

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



Fifty-seventh meeting of the Standing Committee
Geneva (Switzerland), 14-18 July 2008

Interpretation and implementation of the Convention

Species trade and conservation

Review of Significant Trade

IMPLEMENTATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ANIMALS AND PLANTS COMMITTEES

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 are 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, in consultation with the Secretariat, formulated recommendations directed to the range State concerned with deadlines for their implementation. These were transmitted to Kenya by the Secretariat on 3 September 2004.
6. At the 54th meeting of the Standing Committee (SC54, Geneva, October 2006) the Secretariat had not received a response from Kenya regarding these recommendations. Kenya was present at the meeting and explained orally that it had prohibited harvest and export of *Aloe* spp. since the late 1980s, but that guidelines for harvesting and a national inventory had been completed in preparation for new legislation concerning the species that was due to be published before June 2007.
7. The Committee requested Kenya to submit a report as soon as possible to the Secretariat providing information on its compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 a) and 3, for these species. Kenya undertook to provide a written report to the Secretariat.

8. Kenya provided the written report mentioned in paragraph 7. New legislation, including provisions and administrative procedures to regulate the export of aloe extracts, is to be enacted within deadlines established under the National Legislation Project. In consultation with the Chairman of the Plants Committee, the Secretariat has determined that the recommendations of the Plants Committee have been implemented and Kenya has been notified that the species has been removed from the review.

Prunus africana

9. At its 16th meeting (PC16, Lima, July 2006), the Plants Committee categorized *Prunus africana* from Burundi, Cameroon, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Kenya, Madagascar and the United Republic of Tanzania as 'of urgent concern'. In consultation with the Secretariat, it formulated recommendations with deadlines for their implementation. These were transmitted to the range States concerned by the Secretariat in August 2006.
10. At that same meeting, the Plants Committee established an intersessional working group on *Prunus africana* with the task of providing guidance to relevant range States on the implementation of the Plants Committee's recommendations for this species. The Terms of Reference of the working group are described in the PC16 summary record. A workshop involving the Scientific Authority and Management Authority from the relevant range States is planned for September 2008 to assist with implementation of the recommendations. The workshop is being held thanks to financial support from France, Germany, Italy and Spain.
11. Based on the responses received, and in consultation with the PC Chairman, the Secretariat has made a determination regarding compliance with the PC recommendations by the range States concerned. This determination is summarized in the Annex to the present document and includes recommendations to the Standing Committee.

Plant species selected for the Review of Significant Trade following CoP12

Cibotium barometz, *Cyathea contaminans*, *Dendrobium nobile* and *Galanthus woronowii*

12. At PC16 (Lima, July 2006), the Plants Committee categorized certain populations of the following species as 'of possible concern':
 - a) *Cibotium barometz*: population of Viet Nam;
 - b) *Cyathea contaminans*: population of Indonesia;
 - c) *Dendrobium nobile*: population of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and
 - d) *Galanthus woronowii* population of Georgia.
13. In consultation with the Secretariat, the Plants Committee formulated recommendations with deadlines for their implementation, and these were transmitted to the range States concerned by the Secretariat in August 2006.
14. Based on the responses received, and in consultation with the PC Chairman, the Secretariat has made a determination regarding compliance with the PC recommendations by the range States concerned. These determinations are summarized in the Annex and include recommendations to the Standing Committee.

Animal species selected for the Review of Significant Trade following CoP12

Falco cherrug

15. At its 21st meeting (AC21, Geneva, May 2005) the Animals Committee categorized *Falco cherrug* as 'of urgent concern' in nine range States, including Mongolia, and 'of possible concern' in a further 26 range States. In consultation with the Secretariat, it formulated recommendations directed to the range States concerned with deadlines for their implementation. The Secretariat provided an update

of the implementation of these recommendations at the 54th and 55th meeting of the Standing Committee [SC54, Geneva, October 2006 (see document SC54 Doc. 42) and SC55 (The Hague, June 2007) (see document SC55 Doc. 17)].

16. In response to the recommendations addressed to it, Mongolia, a range State 'of urgent concern' for this species, advised the Secretariat on 6 September 2005 that no further export permits would be issued until the problem of *Falco cherrug* is resolved at the Animals Committee through the Secretariat. The Secretariat conveyed this information to all Parties in Notification No. 2006/061 of 14 November 2006.
17. Subsequently, the attention of the Secretariat was drawn to press coverage in Mongolia which suggested that export of specimens of this species may be continuing. In response to an enquiry from the Secretariat, the Mongolian Management Authority confirmed that an export quota of 300 specimens of *Falco cherrug* per year had been established and that 167 specimens had been exported in 2006 and 407 in 2007. The Management Authority advised that field research had been organized four times in the last six years covering 10 % of the habitat of *Falco cherrug* in the country. 425 specimens were observed and therefore they considered it reasonable to assume that a total population estimate for the country of 6,050 specimens made in 2002 remains valid. The Secretariat has received no other information from Mongolia regarding compliance with the recommendations addressed to it.

Psittacus erithacus

18. At its 22nd meeting (AC22, Lima, July 2006), the Animals Committee categorized *Psittacus erithacus* as 'of urgent concern' in Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone, and 'of possible concern' in the Congo, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Equatorial Guinea. In consultation with the Secretariat it formulated recommendations which were transmitted by the Secretariat to the Parties concerned on 7 November 2006.
19. In the light of a report from the Secretariat on the implementation of these recommendations contained in document SC55 Doc. 17, the Standing Committee, by postal procedure after its 55th meeting, decided that:
 - a) the Secretariat should indicate in its list of export quotas for 2008 that the export quota for wild live specimens of *Psittacus erithacus* from Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone is zero; and
 - b) Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone should implement all the recommendations of the Animals Committee concerning *P. erithacus* within the agreed time-frame.
20. In the Annex to the present document, the Secretariat repeats the recommendations of the Animals Committee and provides an update on actions since the 55th meeting of the Standing Committee. Its determinations, made in consultation with the AC Chairman, are also in the Annex, together with the recommendations to the Standing Committee.
21. Decisions 14.83 and 14.84 call upon the Secretariat, subject to external funding, to develop regional management plans for the conservation of and trade in *P. erithacus erithacus* and *P. erithacus timneh*, in collaboration with the range States, relevant experts, non-governmental organizations and other stakeholders. The Secretariat is also asked to seek funds for and organize workshops in West and Central Africa to assist range States in the development and implementation of these plans. Fund-raising continues for this exercise and the Secretariat hopes to hold the workshops during the course of 2009.

Poicephalus senegalus, Gracula religiosa, Phelsuma v-nigra, Phelsuma comorensis, Uromastyx dispar,
Uromastyx geyri

22. At AC22, the Animals Committee categorized certain populations of the following species as 'of possible concern':

- a) *Poicephalus senegalus*: Guinea, Liberia, Mali and Senegal.
 - b) *Gracula religiosa*: Malaysia
 - c) *Phelsuma v-nigra*: Comoros
 - d) *Phelsuma comorensis*: Comoros
 - e) *Uromastyx dispar*: Mali
 - f) *Uromastyx geyri*: Mali and Niger
23. In consultation with the Secretariat, the Animals Committee formulated recommendations with deadlines for their implementation, and these were transmitted to the range States concerned by the Secretariat in November and December 2006.
24. Based on the responses received, and in consultation with the AC Chairman, the Secretariat has made a determination regarding compliance with the AC recommendations by the range States concerned. These determinations are summarized in the Annex and include recommendations to the Standing Committee.

Tridacnidae

25. At AC22, the Animals Committee categorized a number of species in the family Tridacnidae as 'of urgent concern' or 'of possible concern'.

Hippopus hippopus

Possible concern: Fiji, France (New Caledonia), Tonga and Vanuatu.

Tridacna crocea

Urgent concern: Viet Nam.

Possible concern: Fiji, France (New Caledonia), Tonga and Vanuatu.

Tridacna derasa

Urgent concern: Tonga.

Possible concern: Fiji, Palau and Vanuatu.

Tridacna gigas

Urgent concern: Vanuatu and Viet Nam.

Possible concern: the Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, the Marshall Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea and Tonga.

Tridacna maxima

Urgent concern: Tonga.

Possible concern: the Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, France (New Caledonia), Madagascar, the Marshall Islands, Mozambique, Vanuatu and Viet Nam.

Tridacna squamosa

Urgent concern: Viet Nam.

Possible concern: Fiji, France (New Caledonia), the Marshall Islands and Tonga.

26. In consultation with the Secretariat, the Committee formulated recommendations with deadlines for their implementation. These were transmitted to the range States concerned by the Secretariat on 18 December 2006.
27. Based on the responses received, and in consultation with the AC Chairman, the Secretariat has made a determination regarding compliance with the AC recommendations by the range States concerned. These determinations are summarized in the Annex and include recommendations to the Standing Committee.

28. Decision 14.80 calls upon the Secretariat to seek external funding to enable a regional workshop to be held in 2007, in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and other appropriate regional organizations, to initiate regional cooperation on the management of sustainable fisheries for Tridacnidae. Although some external funding has been raised, it was insufficient to hold the workshop in 2007 and efforts continue to find the necessary funding to organize it as soon as possible.

Country-based Review of Significant Trade

29. Following recommendations made by the Animals Committee at its 17th meeting (Hanoi, July–August 2001) and by the Plants Committee at its 11th meeting (Langkawi, September 2001), the first country-based Review of Significant Trade was initiated, with Madagascar chosen to be the subject of the review.
30. The country-based Review of Significant Trade in Madagascar concerns all Appendix-II animal and plant species in the country. It generally follows the same sequence of events as laid out in Resolution Conf. 12.8 (Rev. CoP13), i.e.
- a) consultation with Malagasy CITES authorities concerning the implementation of Article IV;
 - b) compilation and review of information on the implementation of Article IV;
 - c) formulation of recommendations;
 - d) implementation of the recommendations; and
 - e) monitoring and evaluation of that implementation.
31. The Animals and Plants Committees agreed to a CITES Action Plan for the reform of Madagascar's wildlife export policy by the end of 2003. Its development involved the Malagasy CITES Authorities, all local stakeholders, major donors and the CITES Secretariat. Implementation of the Action Plan was initiated in early 2004. At their annual meetings in 2004, the Animals and Plants Committees identified appropriate deadlines ('milestones') for implementing the various elements of the Action Plan and agreed on reporting formats.
32. Madagascar has reported at each meeting of the Animals and Plants Committees since then. On the basis of the most recent report (documents AC23 and PC16 Doc. 8.2), the Committees agreed that the country-based Review of Significant Trade in Madagascar was now completed and that Madagascar was no longer required to submit regular reports. The Committees also agreed that the country-based Review of Significant Trade in Madagascar should be included as a case-study in the evaluation of the Review of Significant Trade discussed under agenda item 8.1. They noted that some animal and plant species from Madagascar were currently included in the species-based Review of Significant Trade and agreed that further species from Madagascar could be selected in future if they were considered to meet the selection criteria. The Committees also advised Madagascar to submit project proposals for those activities in the action plan that were not currently funded for approval through the procedure set out in Resolution Conf. 12.2.

Recommendations

33. The Secretariat proposes that the Standing Committee take note of the information referred to in paragraphs 8 and 32 and in the Annex. It also proposes that the Standing Committee adopt the recommendations and actions referred to in the Annex.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE AC AND PC FOR SPECIES SELECTED FOR REVIEW OF SIGNIFICANT TRADE, RESPONSES FROM THE RANGE STATES CONCERNED, AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SECRETARIAT
(IN CONSULTATION WITH THE AC AND PC CHARMEN) TO THE STANDING COMMITTEE

Flora

Recommendations formulated by the Animals or Plants Committee	Summary of responses from range States; determination of compliance; actions recommended to the Standing Committee (in bold)
<p><i>Cibotium barometz</i></p> <p>Viet Nam (VN)</p> <p>Within 3 months (18 November 2006)</p> <p>a) The Management Authority (MA) should report to the Secretariat its actions to implement the provisions of Article IV, and how the Scientific Authority (SA) determines that levels of export are not detrimental to the populations concerned.</p> <p>b) The MA should clarify and standardize the units and terms used in reporting trade in parts and derivatives and inform the Secretariat when they have completed this task.</p>	<p>VN reported that, even though <i>Cibotium barometz</i> is scarcely distributed in mountain areas in VN, it is not in the national Red Data book because of its great harvest availability. Harvest of specimens of this species is legal in VN and its exports require CITES permits issued by the MA. The current level of exports is not considered by the MA to be detrimental (116,000 kg in 2003; 41,500 kg in 2004; 118,800 kg in 2005; and 48,300 kg until July 2006).</p> <p>Regarding units, the MA explained that, in the past, VN only allowed exports of dry products and use 'kg' for these shipments.</p>
<p>Within 1 year (18 August 2007)</p> <p>a) Carry out a preliminary inventory of standing stock, establish estimates of sustainable off-take and establish a scientific monitoring system of the harvested and un-harvested populations.</p>	<p>Some provinces have already established harvest quotas. However the quotas have been fixed based on counting experience on the distribution and richness of the species, not on a scientific basis. The MA in cooperation with the SA has carried out an assessment of yield and exploitation capacities in the area of distribution. The SA has then provided a harvest plan for this species. The annual exploitation for <i>Cibotium barometz</i> should be 70-120 tons due to a large habitat and quick natural regeneration that enables sustainable exploitation.</p>

Recommendations formulated by the Animals or Plants Committee	Summary of responses from range States; determination of compliance; actions recommended to the Standing Committee (in bold)
<p>b) Establish a revised conservative export quota based on the inventory of standing stock and estimates of sustainable off-take.</p>	<p>A budget for a technical review of this species will be allocated in 2008, but it will not be sufficient to carry out the findings comprehensively. The MA of VN is looking for funds and requests an extension to the dates for compliance with recommendations 'Within 1 year, paragraphs a) and b)'. Finally, it asks the CITES Secretariat to provide technical and financial support in order to make a more in-depth review of this species.</p> <p>No conservative export quota has been proposed by VN.</p> <p><u>Conclusion</u></p> <p>VN has implemented most of the recommendations of the Plants Committee for this species.</p> <p><u>Recommended action</u></p> <p>Extend the deadline for VN to comply with 'Within 1 year, paragraphs a) and b' recommendations until 31 March 2009. Invite VN to submit a project proposal to the Secretariat under Resolution Conf. Conf. 12.2 on <i>Procedure for approval of externally funded projects</i>.</p>
<u>Indonesia (ID)</u>	<p><i>Cyathea contaminans</i></p> <p><u>Within 3 months (18 November 2006)</u></p>

Recommendations formulated by the Animals or Plants Committee	Summary of responses from range States; determination of compliance; actions recommended to the Standing Committee (in bold)
<p><u>Within 1 year (18 August 2007)</u></p> <p>a) Carry out a preliminary inventory of standing stock, establish estimates of sustainable off-take and establish a scientific monitoring system of the harvested and un-harvested populations.</p> <p>b) Establish a revised conservative export quota based on the inventory of standing stock and estimates of sustainable off-take.</p>	<p>It seems that there is a lack of scientific surveys and recognition of the need to undertake such studies in order to ensure a sustainable harvest of the species concerned.</p> <p>No conservative export quota has been proposed by ID.</p> <p><u>Conclusion</u></p> <p>ID has presented information on the current management of <i>Cyathea</i> at the genus level but other recommendations of the Plants Committee have not been complied with.</p> <p><u>Recommended action</u></p> <p>As ID has indicated a willingness to comply with the recommendations, the deadline for compliance could be extended to 31 March 2009. ID should refer to the status of <i>Cyathea contaminans</i> rather than general management policies for <i>Cyathea</i> spp. If the conservation and management status of <i>Cyathea contaminans</i> is not yet clear in the country due to a lack of scientific surveys, ID should consider submitting a project proposal to the Secretariat under Resolution Conf. 12.2 on <i>Procedure for approval of externally funded projects</i>.</p>
<p><u>Dendrobium nobile</u></p> <p><u>Lao People's Democratic Republic (LA)</u></p> <p><u>Within 6 months (18 February 2007)</u></p> <p>a) The MA should report to the Secretariat its actions to implement the provisions of Article IV, and how the SA determines that levels of export are not detrimental to the populations concerned.</p>	

Recommendations formulated by the Animals or Plants Committee	Summary of responses from range States; determination of compliance; actions recommended to the Standing Committee (in bold)
<p>b) The MA should clarify and standardize the units and terms used in reporting trade in parts and derivatives and inform the Secretariat when they have completed this task.</p> <p><u>Within 12 months (18 February 2008)</u></p> <p>a) Carry out a preliminary inventory of standing stock, establish estimates of sustainable off-take and establish a scientific monitoring system of the harvested and un-harvested populations.</p> <p>b) Establish a conservative export quota based on the inventory of standing stock and estimates of sustainable off-take.</p>	<p><u>Recommended action</u></p> <p>The Standing Committee should recommend that all Parties suspend trade in all specimens of <i>Dendrobium nobile</i> from LA until that country demonstrates compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3, for this species and, provides full and detailed information to the Secretariat regarding compliance with the recommendations of the Plants Committee.</p>
<p><u>Viet Nam (VN)</u></p> <p><u>Within 3 months (18 November 2006)</u></p> <p>a) The MA should report to the Secretariat its actions to implement the provisions of Article IV, and how the SA determines that levels of export are not detrimental to the populations concerned.</p> <p>b) The MA should clarify and standardize the units and terms used in reporting trade in parts and derivatives and inform the Secretariat when they have completed this task.</p>	<p>VN reported that <i>Dendrobium nobile</i> is widely distributed in mountainous areas and it is not in the national Red Data book because of its great harvest availability. Harvest of specimens of this species is legal in VN and its exports require CITES permits issued by the MA. Although the species has been over-exploited in some areas in recent years and this led to a fragmentation of its habitat, the current level of exports is not considered by the MA to be detrimental.</p> <p>Regarding units, the MA explained that, in the past, VN only allowed exports of dry products and use 'kg' for these shipments.</p>

Recommendations formulated by the Animals or Plants Committee	Summary of responses from range States; determination of compliance; actions recommended to the Standing Committee (in bold)
<p><u>Within 1 year (18 August 2007)</u></p> <p>a) Carry out a preliminary inventory of standing stock, establish estimates of sustainable off-take and establish a scientific monitoring system of the harvested and un-harvested populations.</p> <p>b) Establish a conservative export quota based on the inventory of standing stock and estimates of sustainable off-take.</p>	<p>The harvest of <i>Dendrobium nobile</i> is permitted in VN and some provinces have already established harvest quotas. However the quotas have been fixed based on counting experience on the distribution and richness of the species, not on particular scientific groundwork. The MA, in cooperation with the SA, has carried out assessment on yield and exploitation capacities in the area of distribution. The SA has then provided a harvest plan for this species. The annual exploitation for <i>Dendrobium nobile</i> should be 15-20 tons due to slow growth and restoration rates. VN is looking for funds to complete this work and requests an extension of the deadline to comply with the recommendations and the support of the CITES Secretariat in providing provide technical and financial assistance in order to make a proper review of this species.</p> <p><u>Conclusion</u></p> <p>VN has implemented most of the recommendations of the Plants Committee for this species.</p> <p><u>Recommended action</u></p> <p>Extend the deadline for VN to comply with 'Within 1 year paragraphs a) and b' recommendations until 31 March 2009. Invite VN to submit a project proposal to the Secretariat under Resolution Conf. Conf. 12.2 on <i>Procedure for approval of externally funded projects</i>.</p>
<p><u>Georgia (GE)</u></p> <p><u>Within 3 months (November 2006)</u></p> <p>The Management Authority should report to the Secretariat its actions to implement the provisions of Article IV, and how the Scientific Authority determines that levels of export are not detrimental to the populations concerned.</p> <p><i>Galanthus woronowii</i></p>	<p>After receiving this communication, GE submitted a project under Resolution Conf. 12.2 on <i>Procedure for approval of externally funded projects</i>. The Secretariat has secured funding for this project from the Netherlands and technical support from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Entitled 'Improving implementation of CITES for <i>Galanthus woronowii</i> and <i>Cyclamen coum</i> from Georgia', it should ensure the establishment of a robust, scientifically-based export quota for these species.</p>

Recommendations formulated by the Animals or Plants Committee	Summary of responses from range States; determination of compliance; actions recommended to the Standing Committee (in bold)
<p><u>Within 1 year (August 2007)</u></p> <p>a) Carry out a preliminary inventory of standing stock, establish estimates of sustainable off-take and establish a scientific monitoring system of the harvested and un-harvested populations.</p> <p>b) Establish, in consultation with the CITES Secretariat and the Chairman of the Plants Committee, a conservative export quota based on the inventory of standing stock and estimates of sustainable off-take.</p>	<p>Following this development, on 19 March 2007 GE requested an extension of the period of fulfillment of the recommendations by the Plants Committee by one year (until 18 August 2008) and maintenance of an annual export quota at or below that for 2006 (18 million bulbs) until then.</p> <p>On 30 March 2007 the Secretariat consulted the members of the Plants Committee on the proposal from GE and the Committee granted this request.</p> <p><u>Recommended action</u></p> <p>The Standing Committee should take note of this information and reconsider the matter at SC58.</p>
<p><i>Prunus africana</i></p> <p><u>Burundi (BI)</u></p> <p><u>Within 3 months (November 2006)</u></p> <p>a) In consultation with the CITES Secretariat and the Chairman of the Plants Committee, establish a conservative quota for export of <i>P. africana</i> bark and other parts and derivatives exported.</p> <p>b) Clarify reported exports of extract which are likely to be powder, and inform the Secretariat of any facilities to produce extract within the country.</p> <p><u>Within 1 year (August 2007)</u></p> <p>c) Carry out a preliminary inventory of standing stock, establish estimates of sustainable off-take, taking into account the need to conserve large seed-producing trees, and establish a scientific monitoring system of the harvested and unharvested <i>P. africana</i> populations.</p>	<p>The MA of BI reported to the Secretariat on 20 November 2006 that only one company exports <i>P. africana</i> bark but that investigations had found that the bark had been illegally entering the country from the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Consequently, the MA of BI has advised that they have temporarily stopped all exports and that a zero export quota has been imposed. The quota is to remain in place until inventories of <i>P. africana</i> are completed within BI.</p>

Recommendations formulated by the Animals or Plants Committee	Summary of responses from range States; determination of compliance; actions recommended to the Standing Committee (in bold)
<p>d) Establish a revised conservative export quota based on the inventory of standing stock and the estimates of sustainable off-take.</p> <p>e) Provide a timetable to carry out peer-reviewed ecological studies and appropriate population modelling of <i>P. africana</i> in order to establish a long-term management plan for the sustainable use of this species.</p>	<p><u>Conclusion</u></p> <p>Some action towards the full implementation of these recommendations has been undertaken but further updates on progress are required. The zero quota is as an interim measure pending a preliminary inventory, but the remaining recommendations are to be implemented.</p> <p><u>Recommended action</u></p> <p>If BI seeks to recommend exports of products of this species, it should first provide information to the Secretariat on how the Plants Committee recommendations have been implemented.</p>
<p><u>Within 2 years (August 2008)</u></p> <p>f) The Management and Scientific Authorities should report to the Secretariat the final version of the long-term management plan and progress made against that plan.</p> <p><u>Cameroon (CM)</u></p> <p><u>Within 3 months (November 2006)</u></p> <p>a) In consultation with the CITES Secretariat and the Chairman of the Plants Committee, review their current export quota and establish a conservative reduced quota for export of <i>P. africana</i> parts and derivatives.</p>	<p>The MA of CM reported to the Secretariat on 17 November 2006, 11 September 2007 and 3 January 2008.</p> <p>Export quotas of 2,000 tonnes established for 2005, 2006 and 2007 were conservative in their view and were in the event far from fully utilized. The export quota for 2008 was reduced to 1,000 tons pending the results of inventories, which still require funding. The MA notes that, in addition to this 1,000 ton quota, there are accumulated stocks that will have to be taken into account. The current harvest and export quotas of <i>P. africana</i> are based on only two production sites.</p> <p>Regarding recommendation b), the MA explained that CM does not have facilities to produce extract from the bark of <i>P. africana</i>. CM only exports bark or powder.</p> <p>b) Clarify whether they have a working facility to process and export extract, in addition to bark and powder and inform the Secretariat of what parts and derivatives they plan to export (bark, powder, extract).</p>

Recommendations formulated by the Animals or Plants Committee	<p>Summary of responses from range States; determination of compliance; actions recommended to the Standing Committee (in bold)</p>
<p><u>Within 1 year (August 2007)</u></p> <p>c) To complement work already carried out on Mount Cameroon, in other areas subject to harvest, carry out a inventory of standing stock, establish estimates of sustainable off-take, taking into account the need to conserve large seed-producing trees, and establish a scientific monitoring system of the harvested and unharvested <i>P. africana</i> populations.</p> <p>d) Establish a revised conservative export quota based on the inventory of standing stock and the estimates of sustainable off-take.</p> <p>e) The MA of CM should collaborate with the MA of Nigeria to enhance the monitoring of trade in <i>P. africana</i> between CM and Nigeria.</p> <p>f) Provide a timetable to carry out peer-reviewed ecological studies and appropriate population modelling of <i>P. africana</i> in order to establish a long-term management plan for the sustainable use of this species.</p>	<p>Inventories have been carried out at two sites; Mount Cameroon and in one part of Adamaua province. Lack of funding has prevented inventories being undertaken in other areas. The MA recognized the need to undertake inventories at other sites and explained that available data from these do not differ much from the established export quota and that the export quota would certainly increase if inventories were done at all production sites.</p> <p>The MA explained that currently it was not in a position to establish a rigorous harvest and export quota but it called for international cooperation in this regard.</p> <p>No information has been received concerning collaboration with Nigeria.</p> <p>At the time of preparing this document, CM submitted a package of information which will be reported on orally at the meeting.</p> <p><u>Conclusion</u></p> <p>Some action towards the implementation of these recommendations has been undertaken but further progress is required. Efforts have been made to set a conservative quota based on two production areas only and, more recently, a 50 % reduction in the past quota has been applied as per recommendation a). However, preliminary inventories are required for all production sites for the quota to be more reliably set as per recommendations c) and d). At the time of preparing this document, no information on recommendations e), f) or g) had been provided.</p> <p><u>Recommended action</u></p> <p>The deadline for full implementation of all the Plants Committee's recommendations should be extended until 31 December 2008. If these are not implemented to the satisfaction of the Secretariat and Chairman of the Plants Committee, the Standing Committee should recommend that all Parties suspend trade in all specimens of <i>Prunus africana</i> from CM until that country</p>
<p><u>Within 2 years (August 2008)</u></p> <p>g) The Management and Scientific Authorities should report to the Secretariat the final version of the long-term management plan and progress made against that plan.</p>	

Recommendations formulated by the Animals or Plants Committee	Summary of responses from range States; determination of compliance; actions recommended to the Standing Committee (in bold)
Democratic Republic of the Congo (CD)	demonstrates compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3, for this species, and provides full and detailed information to the Secretariat regarding the compliance with the recommendations of the Plants Committee.
Within 3 months (November 2006)	<p>The MA of CD reported to the Secretariat on 24 September 2007 that <i>P. africana</i> was a rather common species in five of the 11 provinces of CD. Nevertheless, no inventories have been done by the SA because there are no funds to do so and the area of distribution of the species is located in war zones. The SA set the export quota on <i>P. africana</i> based on information provided by users and confirmed by the environmental services in the provinces. Considering the recommendations by the Plants Committee and the exports of the last three years, the SA recommended the reduction of the export quota to 600 tons per year, but the export quota notified to the Secretariat and published on the CITES website remains at 1,000 tons. The MA reported that exports were of bark since there were no facilities to produce powder specimens. The MA had some data provided by users of the species who reported on their inventory of exploitation. These data were to be verified by both the SA and the MA before being communicated to the CITES Secretariat.</p>
Within 1 year (August 2007)	<p>a) In consultation with the CITES Secretariat and the Chairman of the Plants Committee, review their current export quota and establish a conservative reduced export quota for export of <i>P. africana</i> parts and derivatives exported.</p> <p>b) Clarify reported exports of extract which are likely to be powder, and inform the Secretariat of any facilities to produce extract within the country.</p> <p>c) Carry out a preliminary inventory of standing stock, establish estimates of sustainable off-take, taking into account the need to conserve large seed producing trees, and establish a scientific monitoring system of the harvested and unharvested <i>P. africana</i> populations.</p> <p>d) Establish a revised conservative export quota based on the inventory of standing stock and the estimates of sustainable off-take.</p> <p>e) Provide a timetable to carry out peer-reviewed ecological studies and appropriate population modelling of <i>P. africana</i> in order to establish a long-term management plan for the sustainable use of this species.</p>
Within 2 years (August 2008)	<p>The deadline for full implementation of all the Plants Committee's recommendations should be extended until 31 December 2008. If these are not implemented to the satisfaction of the Secretariat and Chairman of the Plants Committee, the Standing Committee should recommend that all Parties suspend trade in all specimens of <i>Prunus africana</i> from DRC until that country demonstrates compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3, for this species, and provides full and detailed information to the Secretariat regarding compliance with the recommendations of the Plants Committee.</p> <p>f) The Management and Scientific Authorities should report to the Secretariat the final version of the long-term management plan and progress made against that plan.</p>

Recommendations formulated by the Animals or Plants Committee	Summary of responses from range States; determination of compliance; actions recommended to the Standing Committee (in bold)
<p><u>Equatorial Guinea (Bioko Island) [GQ]</u></p> <p><u>Within 3 months (November 2006)</u></p> <p>a) In consultation with the CITES Secretariat and the Chairman of the Plants Committee, establish a conservative quota for export of <i>P. africana</i> bark and other parts and derivatives exported. This quota should be based on results of studies conducted in the new harvesting areas.</p> <p>b) Clarify reported exports of extract which are likely to be powder, and inform the Secretariat of any facilities to produce extract within the country.</p>	<p>The MA of GQ reported to the Secretariat on 30 August 2006 that once other production areas were opened and a non-detriment finding had been completed, they proposed to establish an annual export quota of 197 tons of bark and derivatives.</p> <p><u>Conclusion</u></p> <p>Little progress has been made in complying with the recommendations.</p> <p><u>Recommended action</u></p> <p>The deadline for full implementation of all the Plants Committee's recommendations should be extended until 31 December 2008. If these are not implemented to the satisfaction of the Secretariat and Chairman of the Plants Committee, the Standing Committee should recommend that all Parties suspend trade in all specimens of <i>Prunus africana</i> from GQ until that country demonstrates compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3, for this species, and provides full and detailed information to the Secretariat regarding compliance with the recommendations of the Plants Committee.</p>
<p><u>Within 1 year (August 2007)</u></p> <p>c) Carry out a preliminary inventory of standing stock, establish estimates of sustainable off-take, taking into account the need to conserve large seed-producing trees, and establish a scientific monitoring system of the harvested and unharvested <i>P. africana</i> populations.</p> <p>d) Establish a revised conservative export quota based on the inventory of standing stock and the estimates of sustainable off-take.</p>	<p>e) Provide a timetable to carry out peer-reviewed ecological studies and appropriate population modelling of <i>P. africana</i> in order to establish a long-term management plan for the sustainable use of this species.</p> <p><u>Within 2 years (August 2008)</u></p> <p>f) The Management and Scientific Authorities should report to the Secretariat the final version of the long-term management plan and progress made against that plan.</p>

Recommendations formulated by the Animals or Plants Committee	<p>Summary of responses from range States; determination of compliance; actions recommended to the Standing Committee (in bold)</p>
<p>Kenya (KE)</p> <p><u>Within 3 months (November 2006)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The MA should report to the Secretariat the result of its actions to implement the provisions of Article IV, and how the SA determines that levels of export are not detrimental to the populations concerned. b) Clarify reported exports of extract which are likely to be powder, and inform the Secretariat of any facilities to produce extract within the country. c) Clarify whether wood or plywood of <i>P. africana</i> is or is likely to be exported from Kenya. d) In consultation with the CITES Secretariat and the Chairman of the Plants Committee, establish a conservative quota for export of <i>P. africana</i> bark and other parts and derivatives exported. <p><u>Within 1 year (August 2007)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> e) Carry out an inventory of standing stock, establish estimates of sustainable off-take, taking into account the need to conserve large seed-producing trees, and establish a scientific monitoring system of the harvested and unharvested <i>P. africana</i> populations. f) Establish a revised conservative export quota based on the inventory of standing stock and the estimates of sustainable off-take. g) Provide a timetable to carry out peer-reviewed ecological studies and appropriate population modelling of <i>P. africana</i> in order to establish a long-term management plan for the sustainable use of this species. 	<p>On 18 November 2006, KE advised the Secretariat that concerns about increased exports of <i>Prunus</i> bark without scientific undertaking resulted in the MA declaring a moratorium on the issuance of export permits in 2002. However, permits to export two shipments of <i>Prunus</i> bark were issued in 2003.</p> <p>All exports of <i>P. africana</i> authorized by KE have been of bark. The MA strongly feels that the data in the CITES trade database showing exports of extracts from KE is erroneous.</p> <p>KE is in the process of undertaking non-detriment finding studies on <i>P. africana</i> and establishing sustainable harvesting levels. The Scientific authorities will be supporting a PhD student to undertake detailed studies on the species. The findings will guide the MA and the Scientific Authorities in making scientifically informed decisions regarding setting of harvesting and export quotas on the species. The moratorium on harvesting from the wild for export purposes will continue to be in force until the non-detriment finding studies are completed and recommendations made.</p> <p><u>Conclusion</u></p> <p>Some action towards the full implementation of these recommendations has been undertaken but further progress is required if exports are to recommence.</p> <p><u>Recommended action</u></p> <p>If KE seeks to recommend exports of products of this species, it should first provide information to the Secretariat on how the Plants Committee recommendations have been implemented.</p>

Recommendations formulated by the Animals or Plants Committee	Summary of responses from range States; determination of compliance; actions recommended to the Standing Committee (in bold)
<p>h) The Management and Scientific Authorities should report to the Secretariat the final version of the long-term management plan and progress made against that plan.</p>	<p>Madagascar (MG)</p> <p><u>Within 3 months (November 2006)</u></p> <p>a) Report to the Secretariat on the implementation of the National Action Plan for sustainable production of <i>P. africana</i> and how this contributes to its SA's determination that levels of export are not detrimental to the populations concerned.</p> <p>b) In consultation with the CITES Secretariat and the Chairman of the Plants Committee, establish a conservative quota for export of <i>P. africana</i> bark and other parts and derivatives exported.</p> <p><u>Within 1 year (August 2007)</u></p> <p>c) Update their inventory of standing stock, establish estimates of sustainable off-take, taking into account the need to conserve large seed-producing trees, and establish a scientific monitoring system of the harvested and unharvested <i>P. africana</i> populations.</p> <p>d) Establish a revised conservative export quota based on the inventory of standing stock and the estimates of sustainable off-take.</p> <p>e) The MA should report to the Secretariat the result of its actions to implement the provisions of Article IV, and the current means by which the SA determines that levels of export are not detrimental to the populations concerned.</p>
	<p>The MA of MG reported to the Secretariat on 16 November 2006 and 19 March 2008. The MA explained that there was a moratorium currently in place until inventories were completed and an export quota could be set. It reported work done in recent years, including the establishment by Ministerial decree of a coordination committee chaired by the Director General at the National Forestry Commission; a National Plan of Action for the Sustainable Management of <i>P. africana</i>; the creation of communication products; and regulations for <i>P. africana</i>. After a public tender process, two inventoried lots in the Sofia region had been allocated to a company for exploitation. The company completed an Environmental Impact Assessment, which was approved, and an environmental licence was granted subject to conditions. The process for issuing an exploitation licence under the new regulations is being finalized. The new licence will also be the subject of a test for tracing the origin of products within the system. Research activities underway include acquisition of knowledge of the biology and ecology of <i>P. africana</i> and also a study on the genetic and chemical diversity of the species. A small scale experiment on vegetative propagation of <i>P. africana</i> is underway with early positive results.</p> <p><u>Conclusion</u></p> <p>Action towards the implementation of these recommendations has been undertaken, but further progress is required before a revised conservative export quota based on the inventory of standing stock and the estimates of sustainable off-take can be established.</p>

Recommendations formulated by the Animals or Plants Committee	<p>Summary of responses from range States; determination of compliance; actions recommended to the Standing Committee (in bold)</p> <p><u>Recommended action</u></p> <p>If MG seeks to recommend exports of products of this species, it should first provide information to the Secretariat on how the Plants Committee recommendations have been implemented.</p> <p><u>Within 2 years (August 2008)</u></p> <p>g) The Management and Scientific Authorities should report to the Secretariat the final version of the long-term management plan and progress made against that plan.</p> <p><u>United Republic of Tanzania (TZ)</u></p> <p><u>Within 3 months (November 2006)</u></p> <p>a) In consultation with the CITES Secretariat and the Chairman of the Plants Committee, establish a conservative quota for export of <i>P. africana</i> bark and other parts and derivatives exported.</p> <p>b) Clarify reported exports of extract which are likely to be powder, and inform the Secretariat of any facilities to produce extract within the country.</p> <p><u>Within 1 year (August 2007)</u></p> <p>c) Carry out a preliminary inventory of standing stock, establish estimates of sustainable off-take, taking into account the need to conserve large seed-producing trees, and establish a scientific monitoring system of the harvested and unharvested <i>P. africana</i> populations.</p> <p>d) Establish a revised conservative export quota based on the inventory of standing stock and the estimates of sustainable off-take.</p>
	<p><u>Conclusion</u></p> <p>It appears that little progress has been made in implementing the recommendations of the Plants Committee.</p> <p><u>Recommended action</u></p> <p>The deadline for full implementation of all the Plants Committee's recommendations should be extended until 30 November 2008. If these are not implemented to the satisfaction of the Secretariat and Chairman of the Plants Committee, the Standing Committee should recommend that all Parties suspend trade in all specimens of <i>Prunus africana</i> from TZ until that country demonstrates compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3, for this species, and provides full and detailed information to the Secretariat regarding compliance with the recommendations of the Plants Committee.</p>

Recommendations formulated by the Animals or Plants Committee	Summary of responses from range States; determination of compliance; actions recommended to the Standing Committee (in bold)
<p>e) Provide a timetable to carry out peer-reviewed ecological studies and appropriate population modelling of <i>P. africana</i> in order to establish a long-term management plan for the sustainable use of this species.</p> <p><u>Within 2 Years (August 2008)</u></p> <p>f) The Management and Scientific Authorities should report to the Secretariat the final version of the long-term management plan and progress made against that plan.</p>	
Fauna	
Recommendations formulated by the Animals or Plants Committee	Summary of responses from range States; evaluation of compliance; actions recommended to the Standing Committee (in bold)
<u>Mongolia (MN)</u> <u>Within two weeks (by September 2005)</u> <p>Immediately suspend the issuance of export permits for <i>Falco cherrug</i> and inform the Secretariat about this measure.</p> <p><u>Within three months (by November 2005)</u></p>	<p>The Secretariat is concerned that the authorities in MN have provided conflicting information about the export of specimens of <i>Falco cherrug</i>.</p> <p><u>Recommended action</u></p> <p>The Standing Committee should urge MN to comply with the recommendations in full to the satisfaction of the Secretariat and Chairman of the Animals Committee by 31 December 2008. In the event that this does not occur, the Standing Committee should recommend that all Parties suspend imports of specimens of <i>Falco cherrug</i> from MN.</p> <p>a) Provide justification for and details of the scientific basis by which, it has been established that the quantities of <i>F. cherrug</i> exported were not detrimental to the survival of the species and in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3;</p> <p>b) Provide information on the distribution and conservation status of <i>F. cherrug</i>, explaining when the status was established and by</p>

Recommendations formulated by the Animals or Plants Committee	Summary of responses from range States; evaluation of compliance; actions recommended to the Standing Committee (in bold)
<p>what methodology the information was obtained; and</p> <p>c) Provide information on the number of captive breeding operations for <i>F. cherrug</i> 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.</p> <p><u>Within 24 months (by September 2007) for range States wishing to resume the exportation of <i>F. cherrug</i></u></p> <p>a) Conduct a survey of the status of <i>F. cherrug</i> 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</p> <p>b) Develop a science-based population monitoring system, and establish adaptive management programmes for harvesting of and trade in <i>F. cherrug</i>, taking into consideration the results of the survey referred to in the previous paragraph.</p>	<p>No response has been received in relation to the recommendations with a deadline of November 2007.</p> <p><u>Conclusion</u></p> <p>The recommendations of the Animals Committee have not been complied with.</p>
<p><u>Cameroon (CM)</u></p> <p>By 1 January 2007</p> <p>a) Institute a moratorium on exports effective 1 January 2007.</p> <p><u>Within 1 year (by November 2007)</u></p> <p>b) Develop a scientifically-based field survey to establish the population status of the species in the country;</p>	

Recommendations formulated by the Animals or Plants Committee	Summary of responses from range States; evaluation of compliance; actions recommended to the Standing Committee (in bold)
<p>c) Develop a National Management Plan for the species (as described below).</p> <p>d) If necessary, seek support to undertake the necessary field surveys to establish biologically sustainable quotas and to monitor populations and trade (e.g. pursuant to Resolution Conf. 12.2 on Procedure for approval of externally funded projects).</p> <p><u>Within 2 years (by November 2008)</u></p> <p>e) A quota can be established, in consultation with the CITES Secretariat, provided the following is in place:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Results of a scientifically-based field survey to establish the population status of the species in the country; ii) Implementation of a National Management Plan for the species (as described below). <p>f) Participate in the development and implementation of a Regional Management Plan for the conservation of and trade in the species (subject to the successful implementation of Decision 14.83).</p> <p><u>Congo (CG)</u></p> <p><u>By 1 January 2007</u></p> <p>a) Establish an annual export quota of 4,000 specimens effective 1 January 2007.</p> <p><u>Within 1 year (by November 2007)</u></p> <p>As for CM.</p> <p><u>Within 2 years (by November 2008)</u></p> <p>As for CM.</p>	<p>Until the recommendations of the Animals Committee are complied with, the Secretariat should maintain a zero export quota for wild live specimens of <i>Psittacus erithacus</i> from CM in its list of annual export quotas as agreed by the Committee after SC55.</p> <p>No response has been received in relation to the recommendations with a deadline of November 2007.</p> <p><u>Conclusion</u></p> <p>The recommendations of the Animals Committee have not been complied with.</p>

Recommendations formulated by the Animals or Plants Committee	Summary of responses from range States; evaluation of compliance; actions recommended to the Standing Committee (in bold)
Côte d'Ivoire (CI) By 1 January 2007	<p><u>Recommended action</u></p> <p>Until the recommendations of the Animals Committee have been complied with, the Secretariat should continue to indicate in its list of annual export quotas that the export quota for wild live specimens of <i>Psittacus erithacus</i> from CG is 4,000.</p> <p><u>Conclusion</u></p> <p>No response has been received in relation to the recommendations with a deadline of November 2007.</p> <p>The recommendations of the Animals Committee have not been complied with.</p> <p><u>Recommended action</u></p> <p>Until the recommendations of the Animals Committee are complied with, the Secretariat should maintain a zero export quota for wild live specimens of <i>Psittacus erithacus</i> from CI in its list of annual export quotas as agreed by the Committee after SC55.</p> <p><u>Within 2 years (by November 2008)</u></p> <p>e) A quota can be established for one or the two subspecies, in consultation with the CITES Secretariat, provided the following are in place:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Results of a scientifically based field survey to establish the population status of the two subspecies in the country;

Recommendations formulated by the Animals or Plants Committee	Summary of responses from range States; evaluation of compliance; actions recommended to the Standing Committee (in bold)
<p>ii) Implementation of a National Management Plan for the two subspecies (as described below).</p> <p>f) Participate in the development and implementation of the Regional Management Plans for the conservation of and trade in both subspecies (subject to the successful implementation of Decision 14.8.3).</p>	<p>On 3 January 2008, the CD confirmed the establishment of a voluntary export quota of 5,000 live specimens for 2008.</p> <p>No response has been received in relation to the recommendations with a deadline of November 2007.</p> <p><u>Conclusion</u></p> <p>The recommendations of the Animals Committee have not been complied with.</p> <p><u>Recommended action</u></p> <p>Until the recommendations of the Animals Committee are complied with, the Secretariat should indicate in its list of annual export quotas that the export quota for wild live specimens of <i>Psittacus erithacus</i> from CD is 5,000.</p>
<p><u>Democratic Republic of the Congo (CD)</u></p> <p><u>By 1 January 2007</u></p> <p>a) Establish an annual export quota of 5,000 specimens effective 1 January 2007.</p> <p><u>Within 1 year (by November 2007)</u></p> <p>As for CM.</p> <p><u>Within 2 years (by November 2008)</u></p> <p>As for CM.</p> <p><u>Equatorial Guinea (GO)</u></p> <p><u>Within 1 year (by November 2007)</u></p> <p>a) Provide detailed information on how it was determined that the quantities of specimens exported were not detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild.</p>	<p>No response has been received in relation to the recommendations with a deadline of November 2007.</p> <p><u>Conclusion</u></p> <p>The recommendations of the Animals Committee have not been complied with.</p>

Recommendations formulated by the Animals or Plants Committee	Summary of responses from range States; evaluation of compliance; actions recommended to the Standing Committee (in bold)
b) Provide information on the legal status of the species in the country. <u>Within 2 years (by November 2008)</u> c) Develop a scientifically-based field survey to establish the population status of the species in the country; d) Develop a National Management Plan for the species.	<u>Recommended action</u> The Standing Committee should recommend that all Parties suspend trade in all specimens of <i>Psittacus erithacus</i> from GQ until that country demonstrates compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3, for this species, and provides full and detailed information to the Secretariat regarding compliance with the recommendations of the Animals Committee.
<u>Guinea (GN)</u> <u>By 1 January 2007</u> As for CM. <u>Within 1 year (by November 2007)</u> As for CM. <u>Within 2 years (by November 2008)</u> As for CM.	<u>No response has been received in relation to the recommendations with a deadline of November 2007.</u> <u>Conclusion</u> The recommendations of the Animals Committee have not been complied with. <u>Recommended action</u> Until the recommendations of the Animals Committee are complied with, the Secretariat should maintain a zero export quota for wild live specimens of <i>Psittacus erithacus</i> from GN in its list of annual export quotas as agreed by the Committee after SC55.
<u>Liberia (LR)</u> <u>By 1 January 2007</u> As for CM. <u>Within 1 year (by November 2007)</u> As for CM.	<u>No response has been received in relation to the recommendations with a deadline of November 2007.</u>

Recommendations formulated by the Animals or Plants Committee	Summary of responses from range States; evaluation of compliance; actions recommended to the Standing Committee (in bold)
<u>Within 2 years (by November 2008)</u> As for CM.	<u>Conclusion</u> The recommendations of the Animals Committee have not been complied with. <u>Recommended action</u> Until the recommendations of the Animals Committee are complied with, the Secretariat should maintain a zero export quota for wild live specimens of <i>Psittacus erithacus</i> from LR in its list of annual export quotas as agreed by the Committee after SC55.
<u>Sierra Leone (SL)</u> <u>By January 2007</u> As for CM.	<u>No response has been received in relation to the recommendations with a deadline of November 2007.</u> <u>Conclusion</u> The recommendations of the Animals Committee have not been complied with. <u>Recommended action</u> Until the recommendations of the Animals Committee are complied with, the Secretariat should maintain a zero export quota for wild live specimens of <i>Psittacus erithacus</i> from SL in its list of annual export quotas as agreed by the Committee after SC55.
<u>Within 1 year (by November 2007)</u> As for CM.	
<u>Within 2 years (by November 2008)</u> As for CM.	

Recommendations formulated by the Animals or Plants Committee	Summary of responses from range States; evaluation of compliance; actions recommended to the Standing Committee (in bold)
<p>Guinea (GN)</p> <p><u>By 1 January 2007</u></p> <p>a) Establish a cautious annual export quota in consultation with the Secretariat as an interim measure.</p> <p><u>Within 2 years (by November 2008)</u></p> <p>b) Conduct status assessments and threat evaluations to provide the basis for the SA's non-detiment finding, and develop an ongoing population monitoring programme; and</p> <p>c) Establish a biologically sustainable export quota, in collaboration with neighboring range States, based on the results of the surveys mentioned above.</p>	<p><i>Poicephalus senegalus</i></p> <p>No response has been received in relation to the recommendations with a deadline of 1 January 2007.</p> <p>The first recommendation of the Animals Committee has not been complied with.</p> <p><u>Conclusion</u></p> <p><u>Recommended action</u></p> <p>Until the recommendations of the Animals Committee have been complied with, the Secretariat should indicate in its list of annual export quotas that the export quota for wild live specimens of <i>Poicephalus senegalus</i> from GN is zero.</p> <p>No response has been received in relation to the recommendations with a deadline of November 2007.</p> <p>The recommendations of the Animals Committee have not been complied with.</p> <p><u>Conclusion</u></p> <p><u>Recommended action</u></p> <p>Until the recommendations of the Animals Committee have been complied with, the Secretariat should indicate in its list of annual export quotas that the export quota for wild live specimens of <i>Poicephalus senegalus</i> from LR is zero.</p>
<p>Liberia (LR)</p> <p><u>Within 1 year (by November 2007)</u></p> <p>a) Recognizing the uncertainty regarding the occurrence of <i>P. senegalus</i> in LR, confirm the existence and conservation status of wild populations of the species to the Secretariat.</p> <p>b) The MA should report to the Secretariat its actions to implement the provisions of Article IV, and how the SA determines that levels of export are not detrimental to the populations concerned.</p>	

Recommendations formulated by the Animals or Plants Committee	Summary of responses from range States; evaluation of compliance; actions recommended to the Standing Committee (in bold)
<p><u>Mali (ML)</u></p> <p><u>By 1 January 2007</u></p> <p>As for GN.</p> <p><u>Within 2 years (by November 2008)</u></p> <p>As for GN.</p>	<p>On 13 November 2006, ML advised the Secretariat that they had established an annual export quota of 19,000 live specimens which they considered cautious and which was based on exports made in previous years and on a population study. The Secretariat has not received a copy of this study and subsequently (6 December 2006) ML advised the Secretariat that its SA did not currently have the competence to undertake such a study.</p> <p><u>Conclusion</u></p> <p>ML has complied with the initial recommendation of the Animals Committee.</p> <p><u>Recommended action</u></p> <p>The Secretariat should engage further with ML to determine the basis for the proposed export quota and obtain a copy of the study mentioned by ML and report to SC58.</p>
<p><u>Senegal (SN)</u></p> <p><u>By 1 January 2007</u></p> <p>As for Guinea.</p> <p><u>Within 2 years (by November 2008)</u></p> <p>As for Guinea.</p>	<p>On 7 December 2007, SN advised the Secretariat that it was reducing its annual export quota to a cautious 12,000 specimens.</p> <p><u>Conclusion</u></p> <p>SN has complied with the initial recommendation of the Animals Committee.</p> <p><u>Recommended action</u></p> <p>Maintain current export quota until compliance with the recommendations with a deadline of November 2008 is demonstrated.</p>

Recommendations formulated by the Animals or Plants Committee	Summary of responses from range States; evaluation of compliance; actions recommended to the Standing Committee (in bold)
<p>Malaysia (MY)</p> <p><u>By 1 January 2007</u></p> <p>a) In consultation with the Secretariat, establish a cautious annual export quota as an interim measure as of 1 January 2007.</p> <p><u>Within 1 year (by November 2007)</u></p> <p>b) Report to the Secretariat on the status of the species in MY, as well as on an evaluation of threats to wild populations and how a scientifically-based determination that exports are non-detrimental has been made for the species.</p>	<p>On 8 December 2007, MY advised the Secretariat that it had established a voluntary zero export quota for peninsula MY only with effect from 1 January 2007 and that it would be seeking funding to work on the non-detiment finding for the species.</p> <p><u>Conclusion</u></p> <p>With respect to peninsular Malaysia, MY has complied with the initial recommendation of the Animals Committee.</p> <p><u>Recommended action</u></p> <p>Maintain current zero export quota for peninsular Malaysia until compliance with the recommendations with a deadline of November 2007 is demonstrated. Until the recommendations of the Animals Committee have been complied with, the Secretariat should indicate in its list of annual export quotas that the export quota for wild live specimens of <i>Gracula religiosa</i> from Sabah and Sarawak is zero.</p>
<p>Comoros (KM)</p> <p><u>Within 6 months (by June 2007)</u></p> <p>a) In consultation with the Secretariat, establish a cautious annual export quota as an interim measure.</p> <p><u>Within 18 months (by June 2008)</u></p> <p>b) Conduct a status assessment, including an evaluation of threats to the species; develop and implement a population monitoring programme for the species; and advise the Secretariat of the details of the assessment and the programme.</p>	<p>No reply has been received from the KM.</p> <p><u>Conclusion</u></p> <p>KM has not complied with the initial recommendations of the Animals Committee.</p> <p><u>Recommended action</u></p> <p>The Standing Committee should recommend that all Parties suspend trade in all specimens of <i>Phelsuma v-nigra</i> and <i>Phelsuma comorensis</i> from KM until that</p>

Recommendations formulated by the Animals or Plants Committee	Summary of responses from range States; evaluation of compliance; actions recommended to the Standing Committee (in bold)
c) Establish an annual export quota based on the results of the assessment and programme.	country demonstrates compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3, for this species, and provides full and detailed information to the Secretariat regarding compliance with the recommendations of the Animals Committee.
<i>Uromastyx dispar</i>	
<u>Mali (ML)</u>	No reply has been received from ML.
<u>Within 6 months (by June 2007)</u>	
a) Clarify to the Secretariat the scientific basis for the annual export quota.	<u>Conclusion</u> ML has not complied with the initial recommendations of the Animals Committee.
b) Clarify to the Secretariat if captive breeding of <i>U. dispar</i> or other <i>Uromastyx</i> species takes place in ML, and if so, provide details on the nature and extent of captive breeding.	No clarification concerning the captive breeding of <i>U. dispar</i> or other <i>Uromastyx</i> species in ML has been received.
<u>Within 18 months (by June 2008)</u>	<u>Recommended action</u> The Standing Committee should recommend that all Parties suspend trade in all specimens of <i>Uromastyx dispar</i> from ML until that country demonstrates compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3, for this species, and provides full and detailed information to the Secretariat regarding compliance with the recommendations of the Animals Committee.
<i>Uromastyx geyri</i>	
<u>Mali (ML)</u>	
<u>Within 6 months (by June 2007)</u>	On 4 December 2007, ML advised the Secretariat that it was re-establishing a voluntary annual export quota of 2,000 specimens – which is down from 32,000 per year for the years prior to 2006 – but with no clarification of the scientific basis for this.
	No clarification concerning the captive breeding of <i>U. dispar</i> or other <i>Uromastyx</i> species in ML has been received.

Recommendations formulated by the Animals or Plants Committee	Summary of responses from range States; evaluation of compliance; actions recommended to the Standing Committee (in bold)
<u>Within 18 months (by June 2008)</u> As for <i>Phelsuma v-nigra</i> and <i>Phelsuma comorensis</i> from the Comoros above.	<u>Conclusion</u> ML has considerably reduced its export quota for this species but no other recommendations of the Animals Committee have been complied with. <u>Recommended action</u> The Secretariat should not accept any increase in the annual export quota until the recommendations of the Animals Committee have been complied with.
<u>Niger (NE)</u> <u>Within 6 months (by June 2007)</u> As for <i>U. dispar</i> for ML above.	 On 21 February 2007, NE advised the Secretariat that they had suspended trade in <i>Uromastyx geyri</i> until further notice. <u>Conclusion</u> NE has halted trade in this species but none of the recommendations of the Animals Committee have been complied with. <u>Recommended action</u> The Secretariat should not accept any increase in the annual export quota until the recommendations of the Animals Committee have been complied with.
<u>Within 18 months (by June 2008)</u> As for <i>Phelsuma v-nigra</i> and <i>Phelsuma comorensis</i> from the Comoros above.	 <u>Conclusion</u> NE has halted trade in this species but none of the recommendations of the Animals Committee have been complied with. <u>Recommended action</u> The Secretariat should not accept any increase in the annual export quota until the recommendations of the Animals Committee have been complied with.
 Tridacnidae <u>Federated States of Micronesia (FM)</u> For <i>Tridacna gigas</i> and <i>T. maxima</i> <u>Within 6 months (by June 2007)</u>	 Tridacnidae No reply has been received from FM. <u>Conclusion</u> The FM has not complied with the initial recommendations of the Animals Committee. a) Provide information to the Secretariat to demonstrate the scientific basis for the implementation of Article IV for the exports. b) Establish precautionary export quotas, separately for wild and captive-produced specimens, on a species-specific basis.

Recommendations formulated by the Animals or Plants Committee	Summary of responses from range States; evaluation of compliance; actions recommended to the Standing Committee (in bold)
<p>c) Initiate measures to ensure that descriptions on all CITES permits are standardized so that trade is only permitted at species level and that, in compliance with Annex 1 of Resolution Conf. 12.3 (Rev. CoP13), trade ceases to be reported or permitted at higher taxon levels (genus or family).</p> <p>d) Ensure that appropriate units are recorded on permits for trade in specimens of Tridacnidae, namely to record meat in kilograms, live specimens by number, and shells by number where two valves equal one clam (weight as secondary unit).</p>	<p><u>Within 18 months (by June 2008)</u></p> <p>The Standing Committee should recommend that any documentation referred to in Article X of the Convention being issued by FM in relation to exports of these <i>Tridacna gigas</i> and <i>T. maxima</i> be rejected by all Parties until that country provides full and detailed information to the Secretariat regarding implementation of the recommendations of the Animals Committee.</p>
<p><u>Within 24 months (by December 2008)</u></p> <p>Establish, individually or collectively (using the opportunity provided by any regional workshop), appropriate conversion factors to enable trade in meat (processed and unprocessed) and, if necessary, shells, reported by weight, to be converted to number of (adult) specimens harvested.</p> <p>Draft and adopt a fishery management plan.</p>	<p><u>Fiji (FJ)</u></p> <p>For <i>Hippopus hippopus</i>, <i>Tridacna crocea</i>, <i>T. derasa</i>, <i>T. gigas</i>, <i>T. maxima</i> and <i>T. squamosa</i></p> <p><u>Within 6 months (by June 2007)</u></p> <p>As for FM, additionally, for <i>T. gigas</i> and <i>H. hippopus</i>;</p> <p>e) Clarify the status' particularly whether they are native, extirpated but reintroduced, or non-native.</p> <p>On 8 January 2007, FJ informed the Secretariat that no live specimens of Tridacnidae species had been exported for commercial purposes since 2003. The only trade is in generally beach-washed specimens as personal effects and these are recorded in line with the Animals Committee's recommendations. Mariculture in FJ is conducted only for local re-seeding programmes.</p> <p><i>T. gigas</i> and <i>H. hippopus</i> were both extirpated from FJ and were re-introduced from Australia in 1987 and 1991 respectively, and reseeding programmes for these species are in place to re-stock waters for local use.</p>

Recommendations formulated by the Animals or Plants Committee	Summary of responses from range States; evaluation of compliance; actions recommended to the Standing Committee (in bold)
<u>Within 18 months (by June 2008)</u> As for FM.	<u>Conclusion</u> FJ has complied with the recommendations of the Animals Committee so far. <u>Recommended action</u>
<u>Within 24 months(by December 2008)</u> As for FM.	The Secretariat should include FJ's zero export quota for commercial trade of <i>Hippopus hippopus</i>, <i>Tridacna crocea</i>, <i>T. derasa</i>, <i>T. gigas</i>, <i>T. maxima</i> and <i>T. squamosa</i> on the CITES website.
<u>France (New Caledonia) (FR)</u> For <i>Hippopus hippopus</i> , <i>Tridacna crocea</i> , <i>T. maxima</i> and <i>T. squamosa</i>	<p>On 21 August 2007, FR advised the Secretariat that the export of meat and commercial export of shells was prohibited. Only export of shells as personal effects was allowed and these were recorded in line with the Animals Committee's recommendations.</p> <p>Following a meeting of all stakeholders on 19 April 2007, work towards a fishery management plan is in preparation.</p> <u>Conclusion</u>
<u>Within 6 months (by June 2007)</u> As for FM.	<u>Conclusion</u> FR has complied with the recommendations of the Animals Committee so far. <u>Recommended action</u>
<u>Within 18 months (by June 2008)</u> As for FM	The Secretariat should include FR's zero export quota for commercial trade of <i>Hippopus hippopus</i>, <i>Tridacna crocea</i>, <i>T. maxima</i> and <i>T. squamosa</i> on the CITES website.
<u>Within 24 months(by December 2008)</u> As for FM	No reply has been received from MG. <u>Conclusion</u> MG has not complied with the initial recommendations of the Animals Committee.
<u>Madagascar (MG)</u> For <i>Tridacna maxima</i>	

Recommendations formulated by the Animals or Plants Committee	Summary of responses from range States; evaluation of compliance; actions recommended to the Standing Committee (in bold)
<p><u>Within 18 months (by June 2008)</u></p> <p>As for FM.</p> <p><u>Within 24 months (by December 2008)</u></p> <p>As for FM.</p>	<p><u>Recommended action</u></p> <p>The Standing Committee should recommend that all Parties suspend trade in all specimens of <i>Tridacna maxima</i> from MG until that country demonstrates compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3, for this species, and provides full and detailed information to the Secretariat regarding compliance with the recommendations of the Animals Committee.</p>
<p><u>Marshall Islands (MH)</u></p> <p>For <i>Tridacna gigas</i>, <i>T. maxima</i> and <i>T. squamosa</i></p> <p><u>Within 6 months (by June 2007)</u></p> <p>As for FM.</p> <p><u>Within 18 months (by June 2008)</u></p> <p>As for FM.</p> <p><u>Within 24 months (by December 2008)</u></p> <p>As for FM.</p>	<p>No reply has been received from MH.</p> <p><u>Conclusion</u></p> <p>MH has not complied with the initial recommendations of the Animals Committee.</p> <p><u>Recommended action</u></p> <p>The Standing Committee should recommend that any documentation referred to in Article X of the Convention being issued by MH in relation to exports of these <i>Tridacna gigas</i>, <i>T. maxima</i> and <i>T. squamosa</i> be rejected by all Parties until that country provides full and detailed information to the Secretariat regarding implementation of the recommendations of the Animals Committee.</p>

Recommendations formulated by the Animals or Plants Committee	Summary of responses from range States; evaluation of compliance; actions recommended to the Standing Committee (in bold)
Mozambique (MZ) For <i>Tridacna maxima</i>	On 26 January 2007, MZ advised the Secretariat that the export specimens of <i>Tridacna maxima</i> (and <i>T. squamosa</i>) for commercial export had been suspended since 2003.
Within 6 months (by June 2007)	<u>Conclusion</u> MZ has complied with the recommendations of the Animals Committee so far. <u>Recommended action</u>
As for FM.	
Within 18 months (by June 2008)	
As for FM.	
Within 24 months (by December 2008)	
As for FM.	
Palau (PW) For <i>Tridacna derasa</i> and <i>T. gigas</i>	No reply has been received from PW. <u>Conclusion</u> PW has not complied with the initial recommendations of the Animals Committee. <u>Recommended action</u>
Within 6 months (by June 2007)	
As for FM.	
Within 18 months (by June 2008)	
As for FM.	
Within 24 months (by December 2008)	
As for FM.	

Recommendations formulated by the Animals or Plants Committee	Summary of responses from range States; evaluation of compliance; actions recommended to the Standing Committee (in bold)
Papua New Guinea (PG) For <i>Tridacna gigas</i> <u>Within 6 months (by June 2007)</u> As for FM.	No reply has been received from PG. <u>Conclusion</u> Papua New Guinea has not complied with the initial recommendations of the Animals Committee. <u>Recommended action</u> The Standing Committee should recommend that all Parties suspend trade in all specimens of <i>Tridacna gigas</i> from PG until that country demonstrates compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3, for this species, and provides full and detailed information to the Secretariat regarding compliance with the recommendations of the Animals Committee.
<u>Within 18 months (by June 2008)</u> As for FM. <u>Within 24 months (by December 2008)</u> As for FM.	No reply has been received from TO. <u>Conclusion</u> TO has not complied with the initial recommendations of the Animals Committee. <u>Recommended action</u>
Tonga (TO) For <i>Tridacna derasa</i> and <i>T. maxima</i> <u>Within 90 days (by March 2007)</u> a) Establish cautious export quotas for all wild specimens in trade. Such quotas should be species- and specimen-specific, and should not exceed 25% of mean annual trade for the period 1999-2003, as reported by IUCN in document AC22 Doc. 10.2 Annex 8. <u>Within 6 months (by June 2007)</u> b) Ensure that specimens produced from captive production systems are distinguished in trade from genuine wild-harvested specimens, that separate export quotas are established and that, with the assistance of Secretariat, source codes appropriate to the production system are used on CITES permits.	No reply has been received from TO. <u>Conclusion</u> The Standing Committee should recommend that any documentation referred to in Article X of the Convention being issued by TO in relation to exports of these <i>Tridacna derasa</i> and <i>T. maxima</i> be rejected by all Parties until that country provides full and detailed information to the Secretariat regarding implementation of the recommendations of the Animals Committee.

Recommendations formulated by the Animals or Plants Committee	Summary of responses from range States; evaluation of compliance; actions recommended to the Standing Committee (in bold)	
<p>c) Initiate measures to ensure that descriptions on all CITES permits are standardized so that trade is only permitted at species level and that, in compliance with Annex 1 of Resolution Conf. 12.3 (Rev. CoP13), trade ceases to be reported or permitted at higher taxon levels (genus or family).</p> <p>d) Ensure that appropriate units are recorded on permits for trade in specimens of Tridacnidae, namely to record meat in kilograms, live specimens by number, and shells by number, where two valves equal one clam (weight as secondary unit).</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Within 18 months (by June 2008)</u></p> <p>e) Rigorously enforce any export ban on wild-taken specimens and report on the enforcement measures undertaken.</p> <p>f) Formally report any voluntary export ban on wild-taken specimens to the Secretariat for inclusion in the export quota database.</p> <p>g) Establish, individually or collectively (using the opportunity provided by any regional workshop), appropriate conversion factors to enable trade in meat (processed and unprocessed) and, if necessary, shells, reported by weight, to be converted to number of (adult) specimens harvested.</p> <p>h) Draft and adopt a fishery management plan for clam fisheries supplying the export trade, which should include the elements outlined below. The plan and supporting evidence of implementation are to be supplied to the Secretariat for validation.</p>	<p><i>For Hippopus hippopus, Tridacna gigas and T. squamosa</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Within 6 months (by June 2007)</u></p> <p>As for FM.</p> <p>No reply has been received from TO.</p> <p><u>Conclusion</u></p> <p>TO has not complied with the initial recommendations of the Animals Committee.</p>	

Recommendations formulated by the Animals or Plants Committee	Summary of responses from range States; evaluation of compliance; actions recommended to the Standing Committee (in bold)
<p>Additionally for <i>T. gigas</i> and <i>H. hippopus</i>:</p> <p>e) Clarify the status particularly whether they are native, extirpated but reintroduced, or non-native.</p> <p>Within <u>18 months (by June 2008)</u></p> <p>As for FM.</p> <p>Within <u>24 months (by December 2008)</u></p> <p>As for FM.</p>	<p><u>Recommended action</u></p> <p>The Standing Committee should recommend that any documentation referred to in Article X of the Convention being issued by TO in relation to exports of these <i>Hippopus hippopus</i>, <i>Tridacna gigas</i> and <i>T. squamosa</i> be rejected by all Parties until that country provides full and detailed information to the Secretariat regarding implementation of the recommendations of the Animals Committee.</p> <p>No reply has been received from VU.</p> <p><u>Conclusion</u></p> <p>VU has not complied with the initial recommendations of the Animals Committee.</p> <p><u>Recommended action</u></p> <p>The Standing Committee should recommend that all Parties suspend trade in all specimens of <i>Hippopus hippopus</i>, <i>Tridacna crocea</i>, <i>T. derasa</i>, <i>T. gigas</i> and <i>T. maxima</i> from VU until that country demonstrates compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3, for this species, and provides full and detailed information to the Secretariat regarding compliance with the recommendations of the Animals Committee.</p> <p>For <i>H. hippopus</i>, <i>T. crocea</i>, <i>T. derasa</i> and <i>T. maxima</i></p> <p>Within <u>6 months (by June 2007)</u></p> <p>As for TO recommendations for <i>T. derasa</i> and <i>T. maxima</i></p> <p>Within <u>6 months (by June 2007)</u></p> <p>As for TO recommendations for <i>T. derasa</i> and <i>T. maxima</i></p> <p>Within <u>18 months (by June 2008)</u></p> <p>As for TO recommendations for <i>T. derasa</i> and <i>T. maxima</i></p> <p>Within <u>18 months (by June 2008)</u></p> <p>As for FM.</p>

Recommendations formulated by the Animals or Plants Committee	Summary of responses from range States; evaluation of compliance; actions recommended to the Standing Committee (in bold)
Within 24 months (by December 2008) As for FM.	
Viet Nam (VN) For <i>Tridacna crocea</i> , <i>T. gigas</i> and <i>T. squamosa</i> <u>Within 90 days (by March 2007)</u> As for TO recommendations for <i>T. derasa</i> and <i>T. maxima</i> . <u>Within 6 months (by June 2007)</u> As for TO recommendations for <i>T. derasa</i> and <i>T. maxima</i> . <u>Within 24 months (by December 2008)</u> As for TO recommendations for <i>T. derasa</i> and <i>T. maxima</i> .	No reply has been received from VN. <u>Conclusion</u> VN has not complied with the initial recommendations of the Animals Committee. <u>Recommended action</u> The Standing Committee should recommend that all Parties suspend trade in all specimens of <i>Tridacna crocea</i>, <i>T. gigas</i>, <i>T. maxima</i> and <i>T. squamosa</i> from VN until that country demonstrates compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3, for this species, and provides full and detailed information to the Secretariat regarding compliance with the recommendations of the Animals Committee.
For <i>T. maxima</i> <u>Within 6 months (by June 2007)</u> As for FM. <u>Within 18 months (by June 2008)</u> As for FM.	
	<u>Within 24 months (by December 2008)</u> As for FM.