

CONVENTION SUR LE COMMERCE INTERNATIONAL DES ESPECES
DE FAUNE ET DE FLORE SAUVAGES MENACEES D'EXTINCTION



Trentième session du Comité pour les animaux
Genève (Suisse), 16 – 21 juillet 2018

Questions spécifiques aux espèces

Espèces terrestres

Serpents (Serpentes spp.)

INFORMATION DU BÉNIN, DU GHANA, DU HONDURAS,
DE L'INDONÉSIE ET DU TOGO

1. Le présent document a été préparé par le Secrétariat.
2. À sa 17^e session (CoP17, Johannesburg, 2016), la Conférence des Parties a adopté quatre décisions sur *Serpents* (Serpentes spp.) comme suit:

À l'adresse du Bénin, du Ghana, du Honduras, de l'Indonésie et du Togo

17.276 *Le Bénin, le Ghana, le Honduras, l'Indonésie et le Togo sont encouragés à entreprendre les actions suivantes:*

- a) *Honduras: s'assurer que des mesures ont été prises pour lutter contre le braconnage et le commerce illégal du boa constrictor de Cayos Cochinos (Boa constrictor imperator);*
- b) *Bénin: prendre les dispositions suivantes relatives au python royal (Python regius):*
 - i) *élaborer et mettre en œuvre un programme de gestion de l'espèce;*
 - ii) *formuler des avis de commerce non préjudiciable sur la base des études consacrées à l'espèce, de ses caractéristiques démographiques de base et des données relatives aux prélèvements et au commerce de spécimens de l'espèce;*
 - iii) *renforcer la réglementation nationale sur le contrôle et le suivi du commerce, y compris au moyen de politiques de contrôle plus rigoureuses des systèmes de production.*
- c) *Ghana, Togo et Bénin: prendre les mesures suivantes concernant le calabare de Reinhardt (Calabaria reinhardtii):*
 - i) *formuler des avis de commerce non préjudiciable sur la base des études consacrées à l'espèce, de ses caractéristiques démographiques de base et des données relatives aux prélèvements et au commerce de spécimens de l'espèce;*
 - ii) *renforcer les systèmes de surveillance des prélèvements, de l'élevage en captivité et du commerce de l'espèce.*

- d) *Indonésie: améliorer l'application des lois existantes et tenir compte des recommandations figurant dans le document afin de réglementer de manière plus efficace les prélèvements dans la nature et le commerce de spécimens de python vert (Morelia viridis) et de python de Boelen (Morelia boeleni); et*
- e) *Bénin, Ghana, Honduras, Indonésie et Togo: rendre compte au Secrétariat de la mise en œuvre des mesures qui leur sont adressées dans la présente décision, pour communication et examen par le Comité pour les animaux à l'une de ses sessions entre la 17^e et la 18^e session de la Conférence des Parties, et rapport subséquent du Comité pour les animaux au Comité permanent.*

À l'adresse du Comité pour les animaux

17.279 *Le Comité pour les animaux poursuit son examen des orientations sur l'émission d'avis de commerce non préjudiciable concernant l'exportation de serpents inscrits aux annexes de la CITES, des informations communiquées par le Bénin, le Ghana, le Honduras, l'Indonésie et le Togo conformément à la décision 17.276 et des nouvelles données sur le commerce, l'utilisation durable et la conservation des serpents, et fait des recommandations au Comité permanent, s'il y a lieu.*

À l'adresse du Comité permanent

17.280 *Le Comité permanent:*

- a) *examine les rapports et recommandations du Comité pour les animaux, soumis conformément à la décision 17.279 et toute autre information pertinente;*
- b) *formule des recommandations à l'adresse des Parties, du Comité pour les animaux et du Secrétariat, selon que de besoin; et*
- c) *fait rapport sur l'application de la décision 17.279 à la 18^e session de la Conférence des Parties avec des recommandations pour examen par les Parties, y compris des révisions de la résolution Conf. 17.12, Conservation, utilisation durable et commerce des serpents, si nécessaire.*

À l'adresse du Secrétariat

17.283 *Le Secrétariat transmet, au Comité pour les animaux, l'information communiquée par le Bénin, le Ghana, le Honduras, l'Indonésie et le Togo conformément à la décision 17.278 pour examen à l'une de ses sessions entre la 17^e et la 18^e session de la Conférence des Parties.*

3. En mars 2017, le Secrétariat a écrit aux organes de gestion CITES du Bénin, du Ghana, du Honduras, de l'Indonésie et du Togo pour leur rappeler les mesures spécifiques aux espèces et aux pays pour certaines espèces de serpents, prévues dans la décision 17.276, et les a encouragés à rendre compte de leur mise en œuvre au Comité. Il a conseillé au Bénin, au Ghana et au Togo de coordonner, dans la mesure du possible, leurs efforts de conservation et leurs activités de gestion, et a offert à ces cinq Parties une assistance dans les limites des moyens techniques et financiers du Secrétariat. En avril 2018, le Secrétariat a écrit une nouvelle fois au Bénin, au Ghana, au Honduras et au Togo pour leur rappeler les dispositions de la décision 17.276.
4. Au moment de la rédaction du présent document (mai 2018), le Secrétariat avait reçu un rapport de l'Indonésie sur la mise en œuvre des mesures qui leur étaient recommandées dans la décision 17.176 (voir annexe au présent document). Le Secrétariat note que l'Indonésie a soumis les mêmes informations au Comité permanent à sa 69^e session dans le contexte de sa mise en œuvre de la décision 17.278, qui contient des instructions faisant double emploi (voir le document SC69 Doc 62).
5. Le Secrétariat informera le Comité pour les animaux de tout rapport qu'il pourrait recevoir du Bénin, du Ghana, du Honduras ou du Togo concernant la mise en œuvre de la décision 17.276.
6. As Comme déjà indiqué dans ses commentaires figurant dans le document CoP17 Doc. 71, le Secrétariat est d'avis que les instructions adressées au Bénin, au Ghana et au Togo s'apparentent quelque peu aux recommandations formulées par le Comité pour les animaux dans le cadre de son Étude du commerce

important, telles qu'elles figurent dans la résolution Conf. 12.8 (Rev. CoP17), Étude du commerce important de spécimens d'espèces inscrites à l'Annexe II. Il semble dans les faits que ces décisions ont créé des procédures assez proches de l'étude du commerce important, mais sans les avantages que comportent pour le Bénin, le Ghana ou le Togo les approches consultatives et de renforcement des capacités qui sont essentielles au déroulement normal de l'étude du commerce important. La décision 17.276 pourrait entraîner une confusion pour les États de l'aire de répartition, des recommandations faisant double emploi, ou une interférence avec la conduite normale du processus bien établi de l'étude du commerce important. Le Secrétariat note à cet égard qu'à sa 29^e session, le Comité pour les animaux n'a pas *retenu Calabaria reinhardtii* ni *Python regius* pour son étude du commerce important, ce qui laisse supposer que, pour l'exportation de ces espèces du Bénin, du Ghana et du Togo, l'application de l'article IV ne pose plus ou pas de problème.

Recommandations

7. Le Comité pour les animaux est invité à :

- a) examiner le rapport de l'Indonésie concernant *Morelia viridis* et *Morelia boeleni*, qui a été fourni conformément à la décision 17.276, et faire des recommandations au Comité permanent, le cas échéant; et
- b) faire des recommandations au Comité permanent concernant le Bénin, le Ghana, le Honduras ou le Togo qui n'ont pas fourni les informations demandées dans la décision 17.276.

Response from Indonesia concerning its implementation of Decision 17.276

Information of the Range States on Conservation, Sustainable Use and Trade of Snake in Indonesia

August 2017

This report has been prepared by the CITES Management Authority and Scientific Authority of Indonesia pursuant to Decision 17.276 and 17.278. Please direct all comments or inquiries to:

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A. Snake Trade Conservation and Management

Indonesia concerns the continuity of export of all species including snakes, thus put effort on the management of trade through quota system to satisfy Article IV of the CITES Convention, which meant demonstrating no detriment to the wild population.

Quotas for all reptiles including snakes subject to export in Indonesia are carefully set up. Management Authority officers in each Province establish proposed harvest levels, in the field, where harvesting takes place, which are then reviewed and assessed further by CITES Scientific Authority (Indonesian Institute of Science, LIPI). Various parameters, including environmental conditions, are now used to set up quotas. In setting the quotas Scientific Authority involves individuals from a wide range of expertise, including scientists from other Research Organizations, Universities and NGOs. Once quotas are finalized LIPI submits them back to Directorate General of Ecosystem and Nature Conservation (CITES Management Authority), which then issues an annual decree on the national allowable harvest. The decree identifies the allowable harvest of each species down to the Province level.

Individual species harvest quotas are based on a range of available data, including information on the biology, population, and distribution of the species, general land-use and potential threats in specific areas. For example as a precautionary measure, quotas for the species in 2015 were reduced in response to extensive forest fires in Indonesia in 2015. The export quota is typically established as 90% of the total harvest: domestic trade is around 10% (Siswomartono, 1998).

The captive breed program for some species of snakes has been established. The company must be registered in the Indonesia CITES MA. The operation of captive bred company must also comply with national regulation, according to Government regulation No. 19/ Menhut-II/ 2005 concerning Captive Bred operation on wild fauna and flora.

B. Management and Monitoring

1. Harvest Controls and Internal Trade Monitoring

The provincial offices of the Management Authority (BKSDA) control and enforce harvest/ collection permits, and implement quota management and monitoring, for CITES-listed species in all administrative jurisdictions. In accordance with the Decree of the Minister of Forestry No. 447 of 2003 the BKSDA office will issue permits to collect species included in the quota list in the field based on the quota allocated for each respective province. All specimens harvested from the habitat are officially registered by the Sub-provincial Section Offices of BKSDA (Districts office of BKSDA) who then, report back to the provincial BKSDA.

For domestic transport, the specimens must be covered by permits issued by BKSDA or its Section Offices. To facilitate better control, the domestic transport permit is, started from January 2005, standardized throughout Indonesia. All permits (collection and domestic transport permits) are required to be reported to central level, which will improve monitoring of internal (domestic) trade. For international trade, there are already a limited numbers of import/ export points nominated for Indonesia's CITES trade (see CITES Notification 1999/79).

Monitoring the chain of custody between source regions and collection points within Indonesia is theoretically possible to a certain degree of accuracy. Each province is divided into a number of BKSDA jurisdictions which will be able to track the legality of the specimens.

Standardized domestic transport permits are issued by BKSDA, in which five separate copies must accompany internal shipments within Indonesia. In addition, there should be a monthly report by BKSDA offices to report levels of internal transport to the central Directorate General of Ecosystem and Nature Conservation (DG KSDAE) office (as the CITES MA). The five copies are: the first copy must follow the specimen; the second copy stays as the file of BKSDA; the third copy is sent to the central office (DG KSDAE) as the file for DG KSDAE and used for crosschecking with the original which is enclosed with application for export; the fourth copy is file for BKSDA destination and used for cross checking with the original when the shipment has arrived; and fifth copy is for the Section of BKSDA.

2. National Legislation and Trade Control

The harvest and trade of all CITES Appendix II species, must be strictly controlled-in terms of harvest, domestic transport and export – by the DG KSDAE as the CITES Management Authority. This follows Decree of the Minister of Forestry Number 447/Kpts-II/2003 concerning the Administration Directive of Harvest and Capture and Distribution of the Specimens of Wild Plant and Animals Species. The annual national quota is set under this Decree by the Director General of KSDAE, and the Provincial Offices of the KSDAE (i.e. the BKSDA) issue harvest permits, whose totals cannot exceed the amounts which have been allocated as the provincial quota. Permits for domestic transport are also issued by the provincial office in accordance with the annual quota and with reference to harvest permits.

Collectors and exporters must be licensed and registered at the Directorate General of KSDAE in order to apply for CITES export permits. All shipments are verified and checked by the provincial office of KSDAE (BKSDA) whose officers are posted in the designated international ports.

Any violation to this regulation is sanctioned based on the provisions of the Government Regulation No. 8 of 1999 concerning Wild Animals and Plants Species Utilization, which is the implementation of the Act No. 5 of 1990 concerning Conservation of Living Resources and Their Ecosystems. The Government Regulation No. 8 of 1999 provides penalties for smuggling/ misdeclaration or trade that is not in accordance with the provision of the regulation and may be liable to imprisonment (in accordance with the Customs and Excise Law) and or fines of maximum IDR 250 million (about USD 27,000).

To combat illegal trade of wildlife including snakes, government of Indonesia also conduct several approach such as capacity building for relevant law enforcement officer (Ranger, Police, Custom, Quarantine, Judge, Private, etc), campaign/ public awareness, establishment of community based patrol, development of forensic technique, revision process of Act No. 5 of 1990 which one of the revision point is to increase in sanction/ penalty to create deterrent effect, strengthened partnership with local and international NGO as well as established bilateral, regional and international cooperation.

3. Protection of the species: Protected Areas and other Measures

Harvest of any species within gazetted Protected Areas, is prohibited under Act No. 5 of 1990. Anybody entering or trespassing in Protected Areas without permits may be prosecuted. Despite some reports on encroachment into protected areas by local people, protected areas would be the perfect place to safeguard from illegal harvesting of any species. Most of primary forests as one of suitable habitat of snakes are located in protected area. Indonesia has gazetted total 521 units of protected areas covering about 27 million hectares (MoEF, 2016).

These are managed in several categories based on IUCN criteria, namely National Parks, Nature Reserves, Game Reserves and Recreational Parks. Other protected area categories managed by the Government of Indonesia include: Hunting Parks and Grand Forest Parks. Except Grand Forest Parks, all categories of protected areas are managed by central government (Ministry of Forestry), therefore they are under direct control of the Management Authority. Protected Areas in Indonesia are generally well-managed, in terms of the monetary and human resources that have been put in the management. However, in many instances, encroachment in the forms of wildlife poaching, illegal logging and land encroachment for shifting agriculture, has become major issue in the management effectiveness of Protected Areas. Therefore, the current resources have been utilized more to undertake enforcement.

The species target with regards to Decision 17.26:

C. Papuan Green Python (*Morelia viridis*)

1. Taxonomy

Phylum : Chordata
Sub Phylum : Vertebrata
Class : Reptilia
Ordo : Squamata
Sub Ordo : Serpentes
Family: Pythonidae
Genus: *Morelia*
Species: *Morelia viridis*

2. Distribution, Population Size, Status and Trends

Morelia viridis is widespread in all Papuan regions including several adjacent islands such as Aru, Yapen, Raja Ampat (Indonesia). Conservation status of *Morelia viridis* is protected under Indonesian law. The use of commercial purposes only allowed from captive breeding program of F2. The size of wild population is unknown, however this species is well recognized by locals as Ular Hijau.

3. Sustainability of Harvest

The wild harvest quota only allowed for parental stock (f_0).

4. Captive Breeding

Trade of this species only allow from captive breeding facility. The captive bred companies are registered in the Indonesia CITES MA. Registration mechanism of the captive bred operation of CITES listed is according to Government regulation No. 19/Menhut-II/2005 concerning Captive Bred operation on wild fauna and flora.

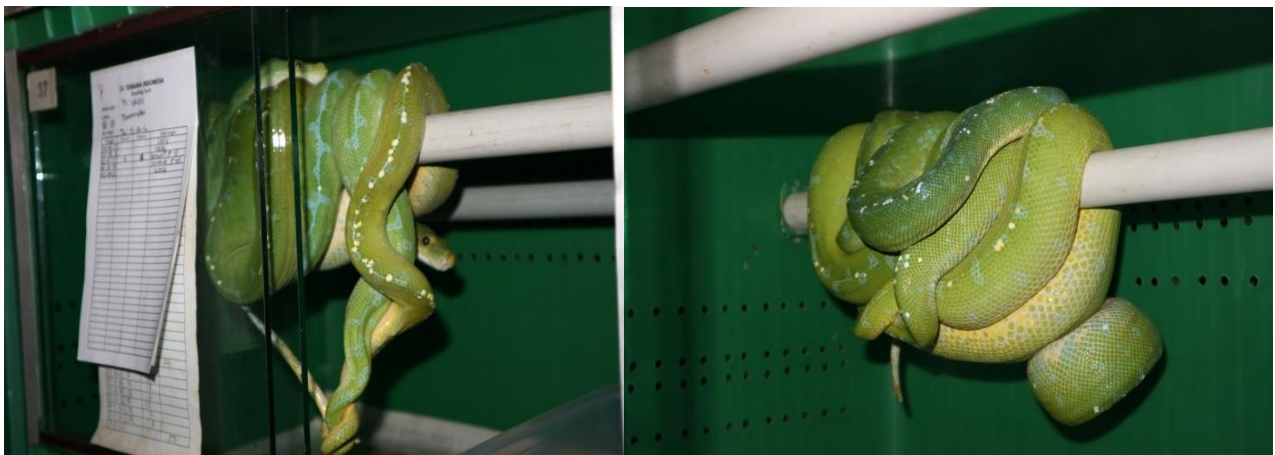
Captive breed effort of this species is not difficult, and successful captive breeding has been reported in several companies.



The facility of captive breeding
Source : CITES Management Authority of Indonesia, 2017



Courtship and Copulation of *Morelia viridis*



Courtship and Copulation of *Morelia viridis*



Egg Deposition

The hatching rate of ranching program is 80%, survival rate ranged from 85 %. With this achievement, 100 individual as set in the national quota can be full filled only from 3-5 female of ranching program.

Removing eggs from deposition place (artificial nest) into incubator



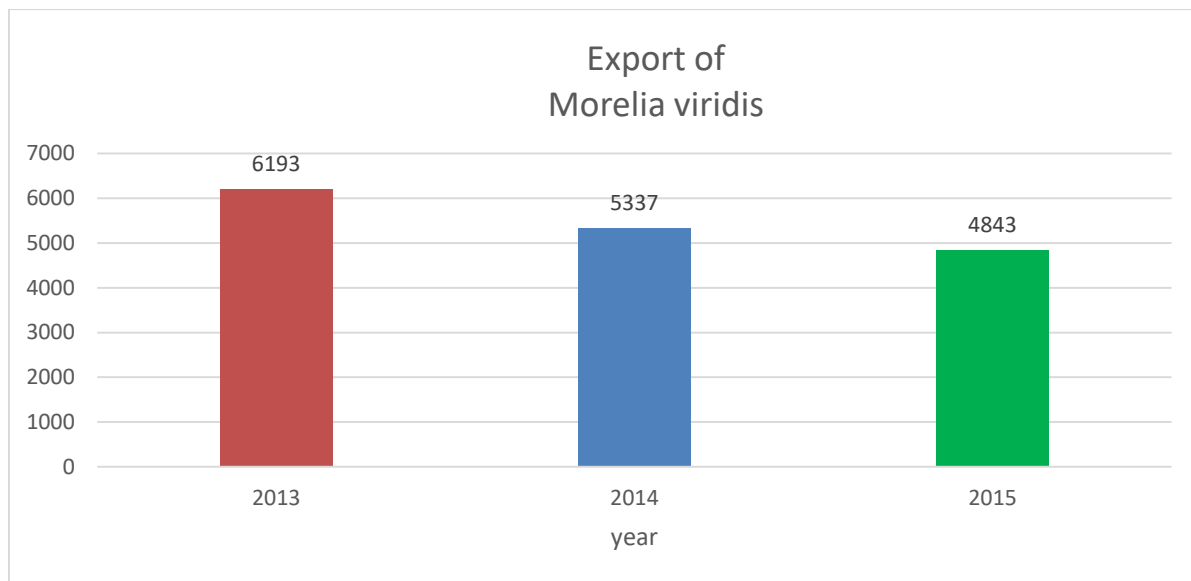


Hatchling *Morelia viridis*

For monitoring, the CITES Management Authority (MA) designed a tool to control and monitor the production of a company namely Maximum Estimated Production (MEP). MEP is an estimate of breeding success for a particular species, by a particular breeder over a forthcoming 1 year period. Each breeder has to submit MEP of this species and then the CITES MA subsequently checks those claims, taking into consideration the previous breeding success of the company, and the biological of the species concerned.

5. Trade data

Export of *Morelia viridis* live specimen from Indonesia from year 2013-2015.



Source : CITES Management Authority of Indonesia, 2017

D. Boelens Python (*Morelia boeleni*)

1. Taxonomy

Phylum : Chordata
Sub Phylum : Vertebrata
Class : Reptilia
Ordo : Squamata
Sub Ordo : Serpentes
Family: Pythonidae
Genus: *Morelia*
Species: *Morelia boeleni*

2. Distribution, Population Size, Status and Trends

The species is strictly distributed in the highlands of Wamena (Cyclops Mt.) of Papua Indonesia and Papua New Guinea (more than 1000 m asl). In Papua (Wamena), Boelen python usually was found in the habitat type of Rhododendron forest in elevation about 2000 m asl. The species mostly preys on mammals, bird, lizards.

The size of wild population is unknown, however this species is well recognized by locals in Wamena as Ular Hitam. This species is not protected under Indonesian law (PP 7), however the revision of the law is on going which uplisted this species into list of protected species (LIPI 2017).

3. Sustainability of Harvest

The wild harvest quota only allowed for parental stock (f0).

4. Captive Breeding

Trade of this species only allow from captive breeding facility. The captive bred companies are registered in the Indonesia CITES MA. Although the captive breed effort of this species is difficult, the effort to initiate the program is important.

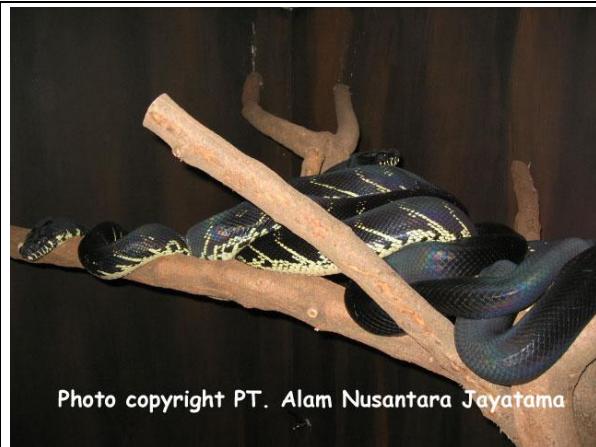


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A pair of Boelens Python

The hatching rate of ranching program is 90%, survival rate ranged from 80 to 90%. With this achievement, 100 individual as set in the national quota can be full filled only from 3-5 female of ranching program.



Photo Pt. Alam Nusantara Jayatama

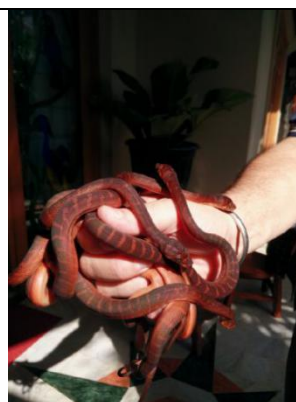


Photo PT. Alam Nusantara Jayatama

Courtship and Copulation



Hatching of Boelen Python

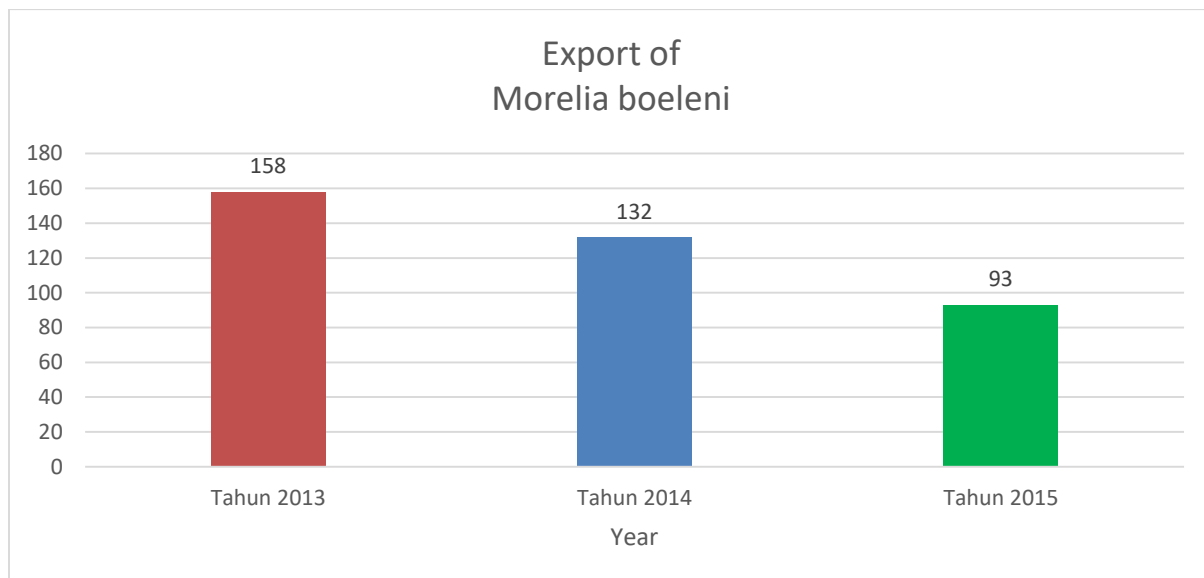


Babies of Boelen Python, one week after hatching

For monitoring, the CITES Management Authority (MA) designed a tool to control and monitor the production of a company namely Maximum Estimated Production (MEP). MEP is an estimate of breeding success for a particular species, by a particular breeder over a forthcoming 1 year period. Each breeder has to submit MEP of this species and then the CITES MA subsequently checks those claims, taking into consideration the previous breeding success of the company, and the biological of the species concerned.

5. Trade data

Export of *Morelia boeleni* live specimen from Indonesia from year 2013 to 2015.



Source : CITES Management Authority of Indonesia, 2017

E. Law enforcement Effort

1. Data cases/ confiscation and legal process.

The table below illustrate law enforcement effort on Green Tree Python (*Morelia viridis*) during 2012-2017.

No.	Date	Wildlife	Specimen Type	Total Individu	Location	Crime Type	Legal Process
1	8/22/2012	Green Tree Python	Live	13	Jakarta	Online Trade	Verdicted
2	7/6/2015	Green Tree Python	Live	30	Jakarta	Online Trade	Verdicted
3	4/15/2016	Green Tree Python	Live	3	Sorong	Trading	Verdicted
4	5/16/2017	Green Tree Python	live	3	Tangerang	smuggling	Process
5	6/19/2017	Green Tree Python	Live	10	Jakarta	smuggling	Process

(Source: MoEF & WCS-IP)

2. Documentation.



Confiscated specimens of *Morelia viridis* in Soekarno Hatta Airport (2017)

F. Contact Details of any Relevant Experts

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