

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



Seventy-fourth meeting of the Standing Committee
Lyon (France), 7 - 11 March 2022

Interpretation and implementation matters

Exemptions and special trade provisions

REVIEW OF TRADE IN ANIMAL SPECIMENS
REPORTED AS PRODUCED IN CAPTIVITY

1. This document has been prepared by the Secretariat.

Background

2. At its 17th meeting (CoP17, Johannesburg, 2016), the Conference of the Parties adopted a new compliance procedure through Resolution Conf. 17.7 on *Review of trade in animal specimens reported as produced in captivity*. It concerns trade in specimens using the source codes C, D, F or R as defined in paragraph 3 i) of Resolution Conf. 12.3 (Rev. CoP17) on *Permits and certificates*. At its 18th meeting (CoP18, Geneva, August 2019), the Conference of the Parties adopted revisions to the Resolution to include some additional text related to the process.
3. The Animals Committee, together with the Standing Committee and in cooperation with the Secretariat, is directed to play a key role in the implementation of this Resolution.
4. Further, at CoP18, the Parties adopted the following Decisions:

18.176 Directed to the Animals Committee

With the assistance of the Secretariat and in the light of its experiences with its implementation, the Animals Committee shall review the provisions of Resolution Conf. 17.7 (Rev. CoP18) on Review of trade in animal specimens reported as produced in captivity and make any recommendations for improvements to the Standing Committee.

18.177 Directed to the Standing Committee

With the assistance of the Secretariat, taking account of any report from the Animals Committee and in the light of its experiences with its implementation, the Standing Committee shall review the provisions of Resolution Conf. 17.7 (Rev. CoP18) and make any recommendations for improvements to the 19th meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

Selection of species-country combinations for review and responses from countries

5. At its 29th meeting (AC29, Geneva, July 2017), in accordance with paragraph 2 c) of Resolution Conf. 17.7, the Animals Committee reviewed a summary from the CITES Trade Database of annual report statistics of specimens of species traded between 2011 and 2015 under source codes C, D, F or R. This summary is found in Annex 1 to document [AC29 Doc. 14.1](#). The Committee selected 23 species-country combinations for review under the Resolution, taking into account the biology of the species. In making the selection, the

Committee was mindful of paragraph 2 e) of the Resolution which refers to the need to “determine if the correct source codes have been used, under the applicable Resolutions, for specimens claimed to be produced in captivity” and of paragraph 2 g), which refers to the need to “determine if trade is in compliance with Article III and Article IV of the Convention, as well as Article VII, paragraphs 4 and 5”.

6. At its 30th meeting (AC30, Geneva, July 2018), under paragraph 2 g) of the Resolution, the Animals Committee reviewed the responses from the countries concerned in order to determine if trade is in compliance with Article III and Article IV of the Convention, as well as Article VII, paragraphs 4 and 5. In doing so, the Animals Committee took account of a review on the breeding biology and captive husbandry of the species concerned, which had been commissioned by the Secretariat in accordance with paragraph 2 f) of Resolution Conf. 17.7.
7. Where the Animals Committee concluded that trade is in compliance with Article III and Article IV of the Convention, as well as Article VII, paragraphs 4 and 5, the species-country combination was excluded from the review and the Secretariat has informed the countries concerned of this outcome.
8. Where this was not the case and the Committee identified concerns appropriately within its remit, it formulated draft recommendations directed to the relevant countries. The Committee was mindful of paragraph 2 h) of Resolution Conf. 17.7 that these recommendations should be time-bound, feasible, measurable, proportionate, transparent and aimed at ensuring long-term compliance and, where appropriate, aim to promote capacity-building and enhance the ability of the country to implement relevant provisions of the Convention.
9. In accordance with paragraph 2 h) of the Resolution, the Secretariat transmitted these draft recommendations and supporting information from the Animals Committee to the Standing Committee for consideration at its 70th meeting (SC70, Sochi, October 2018) in document SC70 Doc. 31.3. The Annex to document SC70 Doc. 31.3 contained the text of the recommendations and a summary of the responses received to date from the Parties to whom they were addressed. The Standing Committee was requested to review, revise if necessary, and endorse the recommendations of the Animals Committee in order to prepare any required recommendations for the country or countries concerned.
10. At SC70, the Standing Committee endorsed the Animals Committee’s detailed recommendations in relation to 12 species/country combinations and revised a further three. In accordance with paragraph 2 k) of the Resolution, the Secretariat conveyed these recommendations to the Parties concerned on 15 November 2018 inviting them to provide their responses by 1 February 2019. The following 15 species/country combinations were retained within the process:

Species	Country
<i>Centrochelys sulcata</i>	Benin, Ghana, Mali, Sudan, Togo
<i>Varanus exanthematicus</i>	Ghana
<i>Cacatua alba</i>	Indonesia
<i>Ornithoptera croesus</i>	Indonesia
<i>Varanus timorensis</i>	Indonesia
<i>Geochelone elegans</i>	Jordan
<i>Oophaga pumilio</i>	Nicaragua, Panama
<i>Vulpes zerda</i>	Sudan
<i>Testudo hermanni</i>	North Macedonia (previously the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia)
<i>Hippocampus comes</i>	Viet Nam

11. At its 71st meeting (SC71, Geneva, August 2019), the Standing Committee agreed to defer decisions on appropriate actions and recommendations to the countries concerned by the Review of trade in animal specimens reported as produced in captivity to its 73rd meeting to allow for evaluation of the responses in the Annex to document SC71 Doc. 13 by the Animals Committee. For countries that had not yet responded, the Standing Committee agreed to extend the deadline to respond to 31 December 2019. In the absence of a response, the Standing Committee requested the Secretariat to publish an interim zero-export quota for the specimens of the species under review.

12. At SC71, the Secretariat pointed out some inconsistencies in the consideration of responses to the recommendations received from the countries concerned. Paragraph 2 l), as currently written, calls for the Secretariat to determine, in consultation with all Members of the Standing and Animals Committees, whether the recommendations have been implemented. To establish a clearer consultation process, similar to that followed in Resolution Conf. 12.8 (Rev. CoP18) on *Review of Significant Trade in specimens of Appendix-II species*, the Secretariat has consulted initially with the Members of the Animals Committee, through its Chair, and proposes to present its evaluation, along with the views of the Animals Committee, for consideration by the Standing Committee at this meeting.

Update on implementation since SC71 and review

13. Following SC71, additional responses were received from Benin (concerning *Centrochelys sulcata*) and Panama (concerning *Oophaga pumilio*) and Sudan (concerning *Centrochelys sulcata* and *Vulpes zerda*). The table reporting on the Secretariat's evaluation of the implementation of the recommendations, including the rationale for its evaluation that was presented in the Annex to document SC71 Doc. 13, has been updated to incorporate these additional responses. In accordance with paragraph 2 o) of Resolution Conf. 17.7 (Rev. CoP18), the Secretariat is presenting its evaluation in the updated table presented in the Annex to this document.
14. The Secretariat apologises for not consulting intersessionally with the Members of the Animals Committee ahead of this meeting as planned. A consultation was initiated on 3 December 2021 and the views expressed by the Animals Committee will be included as an addendum to this document as soon as they become available.
15. Paragraph 2 n) i) states that where the recommendations have been met, the Secretariat shall, following consultation with the Chair of the Standing Committee, notify the Parties that the species-country combination was removed from the review process. However, this should follow intersessional consultation with the Members of the Standing and Animals Committees, through their Chairs. The Secretariat is presenting its assessment of all cases in the Annex to this document, including those that the Secretariat considers have been met. This applies to *Ornithoptera croesus* and *Varanus timorensis* from Indonesia; *Oophaga pumilio* from Nicaragua and Panama; *Testudo hermanni* from North Macedonia; *Centrochelys sulcata* and *Vulpes zerda* from Sudan.
16. In accordance with paragraph 2 p) of Resolution Conf. 17.7 (Rev. CoP18), for recommendations that have not been met, the Standing Committee is invited to consider the recommendations of the Secretariat in the Annex and decide on appropriate actions and make recommendations to the countries concerned, keeping in mind that these recommendations should be time-bound, feasible, measurable, proportionate, transparent and should, if appropriate, promote capacity-building.

Review of Resolution Conf. 17.7 (Rev. CoP18) (Decision 18.176 and 18.177)

17. As reflected in the adoption of Decisions 18.176 and 18.177 at the last CoP to, it would be premature to make significant changes to the provisions of the Resolution, or too soon to assess whether harmonization with the process in Resolution Conf. 12.8 (Rev. CoP18) on *Review of Significant Trade in specimens of Appendix-II species* would be advisable, as a complete review cycle under Resolution Conf. 17.7 has yet to be completed.
18. Concerning Decision 18.177, Switzerland has offered funding to convene a workshop for the Standing Committee to update the review of the provisions of Resolution Conf. 17.7 (Rev. CoP18) presented in document SC70 Doc. 31.4 and develop draft recommendations for improvements to the process which it could submit to CoP19. It may be possible to convene this workshop in the first half of 2022, either in person or online, and invite members of the AC, SC and other interested Parties, including Parties that have been involved in the process. The Secretariat would be grateful for guidance from the Committee on whether this option should be explored or whether Decisions 18.176 and 18.177 should be extended for a further intersessional period.

Recommendations

19. The Standing Committee is invited to:
 - a) consider the evaluation by the Secretariat of the implementation of the recommendations in the Annex to this document, and the views expressed by the Animals Committee in the addendum;

- b) in accordance with paragraph 2 p) of Resolution Conf. 17.7 (Rev. CoP18), decide on appropriate actions and make recommendations to the countries concerned; and
 - c) concerning the review of the provisions of Resolution Conf. 17.7 (Rev. CoP18), provide advice to the Secretariat on the options presented in paragraph 18 of the present document.
20. Further to the decisions of the Standing Committee and responses received from affected Parties, the Secretariat intends to report on the implementation of Resolution Conf. 17.7 (Rev. CoP18) at the 75th meeting of the Standing Committee.

EVALUATION OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE
UNDER RESOLUTION CONF. 17.7 (REV. CoP18),
INCLUDING SUMMARY OF RESPONSES RECEIVED FROM AFFECTED PARTIES

Standing Committee recommendation	Response from Party concerned
<p>1. <i>Centrochelys sulcata</i> from Benin The Standing Committee recommends that by 1 February 2019, Benin should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Provide evidence of legal acquisition of all breeding stock for all facilities, including information on source of animals used to augment the breeding stock; – Provide the justification for, and details of, the scientific basis by which it has been established that the quantities of <i>Centrochelys sulcata</i> taken from the wild and used as breeding stock would not be detrimental to the survival of the species; – Provide information on the ability of the facilities in Benin to produce F2 specimens or manage the species in a manner demonstrated to be capable of doing so; and – Agree to restrict export to specimens of less than 15cm straight carapace length. <p>Benin is further encouraged to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Introduce standard reporting forms to be used by the facilities according to the ones in the guidance – Continue regular monitoring and inspections as appropriate; inspections should occur at the end of the breeding season for each stock. – Establish a unique marking system for the breeding stock. 	<p>Benin advises that <i>Centrochelys sulcata</i> does not exist in the south of Benin but might exist in the extreme north of the country. A study is foreseen to verify its existence in northern Benin.</p> <p>Benin states that the breeding stock is imported from Ghana, Niger or Mali and that for all orders, Benin has requested confirmations of legal acquisition from the Management Authority of the country of origin.</p> <p>Benin also states that since the species is not sourced in Benin, non-detriment findings should be made by the countries of origin.</p> <p>Benin further advises that the breeding facilities in Benin have the infrastructure and necessary capacity to produce F2 specimens and can provide additional information if requested.</p> <p>Benin agrees to restrict the export to specimens of less than 15cm in carapace length.</p>

Standing Committee recommendation	Response from Party concerned																																																																								
<u>Evaluation and recommendation of the Secretariat</u>																																																																									
<p>Benin states that the breeding stock for the facilities was legally acquired through importation from neighbouring countries. An examination of the CITES trade database shows reports of exports of live specimens of this species to Benin from Mali (ML), Ghana (GH) and Niger (NE).</p>																																																																									
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Importer</th> <th>Exporter</th> <th>Importer reported quantity</th> <th>Exporter reported quantity</th> <th>Term</th> <th>Purpose</th> <th>Source</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1998</td> <td>BJ</td> <td>ML</td> <td></td> <td>35</td> <td>live</td> <td>T</td> <td>W</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2000</td> <td>BJ</td> <td>NE</td> <td></td> <td>1</td> <td>live</td> <td>T</td> <td>C</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2008</td> <td>BJ</td> <td>GH</td> <td></td> <td>6</td> <td>live</td> <td>T</td> <td>C</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2014</td> <td>BJ</td> <td>GH</td> <td></td> <td>70</td> <td>live</td> <td>T</td> <td>C</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2014</td> <td>BJ</td> <td>NE</td> <td></td> <td>2</td> <td>live</td> <td>P</td> <td>W</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018</td> <td>BJ</td> <td>GH</td> <td></td> <td>150</td> <td>live</td> <td>T</td> <td>C</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018</td> <td>BJ</td> <td>ML</td> <td></td> <td>50</td> <td>live</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019</td> <td>BJ</td> <td>ML</td> <td></td> <td>35</td> <td>live</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Year	Importer	Exporter	Importer reported quantity	Exporter reported quantity	Term	Purpose	Source	1998	BJ	ML		35	live	T	W	2000	BJ	NE		1	live	T	C	2008	BJ	GH		6	live	T	C	2014	BJ	GH		70	live	T	C	2014	BJ	NE		2	live	P	W	2018	BJ	GH		150	live	T	C	2018	BJ	ML		50	live			2019	BJ	ML		35	live		
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<p>Benin has not provided information on the ability of the facilities in its territory to produce F2 specimens or manage the species in a manner demonstrated to be capable of doing so and the Secretariat <u>recommends</u> that Benin be retained in the review and requested to provide such information by 1 June 2022.</p>																																																																									
<p>2. <i>Centrochelys sulcata</i> from Ghana The Standing Committee recommends that by 1 February 2019, Ghana should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Provide evidence of legal acquisition of all breeding stock for all facilities, including information on source of animals used to augment the breeding stock; – Provide information on the ability of the facilities in Ghana to produce F2 specimens or manage the species in a manner demonstrated to be capable of doing so; and – Restrict export to specimens of less than 15cm straight carapace length. <p>Ghana is further encouraged to:</p>	<p>No response received</p>																																																																								

Standing Committee recommendation	Response from Party concerned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Introduce standard reporting forms to be used by the facilities according to the ones in the guidance – Continue regular monitoring and inspections as appropriate; inspections should occur at the end of the breeding season for each stock. – Establish a unique marking system for the breeding stock. 	
<p><u>Evaluation and recommendation of the Secretariat</u></p>	
<p>The Secretariat <u>recommends</u> that Ghana be retained in the review and requested to respond to the above recommendations by 1 June 2022.</p>	
<p>3. <i>Varanus exanthematicus</i> from Ghana The Standing Committee recommends that Ghana should confirm by 1 February 2019 that it will report all specimens from facilities that are produced under the management practices described in document AC30 Doc. 13.1 A2 as source code W and that accordingly they will undertake a non-detriment finding (NDF) for all exports.</p>	<p>No response received</p>
<p><u>Evaluation and recommendation of the Secretariat</u></p>	
<p>The Secretariat <u>recommends</u> that Ghana be retained in the review and requested to respond to the above recommendations by 1 June 2022.</p>	
<p>4. <i>Cacatua alba</i> from Indonesia The Standing Committee recommends that Indonesia should explain by 1 February 2019, the high productivity reported by the two facilities breeding this species and confirm whether the facilities have produced specimens to the F2 generation or how they are managing their stock in a manner that has been demonstrated to do so. The Standing Committee noted that Indonesia has suspended all trade in this species since 2017.</p>	<p>The Indonesian Management and Scientific Authorities have conducted a joint inspection of the two facilities breeding this species in October 2018.</p> <p>Facility 1 has 12 pairs of parental stock, six of which reproduce annually. They are able to breed 2-8 times per year, with a clutch size of 2-3 eggs. Hatching rates are 90%. The facility shows records of pedigree as far as the F3 generation. Photographs of a number of eggs and young birds in incubators are supplied. The Indonesian authorities are satisfied that Facility 1 has demonstrated the ability to produce offspring and eligibility to export specimens as captive bred.</p> <p>Facility 2, which in Annex 2 (Rev. 3) to document AC30 Doc. 13.1 was said to have had 20 breeding pairs, has not produced captive bred specimens since 2018, although the facility still has cages and incubators. There is no mention of any parental stock being present. According to Indonesian regulations, a further inspection would be required if there is a proposal to export captive-bred specimens.</p>

Standing Committee recommendation	Response from Party concerned																				
<u>Evaluation and recommendation of the Secretariat</u>																					
<p>The CITES trade database shows the following exports of <i>Cacatua alba</i> from Indonesia in recent years (as reported by Indonesia), which indicates that trade in captive bred specimens may have resumed in 2020:</p>																					
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2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020												
30	20	45	85	181	199	101	-	-	45												
<p>In Annex 2 (Rev. 3) to document AC30 Doc. 13.1, Indonesia stated that the two facilities produced 178 offspring in 2015 and 98 in 2016. More than that were reported exported by Indonesia during those two years, although some of the specimens exported could have been bred in earlier years. The stated production capabilities of Facility 1 – particularly the ability for each pair to breed up to 8 times per year, seems high in relation to the breeding biology of the species reported in Annex 3 to document AC30 Doc. 13.1.</p> <p>The Secretariat <u>recommends</u> that Indonesia be retained in the review and requested to provide by 1 June 2022 a more detailed explanation of the practices and production at facility 1, in light of the exceptionally high breeding rates.</p>																					
<p>5. <i>Ornithoptera croesus</i> from Indonesia The Standing Committee recommends that Indonesia provide a report on the ranching operation to the Secretariat by 1 February 2019 and confirm that an NDF will be made prior to authorizing exportation of any specimens with source code 'R'. The Standing Committee noted that Indonesia has suspended all trade in this species since 2017.</p>	<p>Indonesia states that it ceased to export specimens with source code 'R' and that since that time, captive-bred specimens have been exported from one facility. However, the Indonesian government may encourage villagers in other areas to breed or ranch <i>Ornithoptera croesus</i> and, if this involved ranching, the Indonesian government understands that a non-detriment finding (NDF) is required and that it should undertake to make such an NDF and notify the NDF results to the Secretariat before authorizing exports with source code 'R'.</p>																				
<u>Evaluation and recommendation of the Secretariat</u>																					
<p>Indonesia reports that it stopped exporting specimens with source code 'R' in 2017, and no trade has been reported from this species from Indonesia after 2017</p> <p>The Secretariat <u>recommends</u> that Indonesia be removed from the review for <i>Ornithoptera Croesus</i>.</p>																					
<p>6. <i>Varanus timorensis</i> from Indonesia The Standing Committee recommends that by 1 February 2019, Indonesia should agree to require all facilities breeding this species to maintain records of their activities in line with page 11 of the <i>Guidance for inspection of</i></p>	<p>The Indonesian authorities have completed inspections of all five facilities breeding this species in captivity. All facilities are exporting captive-bred specimens. Indonesia confirms that the inspections followed the recommendations in the <i>Guidance for inspection of captive breeding and ranching facilities</i>. Indonesia agrees to the Standing Committee's recommendation about the record keeping, and guidelines about studbooks and logbooks have been promulgated in national legislation by the Management Authority.</p>																				

Standing Committee recommendation	Response from Party concerned
<p><i>captive breeding and ranching facilities</i> and carry out regular inspection and monitoring. The Standing Committee notes that Indonesia has suspended all trade in this species since 2017.</p>	

Evaluation and recommendation of the Secretariat

Indonesia appears to have implemented the Standing Committee’s recommendations. It does seem that trade has occurred since 2017 in small numbers and only in captive bred specimens.

Year	Importer	Exporter	Quantity reported by importer	Quantity reported by exporter	Term	Purpose	Source code
2018	US	ID	110	7	live	T	C
2019	US	ID		19	live	T	C
2020	JP	ID	33		live	T	C
2020	JP	ID		64	live	T	C
2020	US	ID		113	live	T	C

The Secretariat recommends that Indonesia be removed from the review for *Varanus timorensis*.

<p>7. <i>Geochelone elegans</i> from Jordan</p> <p>The Standing Committee recommends that Jordan immediately and until the Standing Committee recommends otherwise, establishes a zero export quota for <i>Geochelone elegans</i> from all sources and provides the following to the Secretariat by 1 February 2019:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – evidence of Legal acquisition of all breeding stock for all facilities, including information on source of animals used to augment the breeding stock – information on the ability of the facilities in Jordan to produce F1 and/or F2 in an amount that corresponds to the number of specimens 	<p>Jordan advises that it has stopped all exports of this species (and other tortoise species) from the only breeding facility in the country pending the owner providing documents to prove his claims.</p> <p>Jordan states that the breeding facility was established in 2003 and that the breeder claims that the founder stock (nearly 200 females and 500 males) was imported from Lebanon, which was not a CITES Party at the time, and so the shipment may have been imported under national regulations established by the Jordanian Ministry of Agriculture. Neither the latter, nor the owner have any documentary evidence of this importation. Official records in Jordan are not retained for more than eight years. The breeder also claims to have imported supplementary breeding stock from the United States of America for which there are no records.</p> <p>Details submitted on the ability of the facility to produce F1 and/or F2 specimens in an amount that corresponds to the number of specimens exported by the facility or to manage the species in a manner demonstrated to be</p>
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Standing Committee recommendation	Response from Party concerned
<p>exported by this facility or manage the species in a manner demonstrated to be capable of doing so.</p>	<p>capable of doing so, are the same as provided in 2018 and made available to the Animals Committee in Annex 2 (Rev. 3) to document AC30 Doc. 13.1.</p>
<p><u>Evaluation and recommendation of the Secretariat</u></p> <p>Jordan has complied with the Standing Committee's recommendation to stop all exports of specimens of <i>Geochelone elegans</i> from the facility concerned, but only until the owner provides documents to prove his claims, rather than until the Standing Committee recommends otherwise. It appears that there is no documentary evidence that the breeding stock was established in accordance with the provisions of CITES and relevant national laws and in a manner not detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild. The specimens cannot therefore be defined as bred in captivity as they do not appear to comply with paragraph 2 b) ii) A. of Resolution Conf. 10.16 (Rev.) on <i>Specimens of animal species bred in captivity</i>.</p> <p>Since the review of trade in specimens of this species reported as produced in captivity in Jordan commenced, the species <i>Geochelone elegans</i> has been transferred from Appendix II to Appendix I. Any facilities breeding specimens of this species for commercial purposes should now be registered under Resolution Conf. 12.10 (Rev. CoP15) on <i>Registration of operations that breed Appendix-I animal species in captivity for commercial purposes</i> before exporting specimens. By virtue of paragraph 10 of Resolution Conf. 12.3 (Rev. CoP18) on <i>Permits and certificates</i>, this also applies even if the specimens may have been bred in captivity prior to the inclusion of the species in Appendix I</p> <p>The owner of the facility has also written to the Secretariat to say that he has no such documentary evidence and cannot truly confirm the original country [or origin] of the breeding stock. He nevertheless asks to be able to export 1,000 specimens of the species measuring 3-5cms each in order to cover feeding costs for his stock until a final decision is taken.</p> <p>The Jordanian Management Authority has repeatedly asked for guidance about what can be done with the many thousands of tortoises at the facility if the owner cannot export them. The Secretariat would appreciate the Standing Committee's view on this point. It seems most unlikely that a large number of specimens 3-5 centimetres in size could have been collected in the wild and it could be presumed therefore that the specimens concerned were bred at the facility. However, the lack of evidence of legal acquisition means that they may not be considered as meeting the definition of 'bred in captivity' adopted by the Parties.</p> <p>The Secretariat recommends that the Standing Committee advises Jordan that this facility should be registered under Resolution Conf. 12.10 (Rev. CoP15) as an operation that breeds Appendix-I animal species in captivity for commercial purposes if specimens from the facility are to be exported.</p> <p>Nevertheless, the Secretariat is concerned about the fate of the large number of specimens of this Appendix I species which may still be present at the facility. The Secretariat will work with the Jordanian Management Authority to find a solution for this situation but would appreciate <u>any advice that the Standing Committee can provide on this matter.</u></p>	
<p>8. <i>Centrochelys sulcata</i> from Mali The Standing Committee recommends that by 1 February 2019, Mali should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Provide evidence of legal acquisition of all breeding stock for all facilities, including 	<p>Mali advises that there are six companies producing specimens of this species in nine facilities in total and all six are exporting specimens with source code 'R'.</p> <p>The parental stock for all the facilities (some 687 in total) is said to be from the wild in Mali. None of the facilities have taken supplementary specimens from the wild – presumably since their establishment in 2001, 2010 or</p>

Standing Committee recommendation	Response from Party concerned
<p>information on source of animals used to augment the breeding stock;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Provide the justification for, and details of, the scientific basis by which it has been established that the quantities of <i>Centrochelys sulcata</i> taken from the wild and used as breeding stock would not be detrimental to the survival of the species; and – Agree to restrict export to specimens of less than 15cm straight carapace length. <p>Mali is further encouraged to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Introduce standard reporting forms to be used by the facilities according to the ones in the guidance – Continue regular monitoring and inspections as appropriate; inspections should occur at the end of the breeding season for each stock. – Establish a unique marking system for the breeding stock. 	<p>2011, depending on the facility. All facilities are said to be legally registered with the local authorities, but no evidence as such of legal acquisition of parental stock is provided.</p> <p>The Malian government confirms that the trade in these specimens will not be detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild, but no details of the scientific basis by which this finding has been made are provided.</p> <p>All specimens are said to be 5-15cms at point of sale (export).</p>
<p><u>Evaluation and recommendation of the Secretariat</u></p> <p>Mali has confirmed the legal acquisition of the parental stock and the non-detriment finding, but not provided the evidence or scientific basis required.</p> <p>The Secretariat <u>recommends</u> that Mali is requested to provide evidence, of the scientific basis by which it has been established that the quantities of <i>Centrochelys sulcata</i> taken from the wild and used as breeding stock would not be detrimental to the survival of the species by 1 June 2022.</p>	
<p>9. <i>Oophaga pumilio</i> from Nicaragua</p> <p>The Standing Committee recommends that by 1 February 2019, Nicaragua should confirm that it will export specimens from facilities breeding this species with source code “W” or “F” and will make legal acquisition and non-detriment findings prior to authorising export.</p>	<p>Nicaragua confirms that it will export specimens from facilities breeding this species with source code ‘F’ and will make legal acquisition and non-detriment findings prior to authorising export.</p>

Standing Committee recommendation	Response from Party concerned
<p><u>Evaluation and recommendation of the Secretariat</u></p> <p>Nicaragua has confirmed that it will implement the recommendation of the Standing Committee.</p> <p>The Secretariat <u>recommends</u> that <i>Oophaga pumilio</i> from Nicaragua be removed from the review.</p>	
<p>10. <i>Oophaga pumilio</i> from Panama</p> <p>The Standing Committee recommends that by 1 February 2019, Panama should confirm that it will export specimens from facilities breeding this species with source code “W” or “F” and will make legal acquisition and non-detriment findings prior to authorising export.</p>	<p>Panama advises that its Management Authority did not emit export permits for <i>Oophaga pumilio</i> with sources codes “W” or “F” and that the only company authorized by the Ministry of Environment to commercially trade in specimens of <i>Oophaga pumilio</i> was closed in December 2017 and therefore no exports of this species have taken place since then.</p>
<p><u>Evaluation and recommendation of the Secretariat</u></p> <p>Panama is not exporting specimens of <i>Oophaga pumilio</i> since December 2017. An analysis of the trade database confirms this to be the case.</p> <p>The Secretariat <u>recommends</u> that <i>Oophaga pumilio</i> from Panama be removed from the review.</p>	
<p>11. <i>Vulpes zerda</i> from Sudan</p> <p>Sudan shall establish a zero export quota for <i>Vulpes zerda</i> from all sources. Sudan should provide responses to the questions posed by the Animals Committee at its 29th meeting to the Secretariat by 1 February 2019.</p>	<p>Sudan initially sent a holding reply followed by a more detailed response in January 2022.</p> <p>In its response, Sudan advises that exports of specimens of both species reported as produced in captivity were temporarily suspended in 2018 following inclusion of the species in the review under Resolution Conf. 17.7 and that the Wildlife Conservation General Administration (WCGA) has been working hard to achieve the requirements, but the political and economic situation in Sudan, the constant change of administration authority in Sudan and the coronavirus pandemic have prevented it. Sudan also assures that prior to this all exports were sourced from the wild (W) and not from captivity.</p>
<p>12. <i>Centrochelys sulcata</i> from Sudan</p> <p>Sudan shall establish a zero export quota for <i>Centrochelys sulcata</i> from all sources. Sudan should provide responses to the questions posed by the Animals Committee at its 29th meeting to the Secretariat by 1 February 2019.</p>	<p>Sudan indicates that, prior to the suspension, the WCGA had established a wildlife breeding centre with an area of 100 acres, that is being increased to 417 acres to accommodate more species.</p> <p>Sudan states that there are no farms for these two species in Sudan except for the wildlife breeding centre, which belongs to the WCGA. It appears that specimens of both species were collected from the wild to establish the breeding centre and that it was intended to export from the generations produced in captivity.</p>

Standing Committee recommendation	Response from Party concerned
<u>Evaluation and recommendation of the Secretariat</u>	
<p>The Secretariat is pleased to have received a response from Sudan to the consultation. Noting that the Animals Committee had expressed concerns at AC29 about the questionable use of source codes for both <i>Centrochelys sulcata</i> and <i>Vulpes zerda</i> from Sudan, it remains unclear from the response if Sudan understands what source code should be used for future exports from the breeding centre that has been established. It is also not clear if future exports will be of specimens bred in captivity in conformity with Resolution Conf 10.16 (Rev.). This needs to be confirmed.</p> <p>The Secretariat <u>notes</u> that exports of specimens of both species reported as produced in captivity have been temporarily suspended in 2018. The Secretariat will work with Sudan to ensure that any resumed trade uses the correct source and is in line with Resolutions of the Conference of the Parties. The Secretariat will advise the Standing Committee if there is reason to believe that this is not the case. In the meantime, the Secretariat recommends <i>Centrochelys sulcata</i> and <i>Vulpes zerda</i> from Sudan be removed from the review.</p>	
<p>13. <i>Testudo hermanni</i> from North Macedonia (previously the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia)</p> <p>North Macedonia shall establish immediately, and until the Standing Committee recommends otherwise, a zero export quota for <i>Testudo hermanni</i> from all sources. North Macedonia should provide responses to the questions posed by the Animals Committee at its 29th meeting to the Secretariat by 1 February 2019.</p>	<p>North Macedonia did not respond to the recommendation of the Standing Committee to establish immediately, and until the Standing Committee recommends otherwise, a zero-export quota for <i>Testudo hermanni</i> from all sources.</p> <p>North Macedonia provided responses to the questions posed by the Animals Committee at AC29. Five registered breeders/exported retain this species in six facilities. If the Secretariat understands correctly from the table provided, the breeding stock at these farms in 2018 was 13,546 animals and these have produced 26,602 specimens in 2016, 29,927 specimens in 2017 and 32,948 specimens in 2018.</p> <p>The facilities are regularly inspected and must produce annual reports for the Environment Administration. Removal of tortoises from the wild is now prohibited, but four breeders/exporters were able to retain the tortoises in their possession and a further breeder/exporter obtained stock from one of these original breeders/exporters.</p>
<u>Evaluation and recommendation of the Secretariat</u>	
<p>After a gap of some years, the Secretariat is pleased to have established contact again with the CITES Management Authority of North Macedonia. North Macedonia has not complied with the main recommendation of the Standing Committee to establish a zero-export quota. However, detailed information on the breeding of this species in captivity has been supplied and they seem well controlled.</p> <p>The Secretariat <u>recommends</u> that <i>Testudo hermanni</i> from North Macedonia be removed from the review.</p>	
<p>14. <i>Centrochelys sulcata</i> from Togo</p> <p>The Standing Committee recommends that: By 1 February 2019, Togo should</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – provide evidence of Legal acquisition of all breeding stock for all facilities, including 	<p>Togo endorses the recommendations of the Standing Committee but does not provide evidence of legal acquisition of all breeding stock, the justification for, and details of the scientific basis for NDFs or information on the ability of the facilities in Togo to produce F2 or manage the species in a manner demonstrated to be capable of doing so.</p>

Standing Committee recommendation	Response from Party concerned
<p>information on source of animals used to augment the breeding stock</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Provide the justification for, and details of, the scientific basis by which it has been established that the quantities of <i>Centrochelys sulcata</i> taken from the wild and used as breeding stock would not be detrimental to the survival of the species. – Provide information on the ability of the facilities in Togo to produce F2 or manage the species in a manner demonstrated to be capable of doing so. – Restrict export to specimens of less than 15cm straight carapace length – Confirm that they will export specimens produced in these facilities with source code “F” only and make a legal acquisition and non-detriment finding prior to authorizing export, until such time that a given facility is able to produce to F2 generation in which case source code “C” can be used those specimens in accordance with Resolution conf.10.16 rev. <p>Togo is further encouraged to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – introduce standard reporting forms to be used by the facilities according to the ones in the guidance – Continue regular monitoring and inspections as appropriate at the end of the breeding season – Establish a unique marking system for the breeding stock – Re-evaluate their existing export quota in consultation with the scientific authority 	<p>Concerning the activities that Togo is encouraged to undertake, Togo agrees, but asks for time to put these into effect given the limited financial resources in the country.</p>

Standing Committee recommendation	Response from Party concerned
<p><u>Evaluation and recommendation of the Secretariat</u></p> <p>Evidence of legal acquisition of all breeding stock producing specimens to be exported and the justification for and details of the scientific basis for NDFs is still missing. Togo's endorsement of the Standing Committee's recommendations might suggest that they agree to restrict export to specimens of less than 15cm straight carapace length and will export specimens produced in these facilities with source code 'F' only and make a legal acquisition finding and an NDF prior to authorizing export, but needs confirming.</p> <p>The Secretariat <u>recommends</u> that Togo be retained in the review and requested to provide an update on the implementation of the Standing Committee's recommendation by 1 June 2022.</p>	
<p>15. <i>Hippocampus comes</i> from Viet Nam</p> <p>The Standing Committee recommends that by 1 February 2019, Viet Nam should confirm that if export of specimens recommence from these or similar facilities it will export specimens from these facilities with source code "W" or "F" and will make legal acquisition and non-detriment findings prior to authorising export.</p>	<p>No response received</p>
<p><u>Evaluation and recommendation of the Secretariat</u></p> <p>An analysis of the CITES trade database indicates that there have been no exports of this species from Viet Nam since 2016. With one exception all exports in 2016 were reported as source code F.</p> <p>The Secretariat <u>recommends</u> that Viet Nam be retained in the review and requested to provide a response to the Standing Committee's recommendation by 1 June 2022.</p>	