

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

Sixty-fifth meeting of the Standing Committee
Geneva (Switzerland), 7-11 July 2014

Interpretation and implementation of the Convention

Compliance and enforcement

REVIEW OF SIGNIFICANT TRADE IN SPECIMENS OF APPENDIX-II SPECIES

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) on *Review of Significant Trade in specimens of Appendix-II species*.

Current reviews

3. The cases referred to in the present document were selected for review after the 14th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (CoP14, The Hague, 2007), or at the 23rd meeting of the Animals Committee (AC23, Geneva, April 2008) when the cases relate to animals, or at the 17th meeting of the Plants Committee (PC17, Geneva, April 2008) in the case of plants. After consideration of the replies received from the range States concerned at their subsequent meetings (PC18, Buenos Aires, March 2009, and AC24, Geneva, April 2009), the Committees determined that the species concerned were either of "least", "possible" or "urgent" concern, in line with paragraph i) of Resolution Conf. 12.8 (Rev. CoP13). For those species of possible or urgent concern, the Committees, in consultation with the Secretariat, formulated recommendations to the range States concerned comprising specific actions to address problems related to the implementation of Article IV, paragraph 2 (a), 3 or 6 (a), or interim measures, where appropriate, for the regulation of trade.
4. The Annex to the present document summarizes the status of each review for which deadlines for implementing the recommendations of the Animals Committee have passed. Only fauna species are involved on this occasion. It comprises three columns that contain:
 - the text of the recommendations made by the Committee;
 - a summary of the information received from the range States; and
 - the Secretariat's determination, made in consultation with the Chair of the Animals Committee, regarding compliance with the recommendations, and its recommendations to the Standing Committee.
5. Concerning the reviews of the species *Aloe capitata*, *A. conifera*, *A. deltoideodonta*, *A. erythrophylla*, *A. humbertii*, *A. guillaumetii*, *A. imalotensis*, *Euphorbia alfredii*, *E. aureoviridiflora*, *E. banae*, *E. berorohae*, *E. biaculeata*, *E. bulbispina*, *E. capmanambatoensis*, *E. capuronii*, *E. denisiana*, *E. didiereoides*, *E. elliotii*, *E. herman-schwartzii*, *E. hofstaetteri*, *E. horombensis*, *E. iharanae*, *E. leuconeura*, *E. mahabobokensis*, *E. mangokyensis*, *E. neobosseri*, *E. pachypodioides*, *E. paulianii*, *E. primulifolia*, *E. robivelonae*, *E. rossii*, *Lemurophoenix halleuxii*, *Marojejya darianii*, *Ravenea rivularis*, *Satranala decussilvae* and *Voanioala gerardii* from Madagascar, the Committee noted at its 63rd meeting (SC63, Bangkok, March 2013) that Madagascar had established a zero export quota for these species pending the results of studies commissioned by the Secretariat with funds generously provided by the European Commission, and that

the Secretariat would report on the results of this work and its consequences for trade in these species at the present meeting.

6. In February 2014, the Management Authority of Madagascar submitted a full report on the implementation of the recommendations by the Plants Committee for the plant species under review mentioned in paragraph 4 above. In accordance with paragraph q) of Resolution Conf. 12.8 (Rev. CoP13) the Secretariat, in consultation with the Chair of the Plants Committee, determined that the recommendations referred to above had been implemented. In relation to the reporting mentioned in paragraph 4 above, a brief resume of the responses received from Madagascar and the assessment by the Secretariat can be consulted in document SC65 Inf. 2. In consultation with the Chair of the Standing Committee, the Secretariat notified Madagascar in March 2014 that these species had been removed from the Review of Significant Trade.
7. The Standing Committee agreed at SC63 that the cases: *Tursiops aduncus*, *Tridacna derasa*, *T. crocea*, *T. gigas*, *T. maxima* and *T. squamosa* from Solomon Islands; *Balearica regulorum* from Uganda; and *Hippopotamus amphibius* from Cameroon would be decided by postal procedure (principally because these range States had submitted information after the deadline for submission of documents to SC63). The outcome of this procedure was communicated to the Parties in Notification to the Parties No. 2013/049 of 8 November 2013.
8. The outcomes reported in Notification to the Parties No. 2013/049 of 8 November 2013 are repeated in the Annex to the present document and subsequent actions reported upon.

Existing Standing Committee recommendations to suspend trade: *Huso huso* from Islamic Republic of Iran

9. At SC63, the Standing Committee reviewed the implementation of the recommendations of the Animals Committee with regard to trade in *Huso huso* (Beluga sturgeon) from the Islamic Republic of Iran. The Animals Committee had found trade to be of "possible concern", and formulated the following recommendations:

Within 90 days (by 22 June 2012):

- a) Provide the Secretariat with written confirmation that the commercial catch of *H. huso* is prohibited during 2012.

Within 2 years (by 24 March 2014):

- b) If planning to resume the commercial catch and export of wild *H. huso* in 2013, provide the Secretariat with a justification for, and details of, the scientific basis by which it has been established that any proposed export quota for *H. huso* will not be detrimental to the survival of the species and is in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3.

10. At SC63, the Secretariat informed the Committee that no responses had been received from the Islamic Republic of Iran in relation to the recommendations of the Animals Committee, and that the Secretariat and Animals Committee Chair had determined that recommendation a) of the Animals Committee had not been complied with (see document SC63 Doc. 14). The Standing Committee recommended that all Parties suspend trade in specimens of *H. huso* from the Islamic Republic of Iran until such time that it could demonstrate compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3, for this species, and provided full information to the Secretariat regarding compliance with the recommendations of the Animals Committee. The trade suspension was communicated in Notification to the Parties No. 2013/13 of 2 May 2013.
11. In response to the publication of Notification No. 2013/13, the Management Authority of the Islamic Republic of Iran informed the Secretariat in July 2013 that it had not commercially fished sturgeons, and *H. huso* in particular, during the past three years. It also provided a copy of the report of the 33rd meeting of the Commission on Aquatic Bioresources of the Caspian Sea (Baku, Azerbaijan, April 2013). The report states that the Commission's signatory Parties (Azerbaijan, Islamic Republic of Iran, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation and Turkmenistan) "*decided not to set quotas for the export of caviar and other sturgeon products. Catch is only allowed for scientific research purposes, as well as for the artificial rehabilitation of sturgeon fishes.*" The Management Authority of the Islamic Republic of Iran clarified that the agreement of the Caspian Sea States not to set quotas for sturgeon catches in 2013 was in line with decisions taken by the Heads of States of the Caspian littoral States.

12. In view of this response, the Secretariat is of the view that recommendations a) and b) of the Animals Committee have now been complied with, and that it is satisfied that the Islamic Republic of Iran is not planning to resume the commercial catch and export of wild *H. huso* in 2013 or 2014, and that compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3 is assured in the present circumstances.
13. Consequently, in compliance with paragraph u) of Resolution Conf. 12.8 (Rev. CoP13), the Secretariat recommends that the Standing Committee withdraw the trade suspension of *H. huso* from the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Standing Committee recommendations to suspend trade that have been in place for longer than two years

14. After being informed that recommendations of the Animals and Plants Committees made in relation to the Review of Significant Trade have not been implemented, the Standing Committee may decide in compliance with paragraph s) of Resolution Conf. 12.8 (Rev. CoP13), to recommend that Parties do not accept permits issued by the States concerned for specimens of the species involved. A current list of such 'trade suspension' recommendations that are currently in force, together with their date of application and, in a small number of cases, any limited exceptions to the recommendation, can be found in Notification to the Parties No. 2013/013 of 2 May 2013.
15. Paragraphs u) and v) of the Resolution Conf. 12.8 (Rev. CoP13) state that:
 - u) *a recommendation to suspend trade in the affected species with the State concerned should be withdrawn only when that State demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Standing Committee, through the Secretariat, compliance with Article IV, paragraph 2 (a), 3 or 6 (a); and*
 - v) *the Standing Committee, in consultation with the Secretariat and the Chairman of the Animals or Plants Committee, shall review recommendations to suspend trade that have been in place for longer than two years and, if appropriate, take measures to address the situation.*
16. The Committee last reviewed recommendations to suspend trade that have been in place for longer than two years at its 62nd meeting (SC62, Geneva, July 2012), through document SC62 Doc. 27.2 (Rev. 1). Other than those that were withdrawn at SC62, the list of recommendations to suspend trade that have been in place for longer than two years is the same at the present meeting as it was at SC62.
17. Nine of the 28 recommendations to suspend trade that have been in place for longer than two years have been conditionally withdrawn by the Standing Committee, but to date, the Parties concerned have not complied with the conditions agreed by the Standing Committee:
 - Democratic Republic of the Congo: *Pocephalus robustus* and *Stigmochelys pardalis*.
 - Lao People's Democratic Republic: *Cuora galbinifrons*, *Naja* spp. and *Dendrobium nobile*.
 - Madagascar: *Coracopsis vasa*, *Calumma* spp./*Furcifer* spp. (certain species only) and *Phelsuma* spp. (certain species only).

There have been no changes in circumstances concerning the remaining 19 cases since SC62. The Secretariat will prepare a fuller report on this matter for SC66, by which time, further recommendations to suspend trade will have been in place for longer than two years.

Recommendations

18. The Standing Committee is invited to note the contents of the present document.
19. The Committee is invited to endorse the recommendation in paragraph 12 of the present document.
20. On the basis of the information presented in the Annex, the Committee is invited to decide on appropriate actions in each case, and make recommendations to the State concerned or to all Parties. The Secretariat recalls that, at its 59th meeting (SC59, Doha, March 2010), the Standing Committee noted that any recommendations that it made to suspend trade under the Review of Significant Trade applied only to trade covered by Article IV of the Convention, and not to trade covered by Article VII. That is to say they do not apply to specimens of animal species bred in captivity or of plant species propagated artificially – sources "C" and "A".

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ANIMALS AND STANDING COMMITTEE FOR SPECIES SELECTED FOR THE REVIEW OF SIGNIFICANT TRADE,
RESPONSES FROM THE RANGE STATES CONCERNED, DETERMINATION OF IMPLEMENTATION
AND RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE STANDING COMMITTEE

Recommendations of the AC, and previous decisions of the SC where these exist	Summary of responses from range States	Determination of implementation and actions recommended
<i>Tursiops aduncus</i> (Indo-Pacific bottle-nosed dolphin)		
<p>Solomon Islands (Possible concern) <u>Within 90 days (by 22 June 2012):</u> a) Immediately establish an annual export quota for this species of no more than 10 specimens as an interim measure and communicate this to the Secretariat;</p>	<p>The Secretariat received a reply from the Management Authority of the Solomon Islands in the course of February 2013. This addresses the short-term recommendations, and is summarized below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Concerning recommendation a): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Since February 2012, the Solomon Islands Government, through the Management Authority, has introduced strong measures in compliance with Cabinet directives and relevant Animal Committee's resolutions. Beginning with the reduction of the annual quota of 100 to 50 specimens, the Cabinet further directed that this new, cautious quota be continually reviewed and that dolphin surveys be conducted as a basis for this review to be realized. – Dolphin surveys have been conducted in the country from 2009 to 2011. The last exports of dolphins from Solomon Islands occurred in the final quarter of 2011. – The Management Authority has taken further steps in the last quarter of 2011 to ensure that a proper management regime is in place for the dolphin trade. A Cabinet directive [Extract Conclusion C 27 (2011) 4] on Ban on Dolphin Export came into force on 1 January 2012. – This was followed by another Cabinet directive [Extract Conclusion C 29 (2011) 3] for a Joint Oversight High Level CITES Management Committee to be established. – In May 2012, a national workshop on the Dolphin Survey Assessment project was convened in Honiara. The purpose of 	<p><u>The Secretariat and Animals Committee Chair's determination regarding implementation of the recommendations</u> <u>Implementation of previous decisions of the Standing Committee</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Solomon Islands implemented recommendations a), b) and c) of the Animals Committee, and regarding recommendation d), Solomon Islands has not amended or revised its annual export quota (zero) that it put in place since 2012. – The Secretariat implemented decision a) of the Standing Committee. – Solomon Islands implemented decision b) of the Standing Committee. It confirmed that no exports of <i>T. aduncus</i> have taken place since a national export ban was enacted as of 1 January 2012, and that no export will be authorized as long as this measure remains in effect. <p><u>Action recommended by the Secretariat</u> In compliance with paragraph r) of</p>

Recommendations of the AC, and previous decisions of the SC where these exist	Summary of responses from range States	Determination of implementation and actions recommended
<p>b) Provide to the Secretariat a report of the most recent surveys on the status, estimated abundance, site fidelity and population genetics of <i>T. aduncus</i> in the Solomon Islands; and</p>	<p>workshop was to present and discuss the results of the Dolphin Assessment Project Field Surveys 2009 - 2011. It was the ultimate aim of the workshop to identify common issues and develop a framework for formulation of the National Dolphin Management and Development Plan for Solomon Islands.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The issue of quota setting is being addressed in the National Dolphin Management and Development Plan with information largely made available from the Dolphin Survey Assessment project. The National Dolphin Management Committee is responsible for the development of the Dolphin Management Plan. ▪ Concerning recommendation b): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The Government of Solomon Islands, through the Management Authority and Scientific Authority, collaborated with South Pacific Whale Research Consortium (SpWRC) on the Solomon Islands Dolphin Project 2009 - 20011, over a period of two years. – The objectives of the dolphin surveys were: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) to gain an improved understanding of the population status and dynamics of Indo-Pacific bottlenose dolphins (<i>T. aduncus</i>) in the Solomon Islands and to contribute to a robust science-based assessment of the sustainability of current authorized levels of live-capture removal, and b) to provide the Government of Solomon Islands with scientific advice, based on robust data, to help in management decisions involving the removal of dolphins from their wild populations. – The series of surveys produced some useful and relevant information about the level of site fidelity and population distribution and abundance of <i>T. aduncus</i> in all but one island (Malaita) included in the field surveys. The surveys show that a similar pattern is observed elsewhere for this species which usually constitute small resident populations limited to coastal habitat. The fairly high level of re-sighting at Guadalcanal, Florida Islands and Santa Isabel is suggestive of small population sizes. Summing of the four <i>T. aduncus</i> populations abundance estimates suggest a total abundance of around 700-1,300 dolphins in the area. 	<p>Resolution Conf. 12.8 (Rev. CoP13), the Secretariat, following consultation with the Chair of the Standing Committee, has notified the Party that the species has been removed from the review.</p> <p>The Standing Committee is invited to take note of this information.</p>

Recommendations of the AC, and previous decisions of the SC where these exist	Summary of responses from range States	Determination of implementation and actions recommended
<p>c) Report on measures taken to ensure that any captures for export will not be detrimental to the survival of the species or sub-populations and will be in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a), 3 and 6.</p> <p><u>Within 2 years (by 24 March 2014)</u></p> <p>d) Before amending or revising the interim annual quota established in accordance with paragraph a) and, pending the results of the recent survey referred to in paragraph b), provide to the Secretariat the justification for, and details of, the scientific basis by which it has been established that the export quota will not be detrimental to the survival of the species and is in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a), 3 and 6</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Concerning recommendation c): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The last dolphin export from Solomon Islands occurred in the final quarter of 2011. A ban on dolphin export is in force since 1 January 2012. – See also responses to recommendation a). ▪ Concerning recommendation d): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Solomon Islands has not amended or revised its annual export quota (zero) that it put in place since 2012. 	
<p><u>Decisions of the Standing Committee by postal procedure after SC63</u></p> <p>The Standing Committee takes note of the progress that the Solomon Islands is making in implementing the recommendations of the Animals Committee concerning <i>T. aduncus</i>.</p> <p>a) In support of Solomon Islands' current trade measures concerning this species, the Secretariat should publish a zero export quota for <i>T. aduncus</i> from Solomon Islands on its website.</p> <p>b) The Secretariat should request Solomon Islands to confirm that no exports of <i>T. aduncus</i> have taken place since a national export ban was</p>	<p><u>Follow up on the decisions of the Standing Committee</u></p> <p>In response to a letter from the Secretariat of 30 October 2013, announcing the decisions of Standing Committee, the Management Authority of Solomon Islands provided replies in January 2014.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Concerning decision a): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The Secretariat implemented recommendation a) of the Standing Committee and published for Solomon Islands a zero export quota for <i>T. aduncus</i> for 2013 (as of 19/11/2013) and 2014 on its website. – Solomon Islands welcomed the recommendations and commended the Standing Committee for its relevance and most appropriate recommendations. ▪ Concerning decision b): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Owing to Extract Conclusion C 27 (2011) 4] on Ban on Dolphin Export by the Government of Solomon Islands, effective on 	

Recommendations of the AC, and previous decisions of the SC where these exist	Summary of responses from range States	Determination of implementation and actions recommended
<p>enacted as of 1 January 2012, and that no export will be authorized as long as this measure remains in effect. Solomon Islands should be requested to respond by 30 September 2013 at the latest and its response should be forwarded to the Standing Committee.</p>	<p>1 January 2012, the Management Authority had no objection for the secretariat to publish a zero export quota for <i>T. aduncus</i> for Solomon Islands on its website.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The Management Authority confirmed that Extract Conclusion C 27 had not been rescinded and that in full compliance with the ban, which was still current, no <i>T. aduncus</i> export had been permitted. 	
<i>Balearica regulorum</i> (grey crowned-crane)		
<p>Uganda (Possible concern) <u>Within 90 days (by 22 June 2012):</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Clarify what legal protection is afforded to the species in Uganda and inform the Secretariat whether the present policy allows for export of the species; and b) If there is no intent to allow export of wild-taken specimens of this species for the foreseeable future, establish a zero export quota for such specimens which should be communicated to Parties by the Secretariat; or c) If trade is to be allowed, establish a conservative quota and provide a justification for, and details of, the scientific basis by which it has been established that the quota is not detrimental to the survival of the species and is in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3, taking into account any potential unregulated and/or illegal offtake and trade. 	<p>The Management Authority of Uganda send an email and a report to the Secretariat in March 2013, copied to several Standing Committee members. The message was however not received by the Secretariat. It was not before August 2013, and having been alerted by Uganda and Standing Committee members of the miss-communication, that Uganda's response was duly transmitted to Secretariat.</p> <p>In its response, the Management Authority emphasizes that its report serves to explain that there is no trade or planned trade in <i>B. regulorum</i>, which is the national symbol of the country.</p> <p>The report submitted by Uganda addresses: cranes and their importance in Uganda; conservation challenges; conservation programmes for <i>B. regulorum</i>; and details of a Cranes and Wetlands Conservation project, and of future project activities for <i>B. regulorum</i> in Uganda.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Concerning recommendations a), the report states: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <i>B. regulorum</i> is a legally protected species in Uganda. The species highly benefits from its special cultural significance. In many areas, the Grey Crowned Crane is considered a sacred bird, and its cultural significance has provided a high level of local protection; e.g. the Bahinda clan in the Ankole region South Western Uganda has it as a totem and the bird to them command a kingly symbol. – Uganda has signed and ratified the Ramsar Convention through which the breeding habitat of the Grey Crowned Crane is protected. Wildlife Protected Areas such as Queen Elizabeth National Park and Lake Mburo National Park contain a few dozens 	<p><u>The Secretariat and Animals Committee Chair's determination regarding implementation of the recommendations</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The recommendations of the Animals Committee have been complied with. <p><u>Action recommended by the Secretariat</u></p> <p>In compliance with paragraph r) of Resolution Conf. 12.8 (Rev. CoP13), the Secretariat, following consultation with the Chair of the Standing Committee, has notified the Party that the species has been removed from the review.</p> <p>The Standing Committee is invited to take note of this information.</p>

Recommendations of the AC, and previous decisions of the SC where these exist	Summary of responses from range States	Determination of implementation and actions recommended
	<p>of Grey Crowned Cranes. The Grey Crowned Cranes, in here, thus, enjoy the protection as any other wildlife. However several thousands are found outside the protected areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – While capturing of Grey Crowned Cranes for domestication and for export is generally not considered a serious threat, there is still notable illegal domestication as a valuable ornamental bird as it maybe elsewhere in the world. Despite the protection status, human-induced wetland fragmentation since the 1970s threatens the sustainability of communities' livelihoods and has caused an 80% decline in the population of Uganda's national bird. ▪ Concerning recommendation b), the Management Authority states that there is no legal trade allowed or planned, and that a recommendation to suspend trade is redundant. ▪ The responses from the Management Authority clarify that recommendation c) is not applicable. 	
<i>Testudo horsfieldii</i> (Horsfield's tortoise)		
<p>Tajikistan (TJ) (Possible concern) <u>Within 90 days (by 4 January 2012):</u> The Management Authority should:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Provide information on population distribution, size and trends; and b) Provide justification for and details of the scientific basis by which it has been established that the current quota for wild specimens is not detrimental to the survival of the species and in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3, taking into account any potential unregulated and/or illegal off take and trade. 	<p>No response has been received by the Secretariat in relation to the recommendations of the Animals Committee.</p> <p>The available data in the CITES trade database shows that from 2000 to 2013, Tajikistan exported specimens of <i>T. horsfieldii</i> in 2008 only.</p>	<p><u>The Secretariat and Animals Committee Chair's determination regarding implementation of the recommendations</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The recommendations of the Animals Committee have not been complied with. – No additional information is available to the Secretariat, noting that Tajikistan has voiced interest in joining CITES for several years. <p><u>Action recommended by the Secretariat</u> In view of the absence of trade in this species since 2008, the Secretariat should liaise with Tajikistan to determine whether it is still exporting specimens of <i>T. horsfieldii</i>, and to inform the Standing Committee accordingly.</p>

Recommendations of the AC, and previous decisions of the SC where these exist	Summary of responses from range States	Determination of implementation and actions recommended
<i>Amyda cartilaginea</i> (Asiatic softshell turtle)		
<p>Indonesia (ID) (Possible concern) The Management Authority should: For submission by the deadline of documents to AC26 (by 15 January 2012):</p> <p>a) Consider revision of the current export quota for wild specimens, taking into account both harvest for domestic consumption and export, based on available estimates of sustainable offtake and scientific information, forward the quota details, including how the quota is divided by province or district, to the Secretariat; and provide information and data used by the Scientific Authority to determine that the quantities would not be detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild;</p> <p>b) Provide the Secretariat and the AC Chair with:</p> <p>i) English translations of the survey reports for West Kalimantan, South Sumatra, Riau and Jambi;</p> <p>ii) data on the size distribution of animals in trade; and</p> <p>iii) a detailed explanation how survey data are used to establish the quota;.</p>	<p>In May 2013, the Management Authority (MA) of Indonesia submitted its reposes to the long-term recommendations of the Animals Committee. It notes that under the Review of Significant Trade (RST), the CITES MA was requested to undertake a variety of efforts, both short-term and long-term, to downgrade the categorization of <i>A. cartilaginea</i> from “possible concern” to “least concern”, or to exclude the species from the RST. Indonesia was able to implement both short-term recommendations.</p>	<p><u>The Secretariat and Animals Committee Chair's determination regarding implementation of the recommendations</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The short-term recommendations a) to b) of the Animals Committee have been complied with. – Recommendations c) to e) have been complied with, noting that a detailed monitoring programme for <i>A. cartilaginea</i> (2013-2017) is awaiting initiation and implementation. <p><u>Action recommended by the Secretariat</u></p> <p>In compliance with paragraph r) of Resolution Conf. 12.8 (Rev. CoP13), the Secretariat, following consultation with the Chair of the Standing Committee, has notified the Party that the species has been removed from the review.</p> <p>The Standing Committee is invited to take note of this information.</p>

Recommendations of the AC, and previous decisions of the SC where these exist	Summary of responses from range States	Determination of implementation and actions recommended
<p><u>Within 18 months (by 4 May 2013):</u></p> <p>c) Explain how captive-bred specimens are distinguished in trade from wild-harvested animals, and how their production is incorporated into quota and overall trade calculations;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Concerning recommendation c): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Indonesia has Category I national legislations on trade of wild flora and fauna included in the CITES Appendices. One of the legislations is the Minister of Forestry Decree No. 19/2005 concerning Captive Management of Wild Flora and Fauna Species. In general, the Ministerial Decree is considered a proper instrument to distinguish captive-bred and wild-harvested specimen. – In the Ministerial Decree, Paragraph (1) up to (4) of the Article 57 on Marking and Certification state: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Marking the results of captive management means giving marks permanently on a part of a plant or animal by using the tagging/banding technique, marking, transponder, cutting body parts, tattoos and labels consisting of codes in the form of numbers, letters or a combination of numbers and letters. 2. The marking referred to in Paragraph (1) is intended to distinguish between one parent with another parent, between a parent with the sapling/offspring, between the sapling/offspring with other saplings/offspring and between captive-bred and wild-harvested specimens. 3. To facilitate the tracking of the origins of plants and animals specimens, marking referred to in paragraph (1) comes with a certificate. 4. Species which cannot be marked due to its physical characteristics will only be given a certificate. – Article 59, paragraph (1) further explains that the marking for reptiles, fish and amphibian shall be in the form of transponder/microchip or marking parts of the species, or banding. The standardization of marking and certification is regulated by the Director General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation. – The captive breeding of <i>A. cartilaginea</i> in Indonesia is considered to be in the experimental stage or in the learning phase to find the best way to breed the species on a commercial scale. – The breeding locations of the species are in Tangerang and Medan, and have been operating for around two years. 	

Recommendations of the AC, and previous decisions of the SC where these exist	Summary of responses from range States	Determination of implementation and actions recommended
<p>d) Establish a detailed monitoring programme for <i>A. cartilaginea</i> at representative sites, including sites where active harvest takes place, sites where harvest took place in the past, and sites (protected areas) where no significant recent harvest has taken place; report to the Animals Committee on the monitoring programme; initiate a detailed study of the population dynamics of <i>A. cartilaginea</i>, including growth rate, size and age at maturity, average annual reproductive output, and annual survivorship of different age</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The CITES MA is currently seeking the proper marking forms (traceability system) for <i>A. cartilaginea</i> in order to distinguish whether the species is captive-bred or wild-harvested specimens. The marking should be both technically and economically feasible, and in accordance with the aforementioned Paragraph (1) of Article 59 of the Ministerial Decree. – The export quota of captive-bred <i>A. cartilaginea</i> will be based on the Maximum Estimated Production (MEP) which will be determined by the breeder. MEP is an estimate of breeding success for a particular species, by a particular breeder over a forthcoming 1-year period. It represents the number of offspring of a particular species that a breeder anticipates that the company produce, based on the number of adult breeding stock in the company possession and the biological capabilities of the species. It was designed as a tool for the CITES MA to control and monitor the production of a captive bred operation. Each breeding facility is responsible for informing the number of specimens of each species that expected to be produced. The CITES MA subsequently checks those claims, taking into consideration the previous breeding success of the company, and the biological of the species concerned (such as appropriate clutch size, age at sexual maturity). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Concerning recommendation d): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – To address the recommendations, Indonesia has established a work plan / monitoring programme as follows: <p><i>Determination of quota</i></p> <p>Based on the Decree of the Minister of Forestry No. 447/Kpts-II/2003 concerning the Administration Directive of Harvest and Capture and Distribution of the Specimens of Wild Plant and Animals Species, the inventory or monitoring of the population can be carried out by the Scientific Authority, Natural Resource Conservation Center, and the Provincial or Local Offices of the MA by using the standardized methods which have been established or developed by the Scientific Authority. Considering these factors, the following activities are proposed:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Training of standardized monitoring and inventory methods 	

Recommendations of the AC, and previous decisions of the SC where these exist	Summary of responses from range States	Determination of implementation and actions recommended
<p>classes; demonstrate how the findings of the monitoring programme and population dynamics study will be used to establish adaptive management programmes for harvesting of and trade in <i>A. cartilaginea</i> including changes to the conservative annual export quota; and</p>	<p>developed by the SA. The training is to be carried out regularly.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Population inventory and harvest location of the <i>A. cartilaginea</i>. This activity should be conducted in a location which has never been a subject of research, including harvested and non-harvested sites. 3. Education and mentoring activity at whole-seller level in order to establish time series data of the harvested population of <i>A. cartilaginea</i>. 4. Monitoring in locations where harvesting operations are still ongoing. 5. Monitoring at the sites that has previously been used as harvesting location. 6. Annual Workshop. The annual workshop is to be held at the end of the year. The invitees include all Provincial/Local Offices of the Management Authority as fishing quota holders to compile the results of the population survey and monitoring of the <i>A. cartilaginea</i> species. <p>The inventory and monitoring results will then be presented to the Scientific Authority to be taken into consideration in determining the quota recommendation.</p> <p><i>Population dynamics</i></p> <p>Indonesia was requested to carry out data collection on the population dynamics of <i>A. cartilaginea</i>. Considering that the research of population dynamics is difficult in nature, a feasible approach is to conduct the research in captivity sites. The parameters that need to be studied are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Growth rate 2. Minimum and maximum breeding age 3. Average rate of reproduction per year 4. Chances of survival in each classification of age <p>– Indonesia provides details of a 5-year programme for <i>A. cartilaginea</i> (2013-2017) in an annex to its responses. The plan should be implemented by the Government of Indonesia and APEKLI (Indonesian Association of Freshwater Turtle Traders).</p>	

Recommendations of the AC, and previous decisions of the SC where these exist	Summary of responses from range States	Determination of implementation and actions recommended
<p>e) Work with UNEP-WCMC to evaluate trade data to explain the discrepancy between UNEP-WCMC CITES trade database and Indonesian exports reported in Indonesia's intervention at AC25</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Concerning recommendation e): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – A few years ago, there has been a discrepancy in trade data as the export data in the UNEP-WCMC trade data base showed far higher figure than the export data recorded by Indonesia. This discrepancy not only led to the allegations of large illegal exports of <i>A. cartilaginea</i>, but it also raised concerns over the preservation and conservation of the population of the species. – Indonesia has discussed the matter with UNEP-WCMC at 25th Meeting of the AC after Indonesia made its intervention at the meeting on this issue. 	
<i>Mantella aurantiaca</i> (golden mantella)		
<p>Madagascar (Urgent concern) <u>Within 90 days (by 22 June 2012):</u></p> <p>a) Maintain an annual export quota at a level no higher than 550 wild specimens for 2012 and 2013.</p> <p><u>Within 2 years (by 24 March 2014)</u></p> <p>b) Provide to the Secretariat a report of the workshop (planned for December 2012) evaluating the implementation of the "<i>M. aurantiaca</i> Species Conservation Strategy";</p> <p>c) Provide information to the Secretariat on the number and location of collecting sites, harvests levels at each site, and period of the year in which collecting is undertaken ; and</p>	<p>In February 2014, Madagascar provided comprehensive information on the implementation of the long-term recommendations concerning <i>M. aurantiaca</i>. It submitted: a summary of all its actions; a detailed report on the implementation of the conservation strategy for <i>M. aurantiaca</i> (80 pages); details of a risk assessment and the calculation of quotas; and a list of ponds occupied or not occupied by <i>M. aurantiaca</i>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Concerning recommendation a): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The Management Authority has established maintained an export quota of 550 live specimens in 2012 and 2013. ▪ Concerning recommendation b): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The report as a hard copy was handed to the Secretariat in August 2013 in Madagascar during a workshop on Non-Detriment Findings. An electronic copy has been submitted in February 2014. ▪ Concerning recommendations c): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <i>M. aurantiaca</i> is restricted within a small area in the Moramanga District, Alaotra-Mangoro Region, eastern Madagascar. When delivering the mandate of collection, the Management Authority specified the name of the Fokontany from where the frogs will be collected. 	<p><u>The Secretariat and Animals Committee Chair's determination regarding implementation of the recommendations</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – All the recommendation of the Animals Committee have been complied with. <p><u>Action recommended by the Secretariat</u></p> <p>In compliance with paragraph r) of Resolution Conf. 12.8 (Rev. CoP13), the Secretariat, following consultation with the Chair of the Standing Committee, has notified the Party that the species has been removed from the review.</p> <p>The Standing Committee is invited to take note of this information.</p>

Recommendations of the AC, and previous decisions of the SC where these exist	Summary of responses from range States	Determination of implementation and actions recommended																							
<p>d) Provide to the Secretariat a justification for, and details of, the scientific basis by which it has established that the export quota for <i>M. aurantiaca</i> will not be detrimental to the survival of the species and is in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Back from the field, exporters report to the MA the number of specimen they collected and the exact location of the collection sites. – In 2012, only 85 <i>M. aurantiaca</i> were collected from one site and in 2013, 134 specimens were collected from three sites. Collects were undertaken between November to March. <p>Table 1: collecting sites and harvest levels at each site.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="678 529 1394 691"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Collecting site</th> <th colspan="3">Number of CITES exportation</th> </tr> <tr> <th>2010</th> <th>2012</th> <th>2013</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Moramanga</td> <td>31</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Amboasary-Moramanga</td> <td></td> <td>85</td> <td>50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ampahitra-Moramanga</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Farizana-Ampahitra-Moramanga</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>34</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Concerning recommendation d): <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Madagascar developed a Species Conservation Strategy for <i>M. aurantiaca</i> in 2010. Evaluation in 2012 revealed that the species distribution and relative abundance is better understood, multiple actors are involved in the management of the species including researchers, conservation organizations, mining companies, traders and most importantly grassroots communities. All these actors understood the need to sustainably manage the species and its habitat for the benefit of both the Malagasy biodiversity and people. 2. Based on the most recent data available, we ran a Risk Assessment using the tool available in CITES Virtual College in July 2012. Results of this assessment showed that <i>M. aurantiaca</i> is a species of 'medium risk', therefore a quota of prudence is fixed. Assessment was carried out by a group of Malagasy researchers attending the Virtual College training, five of which are members of the Scientific Authority. 3. Using the formula recommended by the Scientific Authority Fauna, we calculated a quota of 280 live specimens of <i>M. aurantiaca</i> to be exported from 2014. 4. Two protected areas are currently being created that will ensure long-term conservation of <i>M. aurantiaca</i> and its habitats: Corridor Forestier Analamay-Mantadia (CFAM) and the complex Mangabe- 	Collecting site	Number of CITES exportation			2010	2012	2013	Moramanga	31			Amboasary-Moramanga		85	50	Ampahitra-Moramanga			50	Farizana-Ampahitra-Moramanga			34	
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Recommendations of the AC, and previous decisions of the SC where these exist	Summary of responses from range States	Determination of implementation and actions recommended
	<p>Ranomena-Sasarotra. A list of ponds occupied or not by this species is provided. <i>M. aurantiaca</i> is the flagship species for the latter, and an annual monitoring program was initiated since 2012. The methods used (e.g. breeding site surveys) are included in the example reference book suggested by the Animals Committee (Heyer et al. 1994), monitoring is carried out by experienced herpetologists, and the results will be published in peer reviewed journals. Madagascar has so far been unable to find the resources to establish a long term standardized monitoring program for the entire distribution area.</p> <p>5. The Madagascar Scientific Authority produced an identification guide to mantella frogs in 2007 (Jovanovic et al. 2007). This tool has been made available to the Customs Services in Madagascar. As the species has a distinctive coloration, it cannot be confused with other species.</p> <p>Considering all these facts and results, Madagascar considers that an export quota for <i>M. aurantiaca</i> of 280 individuals per year from 2014 will not be detrimental to the survival of the species and is in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and (3).</p>	
<i>Hippocampus kellogi</i>, <i>H. kuda</i> and <i>H. spinosissimus</i> (seahorses)		
<p>Thailand (Urgent concern) <u>Within 150 days (by 21 August 2012):</u></p> <p>a) Clarify what legal protection is afforded to these species in Thailand and provide information to the Secretariat on controls or regulation of fishing activities that might otherwise detrimentally impact on seahorse populations;</p> <p>b) Provide available information to the Secretariat on the distribution, abundance, threats and conservation status of, and any current management measures in place for, the three <i>Hippocampus</i> species in</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The Management Authority of Thailand provided the Secretariat in April 2014 with information concerning the three <i>Hippocampus</i> species under review. This information included project progress reports and maps. In the accompanying email, the Management Authority indicated that a formal letter would be send as soon as possible, but this letter did not arrive. Also, Thailand did not provide a report that explained what it had accomplished or undertaken to implement each of the specific recommendations e) to k). – The project progress reports submitted by the Management Authority relate to a EU-CITES Secretariat capacity building project that was conducted in 2013 by Project Seahorse (Fisheries Centre, University of British Columbia), called <i>Building in-country capacity to undertake Non-Detriment Findings with regard to Hippocampus species in Indonesia, Thailand and Viet Nam</i>. The results of this project can be found in document AC27 Inf. 9. 	<p><u>The Secretariat and Animals Committee Chair's determination regarding implementation of the recommendations</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Recommendations a) to d) have been complied with. – Recommendations e), g), h), i), j) and k) have been partially complied with. – Recommendation f) has not been complied with. <p><u>Action recommended by the Secretariat</u> Although progress has been achieved in implementing most of the very comprehensive recommendations of the Animals Committee, not all were completed within the 24-month period,</p>

Recommendations of the AC, and previous decisions of the SC where these exist	Summary of responses from range States	Determination of implementation and actions recommended
<p>Thailand; and</p> <p>c) Provide justification for, and details of, the scientific basis by which, it has been established that the quantities of the three <i>Hippocampus</i> species exported will not be detrimental to the survival of the species and in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3, taking into account any potential unregulated and/or illegal offtake and trade; and</p> <p>d) Initiate measures to ensure that descriptions on all CITES permits are standardized so that trade is only permitted at the species level and that, in compliance with Resolution Conf. 12.3 (Rev. CoP15), Section XIV, paragraph e), trade ceases to be reported or permitted at higher taxon levels (genus or family).</p> <p><u>Within 1 year (by 24 March 2013)</u></p> <p>e) Undertake studies to provide evidence on variation in the spatial and temporal abundance of the three species of <i>Hippocampus</i> to enable areas of high seahorse density to be identified, and provide the results of the analysis to the Secretariat, as the basis for considering area restrictions on non-selective fishing gear that obtains <i>Hippocampus</i> species as bycatch;</p> <p>f) Examine the technical and logistical feasibility of returning to the sea live seahorses taken as bycatch in various types of fishing gear, particularly by inshore gear, such as</p>	<p></p> <p>▪ Concerning recommendation e):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Relevant studies have been initiated and are ongoing, with good provisional results. – The recommendation has been partially implemented. <p>▪ Concerning recommendation f):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – It was reported that the research required for implementing this recommendation was not considered a priority in the context of seeking compliance with the implementation of Article IV, 	<p>with a number of activities still underway. Given the complexity of regulating the trade in <i>Hippocampus kellogi</i>, <i>H. kuda</i> and <i>H. spinosissimus</i> in compliance with CITES provisions and in recognition of Thailand's accomplishments to date, the Secretariat proposes to extend the timeframe for implementing key recommendations.</p> <p>The Standing Committee is invited to congratulate Thailand for the progress achieved in implementing the recommendations of the Animals Committee, recognizing the external support that it had received in doing so.</p> <p>Thailand should be requested to finalize the implementation of recommendations h), i), j) and k) by 31 May 2015</p>

Recommendations of the AC, and previous decisions of the SC where these exist	Summary of responses from range States	Determination of implementation and actions recommended
<p>crab gill nets and other traps, as the basis for considering the feasibility of minimum size limits and/or other output controls; and</p> <p>g) Develop and implement adequate control measures and inspection to enhance the enforcement of the reported ban on trawling within 3-5 km of the coast, as the main means of reducing incidental capture of these <i>Hippocampus</i> species.</p> <p><u>Within 2 years (by 24 March 2014)</u></p> <p>h) Establish a detailed monitoring programme of landings of the three <i>Hippocampus</i> species at representative sites, taking into account different gear types and means of extraction and recording catch and effort metrics, and provide a report to the Secretariat;</p> <p>i) Conduct a detailed study of the life history parameters of the three <i>Hippocampus</i> species, including growth rate, size and age at maturity, average annual reproductive output, and annual survivorship of different age classes; and provide a report to the Secretariat. Based on the outcome of this study, model population responses to exploitation pressures in order to review and revise management measures;</p>	<p>paragraphs 2 (a) and 3.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The recommendation has not been implemented. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Concerning recommendation g): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Some information on enforcement mechanisms, trawling activities and their impacts on seahorses, and controls are provided. The scope and adequacy of these measures, or the results of enforcement activities, are not entirely clear. – The implementation of this recommendation seems to be underway. ▪ Concerning recommendation h): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – A monitoring programme for the three species seems to have been established, and some data is provided in the progress reports. A separate report to the Secretariat on the findings has not been submitted. – The implementation of this recommendation seems to be underway. ▪ Concerning recommendation i): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – A study has been initiated, with main results underway. – The implementation of this recommendation seems to be underway. 	

Recommendations of the AC, and previous decisions of the SC where these exist	Summary of responses from range States	Determination of implementation and actions recommended
<p>j) Implement additional measures, including spatial and/or temporal restrictions on fishing activities, to support non-detriment findings; and</p> <p>k) Based on the studies and measures in paragraphs h), i) and j) above, establish an adaptive management programme for the extraction of, and trade in, the three <i>Hippocampus</i> species, enabling management measures to be reviewed and, if necessary, revised, to ensure that trade is not detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild and complies with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Concerning recommendation j): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The information provided suggests that additional restrictive measures exist, some of which are documented in maps. Their extent, effectiveness on the ground or practical enforcement are not entirely clear. – The implementation of this recommendation seems limited. ▪ Concerning recommendation k): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – One of the main outputs of the EU-CITES Secretariat project has been the development of a framework to make non-detriment findings for trade in seahorses. If fully applied by range States such as Thailand, this framework would seem to meet the requirements in recommendation k) to establish an adaptive management programme for trade in the three <i>Hippocampus</i> species. The project included a workshop to build Thailand's capacity to apply this framework and make Non-Detriment Findings for trade in seahorses. – While several areas remain to be completed (<i>inter alia</i> because recommendations h), i) and j) were not fully implemented), the reports of the EU-CITES project, submitted by Thailand, show the progress that has been accomplished in implementing this recommendation. – The actual integration of the framework for an adaptive management programme for the extraction of, and trade in, the three <i>Hippocampus</i> species into fisheries management policies and practices in Thailand remains unclear. – The implementation of this recommendation seems to be underway. 	
<i>Pandinus imperator</i> (emperor scorpion)		
<p>Ghana (Urgent concern) <u>Within 90 days (by 22 June 2012):</u></p> <p>a) Provide the Secretariat with available information on the status, distribution and abundance of <i>P. imperator</i> in Ghana;</p>	<p>In September 2012, the Management Authority acknowledged receipt of the recommendations.</p> <p>As an interim measure, while gathering information on the species, all trade in wild and ranched specimens of <i>P. imperator</i> has been suspended since 21 March 2012. The Management Authority informed all traders that it was in discussions with the Scientific Authority for</p>	<p><u>The Secretariat and Animals Committee Chair's determination regarding implementation of the recommendations</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Ghana is undertaking work to comply with the recommendations of the Animals Committee and has suspended all exports of wild and

Recommendations of the AC, and previous decisions of the SC where these exist	Summary of responses from range States	Determination of implementation and actions recommended
<p>b) Provide justification for, and details of, the scientific basis by which it has been established that the quantities of <i>P. imperator</i> exported are not detrimental to the survival of the species and are in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3;</p> <p>c) Establish, in consultation with the Secretariat, an export quota for wild and ranched specimens of this species as an interim measure, based on estimates of sustainable offtake and available scientific information; and</p> <p>d) Make sure that specimens are not traded under source code R until such times that the Management Authority has provided details to the Secretariat on the management measures that have been put in place to ensure that trade in ranched specimens is not detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild, and the Secretariat is satisfied that the appropriate source code is being applied and the precautionary quota mentioned in paragraph c) above has been established.</p> <p><u>Within 2 years (by 24 March 2014)</u></p> <p>e) Conduct a national status assessment, including an evaluation of threats to the species; and advise the Secretariat of the details and any management measures introduced, highlighting where new management measures (such as a ranching programme) have been developed to</p>	<p>undertaking a study on the making of non-detriment findings for a number of species, including <i>P. imperator</i>. The results of this study would guide the future trade in the species, and would be communicated as soon as completed.</p> <p>Since this communication in September 2012, the Secretariat has not received further information from Ghana concerning the implementation of the other recommendations of the Animals Committee.</p>	<p>ranched <i>Pandinus imperator</i> as a temporary measure.</p> <p>– Recommendations e) to h) have not been complied with, and no further information was provided concerning recommendations a) and b).</p> <p><u>Action recommended by the Secretariat</u></p> <p>The Standing Committee should recommend that all Parties suspend trade in specimens of <i>Pandinus imperator</i> from Ghana until that country demonstrates compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3 for this species, and provides full information to the Secretariat regarding compliance with the recommendations of the Animals Committee</p>

Recommendations of the AC, and previous decisions of the SC where these exist	Summary of responses from range States	Determination of implementation and actions recommended
<p>take into account any new information available on the status of the species in Ghana;</p> <p>f) Establish annual export quotas (if appropriate) for wild-taken and ranched specimens based on the results of the assessment;</p> <p>g) Provide a justification for, and explanation of, the scientific basis by which it is determined that these quotas would not be detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild and are in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3; and</p> <p>h) If it is intended to resume trade in source code R specimens and as a precautionary measure, impose a size restriction of a maximum total length of 10 cm (or maximum body length, excluding the tail, of 5 cm) for live specimens of source code R to be exported, for publication with the annual export quota.</p>		
<p><u>Decision of the Standing Committee at SC63</u></p> <p>The Standing Committee took note of the progress that Ghana is making in implementing the recommendations of the Animals Committee concerning <i>Pandinus imperator</i>.</p> <p>In support of Ghana's interim measures, the Secretariat should publish a zero export quota for <i>Pandinus imperator</i> (from wild [W] and ranched [R] sources) from Ghana on its website. This quota should</p>	<p><u>Follow up on the decisions of the Standing Committee</u></p> <p>In compliance with the decisions of the Standing Committee, the Secretariat published for Ghana a zero export quota for wild-taken and ranched <i>P. imperator</i> for 2013 (as of 14/04/2013) and 2014 on its website</p>	

Recommendations of the AC, and previous decisions of the SC where these exist	Summary of responses from range States	Determination of implementation and actions recommended
be revised in the light of Ghana's implementation of the recommendations of the Animals Committee.		
<i>Tridacna derasa</i> (deresa clam)		
<p>Solomon Islands (Urgent concern) <u>Within 90 days (by 22 June 2012):</u></p> <p>a) Clarify to the Secretariat the legal status of the species in the Solomon Islands and inform the Secretariat whether present policy or legislation allows for the export of wild-taken specimens of the species;</p> <p>b) Establish immediately a zero export quota for wild-taken specimens;</p> <p>c) Provide to the Secretariat the justification for, and details of, the scientific basis by which it has been established that any exports will not be detrimental to the survival of the species and are in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3;</p>	<p>The Secretariat received a reply from the Management Authority of the Solomon Islands in the course of February 2013. This addresses the short-term recommendations made concerning <i>Tridacna</i> spp., and is summarized below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Concerning recommendation a): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Trade in wild clams is prohibited and regulated under Fisheries Regulation 1996 Legal Notice (LN) 3/1996, Protection of Wild Clams, which reads " Any person who has in his possession for sale, sells or buys or exports any clam meat or the product of clams of the genus <i>Tridacna</i> and <i>Hippoppus</i> harvested from the wild, shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of one hundred dollars or to imprisonment for three months or to both such fine and imprisonment". – The Regulation therefore constitutes a management measure restricting any exports and local sales of wild-taken specimens of <i>Tridacna</i> spp. From and within Solomon Islands. – Legal Notice (LN) 3/1996 has not been amended and is still effectively in force. This Regulation was introduced following the unsustainable harvest of these species in the country in the past. ▪ Concerning recommendation b): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – This Recommendation is no longer considered relevant because of the validity of Legal Notice (LN) 3/1996 protection of Wild Clams. ▪ Concerning recommendation c): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – This Recommendation is no longer considered relevant because of the validity of Legal Notice (LN) 3/1996 protection of Wild Clams. 	<p><u>The Secretariat and Animals Committee Chair's determination regarding implementation of the recommendations Implementation of previous decisions of the Standing Committee</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Recommendation a) has been complied with. – As a consequence of the existing prohibition to export wild specimens of <i>Tridacna</i> spp. from the Solomon Islands, recommendations b), c) and g) of the Animals Committee are not or no longer relevant. – Recommendation d) is partially complied with although the Management Authority does not provide details on production levels of <i>Tridacna</i> spp. in captivity, as recommended. – The implementation of recommendations e) and f) is related to the development of a new permitting system and legislation, which is ongoing. – The long-term recommendations h), i) and j) remain to be implemented, noting that they may not be relevant in case Solomon Islands' present regulations for trade in <i>Tridacna</i> spp. remain in effect. – The Solomon Islands implemented

Recommendations of the AC, and previous decisions of the SC where these exist	Summary of responses from range States	Determination of implementation and actions recommended
<p>d) Provide details to the Secretariat of the methods and facilities used to produce <i>Tridacna</i> spp. in captivity, and current and anticipated levels of production;</p> <p>e) Initiate measures to ensure that descriptions on all CITES permits are standardized so that trade is only permitted at the species level and that, in compliance with Resolution Conf. 12.3 (Rev. CoP15), Section XIV, paragraph e), trade ceases to be reported or permitted at higher taxon levels (genus or family); and</p> <p>f) Ensure that appropriate units are recorded on permits for trade in specimens of <i>Tridacna</i> spp., namely to record meat in kilograms, live specimens by number, and shells by number of pieces (weight as secondary unit).</p> <p><u>Within 180 days (by 20 September 2012)</u></p> <p>g) 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.</p> <p><u>Within 2 years (by 24 March 2014)</u></p> <p>h) Prepare, adopt and implement a fishery management plan for <i>Tridacna</i> spp. which should include</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Concerning recommendation d): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The World Fish Centre has established a breeding facility for <i>Tridacna</i> spp. in the western part of the country and supplies certain farmers only with aquarium-size specimens. ▪ Concerning recommendations e) and f): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The New Zealand government, through the Department of Conservation, has been very helpful to the Management Authority of Solomon Islands over the past several years by providing technical and financial support for effective implementation of CITES in Solomon Islands. During a high level meeting in Honiara in December 2012, the New Zealand government offered to assist Solomon Islands to review and subsequently draft a new CITES implementing legislation for the country to replace the current Wildlife Protection and Management Act 1998. – Drafting of the new legislation will ensure that Solomon Islands' permitting system will fully comply with CITES requirements, and it is expected to commence in the second quarter of 2013.' ▪ Concerning recommendation g): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – See replies to recommendations a). 	<p>decision a) of the Standing Committee.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The Secretariat implemented decision b) of the Standing Committee. <p><u>Action recommended by the Secretariat</u></p> <p>The Secretariat notes that the implementation of recommendation (i) that the Animals Committee agreed to at AC27 would result in zero exports for all specimens of <i>Tridacna</i> spp. from Solomon Islands from any source and traded for any purpose, which would <i>de facto</i> be stricter than if these species were included in Appendix I.</p> <p>Based on the recommendations that the Animals Committee formulated at AC27, the Standing Committee is invited to consider adopting the following recommendations at the present meeting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The Secretariat should inform the Solomon Islands that a zero export quota for commercial trade in <i>Tridacna</i> spp. of wild origin is in place that applies to all specimens, including “dead clam shells”; (ii) the Solomon Islands, prior to allowing the export of “dead clam shells”, should provide information to the Secretariat on: the number of shells of each species to be exported; the source of the shells; the period over which the exports might take place; and for wild-sourced

Recommendations of the AC, and previous decisions of the SC where these exist	Summary of responses from range States	Determination of implementation and actions recommended
<p>the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) stock assessments of clam populations subject to harvest, including estimates of abundance, distribution and age/size classes; ii) adaptive management measures, including sustainable catch and export quotas based on monitoring of fishery-dependent and fishery-independent data, including catch and effort data and a long-term population monitoring programme; iii) appropriate regulatory measures, such as limited entry, licensing of fishermen, size limitations, fishing seasons and no-take zones, compatible with any customary systems of marine tenure, and ensure sufficient provisions for the enforcement of such regulations; and iv) measures to enable the recovery of depleted populations, including re-stocking with hatchery-produced specimens, and restoring population densities to enable effective reproduction; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Supply the management plan and supporting evidence of implementation to the Secretariat for validation; and j) Based on the management plan, 		<p>specimens, the means by which it was determined that the export would be non-detrimental to the species concerned, in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3. The Secretariat should seek the approval of the Standing Committee before any exports can take place and, as appropriate, amend the information on trade in <i>Tridacna</i> spp. from the Solomon Island on the CITES website;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (iii) the Solomon Islands should clarify its future intentions regarding the establishment of captive production systems for <i>Tridacna</i> spp., and if any measures would be put in place to distinguish wild-taken from captive-bred specimens; (iv) the Solomon Islands should clarify if it envisages developing fishery management plans for <i>Tridacna</i> spp.; and (v) the Secretariat should report on the responses from Solomon Islands at the next regular meeting of the Standing Committee.

Recommendations of the AC, and previous decisions of the SC where these exist	Summary of responses from range States	Determination of implementation and actions recommended
<p>establish precautionary export quotas, separately for wild and captive-produced specimens (if export of wild specimens is permitted), on a species-specific basis.</p>		
<p><u>Decisions of the Standing Committee by postal procedure after SC63</u></p> <p>The Standing Committee takes note of the progress that Solomon Islands is making in implementing the recommendations of the Animals Committee concerning <i>T. derasa</i>.</p> <p>a) The Secretariat should request Solomon Islands to provide full information in response to recommendations d) and g) by 1 February 2014, in time for consideration by the Animals Committee at its 27th meeting, and by the Standing Committee at its 65th meeting.</p>	<p><u>Follow up on the decisions of the Standing Committee</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Concerning decision a): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The Secretariat informed the country about the decisions of the Standing Committee in November 2013, and requested that it provide full information in response to recommendations d) and g) for <i>Tridacna derasa</i>, and to recommendations c) and i) for <i>Tridacna crocea</i>, <i>T. gigas</i>, <i>T. maxima</i> and <i>T. squamosal</i>, in time for consideration by the Animals Committee at AC27. These recommendations require: (1) details of the methods and facilities used to produce <i>Tridacna</i> spp. in captivity, and current and anticipated levels of production; and (2) measures to 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 the Secretariat, source codes appropriate to the production system are used on CITES permits. – The Solomon Islands responded in January 2014 to the letter of the Secretariat, recognizing and appreciating all decisions of the Standing Committee, and the publication of zero export quotas for <i>Tridacna</i> spp. of wild origin from Solomon Islands. – The Solomon Islands submitted their response to recommendations d) and g) mentioned above to the Secretariat on 12 March 2014. The full reply is presented in Annex 2 to the present document. – The Animals Committee considered the information provided by Solomon Islands, and concluded the following [see document AC27 WG1 Doc. 1 (Rev.1)]: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - With regard to <i>Tridacna</i> spp. from the Solomon Islands and noting the apparent intention of the Solomon Islands to export “dead clam shells” of <i>Tridacna</i> spp. of wild and, possibly, captive 	

Recommendations of the AC, and previous decisions of the SC where these exist	Summary of responses from range States	Determination of implementation and actions recommended
<p>b) In support of Solomon Islands' current trade measures, the Secretariat should publish a zero export quota for <i>Tridacna</i> spp. of wild origin from Solomon Islands on the CITES website. This quota could be reviewed in the light of Solomon Islands' further implementation of the recommendations of the Animals Committee.</p>	<p>bred sources, the working group suggests that the Animals Committee recommends to the Standing Committee that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the zero export quota in place for the Solomon Islands be extended to refer to specimens of <i>Tridacna</i> spp of all source codes and that the Solomon Islands be reminded that the zero export quota for <i>Tridacna</i> spp. of wild origin applies to all specimens, including "dead clam shells"; (ii) the Solomon Islands, prior to allowing the export of "dead clam shells", provide information to the Secretariat on: the number of shells of each species to be exported; the source of the shells; the period over which the exports might take place; and ,for wild-sourced specimens, the means by which it was determined that the export would be non-detrimental to the species concerned, in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3. The Secretariat should seek the approval of the Standing Committee before any exports can takes place and, as appropriate, amend the information on trade in <i>Tridacna</i> spp from the Solomon Island on the CITES website.; (iii) the Solomon Islands be asked to clarify its future intentions regarding the establishment of captive production systems for <i>Tridacna</i> spp., and if any measures would be put in place to distinguish wild-taken from captive-bred specimens; and (iv) the Solomon Islands be asked if it envisages developing fishery management plans for <i>Tridacna</i> spp. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Concerning decision b): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The Secretariat has published for Solomon Islands a zero export quota for <i>Tridacna</i> spp. of wild origin for 2013 (as of 19/11/2013) and 2014 on its website. 	

Recommendations of the AC, and previous decisions of the SC where these exist	Summary of responses from range States	Determination of implementation and actions recommended
<i>Tridacna crocea</i> , <i>T. gigas</i> , <i>T. maxima</i> , <i>T. squamosa</i> (clams)		
<p>Solomon Islands (Possible concern) <u>Within 90 days (by 22 June 2012):</u></p> <p>a) Clarify to the Secretariat the legal status of the species in the Solomon Islands and inform the Secretariat whether the present policy allows for the export of wild-taken specimens of the species;</p> <p>b) Provide to the Secretariat the justification for, and details of, the scientific basis by which it has been established that any exports will not be detrimental to the survival of the species and are in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3;</p> <p>c) Provide details to the Secretariat of the methods and facilities used to produce and/or raise <i>Tridacna</i> spp. in captivity, and current and anticipated levels of production;</p> <p>d) Initiate measures to ensure that descriptions on all CITES permits are standardized so that trade is only permitted at the species level and that, in compliance with Resolution Conf. 12.3 (Rev. CoP15), Section XIV, paragraph e), trade ceases to be reported or permitted at higher taxon levels (genus or family); and</p> <p>e) Ensure that appropriate units are recorded on permits for trade in specimens of <i>Tridacna</i> spp., namely to record meat in kilograms, live specimens by number, and shells by</p>	<p>The Secretariat received a reply from the Management Authority of the Solomon Islands in the course of February 2013. This addresses the short-term recommendations made concerning <i>Tridacna</i> spp., and is summarized below.</p> <p>Concerning recommendations a) to i): See responses for <i>T. derasa</i>.</p>	<p>The Secretariat and Animals Committee Chair's determination regarding <u>implementation of the recommendations</u> <u>Implementation of previous decisions of the Standing Committee</u></p> <p>– See evaluation for <i>T. deresa</i>.</p> <p><u>Action recommended by the Secretariat</u></p> <p>– See evaluation for <i>T. deresa</i>.</p> <p>Based on the recommendations that the Animals Committee formulated at AC27, the Standing Committee is invited to consider adopting the following recommendations at the present meeting:</p> <p>(i) The Secretariat should inform the Solomon Islands that a zero export quota for commercial trade in <i>Tridacna</i> spp. of wild origin is in place that applies to all specimens, including “dead clam shells”;</p> <p>(ii) the Solomon Islands, prior to allowing the export of “dead clam shells”, should provide information to the Secretariat on: the number of shells of each species to be exported; the source of the shells; the period over which the exports might take place; and for wild-sourced specimens, the means by which it was determined that the export would be non-detrimental to the species concerned, in compliance</p>

Recommendations of the AC, and previous decisions of the SC where these exist	Summary of responses from range States	Determination of implementation and actions recommended
<p>number of pieces (weight as secondary unit). <u>Within 2 years (by 24 March 2014)</u></p> <p>f) Prepare, adopt and implement a fishery management plan for <i>Tridacna</i> spp. which should include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) stock assessments of clam populations subject to harvest, including estimates of abundance, distribution and age/size classes; ii) adaptive management measures; including sustainable catch and export quotas based on monitoring of fishery-dependent and fishery-independent data, including catch and effort data and a long-term population monitoring programme; iii) appropriate regulatory measures, such as limited entry, licensing of fishermen, size limitations, fishing seasons and no-take zones, compatible with any customary systems of marine tenure, and ensure sufficient provisions for the enforcement of such regulations; and iv) measures to enable the recovery of depleted populations, including re-stocking with hatchery-produced specimens and restoring population densities to enable effective 		<p>with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3. The Secretariat should seek the approval of the Standing Committee before any exports can take place and, as appropriate, amend the information on trade in <i>Tridacna</i> spp. from the Solomon Island on the CITES website;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (iii) the Solomon Islands should clarify its future intentions regarding the establishment of captive production systems for <i>Tridacna</i> spp., and if any measures would be put in place to distinguish wild-taken from captive-bred specimens; (iv) the Solomon Islands should clarify if it envisages developing fishery management plans for <i>Tridacna</i> spp.; and (v) the Secretariat should report on the responses from Solomon Islands at the next regular meeting of the Standing Committee.

Recommendations of the AC, and previous decisions of the SC where these exist	Summary of responses from range States	Determination of implementation and actions recommended
<p>reproduction;</p> <p>g) Supply the management plan and supporting evidence of implementation to the Secretariat for validation;</p> <p>h) Based on the management plan, establish precautionary export quotas, separately for wild and captive-produced specimens (if export of wild specimens is permitted), on a species-specific basis; and</p> <p>i) 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.</p>		
<p><u>Decision of the Standing Committee by postal procedure after SC63</u></p> <p>The Standing Committee takes note of the progress that Solomon Islands is making in implementing the recommendations of the Animals Committee concerning <i>T. crocea</i>, <i>T. gigas</i>, <i>T. maxima</i> and <i>T. squamosa</i>.</p> <p>The Standing Committee takes note of the progress that Solomon Islands is making in implementing the recommendations of the Animals Committee concerning <i>T. derasa</i>.</p> <p>a) The Secretariat should request Solomon Islands to provide full</p>	<p>Concerning decision a) and b): see information and responses for <i>T. derasa</i>.</p>	

Recommendations of the AC, and previous decisions of the SC where these exist	Summary of responses from range States	Determination of implementation and actions recommended
<p>information in response to recommendations d) and i) by 1 February 2014, in time for consideration by the Animals Committee at its 27th meeting, and by the Standing Committee at its 65th meeting.</p> <p>b) In support of Solomon Islands' current trade measures, the Secretariat should publish a zero export quota for <i>Tridacna</i> spp. of wild origin from Solomon Islands on the CITES website. This quota could be reviewed in the light of Solomon Islands' further implementation of the recommendations of the Animals Committee.</p>		



Solomon Islands Government

MINISTRY OF FISHERIES AND MARINE RESOURCES

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Solomon Islands

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Permanent Secretary*

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**Your Ref: DHM/ELK
MFMR Ref: F/15/36**

12 March, 2014

Chair
Animal Committee
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
International Environmental House
Chemin des Anemones
CH-1219 Chatelaine
Geneva, Switzerland

Dear Sir/Madam,

Re: Review of Significant Trade in specimens of Appendix-II species [Resolution Conf.12.8 (Rev.CoP13) paragraph]

I thank you for posting the Notification to Parties (No. 2013/049, dated: 8 November, 2013) on the decision made by the Standing committee, based on the recommendation by the Animal committee, on the review of Significant trade in specimens of Appendix -II for *Tridacna derasa* (derasa clam) and *Tridacna crocea*, *T.gigas*, *T.maxima*, and *T. squamosa* (clams) for Solomon Islands.

In response to information required by the Standing Committee, Solomon Islands is herein submitting current status (see attached) on clam breeding facilities and method for selection and identification of wild stock and breded stock.

I thank you for understanding and consideration into this matter.

Yours Sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'James Teri'.

James Teri
Director
For Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources

Solomon Islands' response to the recommendations of the Standing Committee Notification No. 2013/049

Recommendations of the Animals Committee	Decision by Standing Committee	Solomon Islands Response
<i>Tridacna derasa</i> (derasa clam)		
d) Provide details to the Secretariat of the methods and facilities used to produce <i>Tridacna</i> spp. in captivity, and current and anticipated levels of production.	The Secretariat should request Solomon Islands to provide full information in response to recommendations d) and g) by 1 February 2014, in time for consideration by the Animals Committee at its 27th meeting, and by the Standing Committee at its 65th meeting.	Currently, there are no facilities that are in operation to produce <i>Tridacna</i> spp in captivity. The World Fish Center facility that used to produce clam species had ceased operation at the end of 2012, with the funding period ended.
g) 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 the Secretariat, source codes appropriate to the production system are used on CITIES permits.	The Secretariat should request Solomon Islands to provide full information in response to recommendations d) and g) by 1 February 2014, in time for consideration by the Animals Committee at its 27th meeting, and by the Standing Committee at its 65th meeting.	As advised in Solomon Islands response to recommendation (d), there are currently no facilities in operation and also, the Solomon Islands Government had imposed a ban (regulation is been recently amended in 2014) for the "wild harvest for export" on all clam species, with exception for dead clams. Dead clams, are those been harvested for consumption or died naturally with shells been discard and exposed to be weathered for a year. A copy of the regulation is herein attached for your information.
<i>Tridacna crocea, T.gigas, T.maxima and T. squamosal</i> (clams)		
c) Provide details to the Secretariat of the methods and facilities used to produce and/or raise <i>Tridacna</i> spp. in captivity, and current and anticipated levels of production	The Secretariat should request Solomon Islands to provide full information in response to recommendations c) and i) of the Animals Committee by 1 February 2014. The information provided should be considered by the Animals Committee at	Response is already provided above in response to recommendation (d) under <i>Tridacna derasa</i> (derasa clam).

	its 27th meeting, and by the Standing Committee at its 65th meeting.	
i) 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.	The Secretariat should request Solomon Islands to provide full information in response to recommendations c) and i) of the Animals Committee by 1 February 2014. The information provided should be considered by the Animals Committee at its 27th meeting, and by the Standing Committee at its 65th meeting.	Response is already provided above in response to recommendation (g) under <i>Tridacna derasa</i> (derasa clam).



James Teri

Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources
Solomon Islands Government

[Legal Notice No. 10]

THE FISHERIES ACT 1998
(No. 6 of 1998)

THE FISHERIES (CLAM) (AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS 2014

IN exercise of the powers conferred by section 25 and 59 of the Fisheries Act 1998, I, **ALFRED GHIRO, MP**, Minister for Fisheries and Marine Resources, do hereby make the following regulations:

1. This Regulation may be cited as the Fisheries (Clam) (Amendment) Regulation 2014, and shall come into operation on the date of the publication in the *Gazette*.

2. The Fisheries Regulations 1972, is hereby amended by deleting Regulation 15 of the Fisheries Regulations 1972 and substituting with the following:

“15(1) Any person who, damages, harvest from the wild, retain or in possession of, or buys for sale or export any clam meat or clam products of the genus *Tridacna* and *Hippopus*, shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of 5,000 penalty units or imprisonment for five months, or to both such fine and imprisonment.

(2) Regulation 15(1) shall not apply to dead clam shells.

(3) A person may apply to the Director for a Dead Clamshell Export Permit for the export of dead clam shells.

(4) A person in contravention of these Regulation 15(3) commits an offence:

(a) shall be liable to fine of not exceeding 100,000 penalty units; and

(b) the Director may cancel any licence issued to such person under these Regulations.

Dated this seventeenth day of February, 2014.

HON. ALFRED GHIRO, MP
Minister for Fisheries and Marine Resources

Honiara, Solomon Islands
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