

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



Fifty-fourth meeting of the Standing Committee
Geneva (Switzerland), 2-6 October 2006

Interpretation and implementation of the Convention

General compliance issues

REVIEW OF SIGNIFICANT TRADE

1. This document has been prepared by the Secretariat.
2. The role and responsibilities of the Standing Committee in conducting the Review of Significant Trade in specimens of Appendix-II species are described in paragraphs q) to v) of Resolution Conf. 12.8 (Rev. CoP13) (Review of Significant Trade in specimens of Appendix-II species).
3. The Standing Committee is to be informed about whether the recommendations formulated by the Animals and Plants Committees to ensure compliance with Article IV for trade in selected Appendix-II species have been implemented or not.
4. For each case under review, a brief history of the background to the recommendations is given. The text of the recommendations made by the Committees, in consultation with the Secretariat, to address problems related to the implementation of Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a), 3 and 6 of the Convention, can be found in the Annex to this document. A summary of information received and the Secretariat's determination, made in consultation with the Chairman of the Animals or Plants Committees regarding compliance with the recommendations is provided, together with recommendations to the Standing Committee where required.

Plant species selected for the Review of Significant Trade following CoP11

Aloe spp.

5. At its 14th meeting (PC14, Windhoek, February 2004) the Plants Committee categorized *Aloe* spp. from Kenya as 'of urgent concern' and formulated recommendations which were sent to Kenya on 3 September 2004.
6. No information has been received by the Secretariat from Kenya regarding the implementation of these recommendations.
7. The Secretariat therefore proposes that the Standing Committee recommend that all Parties suspend trade in specimens of *Aloe* spp. from Kenya until it demonstrates compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3, for these species.

Aquilaria malaccensis

8. At PC14, the Plants Committee categorized *Aquilaria malaccensis* from Malaysia as 'of urgent concern' and from India and Indonesia as 'of possible concern' and formulated recommendations which were sent to these Parties on 3 September 2004.

India

9. India explained that exports of native wild *A. malaccensis* are prohibited and so the question of allowing harvesting of this species for export does not arise. The issue of sustainable utilization of the native wild population and plantation stock of the species could only be taken up after a thorough status survey of the species by the CITES Scientific Authority. Strict controls are in place to ensure that imported material from this species is not mixed with any illegally obtained native products.
10. The Secretariat, in consultation with the Chairman of the Plants Committee, has determined that India has implemented the recommendations addressed to it and, pending the agreement of the Chairman of the Standing Committee, will be notifying India that it has been removed from the Review of Significant Trade with respect to this species. The Standing Committee is invited to note this information.

Indonesia

11. Annual export quotas are set by Indonesia in order to implement Article IV of the Convention, and have applied to *A. malaccensis* since 1995. In the absence of detailed data on the wild population at the national level, the quota system can be considered an 'adaptive management' response that began as a harvest control mechanism and follows a precautionary approach. The CITES Management Authority officers in each province propose harvest levels appropriate to their regions where harvesting takes place. These are then reviewed by the CITES Scientific Authority and experts, including scientists from other research organizations, universities and non-governmental organizations. The Management Authority compiles the final revised quotas into an annual decree on the national totals for allowable harvest and trade. In the final decree, in order to accommodate domestic trade, the export quota is allocated 90 % of the harvest quota. Decree No. 447 of 2003 has established a 'chain of custody' trade management.
12. The Secretariat, in consultation with the Chairman of the Plants Committee, has determined that Indonesia has implemented the recommendations addressed to it and pending the agreement of the Chairman of the Standing Committee, will be notifying Indonesia that it has been removed from the Review of Significant Trade with respect to this species. The Standing Committee is invited to note this information.

Malaysia

13. Malaysia has sent the requested reports and statistical tables on the implementation of the Convention for *A. malaccensis*. Steps have been taken to strengthen and improve the procedures for licensing the harvest of, trade in and processing of *Aquilaria* spp. A special committee comprising all State Directors of Forestry was established in June 2004 to devise a 'Standard Operating Procedure' to monitor such activities. However the Secretariat has not been advised of the establishment of a cautious harvest and export quota for *A. malaccensis*. Malaysia held a national workshop on methodologies for producing non-detriment finding reports for *Aquilaria* spp. in March 2006 and has agreed to host an international workshop on agarwood producing species, to be convened by the Secretariat in November 2006 to discuss and adopt regional *Aquilaria* and *Gyrinops* spp. non-detriment finding methodologies.
14. The Secretariat, in consultation with the Chairman of the Plants Committee, has determined that Malaysia has implemented most of the recommendations addressed to it. However, the Secretariat proposes that the Standing Committee recommend that all Parties suspend trade in all specimens of *A. malaccensis* from Malaysia with effect from 1 January 2007 if Malaysia has not notified to the Secretariat the establishment of a cautious harvest and export quota for 2007 by that time.

Cycadaceae, Stangeriaceae and Zamiaceae

15. At PC14, the Plants Committee categorized cycads and stangenias (Cycadaceae, Stangeriaceae and Zamiaceae) from China, Madagascar, Mozambique, South Africa, Thailand and Viet Nam as 'of urgent concern' and formulated recommendations which were sent to these Parties on 3 September 2004.

China, Madagascar, Mozambique and Viet Nam

16. No information has been received by the Secretariat from China, Madagascar, Mozambique or Viet Nam regarding the implementation of these recommendations.
17. The Secretariat therefore proposes that the Standing Committee recommend that all Parties suspend trade in all specimens of cycads (Cycadaceae, Stangeriaceae and Zamiaceae) from China, Madagascar, Mozambique or Viet Nam until that Party demonstrates compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3, for these species.

South Africa

18. South Africa provided information on the measures that are in place to monitor and regulate trade in cycads and stangerias. Whilst all legal trade is carefully supervised, wild cycad populations have declined significantly in the last five years owing to illegal collecting. However, the information received on seizures in the country refers to only one case involving a consignment of cycad seeds imported from Mozambique in 2003. It is clear that there are problems with enforcement of the Convention for cycads in South Africa but the issue identified is not related to the implementation of Article IV and needs to be addressed by the Secretariat in accordance with the appropriate provisions of the Convention.
19. The Secretariat, in consultation with the Chairman of the Plants Committee, has determined that South Africa has implemented the recommendations addressed to it and pending the agreement of the Chairman of the Standing Committee, will be notifying South Africa that it has been removed from the Review of Significant Trade with respect to this species. The Standing Committee is invited to note this information.

Thailand

20. Thailand explained that previous exportation of wild-collected plants has ceased. The very low number of native cycads now exported is mostly grown from seeds in registered nurseries. To ensure correct species identification, inspected plants have to be presented for inspection with at least one leaf still attached to each plant.
21. The Secretariat, in consultation with the Chairman of the Plants Committee, has determined that Thailand has implemented the recommendations addressed to it and pending the agreement of the Chairman of the Standing Committee, will be notifying Thailand that it has been removed from the Review of Significant Trade with respect to this species. The Standing Committee is invited to note this information.

Pericopsis elata

22. At PC14, the Plants Committee categorized *P. elata* from Cameroon, the Central African Republic, the Congo and the Democratic Republic of the Congo as of 'possible concern' and formulated recommendations which were sent to these Parties on 3 September 2004. In reviewing the situation at its 53rd meeting (SC53, Geneva, June - July 2005), the Standing Committee directed the Secretariat to issue a recommendation to suspend trade in specimens of *P. elata* with the Central African Republic and the Congo if they failed to respond before the end of 2005. The Committee adopted the recommendations in Annex 1 of document SC53 Doc. 25 in relation to Cameroon, the Central African Republic and the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Cameroon

23. In March 2006 Cameroon submitted information to the Secretariat on the recent designation of the Scientific Authority and its role in the making of non-detriment findings for exports of *P. elata* in compliance with Article IV; it clarified existing inspection procedures, provided information on concession policies and enforcement measures; it established an export quota for *P. elata* of 15,200 m³ of sawn wood for 2006; Cameroon also commented on regional cooperation and mentioned fora used to discuss regional management strategies.

24. Pending the agreement of the Chairman of the Standing Committee the Secretariat will be notifying Cameroon that it has been removed from the Review of Significant Trade with respect to this species. The Standing Committee is invited to note this information.

Central African Republic

25. The Central African Republic failed to respond to the Standing Committee's recommendations and, consequently, the Secretariat issued Notification to the Parties No. 2006/008 of 19 January 2006 recommending that all Parties suspend trade in all specimens of *P. elata* from the Central African Republic until that Party had demonstrated compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3, for these species. In July 2006 the Central African Republic responded to the Secretariat referring to Notification No. 2006/008 and explained that it had virtually no trade in this species. Indeed, the last records of commercial trade in *P. elata* from the Central African Republic from CITES annual reports show that in recent years the only recorded trade has been 23 m³ reported as an import by the United States of America in 2003.
26. Having reviewed the information the Secretariat proposes that the Standing Committee withdraw its recommendation that all Parties suspend trade in all specimens of *P. elata* from the Central African Republic.

Congo

27. The Congo failed to respond to the Standing Committee's recommendations and, consequently, the Secretariat issued Notification to the Parties No. 2006/008 of 19 January 2006 recommending that all Parties suspend trade in all specimens of *P. elata* from the Congo until that Party demonstrates compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3, for these species. In April 2006 the Congo responded to the Secretariat and provided information on the national forest extent, protected areas, concessions policies, species inventories, quotas, current areas of harvesting, information regarding the minimum felling diameters and compliance and enforcement measures, and explained efforts to minimize environmental impacts. It also established a quota for 2007 (hoping that the Standing Committee would lift the current suspension of trade) of 15,000 m³ of logs, sawn wood and veneer sheets. The Congo committed itself to fully collaborate with regional cooperation to establish a regional management strategy for *P. elata*.
28. Having reviewed the information, the Secretariat proposes that the Standing Committee withdraw its recommendation that all Parties suspend trade in all specimens of *P. elata* from the Congo.

Democratic Republic of the Congo

29. At SC53, the Standing Committee recommended that the Democratic Republic of the Congo should, before the end of 2005, commit to fully collaborate in the establishment of a regional management strategy for *P. elata* and formally request the Secretariat to provide assistance in this regard. The Democratic Republic of the Congo did not respond to this recommendation but this may be because as yet there has been no initiative to establish a regional management strategy. Under the terms of a joint project with the International Tropical Timber Organization, the Secretariat intends to establish such a strategy and the Democratic Republic of the Congo will be invited to participate at that stage.
30. The Secretariat proposes that the Standing Committee note this information.

Animal species selected for the Review of Significant Trade following CoP11

Moschus spp.

31. At its 16th meeting (AC16, Shepherdstown, December 2000) the Animals Committee categorized *Moschus* spp. from China as of 'urgent concern' ['category 1' under the previous Resolution which has since been replaced by Resolution Conf. 12.8 (Rev. CoP13)] and recommendations which were sent to China on 27 November 2002.
32. The Secretariat, in consultation with the Chairman of the Animals Committee, determined that three recommendations had not been acted upon, and seven others had been implemented only partially.

In reviewing the situation at SC53, the Standing Committee adopted six recommendations (shown in the Annex to this document) to be implemented before the end of 2005, which were sent to China on 16 August 2005.

33. In its reply of 27 December 2005, China responded to these recommendations as follows:

- a) The population survey, initiated in 1996, showed in 2004 a total of 66,000 musk deer in China. Almost all of its natural range is now strictly protected under the Natural Forest Protection Programme (initiated in 1999) and the National Wildlife Conservation and Nature Reserves Development Programme (initiated in 2001). The provisional results of the census and registration of breeding facilities indicates that there are about 2,500 to 3,000 musk deer in captivity, producing annually 10 to 15 kg of musk in a non-lethal manner. The registration of stockpiles is ongoing but, reportedly, very large quantities have been accumulated by the Chinese Government and enterprises in previous decades. Both stockpile owners and breeding farms are regularly inspected and subject to specific reporting obligations. Overall, China reports that the series of measures on musk stockpile management, production, labelling and manufacturing that were recently put in place form a sound foundation for the Government to control effectively the demand and consumption of musk in the country.
- b) The production of synthetic musk has expanded to several thousand kilos per year and is being encouraged, while since February 2003, the use of natural musk has been restricted. On 24 June 2005, the government decided that only four medicines may contain raw musk (down from 212 medicines) which were to be produced by just five manufacturers (previously over 160). Only labelled products may be marketed. Between 1 July and 30 November 2005, 500,000 labels were distributed to the five authorized manufacturers. For marking medicines containing natural musk that were produced before 1 June 2005 and held by other manufacturers or distributors, an additional 39,389,900 labels were issued.
- c) Only two cases of smuggling have been recorded since 2000 (in 2001 and 2003 attempts to smuggle respectively 21 and 36 musk pods overland from the Russian Federation). China reported on considerable law enforcement activities, noting that musk deer or musk deer products were rarely if ever detected during large-scale operations, and on significant efforts to improve national and international collaboration in the areas of wildlife trade enforcement and controls.
- d) In addition to the normal CITES provisions for international trade in musk, China prohibits the export of natural musk while all imported raw musk must comply with the stockpile control systems and all imported derivatives with the compulsory labelling scheme.
- e) The Government has now decided that annually, a maximum of 500 kg of natural musk from these stocks may be consumed. Additional demand should be met by synthetic musk or raw musk that has been legally imported or comes from breeding operations.
- f) International legal and illegal trade in *Moschus* spp. was addressed during the Silk Road CITES implementation and enforcement workshop in Urumqi, China, in August 2005, attended by representatives of 10 East Asian countries. During a meeting of CITES Authorities from China, the Chairman of the Animals Committee and the Secretariat in the sidelines of the 22nd meeting of the Animals Committee (AC22, Lima, July 2006), China expressed an interest in collaborating with Mongolia and the Russian Federation on the management of wild populations of *Moschus* spp., facilitating legal trade and captive breeding, and requested the Secretariat to foster such collaboration.

34. The Secretariat, in consultation with the Chairman of the Animals Committee, has determined that China has implemented the recommendations addressed to it and, pending the agreement of the Chairman of the Standing Committee, will be notifying China that it has been removed from the Review of Significant Trade with respect to this species. The Standing Committee is invited to note this information.

Cuora amboinensis

35. At its 18th meeting (AC18, Geneva, April 2002), the Animals Committee categorized *Cuora amboinensis* from Indonesia and Malaysia as of 'urgent concern' ('category 1' under the previous Resolution) and formulated recommendations at its 21st meeting (AC21, Geneva, May 2005) which were sent to these Parties on 17 August 2005.

Indonesia

36. In its response to the recommendations, Indonesia explained on what basis it established annual export quotas for this species in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3. The species, Indonesia's most common freshwater turtle, was reportedly widespread in the western part of the country and abundant in most areas with natural or man-made wetlands, including rice fields and fish ponds. Catch and export quotas were reduced from 500,000 animals per year before its inclusion in Appendix II to 90,000 specimens in 1999 and 18,000 since 2001. Animals may only be exported for the pet trade, as export of the species for food consumption has temporarily been halted. The level of utilization in Indonesia is believed to be sustainable as numbers and sizes of animals that are harvested remains stable, and no declines in the abundance of wild populations has been observed. Starting in 2006, Indonesia planned to undertake a status assessment and field study of the species with support from TRAFFIC Southeast Asia.

37. The Secretariat, in consultation with the Chairman of the Animals Committee, has determined that Indonesia has implemented the recommendations addressed to it and, pending the agreement of the Chairman of the Standing Committee, will be notifying Indonesia that it has been removed from the Review of Significant Trade with respect to this species. The Standing Committee is invited to note this information.

Malaysia

38. Malaysia reported that the species was widespread in Peninsular Malaysia, Sabah and Sarawak, and generally abundant. Several hundred thousands of animals were exported annually before its inclusion in Appendix II. Malaysia established export quotas in 2001 and 2002 (50,000 specimens), which were reduced to 15,000 specimens in 2003 and 2004, and zero for wild-caught specimens in 2005 (to be reviewed only after Malaysia had developed clear methodology for making non-detrimental findings for export of turtles and tortoises). An assessment of the wild population had been initiated in 2005 in northern and central Peninsular Malaysia, which was going to continue in 2006. Also in 2006, TRAFFIC Southeast Asia was going to assist the country in determining non-detrimental levels of export for *Cuora amboinensis*. Further measures to secure the conservation and sustainable utilization of the species included the promotion of captive breeding, active collaboration with China to combat illegal trade and revising its legal protection status.

39. The Secretariat, in consultation with the Chairman of the Animals Committee has determined that Malaysia has implemented the recommendations addressed to it and, pending the agreement of the Chairman of the Standing Committee, will be notifying Malaysia that it has been removed from the Review of Significant Trade with respect to this species. The Standing Committee is invited to note this information.

Strombus gigas

40. At AC19 the Animals Committee categorized *Strombus gigas* as of 'urgent concern' in the Dominican Republic, Haiti and Honduras, and of 'possible concern' in Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Colombia, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Nicaragua, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago. Recommendations were directed to these 16 range States in August 2003 with time-frames for executing a series of short-term and long-term actions ranging from four weeks to 24 months (i.e. the last deadline was September 2005). The Standing Committee decided to recommend a suspension of imports of specimens of *S. gigas* from those range States for which the Secretariat, in consultation with the Chairman of the Animals Committee, had not been able to verify that they had implemented the recommendations. In September 2003, it was thus determined that Haiti had not taken the required short-term actions in time and, consequently, the Standing Committee recommended to all Parties to

suspend the import of all specimens of *S. gigas* from Haiti (see Notification to the Parties No. 2003/057 of 29 September 2003). This recommendation is still in effect.

41. The Secretariat, in consultation with the Chairman of the Animals Committee, determined after the last deadline in 2005 that 14 of the range States concerned had implemented the recommendations and taken adequate measures to ensure compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a), 3 and 6 (a), for future trade in this species. As provided in paragraph r) of Resolution Conf. 12.8 (Rev. CoP13), the Chairman of the Standing Committee was consulted by the Secretariat about these determinations. He agreed with the Secretariat's proposal to notify the Parties that Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, the Bahamas, Belize, Colombia, Cuba, Dominica, the Dominican Republic, Honduras, Nicaragua, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago had been removed from the Review of Significant Trade in *S. gigas*. Only Grenada had not responded to the Secretariat, despite reminders and an invitation to attend a technical workshop for the 16 range States on their implementation of recommendations, which was held in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, in December 2005. In accordance with the decision of the Standing Committee taken in September 2003 and mentioned in paragraph 52 above, the Secretariat notified the Parties of the recommendation to suspend imports of specimens of *S. gigas* from Grenada through Notification to the Parties No. 2006/034 of 12 May 2006. Further background information to the Review of Significant Trade in *S. gigas* can be found in document AC22 Inf. 4. The Standing Committee is invited to note this information.

Animal species selected for the Review of Significant Trade following CoP12

Falco cherrug

42. At AC21, the Animals Committee categorized *Falco cherrug* from Iran, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Pakistan, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan as of 'urgent concern', and from Afghanistan, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bulgaria, China, Cyprus, Egypt, Georgia, India, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Mauritania, Moldova, Nepal, Oman, Romania, Serbia, Sudan, Tajikistan, Turkey, Ukraine and Yemen as of 'possible concern'. Recommendations were sent to these Parties on 16 and 17 August 2005, with deadlines for their implementation ranging from two weeks to 24 for species of 'urgent concern', and a deadline of three months for those of 'possible concern'.
43. In the case of countries where trade in *Falco cherrug* was categorized as of 'possible concern', no information has been received by the Secretariat from Afghanistan, Armenia, Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Kenya, Mauritania, Oman, Sudan and Tajikistan. The Secretariat, in consultation with the Chairman of the Animals Committee, determined that these range States had not implemented the recommendations. The Secretariat notes however that deadlines for responding were relatively short, that exports of wild specimens of *Falco cherrug* from these range States have been very low or non-existent, and that Bahrain, Oman and Tajikistan are not Party to CITES.
44. Consequently, the Secretariat proposes that the Standing Committee recommend that all Parties suspend trade in *Falco cherrug* from the 10 range States mentioned in paragraph 43 above with effect from 1 January 2007 if they have not provided the Secretariat with information regarding their implementation of the recommendations by that date.
45. Azerbaijan, Austria, Bulgaria, China, Cyprus, Georgia, India, Jordan, Kuwait, Moldova, Nepal, Romania, Serbia, Turkey, Ukraine and Yemen replied to the recommendations, for the most part confirming that no exports of *Falco cherrug* of wild origin were permitted and that the species was protected from harvesting or trade. Only Austria (36), China (one) and Serbia (two) have captive breeding operations for the species other than zoos, which reportedly are regularly inspected. Captive bred birds are marked with leg bands, mostly combined with microchips. In China, additional DNA-identification is obligatory. DNA of specimens claimed to be captive bred can be analyzed on a case-by-case basis in Austria, which notes that without compulsory DNA identification, it cannot be excluded with certainty that birds taken illegally from the wild are falsely declared as captive bred and subsequently exported.
46. The Secretariat, in consultation with the Chairman of the Animals Committee, has determined that the 16 Parties mentioned in paragraph 45 have implemented the recommendations addressed to

them and, pending the agreement of the Chairman of the Standing Committee, will be notifying these Parties that they have been removed from the Review of Significant Trade with respect to this species. The Standing Committee is invited to note this information.

Recommendations

46. The Secretariat proposes that the Standing Committee adopt the recommendations and actions referred to in paragraphs 7, 10, 12, 14, 17, 19, 21, 24, 26, 28, 30, 34, 37, 39, 44 and 46 above.

RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THE CITES COMMITTEES IN RELATION
TO THE REVIEW OF SIGNIFICANT TRADE*Aloe spp.***Kenya**Within six months (by March 2005)

The Management and Scientific Authorities of Kenya shall clarify how they control and monitor trade in *Aloe*, and specify the role and responsibilities of each in the process.

Within 12 months (by September 2005)

- a) The Management Authority shall ensure that terms of reference are established and a programme implemented allowing the Scientific Authority to monitor annually of *Aloe* harvests and their impact on wild populations, and determine non-detriment levels of export.; and
- b) The Management Authority should ensure that new CITES legislation includes provisions and administrative procedures to regulate the export of *Aloe* extracts and that it is enacted within deadlines established under the National Legislation Project.

*Aquilaria malaccensis***India**Within six months (by March 2005)

India to clarify the regulatory and management framework currently in operation to distinguish imported stock from any production from native populations of *Aquilaria malaccensis*.

Within 12 months (by September 2005)

- a) India to determine and implement a method to make non-detriment findings for the export of products derived from *A. malaccensis*, and provide to the CITES Secretariat a report on the methodology and outcomes of this method; and
- b) India to examine national legislation to ensure that incentives for good management of both wild stocks and plantations of *A. malaccensis* are in place, and report conclusions to the CITES Secretariat.

IndonesiaWithin six months (by March 2005)

- a) The Management Authority of Indonesia to provide information on the procedure to make non-detriment findings to allow exports of *A. malaccensis*, with particular attention to the calculation of the real amount of *A. malaccensis* (within the quota including four other agarwood-producing species) being harvested and traded; and
- b) The Management and Scientific Authorities of Indonesia and the regional representative of Asia on the Plants Committee, to work with the Indonesian agarwood trading association to improve existing procedures for making non-detriment findings. The Management Authority of Indonesia should provide to the CITES Secretariat a report on the outcomes of this process.

Within 12 months (by September 2005)

- a) Implement recommendations concerning non-detriment findings made in a) and b) above; and
- b) The Management and Scientific Authorities of Indonesia to liaise with Malaysia and other range States to explore the possibility of organizing a workshop to discuss and adopt regional *Aquilaria* spp. non-detriment finding methodologies.

Malaysia

Within six months (by March 2005)

- a) Recognizing that under the laws of both Peninsular Malaysia and Sarawak, legal harvest of and trade in agarwood are regulated by a permit system, prior to the application for a CITES permit of export, the Management Authorities and Scientific Authority of Peninsular Malaysia and Sarawak to collate available domestic license data from 1998 to 2004, indicating the harvesting locations, and clarify:
 - i) The percentage and volume of the agarwood harvest and trade that are legal;
 - ii) How harvest and trade are being managed and could be improved; and
 - iii) To cross-check the trade statistics referred to above;
- b) The Management Authority of Peninsular Malaysia in conjunction with the Scientific Authority of Malaysia to establish a cautious harvest and export quota to be managed through the Malaysian licensing system; and
- c) Malaysia to report on progress being made on the implementation of recommendations b) to d) to the CITES Secretariat.

Within 12 months (by September 2005)

- a) The Management and Scientific Authorities and Scientific Authority of Malaysia to liaise with Indonesia and other range States to explore the possibility of organizing a workshop to discuss and adopt regional *Aquilaria* spp. non-detriment finding methodologies;
- b) The Scientific Authority of Malaysia to convene a working group, in conjunction with the Malaysian Timber Industries Board (MTIB – the Management Authority for timber and timber products in Peninsular Malaysia), the Peninsular Malaysia Forestry Department, the Sarawak Forestry Department (the Management Authority for Sarawak), the Forest Research Institute of Malaysia (FRIM) and associated technical experts (for instance IUCN; the CITES Plants Committee and TRAFFIC Southeast Asia), to develop a reliable non-detriment finding methodology to monitor agarwood harvest and trade; and
- c) The Management Authority of Malaysia to report on progress made with the National Forest Inventory 4 (NFI-4) and the ability of the inventory to provide baseline data for establishing a non-detriment finding methodology for *Aquilaria* species.

Cycadaceae, Stangeriaceae and Zamiaceae

China

Within 12 months (by September 2005)

The Management Authority of China should collaborate with the Management Authority of Viet Nam to enhance the monitoring of trade in cycads between these two countries in order to ensure full compliance with Article IV of the Convention. The Management Authority of China should provide to the CITES Secretariat a report on the outcomes of this collaboration.

Madagascar

Within six months (by March 2005)

- a) The Management Authority should report to the Secretariat how the Scientific Authority makes non-detriment findings to allow exports of wild-harvested specimens of *Cycas thouarsii*; and
- b) The Management Authority should liaise with the CITES Secretariat to ensure the implementation of the provisions of Article IV through the action plan for a country-based Review of Significant Trade for Madagascar.

Mozambique

Within six months (by March 2005)

The Management Authority should provide the CITES Secretariat with information on the measures that are in place or were taken to monitor and regulate trade in cycads.

South Africa

Within six months (by March 2005)

The Management Authority should provide the CITES Secretariat with information on the measures that are in place or have been taken to monitor and regulate trade in cycads.

Without time-frame:

The Management Authority should provide the CITES Secretariat with information on seizures of specimens of cycads, including on shipments coming from Mozambique and on plants confiscated within the country.

Thailand

Within three months (by December 2004)

- a) The Management Authority should clarify to the CITES Secretariat how its Scientific Authority determines that levels of export of wild-collected specimens of cycads are not detrimental to the wild populations concerned, and are exported in accordance with Article IV of the Convention; and
- b) The Management Authority should clarify to the CITES Secretariat how it ensures that wild-harvested cycads that are exported are correctly identified to the species level, and what control mechanisms or procedures it has in place in this regard.

Viet Nam

Within three months (by December 2004)

- a) The Management Authority should clarify to the CITES Secretariat how its Scientific Authority determines that levels of export of wild-collected specimens of cycads are not detrimental to the wild populations concerned, and are exported in accordance with Article IV of the Convention; and
- b) The Management Authority should clarify to the CITES Secretariat how it ensures that wild-harvested cycads that are exported are correctly identify to the species level, and what control mechanisms or procedures it has in place in this regard.

Within 12 months (by September 2005)

The Management Authority of Viet Nam should collaborate with the Management Authority of China to enhance the monitoring of trade in cycads between these two countries in order to ensure full

compliance with Article IV of the Convention. The Management Authority of Viet Nam should provide to the CITES Secretariat a report on the outcomes of this collaboration.

Pericopsis elata

Cameroon

Before December 2005

- a) Provide information to the Secretariat on the role of the Scientific Authority of Cameroon in the making of non-detriment findings for exports of *P. elata* in compliance with Article IV;
- b) Clarify exiting inspection procedures and enforcement schemes concerning exploitation of and trade in *P. elata*, and the results of these activities (e.g. inspections in concessions and on state-owned land, control efforts, seizures, prosecutions, verification of shipments in harbours, etc.);
- c) Establish a cautious export quota for *P. elata* for 2007 in consultation with the CITES Secretariat; and
- d) Commit to fully collaborate in the establishment of a regional management strategy for *P. elata*.

Central African Republic

Before December 2005

- a) Provide full and detailed information to the Secretariat regarding the recommendations of the Plants Committee (see SC53 Doc. 25);
- b) Establish a cautious export quota for *P. elata* for 2007 in consultation with the CITES Secretariat;
- c) Commit to fully collaborate in the establishment of a regional management strategy for *P. elata*; and
- d) The Secretariat shall issue a recommendation to suspend trade in specimens of *Pericopsis elata* with the Central African Republic if it fails to respond before the end of 2005.

Congo

Before December 2005

- a) Provide full and detailed information to the Secretariat regarding the recommendations of the Plants Committee;
- b) Establish a cautious export quota for *P. elata* for 2007 in consultation with the CITES Secretariat;
- c) Commit to fully collaborate in the establishment of a regional management strategy for *P. elata*; and
- d) The Secretariat shall issue a recommendation to suspend trade in specimens of *Pericopsis elata* with the Central African Republic if it fails to respond before the end of 2005.

Democratic Republic of the Congo

Before December 2005

The Democratic Republic of the Congo should before the end of 2005 commit to fully collaborate in the establishment of a regional management strategy for *P. elata* and formally request the Secretariat to provide assistance in this regard.

Moschus spp.

China

Before December 2005

- a) Provide factual information, figures and verifiable data to the Secretariat on the implementation of the recommendations mentioned in paragraphs 1 and 4 i), iv) and vi) in Annex 2 of document SC53 Doc. 25 including: the results of China's national musk deer population surveys; status of China's national conservation and management strategy for musk deer, and the text of this strategy; results of the registration schemes for musk deer farms and musk stockpiles (including number of farms registered and their annual production; size of the legal or registered stockpiles); the operational details of these registration schemes; the current status of the registrations; and a description of the associated monitoring and control activities;
- b) Address the recommendations in paragraphs 4 vii), viii) and ix) in Annex 2 of document SC53 Doc. 25 by *inter alia* providing an update on the progress in the development of the labeling schemes, with target dates and actions for full compliance; clarifying the control systems regarding the (re-)export of musk and derivatives containing musk; and documenting the quantities of synthetic musk that are produced and consumed in the country;
- c) Provide information on the results of enforcement programmes to combat poaching of musk deer and illegal trade in musk since 2002, including enforcement efforts, seizures and prosecutions;
- d) Clarify China's policy regarding the import and (re-)export of natural musk of *Moschus* spp. and of medicines and other derivatives containing such musk;
- e) Give information on the amount of natural musk of *Moschus* spp. that is annually consumed in China, and a clarification of how the national annual demand for natural musk is to be met by musk from legal origins; and
- f) Fully consider the possibility to convene a workshop with its neighbouring countries to address management and conservation issues concerning *Moschus* spp. in the context of the implementation of the recommendation in paragraph 4 iii) in Annex 2 of document SC53 Doc. 25.

Cuora amboinensis

Indonesia

Within ninety days (by 17 November 2005).

- a) Review the annual export quota for *Cuora amboinensis*; and
- b) Commit to undertake a status assessment and field study of the species to be completed within 24 months, and to develop and implement an adaptive management programme for the species on the basis of the results of this study.

Malaysia

Within ninety days (by 17 November 2005).

- a) Provide information to the Secretariat of its implementation of Article IV for trade in *Cuora amboinensis* in Peninsular Malaysia, Sarawak and Sabah; and
- b) Commit to undertake a status assessment and field study of the species in Peninsular Malaysia, Sabah and Sarawak to be completed within 24 months, and to develop and implement an adaptive management programme for the species on the basis of the results of this study (The reports should also address the nature of ranching procedures in Malaysia and the discrepancy between export and import trade data).

Strombus gigas

Dominican Republic; Haiti; Honduras

1. Within six months (by March 2004)

- a) Establish a moratorium on the commercial harvest of (excluding legal harvest in territorial waters of the Parties concerned) and the international trade in *Strombus gigas* within four weeks of these recommendations being communicated by the Secretariat to the Parties;
- b) Identify areas to be designated for commercial fisheries;
- c) Undertake density studies of *Strombus gigas* in these designated areas;
- d) Identify and analyse trends in available landing data;
- e) Establish a standardized minimum weight of unprocessed and processed meat that corresponds to adult specimens;
- f) Based on the results of the density studies, the analysis of landing trends and standardized meat weight establish cautious catch and export quotas in consultation with the Secretariat; and
- g) Demonstrate that actions 2 a), 2 b) and 2 c) below have been initiated.

2. Within eighteen months (by March 2005)

- a) Design and implement a fishery data collection programme to collect catch and effort data, including 1) a system of permits and licences for commercial harvesters and exporters, and 2) regular reporting of landing and export data;
- b) Design and implement a long-term population monitoring programme for the designated commercial fishing areas that, as a minimum, should provide reliable estimates of adult and juveniles densities within commercial fishing areas; and
- c) Give consideration to and implement the recommendations of the International Queen Conch Initiative – CITES workshop (Montego Bay, Jamaica 11-12 June, 2003), particularly the recommendations concerning:
 - i) Development of a regional management regime, including cooperative quota setting;
 - ii) Law enforcement capacity and effectiveness; and
 - iii) Population assessments and other research relating to the management of *Strombus gigas*.

Bahamas; Belize; Colombia; Cuba; Nicaragua; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Trinidad and Tobago

3. Within twelve months (by September 2004)

- a) Establish within 12 months cautious catch and export quotas, communicate these to the Secretariat and provide information on the basis of these quotas;
- b) Establish a standardized minimum weight of unprocessed and processed meat that corresponds to adult specimens;
- c) Demonstrate that actions 3 d), 3 e) and 4 below have been initiated;
- d) Design and implement a fishery data collection programme to collect catch and effort data, including 1) a system of permits and licences for commercial harvesters and exporters, and 2) regular reporting of landing and export data; and

- e) Design and implement a long-term population monitoring programme for the designated commercial fishing areas that, as a minimum, should provide reliable estimates of adult and juveniles densities within commercial fishing areas.

Antigua and Barbuda; Barbados; Bahamas; Belize; Colombia; Cuba; Dominica; Grenada; Nicaragua; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Trinidad and Tobago shall:

4. Within twenty-four months (by September 2005)

- a) Apply adaptive management procedures to ensure that further decisions about harvesting and management of the species will be based on the monitoring of the impact of previous harvesting and other factors; and
- b) Give consideration to and implement the recommendations of the International Queen Conch Initiative – CITES workshop (Montego Bay, Jamaica 11-12 June, 2003), particularly the recommendations concerning:
- i) Development of a regional management regime, including cooperative quota setting;
 - ii) Law enforcement capacity and effectiveness; and
 - iii) Population assessments and other research relating to the management of *Strombus gigas*.

Falco cherrug

Iran, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan

Within two weeks (by September 2005)

Immediately suspend the issuance of export permits for *Falco cherrug* and inform the Secretariat about this measure.

Within three months (by November 2005)

- a) Provide justification for and details of the scientific basis by which, it has been established that the quantities of *F. cherrug* exported were not detrimental to the survival of the species and in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3;
- b) Provide information on the distribution and conservation status of *F. cherrug*, explaining when the status was established and by what methodology the information was obtained; and
- c) Provide information on the number of captive breeding operations for *F. cherrug* in the country and the controls in place to differentiate between captive-bred and wild-caught specimens to ensure that the authorized exports of specimens of wild origin are not augmented by falsely declared 'captive-bred' specimens.

Within twenty-four months (by September 2007) for range States wishing to resume the exportation of *F. cherrug*

- a) Conduct a survey of the status of *F. cherrug* in the country, including an assessment of distribution and abundance, population trends, threats to populations and other relevant factors to provide the basis for the making of non-detriment findings as required under the provisions of Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a); and
- b) Develop a science-based population monitoring system, and establish adaptive management programmes for harvesting of and trade in *F. cherrug*, taking into consideration the results of the survey referred to in the previous paragraph.

Afghanistan, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bulgaria, China, Cyprus, Egypt, Georgia, India, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Mauritania, Moldova, Nepal, Oman, Romania, Serbia and Montenegro, Sudan, Tajikistan, Turkey, Ukraine and Yemen.

Within 3 months (by November 2005)

Provide detailed information to the Secretariat on the following:

- a) Confirmation that no exports of *Falco cherrug* are permitted, or, if this is not the case:
- b) Provide justification for and details of the scientific basis by which, it has been established that the quantities of *F. cherrug* exported were not detrimental to the survival of the species and in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3;
- c) Provide information on the distribution and conservation status of *F. cherrug*, explaining when the status was established and by what methodology the information was obtained; and;
- d) Provide information on the number of captive breeding operations for *F. cherrug* in the country and the controls in place to differentiate between captive-bred and wild-caught specimens to ensure that the authorized exports of specimens of wild origin are not augmented by falsely declared 'captive-bred' specimens.