wrote to Mozambique on 27 March 2019 informing it of the outcome of the discussions at SC70 and requesting any additional information so that it could be considered at SC71.

Response from range State

- h) Mozambique replied on 1 April 2019. Its response is summarized in Section A of the table in Annex 3 to this document

Determination of implementation

- i) 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 Section A of Annex 3 to this document.
- j) Based on the above, the Secretariat, has determined that Mozambique has implemented recommendations b) and d) of the Animals Committee. Recommendations a), c), e), f) and g) have not been implemented.

13. **Suriname: *Chelonoidis denticulatus***

Background to the case

- a) The Animals Committee selected *Chelonoidis denticulatus* for RST as a priority species at AC27. Suriname did not provide a response to the consultation by the Secretariat, and at AC28, the Animals Committee retained the species/country combination in RST based on concerns over the basis of the setting of quotas. At AC29, the Animals Committee determined that "Action is needed" concerning trade in *C. denticulatus* from Suriname and formulated recommendations.
- b) The Secretariat wrote to Suriname on 22 September 2017 and Suriname replied with a letter dated 30 November 2017, to inform that it had undertaken a number of actions, which the Secretariat reported at SC70. In summary, Suriname provided some useful information on *C. denticulatus* but acknowledged that more research is needed. Suriname stated that the quota was set in the late nineties but offered no explanation on how the quota was set and did 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), Suriname 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 10 cm recommended by the Animals Committee.

- c) At SC70, the Standing Committee noted the information provided by Suriname and determined that recommendation a) had been partially implemented. However, it encouraged 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 10 cm before 1 February 2019.
- d) The Secretariat wrote to Suriname on 25 March 2019 to seek clarification on the export quota and confirmation that any quota proposed would include a maximum straight carapace length (SCL) of 10 cm.

Response from range State

- e) No response has been received from Suriname.

Determination of implementation

- f) 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 Section A of Annex 3 to this document.
- g) Based on the above, the Secretariat, has determined that Suriname has partially implemented recommendation a) of the Animals Committee. It has not implemented the remainder of the recommendations of the Animals or Standing Committees directed to it.

14. Jordan: *Testudo graeca*

Background to the case

- a) The Animals Committee selected *Testudo graeca* for RST as a priority species at AC27. Jordan provided a response to the consultation by the Secretariat, but at AC28, the Animals Committee retained the species/country combination in RST based on concerns over high volumes of trade and the basis of the setting of quotas. At AC29, the Animals Committee determined that "Action is needed" concerning trade in *T. graeca* from Jordan and formulated recommendations.
- b) The Secretariat wrote to Jordan on 22 September 2017, but no response was received.
- c) At SC70, the Standing Committee urged Jordan to implement recommendations a) to c) by 1 December 2018 by either establishing a zero quota for wild taken specimens or proposing an interim conservative quota to be agreed with the Secretariat and the Chair of the Animals Committee. The Standing Committee further noted that if Jordan fails to meet that deadline, the Secretariat is requested to publish a zero export quota as an interim quota and encourage Jordan to implement recommendations d) and e) by 1 February 2019. The Standing Committee noted that recommendation d) remains in force until recommendation f) is implemented.
- d) Following consultations with the Chair of the Animals Committee, the Secretariat wrote to Jordan on 21 November 2018 and noting that an email received from Jordan on 13 November 2018 indicated that Jordan only intends to export captive-bred specimens. On this basis, the Secretariat suggested that Jordan establish a zero export quota for wild specimens.

Response from range State

- e) No response was received from Jordan to confirm the zero quota. Therefore, in accordance with the instruction from the Standing Committee, the Secretariat published a zero quota for wild specimens of *T. graeca* from Jordan.

Determination of implementation

- f) 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 Section A of Annex 3 to this document.
- g) With the publication of the zero quota for wild specimens of *T. graeca*, the Secretariat, has determined that recommendations a) to c) of the Animals Committee have been implemented. Recommendations d) to f) have not been implemented.

15. **Togo: *Varanus ornatus***

Background to the case

- a) The Animals Committee selected *Varanus ornatus* for RST as a priority species at AC27. Togo did provide a response to the consultation by the Secretariat, but at AC28, the Animals Committee retained the species/country combination in RST based on concerns over high volumes of trade and the basis of the setting of quotas. At AC29, the Animals Committee determined that “Action is needed” concerning trade in *V. ornatus* from Togo and formulated recommendations.
- b) The Secretariat wrote to Togo on 22 September 2017 and received a response on 21 December 2017, where Togo notified the Secretariat of a proposed quota of 1,000 wild specimens and 7,000 ranched specimens. These quotas were identical to those that were published every year since 2007, and Togo did not provide any supporting information to justify these quotas.
- c) At SC70, the Standing Committee agreed that these proposed quotas were not sufficiently conservative and requested the Secretariat and the Chair of the Animals Committee to continue to consult with Togo to establish a quota by 1 December 2018, so that the matter can be discussed again at SC71.
- d) Following consultations with the Chair of the Animals Committee, the Secretariat wrote to Togo on 21 November 2018 to suggest that following an analysis of the trade data, that conservative quotas of 25 wild specimens and 350 ranched specimens might be deemed appropriate. Togo was invited to confirm these quotas to the Secretariat or to propose alternative quotas that would be accompanied by supporting information to demonstrate that these are considered conservative and based on estimates using the best available scientific information.

Response from range State

- e) Togo responded to the Secretariat on 4 February 2019. Its response is summarized in Section A of the table in Annex 3 to this document.

Determination of implementation

- f) 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 Section A of Annex 3 to this document.
- g) Based on the above, the Secretariat, has determined that Togo has implemented the recommendations of the Animals or Standing Committees directed to it.

16. **Guyana: *Amazona festiva***

Background to the case

- a) The Animals Committee selected *Amazona festiva* for RST as a priority species at AC27. Guyana provided a response to the consultation by the Secretariat, but at AC28, the Animals Committee retained the species/country combination in RST based on concerns over high quotas and the basis for non-detriment findings. At AC29, the Animals Committee determined that “Action is needed” concerning trade in *A. festiva* from Guyana and formulated recommendations.

- b) The Secretariat wrote to Guyana on 22 September 2017 and received a response on 23 October 2017, where Guyana notified the Secretariat of a proposed quota of 130 birds for 2018 rather than the quota of 60 birds recommended by the Animals Committee.
- c) At SC70, the Standing Committee determined that the proposed quota of 130 birds was not sufficiently conservative and urged Guyana to publish an interim quota of 60 birds per year by 1 December 2018; encouraged Guyana to review the interim quota on the basis of Guyana's planned population studies of psittacines; and urged Guyana to implement all outstanding recommendations by 22 September 2019.
- d) The Secretariat wrote to Guyana on 21 November 2018 to inform it of the recommendations from SC70.

Response from range State

- e) No response has been received from Guyana.

Determination of implementation

- f) 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 Section A of Annex 3 to this document.
- g) Based on the above, the Secretariat, has determined that Guyana has not implemented the recommendations of the Animals or Standing Committees directed to it.

FLORA

17. Nepal: *Nardostachys grandiflora*

Background to the case

- a) The Plants Committee selected *Nardostachys grandiflora* for RST as a priority species at the 21st meeting of the Plants Committee ([PC21 WG2 Doc. 1](#), [PC21 SR](#)) as part of the list of species for trade reviews following CoP16 (2013). At its 22nd meeting (PC22, Tbilisi, October 2015), the Plants Committee agreed to retain the species/country combination *Nardostachys grandiflora*/Nepal in the RST. At its 23rd meeting (PC23, Geneva, July 2017), the Plants Committee determined that "Action is needed" concerning trade in *N. grandiflora* from Nepal and formulated recommendations.
- b) On 22 September 2017, the Secretariat wrote to Nepal concerning the outcome of PC23 regarding *Nardostachys grandiflora*; but no response was received from Nepal.
- c) At SC70, the Standing Committee urged Nepal to implement recommendation a) by 1 December 2018. If Nepal failed to meet that deadline, the Standing Committee requested the Secretariat to publish a zero export quota as an interim measure. The Standing Committee encouraged Nepal to implement recommendations b) and c) by 1 February 2019 so that the matter can be discussed at SC71; and urged Nepal to implement all outstanding recommendations by 22 September 2019.

Response from range State

- d) Nepal responded to the Secretariat on 30 November 2018. Its response is summarized in Section B of the table in Annex 3 of this document.

Determination of implementation

- e) The original recommendations by the Plants 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 Section B of Annex 3 to this document.
- f) Based on the above, the Secretariat has determined that recommendation c) of the Plants Committee has been complied with; recommendations a) and b) have been partially complied with; and, recommendations d) and e) remain ongoing.

18. Cameroon: *Prunus africana*

Background to the case

- a) The Plants Committee selected *Prunus africana* for RST as a priority species at PC21. At PC22 the Plants Committee agreed to retain the species/country combination *Prunus africana*/Cameroon in the RST. At PC23, the Plants Committee determined that "Action is needed" for this species/country combination, based on concerns over a major decline in wild populations and concerns over the exports exceeding established quotas (for further reference, see Annex 1 of document PC23 Doc. 15.2) and formulated recommendations.
- b) At SC70, the Standing Committee requested 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; requested Cameroon to clarify the situation concerning the published quotas for *P. africana* for 2017; requested Cameroon to establish an interim quota of not more than 455 tons of dry bark for 2018 and 2019; and encouraged Cameroon to finalize the implementation of recommendations c), d) and e) by 22 March 2019.
- c) On 21 November 2018, the Secretariat informed Cameroon of the outcomes of SC70 for this species/country combination.

Response from range State

- d) Cameroon replied with a letter dated 17 January 2019, for this particular species/country combination. Its response is summarized in Section B of the table in Annex 3 to this document.¹

Determination of implementation

- e) The original recommendations by the Plants 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 Section B of Annex 3 to this document.
- f) Based on the above, the Secretariat, has determined that recommendations a), b) and c) of the Plants Committee have been complied with. Recommendations d) and e) of the Plants Committee have been partially complied with, and remain ongoing through the implementation of the relevant project under the CITES-Tree Species Programme. Recommendation ii) of the Standing Committee has been partially complied with, yet considering the quota established for 2019, this recommendation may have become redundant.

19. India: *Pterocarpus santalinus*

Background to the case

- a) Trade in *Pterocarpus santalinus* from India was selected for examination under RST at PC22, and based on concerns over *inter alia* its conservation status, levels of illegal harvest and illegal trade reported, clarifications needed in relation to the level of artificial propagation. At its 23rd meeting, the Plants Committee determined that "Action is needed" for this species/country combination and formulated recommendations.
- b) On 22 September 2017, the Secretariat wrote to India to convey these recommendations, but no response had been received by the time this matter was considered at SC70.
- c) At SC70, the Secretariat recalled in document SC70 Doc. 29.1 that following a previous RST for this species/country combination, the Standing Committee had recommended a suspension of trade in *P. santalinus* 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

¹ The Secretariat received a communication from Cameroon dated 8 August 2018, prior to this matter being considered at SC70. Relevant elements of this response are found in Section B of Annex 3 to this document.

source (Source "I"). The wood from confiscated or seized source is gradually being sold off and the latest figure communicated by India for May 2017 is that 4,393.93 tons remained.

- d) The Secretariat further recalled that in Notification to the Parties No. 2018/31, the Government of India informed 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. In light of this, the Secretariat noted in its report to SC70 (see document SC70 Doc. 29.1) that recommendation a) has been complied with.
- e) Based on the information available at SC70, the Standing Committee encouraged India to continue to provide regular updates to the Secretariat on the amount of confiscated stock that is remaining; and urged India to implement recommendation b) before 1 February 2019 so that the matter can be considered at SC71.
- f) On 27 March 2019, the Secretariat sent India a reminder of the outcome of SC70 concerning *P. santalinus*, and requested a response by 8 April 2019 in order for the Secretariat to report on the matter at the present meeting.

Response from range State

- g) On 3 April 2019, India informed the Secretariat that it was fully committed to implementing the recommendation of the Plants Committee, and had entrusted the Botanical Society of India (part of the Scientific Authority) to prepare a report on *P. santalinus*, including the status of materials exported from plantations. Its response is further outlined in Section B of the table in Annex 3 to this document.

Determination of implementation

- h) The original recommendations by the Plants 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 Section B of Annex 3 to this document.
- i) Based on the above, the Secretariat has determined that recommendation a) of the Plants Committee has been complied with, and recommendation b) has not been implemented.

Review of long standing suspensions and Parties that have been subject to RST

- 20. At SC70, the Secretariat indicated in document SC70 Doc. 29.2 that it intended to consult closely with the Chairs of the Animals and Plants Committees, as well as with the range States concerned, to see if there is merit in developing a strategic approach to assist range States that are still subject to a recommendation to suspend trade under RST following SC70. The Standing Committee agreed to the development of a strategic approach for dealing with support to RST cases.
- 21. The Secretariat indicated that the strategy would focus on how the Secretariat might best provide assistance within its mandate, capacity and resources, and examine what role the scientific committees could play. The strategy could be based on the requirements for assistance identified by the range States, reflect resource implications and assess whether in addition to national-level actions, regional activities could be beneficial. It could also look at the possibility of targeting particular Parties or regions with similar issues, focusing on particular taxonomic groups, or developing mentor programmes between neighboring Parties.
- 22. In the context of developing a strategic approach for assisting Parties in RST, the Secretariat notes that several relevant documents will be discussed at CoP18. These address capacity-building activities (document [CoP18 Doc. 21.2](#)), a proposed Compliance Assistance Programme (document [CoP18 Doc. 28](#)), country-wide significant trade reviews (document [CoP18 Doc. 29](#)), and guidance for the making of Non-Detriment Findings (NDFs) (document [CoP18 Doc. 45](#)). The processes and proposals outlined in these documents can be of great relevance to the development of a strategic approach for assisting Parties in the Review of Significant Trade, and inform about the most effective way of providing support-

Update from Thailand concerning Hippocampus spp.

- 23. The trade suspensions for *Hippocampus kelloggi*, *H. kuda* and *H. spinosissimus* from Thailand were lifted at the 67th meeting of the Standing Committee (SC67, Johannesburg, September 2016) because Thailand established a national suspension of exports of *Hippocampus* spp. from 1 January 2016. For the same

reason, the recommendation to suspend trade in *Hippocampus trimaculatus* from Thailand was lifted at the 69th meeting of the Standing Committee (SC69, Geneva, November 2017). On 9 May 2019, the Secretariat received a letter from Thailand requesting that Parties be informed that this national suspension of exports of *Hippocampus* species remains in force. Thailand would also like to inform Parties that since the export suspension, it has been enhancing its law enforcement efforts to ensure that no exports take place. Thailand informs that it has been monitoring and controlling the trade through 27 Fish Quarantine and Inspection Units and has been closely cooperating with the Working Group on CITES and Wildlife Enforcement (AWG CITES-WE) of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) to control illegal wildlife trade.

Recommendations

24. The Standing Committee is invited to:

- a) note the on-going RST cases for animal and plant species/country combinations, as presented in Annexes 1 and 2 respectively;
- b) adopt the recommendations made by the Secretariat in Sections A and B of Annex 3 concerning species/country combinations selected for review; and
- c) note that the Secretariat will continue to develop a strategic approach for assisting Parties under RST, taking into consideration any relevant decisions and recommendations adopted at CoP18, and report on progress at SC73.

25. 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”.” The Secretariat recommends that this text be reflected in the operational part of Resolution Conf. 12.8 (Rev. CoP17) when this resolution is next reviewed.

**Fauna: all species/country combinations currently
in the Review of Significant Trade (as of 1 May 2019)**

Countries are arranged in alphabetical order, with the relevant species in the second column. Cases where a recommendation to suspend trade is in place for a particular species/country combination are highlighted and the date of notification is indicated in the third column. The cases to be discussed at the present meeting are indicated with bold text.

Country	Species	Date of notification of recommendation to suspend trade, where relevant	Comments
Algeria	<i>Anguilla anguilla</i>	Ongoing	Retained at AC30
Benin	<i>Pandinus imperator</i>	2 May 2013	Suspension maintained at SC70
	<i>Chamaeleo gracilis</i>	3 February 2016	Suspension maintained at SC70
	<i>Chamaeleo senegalensis</i>	3 February 2016	Suspension maintained at SC70
	<i>Kinixys homeana</i>	3 February 2016	Suspension maintained at SC70
Cameroon	<i>Triceros quadricornis</i>	15 March 2016	Suspension maintained at SC70
	<i>Triceros montium</i>	6 May 2019	Recommended at SC70
Democratic Republic of the Congo	<i>Poicephalus fuscicollis</i>	9 July 2001	Suspension maintained at SC70
	<i>Poicephalus gulielmi</i>	Ongoing	Retained at AC30
Equatorial Guinea	<i>Triceros feae</i>	7 September 2012	Suspension maintained at SC70
Fiji	<i>Plerogyra simplex</i>	3 February 2016	Suspension maintained at SC70
	<i>Plerogyra sinuosa</i>	3 February 2016	Suspension maintained at SC70
Ghana	<i>Pandinus imperator</i>	12 August 2014	Suspension maintained at SC70
	<i>Chamaeleo gracilis</i>	3 February 2016	Suspension maintained at SC70
	<i>Chamaeleo senegalensis</i>	3 February 2016	Suspension maintained at SC70
Grenada	<i>Strombus gigas</i>	12 May 2006	Suspension maintained at SC70
Guinea	<i>Balearica pavonina</i>	2 May 2013	Suspension maintained at SC70
	<i>Hippocampus algiricus</i>	3 February 2016	Suspension maintained at SC70
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	Suspension maintained at SC70
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	To be discussed at SC71
Lao People's Democratic Republic	<i>Macaca fascicularis</i>	3 February 2016	Suspension maintained at SC70
Madagascar	<i>Coracopsis vasa</i>	20 January 1995	Suspension maintained at SC70
	<i>Furcifer labordi</i>	20 January 1995	Suspension maintained at SC70
	<i>Phelsuma borai</i>	20 January 1995	Suspension maintained at SC70
	<i>Phelsuma gouldi</i>	20 January 1995	Suspension maintained at SC70
	<i>Phelsuma hoeschi</i>	20 January 1995	Suspension maintained at SC70
	<i>Phelsuma ravenala</i>	20 January 1995	Suspension maintained at SC70
Mali	<i>Uromastix dispar</i>	22 August 2008	Suspension maintained at SC70
	<i>Balearica pavonina</i>	Ongoing	Retained at AC30
	<i>Uromastix geyeri</i>	Ongoing	Retained at AC30
Morocco	<i>Anguilla anguilla</i>	Ongoing	Retained at AC30
Mozambique	<i>Smaug mossambicus</i>	7 September 2012	Suspension maintained at SC70
	<i>Cordylus tropidosternum</i>	10 August 2001	Suspension maintained at SC70
	<i>Triceros melleri</i>	Ongoing	To be discussed at SC71
Niger	<i>Chamaeleo africanus</i>	7 September 2012	Suspension maintained at SC70

Senegal	<i>Hippocampus algiricus</i>	3 February 2016	Suspension maintained at SC70
Solomon Islands	<i>Corucia zebrata</i>	9 July 2001	Suspension maintained at SC70
	<i>Ornithoptera priamus</i>	20 January 1995	Suspension maintained at SC70
	<i>Ornithoptera victoriae</i>	20 January 1995	Suspension maintained at SC70
	<i>Tridacna</i> spp.	3 February 2016	Suspension maintained at SC70
South Sudan	<i>Balearica pavonina</i>	2 May 2013	Suspension maintained at SC70
Sudan	<i>Balearica pavonina</i>	2 May 2013	Suspension maintained at SC70
Suriname	<i>Chelonoidis denticulata</i>	Ongoing	To be discussed at SC71
	<i>Amazona farinosa</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	Retained at AC30
	<i>Ara ararauna</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	Retained at AC30
	<i>Ara chloropterus</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	Retained at AC30
Togo	<i>Pandinus imperator</i>	2 May 2013	Suspension maintained at SC70
	<i>Poicephalus fuscicollis</i>	9 July 2001	Suspension maintained at SC70
	<i>Chamaeleo gracilis</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	Retained at AC27. Last reviewed at SC69.
	<i>Kinixys homeana</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	Retained at AC27. Last reviewed at SC69.
	<i>Varanus ornatus</i>	Ongoing	To be discussed at SC71
Tunisia	<i>Anguilla anguilla</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	Retained at AC30
United Republic of Tanzania	<i>Balearica regulorum</i>	2 May 2013	Suspension maintained at SC70
	<i>Kinyongia fischeri</i>	3 February 2016	Suspension maintained at SC70
	<i>Kinyongia tavetana</i>	3 February 2016	Suspension maintained at SC70

**Flora: all species/country combinations currently
in the Review of Significant Trade (as of April 2019)**

Countries are arranged in alphabetical order, with the relevant species in the second column. Cases where a recommendation to suspend trade is in place for a particular species/country combination are highlighted and the date of notification is indicated in the third column. The cases to be discussed at the present meeting are indicated with bold text.

Country	Species	Date of notification of recommendation to suspend trade, where relevant	Comments
Belize	<i>Myrmecophila tibicinis</i>	15 June 2010	Suspension maintained at SC70
Cameroon	<i>Prunus africana</i>	Ongoing	To be discussed at SC71
Congo	<i>Pericopsis elata</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	Retained at PC24
Côte d'Ivoire	<i>Pericopsis elata</i>	7 September 2012	Suspension maintained at SC70
Democratic Republic of the Congo	<i>Prunus africana</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	Retained at PC23
	<i>Pericopsis elata</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	Retained at PC24
Equatorial Guinea	<i>Prunus africana</i>	3 February 2009	Suspension maintained at SC70
India	<i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i>	Ongoing	To be discussed at SC71
Lao People's Democratic Republic	<i>Dendrobium nobile</i>	3 February 2009	Suspension maintained at SC70
Mozambique	<i>Cycas thouarsii</i> ¹	6 December 2006	Suspension maintained at SC70
Nepal	<i>Nardostachys grandiflora</i>	Ongoing	To be discussed at SC71
Nicaragua	<i>Dalbergia retusa</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	Retained at PC24
Panama	<i>Dalbergia retusa</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	Retained at PC24
Paraguay	<i>Bulnesia sarmientoi</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	Retained at PC23

¹ Cycadaceae, Stangeriaceae and Zamiaceae were replaced with *Cycas thouarsii*, as it is the only species from the three families that occurs in Mozambique

Recommendations of the Animals, Plants and Standing Committees for species selected for the Review of Significant Trade post CoP15; responses from Range States; determination of implementation and recommendations to the Standing Committee for fauna (a) and flora (b)

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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Provide the Secretariat with available information on the status, distribution (including extent of distribution in protected areas) and abundance of <i>Trioceros melleri</i> in MZ; b) Inform the Secretariat that MZ will maintain an annual export quota at a level not higher than the current published export quota; c) Provide justification for, and details of, the scientific basis by which it has been established that the quantities of <i>T. melleri</i> exported are not detrimental to the survival of the species and are in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3; d) Establish, in consultation with the Secretariat, an export quota for wild and ranched specimens of this species as an interim measure, based on estimates of sustainable off-take and available scientific information; and <p><u>Within 2 years (by 2 June 2016) the Management Authority should:</u></p>	<p>Mozambique replied on 1 April 2019, indicating that it was facing financial difficulties to provide its Scientific Authority, Eduardo Mondlane University, with the necessary funds to conduct the scientific studies needed to support the non-detriment findings (NDFs) for <i>T. melleri</i>, <i>Smaug mossambicus</i>, <i>Cordylus tripodosternum</i> and <i>Cycas thouarsii</i>. In addition to financial assistance, Mozambique also requested technical assistance to develop such NDFs. Mozambique requested a moratorium so that the information on the distribution and conservation status of these species would be presented at the 73rd meeting of the Standing Committee (SC73) and indicated its commitment not to trade in any of these species until it had responded to the request to both the Standing Committee and the Secretariat.</p>	<p><u>The Secretariat's determination regarding implementation of the recommendations</u></p> <p>Recommendations b) and d) of the Animals Committee have been implemented. Recommendations a), c), e), f) and g) 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 31 December 2019 so that the matter can be considered at SC73, along with reviews of the suspensions for <i>Smaug mossambicus</i>, <i>Cordylus tripodosternum</i> and <i>Cycas thouarsii</i> from Mozambique</p> <p><i>The Secretariat will continue to engage with Mozambique to provide assistance within its mandate and resources. The zero export quota for</i></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><u>Outcome of SC70</u></p> <p>The Standing Committee, at its 70th meeting, urged Mozambique to implement recommendations a), c), e), f) and g) by 1 February 2019.</p>		<p><i>wild-taken specimens of T. melleri will remain in place until such time as the Standing Committee recommends its removal.</i></p>
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***Chelonoidis denticulatus* (Yellow-footed tortoise)**

SURINAME (SR)

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

The Secretariat wrote to Suriname on 22 September 2017 and Suriname replied with a letter dated 30 November 2017 to inform that it had undertaken a number of actions that were reported by the Secretariat at the 70th meeting of the Standing Committee (SC70, Sochi, October 2018). In summary, Suriname provided some useful information on *C. denticulatus* but acknowledged that more research is needed. Suriname stated that the quota was set in the late nineties but offered no explanation on how the quota was established and did not present population estimates, other than some information on a breeding operation and anecdotal accounts that larger specimens are spotted less frequently.

Following SC70, the Secretariat wrote to Suriname on 25 March 2019 to seek clarification on the export quota and confirmation that any quota proposed would include a maximum straight carapace length (SCL) of 10 cm.

No response has been received from Suriname to date.

The Secretariat's determination regarding implementation of the recommendations

Recommendation a) of the Animals Committee has been partially implemented.

Actions recommended by the Secretariat

The Standing Committee is invited to:

- a) **urge Suriname to implement recommendations a) and b) by 15 September 2019 by establishing, in agreement with the Chair of the Animals Committee and the Secretariat, a conservative quota for 2019 for live specimens of *Chelonoidis denticulatus* with a maximum straight carapace length (SCL) of 10 cm; and**
- b) **if Suriname fails to meet that deadline, request the Secretariat to publish a zero export quota as an interim measure, and encourage Suriname to implement recommendations c) to g) by 31 December 2019 so that the matter can be considered at SC73.**

<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 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><u>Outcome of SC70</u></p> <p>The Standing Committee, at its 70th meeting, noted the information provided by Suriname; and encouraged 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 10 cm, before 1 February 2019.</p>		
<i>Testudo graeca</i> (Common tortoise)		
<p>JORDAN (JO)</p> <p><u>Short term action (by 21 December 2017)</u></p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Following consultations with the Chair of the Animals Committee, the Secretariat wrote to Jordan on 21 November 2018, noting that an e-mail received from Jordan on 13 November 2018 had indicated that Jordan only intended to export captive-bred specimens of <i>Testudo graeca</i>. On this basis, the Secretariat suggested that Jordan establish a zero export quota for wild specimens of the species. However, no response has been received from Jordan to confirm the zero quota.</p>	<p><u>The Secretariat's determination regarding implementation of the recommendations</u></p> <p>With the publication of the zero quota for wild specimens, recommendations a) to c) of the Animals Committee are considered to have been implemented. Recommendations d) to f) remain outstanding.</p>

<p>b) No exports of wild-sourced specimens should occur until the quota has been published on the Secretariat's website.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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-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) Implement/ improve a system to ensure individuals in trade originating from captive/ranched production systems are distinguished from wild-sourced specimens if both wild specimens and non-wild specimens are in trade</p> <p><u>Final recommendation</u></p> <p>f) 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.</p>	<p>No information has been received by the Secretariat from Jordan in relation to the recommendations of the Animals Committee.</p> <p>In accordance with the instruction from SC70, the Secretariat has published a zero quota for wild specimens of <i>T. graeca</i> from Jordan for 2019.</p>	<p><u>Actions recommended by the Secretariat</u></p> <p>The Standing Committee is invited to encourage Jordan to implement recommendations d) to f) by 22 September 2019.</p>
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Outcome of SC70

The Standing Committee, at its 70th meeting, urged Jordan to implement recommendations a) to c) by 1 December 2018 by either establishing a zero quota for wild taken specimens or proposing an interim conservative quota to be agreed by the Secretariat and the Chair of the Animals Committee, and implement recommendations e) and f) as soon as possible. If Jordan fails to meet that deadline the Standing Committee requested the Secretariat to publish a zero export quota as an interim quota and encouraged Jordan to implement recommendations d) and e) by 1 February 2019. The Standing Committee noted that recommendation d) remains in force until recommendation f) is implemented.

***Varanus ornatus* (Ornate monitor)**

TOGO (TG)

Short term action (by 21 December 2017)

- 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.
- b) No exports should occur until the quota has been published on the Secretariat’s website.
- c) The export quota 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 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 Chair of the Animals Committee along with a justification of how the change is conservative, based

At SC70, the Secretariat reported that it had written to Togo on 22 September 2017 and received a response on 21 December 2017, where Togo notified the Secretariat of a proposed quota of 1,000 wild specimens and 7,000 ranched specimens. However, no supporting information was provided to justify these quotas.

Noting that these proposed quotas were the same as those published in 2016 and in the absence of supporting information, the Standing Committee determined that the proposed quotas were not sufficiently conservative.

Following consultations with the Chair of the Animals Committee, the Secretariat wrote to Togo on 21 November 2018 to suggest that following an analysis of the trade data, conservative export quotas for *Varanus ornatus* of 25 wild specimens and 350 ranched specimens might be deemed appropriate. Togo was invited to confirm these quotas to the Secretariat, or to propose alternative quotas that would be accompanied by supporting information to demonstrate that

The Secretariat’s determination regarding implementation of the recommendations

Recommendations a), b) and c) of the Animals Committee have been implemented.

Actions recommended by the Secretariat

The Standing Committee is invited to:

- a) remove *Varanus ornatus* from Togo from the Review of Significant Trade, subject to the publication on export quotas of 200 wild live specimens and 1,000 ranched live specimens; and**

<p>on estimates of sustainable off-take that make use of best available scientific information, for their agreement.</p> <p>Outcome of SC70</p> <p>The Standing Committee, at its 70th meeting, requested the Secretariat and the Chair of the Animals Committee to continue to consult with Togo to establish a quota by 1 December 2018, so that the matter can be discussed again at SC71.</p>	<p>they are considered conservative and based on estimates using the best available scientific information.</p> <p>Togo responded to the Secretariat on 4 February 2019, proposing the following quotas for <i>V. ornatus</i> for 2019: 200 wild specimens and 1,500 ranched specimens. Togo stated that the species is relatively common in the country's ecological zone IV and is frequently found in ecological zones III and V, but did not provide further information. Togo stated that until data on population estimates are produced, the mode of production of ranched specimens, and the current quota, were not considered detrimental to the wild populations of the species.</p> <p>The Secretariat considers that the proposed quotas of 200 wild specimens and 1,500 ranched specimens are sufficiently conservative and the trade would not be detrimental to the conservation of the species in the wild.</p>	<p>b) urge Togo to provide a justification based on best available scientific information for any proposed increases to these export quotas to the Secretariat and the Chair of the Animals Committee for approval.</p>
<p><i>Amazona festiva</i> (Festive parrot)</p>		
<p>GUYANA (GY)</p> <p><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</p>	<p>At SC70, the Secretariat outlined the contents of a letter from Guyana received on 23 October 2017, including the following elements:</p> <p><u>Concerning recommendations a) to c)</u></p> <p>Guyana 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 Animals Committee, Guyana had proposed an interim export quota of 130 birds for 2018. Its rationale for determining that the proposed quota would not be detrimental was 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 	<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) request the Secretariat to publish an interim quota of 60 live specimens of <i>Amazona festiva</i> per year;</p>

size/density, trends, distribution) including an evaluation of the threats to the species for use as the basis for NDFs

e) Undertake qualitative monitoring of the scale and trends of all harvest (increasing, stable or decreasing) for use in making NDFs.

Final recommendation

f) Upon completion of other recommendations, the Management Authority of Guyana 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 Guyana has taken or will take address the concerns/problems identified in the Review of Significant Trade process.

Outcome of SC70

The Standing Committee, at its 70th meeting, urged Guyana to publish an interim quota of 60 birds per year by 1 December 2018; encouraged Guyana to review the interim quota on the basis of Guyana’s planned population studies of psittacines; and urged Guyana to implement all outstanding recommendations by 22 September 2019.

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 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 noted that the quota for *A. festiva* from Guyana 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’, the Standing Committee agreed that the quota of 60 birds recommended by the Animals Committee should be published and then reviewed in light of the results of the field studies referred to by Guyana once they become available.

Concerning recommendations d) to f)

Guyana informed that its Scientific Authority was been planning to conduct a population assessment of psittacines in Guyana. 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.

- b) encourage Guyana to review the interim quota on the basis of the results of the population studies referred to; and**
- c) urge Guyana to implement all outstanding recommendations by 22 September 2019.**

	Following SC70, the Secretariat wrote to Guyana on 21 November 2018 but to date no response has been received.	
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B - FLORA

Recommendations of the PC, and previous decisions of the SC where these exist	Update on implementation of recommendations	Determination of implementation and actions recommended
<i>Nardostachys grandiflora</i> (Spikenard)		
<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>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</p>	<p>The Secretariat wrote to Nepal on 22 September 2017, conveying the recommendations of the Plants Committee. On 30 November 2018, Nepal responded with a request for the publication of a 2019 annual export quota for <i>N. grandiflora</i> of 935 ton/year of dry rhizomes (or "marc"); accompanied by a non-detriment finding formulated by Nepal's Scientific Authority for flora issues.</p> <p>The information provided by Nepal is summarized below.</p> <p><u>Concerning recommendation a)</u></p> <p>Nepal is yet to request the publication of a zero quota for wild specimens since the adoption of recommendation a) by the Plants Committee. On the other hand, Nepal states that it has not exported any specimens of <i>N. grandiflora</i> since May 2017, and particularly since the species was selected under the RST process at PC23.</p> <p><u>Concerning recommendation b)</u></p> <p>The justification for the proposed 2019 quota (935 ton/year of dry rhizomes or "marc") is what the NDF by Nepal refers to as the approved "Annual Allowable Harvest" (AAH), which is stated to represent "up to 55% of the total growing stock based on biophysical conditions". According the NDF, the proposed quota is to be sourced from 28 districts from two Nepalese departments: the Department of Forests and Soil</p>	<p><u>The Secretariat's determination regarding implementation of the recommendations</u></p> <p>Recommendation c) of the Plants Committee has been implemented.</p> <p>Recommendations a) and b) of the Plants Committee have been partially implemented; and recommendations d) and e) remain ongoing.</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 Nepal in developing an updated non-detriment finding for <i>Nardostachys grandiflora</i>, and in providing detailed information on the management measures in place for relevant harvest districts;</p>

<p>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>Outcome of SC70</u></p> <p>At SC70, the Standing Committee:</p> <p>i) urged Nepal to implement recommendation a) by 1 December 2018. If Nepal fails to meet that deadline, the Standing Committee requested the Secretariat to publish a zero export quota as an interim measure;</p> <p>ii) encouraged Nepal to implement recommendations b) and c) by 1 February 2019 so that the matter can be discussed at SC71; and</p> <p>iii) urged Nepal to implement all outstanding recommendations by 22 September 2019.</p>	<p>Conservation; and, the Department of National Parks and Wild Conservation. The NDF specifies that this percentage is consistent with the mandatory environmental impact assessment (EIA) of the relevant national legislation. However, the report does not provide further information on the basis upon which the AAH is determined.</p> <p>On the other hand, the Secretariat notes that one of the main factors that led to <i>N. grandiflora</i>/Nepal being categorized as “action is needed” under the RST process was the high levels of trade recorded during 2006-2015 in wild sourced derivatives and oil (in total 981,893 kg during a 10 year period). This equalled to an average of around 98 tons exported annually during 10 years. Furthermore the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species classifies the species as “critically endangered”, and considers its wild populations to be decreasing.</p> <p><u>Concerning recommendation c)</u></p> <p>Nepal provides detailed information related to the legislative framework in place for the implementation of CITES Appendix II, with particular emphasis on plants.</p> <p><u>Concerning recommendations d) and e)</u></p> <p>Though not explicitly, the Secretariat notes that the NDF by Nepal sheds light on the management measures in place for those districts from which the new proposed quota is to be sourced. The Secretariat notes that the implementation of these recommendations are linked to progress in the implementation of recommendations a) and b).</p>	<p>b) request Nepal to communicate to the Secretariat a revised precautionary export quota for 2019, along with a justification, in line with recommendation b); and</p> <p>c) encourage Nepal to report on the implementation of recommendations d) and e), in time for the matter to be considered at SC73.</p>
<i>Prunus africana (African cherry)</i>		
<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>Through a letter dated 6 August 2018, Cameroon provided clarifications on the 2017 export quotas, and announced an export quota for 2018 of 724.853 tons of dry bark, accompanied by a non-detriment finding. Unfortunately, this request was received by the Secretariat after the</p>	<p><u>The Secretariat’s determination regarding implementation of the recommendations</u></p> <p>Recommendation a), b) and c) of the Plants Committee has been complied with.</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: 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><u>Outcome of SC70</u></p> <p>The Standing Committee, at its 70th meeting:</p> <p>i) requested CM 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>ii) requested CM to clarify the situation concerning the published quotas for <i>P. africana</i> for 2017;</p>	<p>documentation deadline for SC70, and was not included in its report to the Standing Committee.</p> <p>On 21 November 2019, the Secretariat informed Cameroon of the outcomes of SC70 for this species/country combination. On 17 January 2019, Cameroon responded to each of the recommendations of the Plants Committee, including a request to establish a zero export quota for <i>Prunus africana</i> for 2019 for the North West Region, and the establishment of an export quota of 455 tons of dry bark for 2019.</p> <p>The information provided by Cameroon in their 17 January 2019 letter – and wherever relevant, in their 6 August 2018 letter – is summarized below.</p> <p><u>Concerning recommendation a) of the Plants Committee and recommendation i) of the Standing Committee</u></p> <p>Cameroon agreed to establish a zero export quota for the North West region of Cameroon for 2019.</p> <p>Nonetheless, the Secretariat notes that it is not standard practice to recommend the establishment of export quotas at a subnational level, and that the implementation of these type of recommendations may be difficult to monitor.</p> <p><u>Concerning recommendations b) and c) of the Plants Committee and iii) of the Standing Committee</u></p> <p>In the letter dated 6 August 2018, Cameroon proposed a revised export quota for 2018 of 724.853 tons of dry bark, to be distributed as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 30 tons for the South West region; - 25.589 tons for the North West region; - 2.494 tons for the North-west region (in the Kilum-Ijim sanctuary) - 508.990 tons for the Region of l'Adamaoua; and 	<p>Recommendations d) and e) of the Plants Committee have been partially complied with, and remain ongoing through the implementation of the relevant project under the CITES-Tree Species Programme.</p> <p>Recommendation ii) of the Standing Committee has been partially complied with, yet in light of the quota established for 2019, this recommendation may have become redundant.</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 Cameroon in the implementation of recommendations a) to c) of the Plants Committee;</p> <p>b) acknowledge the progress made by Cameroon in developing non-detriment findings for <i>Prunus africana</i> and making them publicly available on the CITES website;</p> <p>c) encourage Cameroon to continue the implementation of remaining recommendations d) and e) by consolidating the information it has accrued on</p>
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<p>iii) requested Cameroon to establish an interim quota of not more than 455 tons of dry bark for 2018 and 2019; and,</p> <p>iv) encouraged CM to finalize the implementation of recommendations c), d) and e) by 22 March 2019.</p>	<p>- 157.780 tons for the Central Region (in Mont Wé and Mont Banda).</p> <p>Of these, the only regional quota supported by an NDF in their letter is that of the region of l'Adamanoua; whereas the scientific information to support the quotas for the remaining regions is not provided. The Secretariat notes that this is of particular concern in the case of the North West region [see recommendation a) of the Plants Committee].</p> <p>The Secretariat further notes that the quota of 724.853 tons proposed for 2018 is significantly higher than the agreed precautionary export quota of no more than 455 tons of dry bark [see recommendation iii) of the Standing Committee]. With a view of allowing Cameroon to provide clarification on this, the Secretariat has provisionally published the 2018 quota for <i>Prunus africana</i> as "in preparation" (prep.).</p> <p>On the other hand, in its letter of 17 January 2019, Cameroon agreed to establish an interim quota of 455 tons of dry bark for 2019. Additionally, in line with recommendation c), Cameroon reserved the right to modify this quota, in consultation with the Secretariat and the Chair of the Plants Committee. The Secretariat has published these 2019 quotas, considering they are aligned with SC70 agreements.</p> <p><u>Concerning recommendations d) and e) of the Plants Committee and recommendation iv) of the Standing Committee</u></p> <p>The NDF developed by Cameroon for the Region of l'Adamaoua (and attached to the letter dated 6 August 2018), includes detailed information on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A brief overview of the applicable national legislation and management measures in place for said Region; • The six harvest sites, and the dendrology parameters and methodology followed to assess the harvest potential within each of them; • A cartographical analysis of the sites where <i>P. africana</i> occurs within the Region; 	<p>non-detriment findings, as well as through the implementation of the relevant project under the CITES Tree Species Programme; and</p> <p>d) encourage Cameroon to report on the implementation of remaining recommendations d) and e) in time for the matter to be considered at SC73.</p>
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- On the basis of the findings above, the NDF includes a proposed sustainable quota of 120,838.85 kg of dry bark (i.e. 120.838 tons)

In the letter of 17 January 2019, Cameroon highlighted that the implementation of these recommendations requires scientific information and noted that these could be collected through the implementation of the project under development by the CITES Tree Species Programme. The project is entitled « *Renforcement des capacités des parties prenantes sur l'élaboration, la mise en œuvre et le suivi des plans de gestion de Prunus africana au Cameroun* » (see also document CoP18 Doc. 16).

The Secretariat brings to the attention of the Standing Committee that since 2010, Cameroon has made available around 20 NDF reports or case studies on *P. africana* for publication on the CITES website. Although some of these reports might need to be updated (noting that the most recent dates from 2014), it is important to acknowledge that they represent a good overview of the management measures in place for this species and cover most (if not all) of the regions where *P. africana* is known to be harvested in Cameroon.

Concerning recommendation ii) of the Standing Committee

As outlined in the Secretariat's report to SC70 (document SC70 Doc. 29.1), on 8 March 2017 the Secretariat received an e-mail from Cameroon proposing a quota for 2017 of 908,743 kg (908 tonnes) of dry bark. This represented a reduction from the 2016 quota, which was 1,042,353kg (1,042 tonnes).

Following PC23, the Secretariat received further correspondence from Cameroon on 18 September 2017 seeking to establish a quota of 341,994 kg for specimens of *P. africana* coming from plantations. This quota was published on the CITES website on 15 January 2018. 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. As noted by the Secretariat in its report to SC70 (document

	<p>SC70 Doc. 29.1), it is likely that Cameroon had intended that this quota of 341,994 kg was to be an addition to the quota of 908,743 kg that had already been published for 2017.</p> <p>Though in the letter dated 6 August 2018, Cameroon briefly makes reference to the 2017 quota, the Secretariat notes that this does not provide the clarification requested by the Standing Committee through recommendation ii).</p> <p>However, the Secretariat notes that in light of the quota established by Cameroon for 2019 (455 tons of dry bark), recommendation ii) of the Standing Committee might no longer be relevant.</p>	
<i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i> (Red sandalwood)		
<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>By 22 June 2018</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><u>Outcome of SC70</u></p> <p>The Standing Committee, at its 70th meeting:</p>	<p>Following SC70, the Secretariat wrote to India on 27 March 2019 with a reminder of SC70's recommendations.</p> <p>On 3 April 2019, the Secretariat received a response from India informing that India is fully committed to implementing the recommendation of the Plants Committee, and in this regard had entrusted the Botanical Society of India (part of the Scientific Authority) to prepare a report on <i>P. santalinus</i>, including the status of materials exported from plantations. India further informed that the study is being undertaken in consultation the respective State governments and had progressed well.</p> <p>It was expected that the report will be ready shortly before SC71 and an update will be provided at the meeting.</p>	<p><u>The Secretariat's determination regarding implementation of the recommendations</u></p> <p>Recommendation a) of the Plants Committee has been complied with*; and recommendation b) has not been implemented.</p> <p><i>*The Secretariat further recalls that in light of Notification to the Parties No. 2018/031 and the Secretariat's report to SC70 (document SC70 Doc. 29.1), it is implicit that the Standing Committee agreed that recommendation a) has been complied with.</i></p> <p><u>Actions recommended by the Secretariat</u></p> <p>The Standing Committee is invited to:</p>

<p>i) encouraged India to continue to provide regular updates on the amount of confiscated stock that is remaining to the Secretariat; and</p> <p>ii) urged India to implement recommendation b) before 1 February 2019 so that the matter can be considered at SC71.</p>		<p>a) request India to continue to provide regular annual updates to the Secretariat on the amount of confiscated <i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i> that is remaining in stock; and</p> <p>b) urge India to implement recommendation b) by 31 December 2019 at the latest.</p>
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