

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

Species trade and conservation

TORTOISES AND FRESHWATER TURTLES

1. This document has been prepared by the Secretariat.
2. At its 16th meeting (CoP16, Bangkok, 2013), the Conference of the Parties adopted Decisions 16.109 to 16.124 on *Tortoises and freshwater turtles (Testudines spp.)*, directed to the Secretariat, the Animals Committee, the Standing Committee and the Parties.
3. The Decisions relate to: studies on the making of non-detriment findings, illegal trade, and identification materials; the collection of data on seizures and confiscations; capacity building and training; enforcement; the establishment of a CITES Tortoises and Freshwater Turtles Task Force; and the Periodic Review of the Appendices. The Decisions that are relevant to the Standing Committee, and the status of their implementation, are discussed in the present document.

Non-detriment findings (Decisions 16.109 to 16.112)

4. At CoP16, the following interconnected Decisions on the making of non-detriment findings were adopted:

Directed to the Secretariat

16.109 *Subject to external funding, the Secretariat shall contract independent consultants to undertake a study, taking into account the findings of the Cancún workshop on non-detriment findings and other pertinent sources of information, to identify and discuss factors that are of particular relevance to make non-detriment findings for tortoises and freshwater turtles. These factors should include, but not be limited to, tortoise and turtle population status and dynamics, trade dynamics, production systems, and trade in parts and derivatives. This study should provide guidance to make non-detriment findings for tortoises and freshwater turtles.*

16.110 *The Secretariat shall make the results of the study referred to in Decision 16.109 available to the Animals Committee for consideration, if possible, at its 27th meeting.*

Directed to the Animals Committee

16.111 *The Animals Committee shall review the study undertaken in accordance with Decision 16.109 and make recommendations, as appropriate and, if possible, at its 27th meeting for consideration by the Standing Committee and the Parties.*

Directed to the Standing Committee

16.112 *The Standing Committee shall review the study undertaken in accordance with Decision 16.109 and the Animals Committee recommendations, and make its own recommendations, as appropriate, for communication to the Parties or for consideration at the 17th meeting of the Conference of the Parties.*

5. The Secretariat has received limited funding to carry out the study referred to in Decision 16.109, and additional finances for this work would be welcome. At its 27th meeting, the Animals Committee noted that the Secretariat was not yet in a position to provide the results of the study for its consideration.
6. The Secretariat is nevertheless finalizing an agreement with IUCN to undertake a study on non-detriment findings within existing resources. The study should be completed in the course of 2014 or early in 2015. The Animals Committee agreed that its Chair (Ms Caceres) and the representative of Asia (Mr Soemorumekso) should work intersessionally on the tasks directed to the Animals Committee in Decision 16.111. Specifically, this may involve reviewing drafts as and when the study, or parts thereof, become available.

Data on seizures, confiscations and the disposal of specimens (Decisions 16.113 to 16.117)

7. At CoP16, the following Decisions on seizures, confiscations and the disposal of specimens were adopted:

Directed to Parties

16.113 *The Parties, particularly those of the Asian region, should collect data on seizures of CITES-listed live tortoises and freshwater turtles, and report these data annually to the Secretariat, along with the disposition of the specimens. The Parties should provide the data in conjunction with their annual report submission. These data should be reported for confiscations through the end of 2019.*

The Parties should report, if possible, on the following parameters: species, numbers of specimens, destination (for exports) or source/re-exporting country (for imports), and disposition of the animals as per Resolution Conf. 10.7 (Rev. CoP15) on Disposal of confiscated live specimens of species included in the Appendices.

16.114 *Parties are encouraged to collect and report data voluntarily, in the same manner as indicated in Decision 16.113, on confiscations of international shipments of non-CITES freshwater turtle species, so that such data may shed light on illegal trade methods and provide useful information to Enforcement and Management Authorities.*

16.115 *Parties are encouraged to collect and report voluntarily comparable data on confiscations of specimens of CITES and non-CITES species of tortoises and freshwater turtles traded domestically. Parties are encouraged to provide the data annually in response to the invitation by the Secretariat.*

Directed to the Secretariat

16.116 *The Secretariat shall invite Parties to provide the information specified in Decisions 16.114 and 16.115, consider the information submitted under Decision 16.113, and report on its evaluation of the data received to the Standing Committee for its next regular meeting, and make recommendations for the implementation and enforcement of the Convention.*

Directed to the Standing Committee

16.117 *The Standing Committee shall consider the reports submitted by the Secretariat and its recommendations, and make any recommendations it deems appropriate.*

8. The Secretariat issued Notification to the Parties No. 2013/062, on 20 December 2013¹, reminding Parties to submit the data requested in Decision 16.113 in conjunction with their annual reports. The

¹ <http://cites.org/sites/default/files/notif/E-Notif-2013-062.pdf>

Notification invited Parties to provide at the same time the information specified in Decisions 16.114 and 16.115. As these Decisions were adopted at CoP16 in March 2013, the annual reports containing the data are due by 31 October 2014. The Secretariat will report on its evaluation of the data received at the 66th meeting of the Standing Committee (SC66).

9. The submission of the information requested in Decision 16.113 could provide insight into the actions taken by the Parties concerning the illegal international trade in live specimens of CITES-listed species of tortoises and freshwater turtles, and the disposal of confiscated specimens. However, unless there is a good overall response, with Parties providing information following the suggested parameters, it may be challenging for the Secretariat to make meaningful evaluations, as required in Decision 16.116, or for the Standing Committee to make appropriate recommendations, as required in Decision 16.117. The results of the study called for in Decision 16.122, paragraph a), may usefully supplement or complete the data provided by the Parties, and put these in a more global perspective.
10. The Secretariat notes that, in Decisions 16.114 and 16.115, Parties are encouraged to voluntarily submit data on confiscations related to non-CITES species of tortoises and freshwater turtles, and/or domestic trade. As these are matters outside the purview of the Convention, and given the existing reporting obligations, the responses from the Parties to such requests may remain limited.

Illegal and undocumented trade in parts and derivatives from CITES-listed tortoises and freshwater turtles (Decisions 16.117 to 16.120)

11. At CoP16, the following Decisions on large-scale illegal and undocumented trade in parts and derivatives from CITES-listed tortoises and freshwater turtles were adopted:

Directed to Parties

16.118 *Considering the large-scale illegal and undocumented trade in parts and derivatives from CITES-listed tortoises and freshwater turtles, the Parties should:*

- a) *take note of this problem and take steps to address it within their national systems to ensure that CITES permits are properly issued and the Convention is fully implemented and enforced;*
- b) *examine their enforcement efforts regarding the trade in these parts and derivatives, and take adequate steps to deter and detect illegal and undocumented trade;*
- c) *conduct education and outreach efforts directed towards turtle farms, buyers and sellers of turtle shell, bones, cartilage (calipee), and other parts, medicinal product manufacturers, shippers, brokers, and other key stakeholders to better ensure that turtle parts and derivatives are traded in compliance with national laws and CITES requirements; and*
- d) *report their progress in these areas, via the Secretariat, at the 65th meeting of the Standing Committee.*

Directed to the Secretariat

16.119 *The Secretariat shall:*

- a) *forward the reports provided pursuant to Decision 16.118 to the Standing Committee, making any recommendations it deems appropriate;*
- b) *seek funding to establish and convene a CITES Tortoises and Freshwater Turtles Task Force, which should undertake an exchange of intelligence and develop strategies to combat illegal trade. The members of the Task Force could include ASEAN Wildlife Enforcement Network, the members of the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime, and those Parties in Asia that are most affected by the illegal trade in tortoises and freshwater turtles and their parts and derivatives; and*
- c) *report on the work of the Task Force at the 65th or 66th meeting of the Standing Committee and make any recommendations it deems appropriate.*

Directed to the Standing Committee

16.120 *The Standing Committee shall consider at its 65th or 66th meeting all the information and recommendations submitted by the Secretariat in compliance with Decision 16.119 and make any recommendations it deems appropriate.*

12. Notification to the Parties No. 2013/062 invited Parties to submit a report to the Secretariat in compliance with the provisions of Decision 16.118. Pakistan submitted such a report. As required under Decision 16.119, paragraph a), the report is made available to the Standing Committee as Annex 1 to the present document in the language submitted. Referring to reporting requirements in Decision 16.118, paragraph d), and Decision 16.121, paragraph b), Thailand submitted in April 2014 information on seizures of CITES-listed tortoises and freshwater turtles, covering the period of 2013 to April 2014 (see Annex 2). The Secretariat notes that Thailand's information seems more related to what is required in Decision 16.113. The Secretariat would like to thank Pakistan and Thailand for their reports.
13. Pakistan's report provides valuable information on the measures implemented in the country to promote the effective implementation of the Convention and the provisions in paragraphs a) to c) of Decision 16.118. It highlights the following threats to the tortoise and freshwater turtle species in the country: habitat degradation and fragmentation; scarcity of water in habitat as a result of water diversion; lack of awareness; illegal trade and weak enforcement because of the remoteness of habitat areas. The report further indicates that illegal trade in tortoises and turtles mainly involves smuggling to China and the Far East, and is driven by high demand for traditional Chinese medicines and pets. It further highlights a number of seizures, showing illegal trade from Pakistan to China and Thailand. Additionally, Pakistan provided the Secretariat with a press release regarding the release of seized turtles², and posters in English and Urdu on freshwater turtles of Pakistan, developed by the Pakistan Wetlands Programme.
14. There were few responses from Parties to Decision 16.118, and little is known about the progress that Parties may have made in implementing the activities directed to them in that Decision. This may hamper the Standing Committee in making the recommendations it deems appropriate, as requested in Decision 16.120.
15. Given the ongoing illegal trade in parts and derivatives from CITES-listed tortoises and freshwater turtles, the lack of reporting as foreseen in Decision 16.118, paragraph d), is regrettable. The activities and studies called for in Decision 16.119, paragraph b), and Decision 16.122 may however be an alternative or complementary manner to collect information on the efforts by Parties to enforce CITES provisions concerning trade in tortoises and freshwater turtles, and undertake related capacity-building activities.
16. With regard to Decision 16.119, paragraph b), external funds for establishing and convening a CITES Tortoises and Freshwater Turtles Task Force still need to be secured. The Secretariat can therefore not report on the work of the Task Force, as required under paragraph c) of the same Decision.

Enforcement and capacity building (Decisions 16.121 to 16.123)

17. At CoP16, the following Decisions on enforcement and capacity-building activities, and related consultancies, were adopted:

Directed to the Parties

16.121 *Parties, particularly those in the Asia region, are encouraged to:*

- a) *increase enforcement activities to deter, detect and address illegal and undocumented trade in CITES-listed live tortoises and freshwater turtles, and their parts and derivatives, inter alia by providing relevant training to national enforcement authorities, strengthening the enforcement and implementation of the Convention for these species, disseminating identification materials and increasing awareness amongst the judiciary; and*

² http://foreverindus.org/wwf2/newsroom/081012_illegalcaptureturtle.php

- b) *provide relevant information on their progress in these areas to the Secretariat for reporting at the 65th meeting of the Standing Committee.*

Directed to the Secretariat

16.122 *The Secretariat shall:*

- a) *recognizing the ongoing prevalence of an illegal trade in live tortoises and freshwater turtles for the medicinal, food, and pet trades which is threatening the survival of some species in the wild and impacting the integrity of the Convention, seek external funding and, subject to its availability, hire a consultant to analyse reported data, identify species prevalent in illegal trade, and document illegal trade incidents, trade routes (including the Internet-based trade), methods of concealment, and other aspects relevant to enforcing CITES provisions concerning trade in tortoises and freshwater turtles;*
- b) *subject to external funding, contract a consultant to identify and evaluate tortoises and freshwater turtle identification and capacity-building materials, and assist with developing additional materials as deemed necessary, including the preparation and distribution of multilingual [Bahasa Indonesia, Bahasa Malaysia (Melayu), Bengali, Burmese, Chinese, English, Hindi, Khmer, Lao, Thai, Urdu, Vietnamese and other languages as appropriate] identification materials focused on the shells and shell pieces of Asian tortoises and freshwater and terrestrial turtles; and*
- c) *report on progress on Decision 16.121, paragraph b), and paragraphs a) and b) above, including its recommendations, at the 65th and 66th meetings of the Standing Committee.*

Directed to the Standing Committee

16.123 *The Standing Committee shall consider at its 65th and 66th meetings all information submitted by the Secretariat under Decision 16.122 and make any recommendations it deems appropriate.*

18. Notification to the Parties No. 2013/062, of 20 December 2013, invited Parties to submit their reports to the Secretariat in compliance with the provisions of Decision 16.121, paragraphs a) and b). Pakistan and Thailand submitted reports (see paragraph 12, above, and Annexes 1 and 2), and the Member States of the European Union (EU) provided data on tortoise and freshwater turtle seizures in the EU during 2012 (see Annex 3). A summary of the EU seizure data, prepared by the Secretariat, is shown in Annex 4. The Secretariat thanks the EU for its report.
19. The Secretariat is aware of several seizures of CITES-listed tortoises and freshwater turtles since CoP16, reflecting ongoing illegal trade in these species. For example, upon recommendation from the Secretariat, freshwater turtles and tortoises were included as target species for Operation COBRA II, a month-long global operation to combat illegal wildlife trade which ended on 27 January 2014³. The operation resulted in 19 seizures of tortoise and turtle specimens, and significantly supported the implementation of Decision 16.121, paragraph a). The largest was the seizure of 2,711 live and 43 dead Appendix-II listed pig-nosed turtles, *Carettochelys insculpta*, in Hong Kong, China, on 12 January 2014, exported illegally from Indonesia.
20. As observed with regard to Decision 16.118 (see paragraphs 11 to 16 above), there were few responses from Parties to Decision 16.121, paragraph b). The activities and studies called for in Decision 16.119, paragraph b), and Decision 16.122 may be an alternative way to collate information on progress by Parties in Asia concerning Decision 16.121; encourage increasing enforcement activities and implement strategies to combat illegal trade.
21. The implementation of Decision 16.122, paragraphs a) and b), is subject to external funding, which still needs to be secured. The Secretariat can therefore not report on progress, as required in paragraph c) of the same Decision.

³ http://cites.org/eng/news/sundry/2014/20140210_operation_cobra_ii.php

22. With regard to the identification materials referred to in Decision 16.122, paragraph b), the Management Authority of China informed the Secretariat in December 2013 that China's Hainan Normal University had published an *Identification Manual for the Conservation of Turtles in China*⁴, which aims to facilitate the identification process through external morphology. This manual includes all 31 species of freshwater turtles and tortoises native to China, as well as 95 species from around the world that have been found in trade in China. The Secretariat made the manual available to Parties through the CITES Virtual College⁵, and Parties are encouraged to bring it to the attention of relevant national authorities and promote its use. The Hainan Normal University in China indicated that it can provide a limited number of printed copies of the manual to interested Parties free of charge, upon request. The Secretariat is aware of other useful identification materials, such as those produced by ASEAN-WEN and TRAFFIC (see *Identification sheets for wildlife traded in South-East Asia*. Second edition. 2013. TRAFFIC, downloadable from <http://www.traffic.org/identification/>).

Conclusion and recommendations

23. The Secretariat observes that the Decisions on tortoises and freshwater turtles that were adopted at CoP16 comprehensively complement (and sometimes appear to duplicate) existing provisions in Resolution Conf. 11.9 (Rev. CoP13) on *Conservation of and trade in tortoises and freshwater turtles*. Particularly for Parties in the Asian region, good coordination and communication will be required amongst those to whom this large number of measures are directed to ensure their effective implementation.
24. The Secretariat also notes that there were few responses from Parties to requests for data or reports, recognizing that the considerable reporting requirements in different Decisions may have been to some extent dissuasive, or confusing (e.g. reporting instructions in Decision 16.121 seem to partially overlap with those in Decisions 16.113 and 16.118). This may impede the successful implementation of Decisions 16.117, 16.120 and 16.121, directed or relevant to the Standing Committee, as they depend heavily on reporting by the Parties.
25. The Secretariat believes that the implementation of work outlined in Decisions 16.119, paragraph b), and 16.122, paragraphs a) and b), will be particularly important as it could complement or partially replace the progress reports and information that Parties are expected to submit, and enhance the initiation of targeted activities.
26. The Standing Committee is invited to:
- a) take note of the present document and the status of the implementation of Decisions 16.109 to 16.123;
 - b) determine whether, at this stage, any recommendations should be made in compliance with Decisions 16.112, 16.117, 16.120, or 16.123; and
 - c) call upon Parties and donors to provide the Secretariat with the necessary resources to implement Decisions 16.119, paragraph b), and 16.122, paragraphs a) and b).

⁴ https://cites.unia.es/cites/file.php/1/files/Identification_manual_conservation_turtles-china1.pdf

⁵ <https://cites.unia.es/>

Report on Tortoises and Freshwater Turtles (*Testodines spp.*) in Pakistan

A. Introduction:

Eight species of freshwater turtles and two species of tortoise are reported in Pakistan.

i. Turtles:

1. Indian Narrow-headed Softshell Turtle (*Chitra indica*)
2. Indian Softshell Turtle (*Nilssonina gangetica*)
3. Indian Peacock Softshell Turtle (*Nilssonina hurum*)
4. Indian Flap-shell Turtle (*Lissemys punctata*)
5. Indian Roofed Turtle (*Pangshura tecta*)
6. Brown Roofed Turtle (*Pangshura smithii*)
7. Crowned River Turtle (*Hardella thurjii*)
8. Black Spotted Turtle (*Geoclemys hamiltonii*)

ii. Tortoises:

1. Indian Star Tortoise (*Geochelone elegans*)
2. Afghan Tortoise (*Testudo horsfieldii*)

B. Threats:

Following are some threats to the freshwater turtle and tortoise species in Pakistan:-

- Habitat degradation and fragmentation
- Scarcity of water in habitat due to water diversion
- Illegal trade
- Lack of awareness
- Weak enforcement due to remoteness of habitat areas

C. Illegal Trade of Freshwater Turtles and Tortoises:

In Pakistan illegal freshwater turtle trade was first revealed in 1990s. Freshwater turtles and tortoises are mainly smuggled to China and Far-East due to their high demand for Traditional Chinese Medicines and pet trade. The following are some seizures during 2012 onwards:

- On 3rd October, 2012 a consignment of 34 freshwater turtles was seized from a Chinese National at Sust border (Pak-China Border). The consignment was being smuggled to China. It consisted of three turtle species; 7 specimens of Brown roofed turtle (*Pangshura smithii*), 3 specimens of Indian flap-shell turtle (*Lissemys punctata*) and 24 Indian softshell turtle (*Nilssonina gangetica*). Four of the Indian softshell turtles expired during transportation. The rest of the specimens were released in nature. (Press release attached) <http://ppinewsagency.com/70004/>

- On 25 April 2013 Customs Authorities seized 320 Black Spotted Turtle (*Geoclemys hamiltonii*) at Benazir Bhutto International Airport, Islamabad which were being smuggled to Thailand. The specimens were released in nature.

<http://www.brecorder.com/taxation/181:pakistan/1178621:bid-to-smuggle-turtles-foiled/>

<http://www.nation.com.pk/E-Paper/Lahore/2013-04-26/page-13/detail-8>

<http://dawn.com/2013/04/26/tortoise-smuggling-thwarted/>

- On November 2013, 470 Black Spotted Turtle (*Geoclemys hamiltonii*) were seized from a Pakistani National at Thai Airport.

<http://annamiticus.com/2013/11/08/470-turtles-seized-thai-airport-smuggler-arrested/>

<http://www.asean-wen.org/index.php/news-law-enforcement-actions/383-over-400-turtles-seized-at-suvarnabhumi-airport>

D. Conservation and Management of species:

Following measures have been taken for conservation and management of freshwater turtle and tortoise species:

Legal Protection:

A ban is being observed on commercial export of reptiles. Freshwater turtle and tortoise species are protected under various provincial wildlife laws. Provincial/territorial wildlife Departments have deputed their staff to carryout enforcement and anti-poaching activities. For effective enforcement of CITES' provisions in Pakistan an exclusive legislation at federal level; "The Pakistan Trade Control of Wild Fauna and Flora Act, 2012" was enacted. Federal government (Climate Change Division) in collaboration with the provincial and territorial wildlife authorities and Pakistan Customs implements this law.

Conservation Projects:

Conservation of freshwater turtle and tortoise species has been important component of various projects implemented in Pakistan. Surveys of freshwater turtles regarding their distribution, status and threats were carried out under these projects. Moreover importance of the species has been highlighted to the general public. The following are some projects:

- GEF/UNDP-funded Ministry of Environment Project, "Pakistan Wetlands Programme" (2005-2012).
- WWF-Pakistan's project, "Indus for All Programme" (2007-2012).
- Zoological Survey of Pakistan's project, "Distribution and Status of Threatened Species of Freshwater Turtles in Selected Areas of Indus River System" (2009-2012).
- WWF-Pakistan's project, "Improving Livelihoods of Fishermen Communities of Central Indus Wetlands Complex, Pakistan through Effective Natural Resource Management" (Ongoing).

Training and Capacity Building of Field Staff:

- Zoological Survey of Pakistan organized one-day workshop on the species of freshwater turtles on 13th April, 2012 at Islamabad. Outcomes of the project entitled "Distribution and Status of Threatened Species of Freshwater Turtles in Selected Areas of Indus River System" were highlighted at the workshop.

<http://www.naturepak.pk/1.html>

- Three "Awareness and Capacity Building Workshops on Combating Illegal Wildlife Trafficking" were held in Lahore Karachi and Islamabad during January-February 2013. Officials of Pakistan Customs

and provincial wildlife departments attended the workshops. These Workshops were aimed at training field officers of both departments who watch the entry and exit points at airports and sea-ports to prevent smuggling of wildlife.

<http://www.pakistantoday.com.pk/2013/01/23/city/lahore/workshop-held-on-preservation-of-wildlife/>

Awareness Raising:

- Awareness raising about importance of wildlife (including freshwater turtle and tortoise species) has been a regular component of different projects of government and non-government organizations.
- World Wildlife Day, World Wetlands Day, World Earth Day, Biodiversity Day and other relevant events were celebrated at national level and attracted vast media coverage.
- A poster on freshwater turtles of Pakistan was developed under Pakistan Wetlands Programme. It was widely distributed to raise awareness about the species (Copy attached).

E. References

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- Wahab, A., Saeed, K., Azam M. M. and Nasir, S. M. 2012. "Distribution and Status of Threatened Species of Freshwater Turtles in Selected Areas of Indus River System". Zool. Surv. Pakistan

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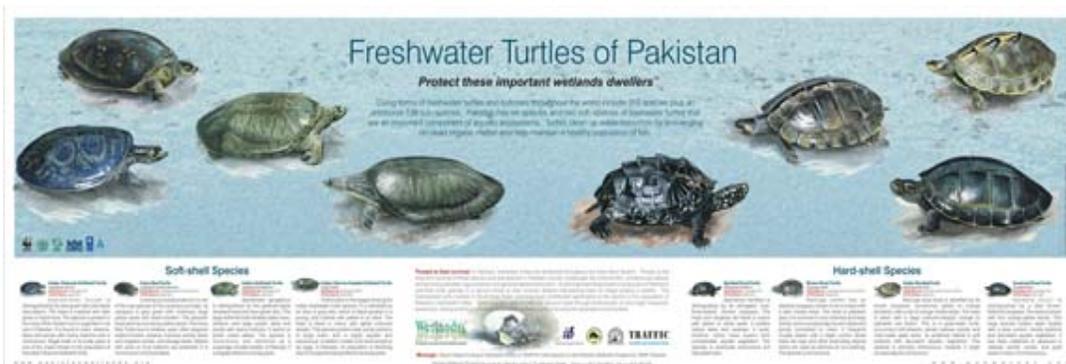
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Data on seizures of CITES-listed live tortoises and freshwater turtles (2013 to present)

Submitted by the CITES Management Authority of Thailand

No.	Seizure date (dd/mm/yyyy)	Species (Scientific Name)	Number	Seizure location	Source/ re-exporting country (for imports)	Destination (for exports)	Disposal of specimens
.1	2013/03/15	1. <i>Astrochelys yniphora</i> 2. <i>Astrochelys radiata</i>	55 21	Suvarnabhumi Airport	Antananarivo, Madagascar	-	under care of DNP
.2	2013/03/15	.1 <i>Geoclelone elegans</i> .2 <i>Geoclemys hamiltonii</i>	284 10	Suvarnabhumi Airport	N/A	-	under care of DNP
.3	2013/09/22	1 . <i>Geoclemys hamiltonii</i>	218	Suvarnabhumi Airport	N/A	-	under care of DNP
.4	2013/11/04	.1 <i>Geoclemys hamiltonii</i> .2 <i>Hardella thurjii</i> .3 <i>Melanochelys tricarinata</i> .4 <i>Morenia petersi</i>	64 1 1 6	Suvarnabhumi Airport	Biman Bangladesh Airline, Bangladesh	-	under care of DNP
.5	2013/11/06	.1 <i>Geoclemys hamiltonii</i> .2 <i>Geoclelone elegans</i>	52 423	Suvarnabhumi Airport	Dhaka, Bangladesh	-	under care of DNP
.6	2013/11/08	.1 <i>Geoclemys hamiltonii</i>	470	Suvarnabhumi Airport	Lahore, Islamic Republic of Pakistan	-	under care of DNP
.7	2013/12/10	.1 <i>Astrochelys radiata</i>	60	Suvarnabhumi Airport	Antananarivo, Madagascar	-	under care of DNP
.8	2014/01/05	.1 <i>Geoemyda spengleri</i>	10	Thai-Cambodia border in Srakaeo province	Vietnam	-	under care of DNP

No.	Seizure date (dd/mm/yyyy)	Species (Scientific Name)	Number	Seizure location	Source/ re-exporting country (for imports)	Destination (for exports)	Disposal of specimens
.9	2011/01/314	.1 <i>Geoclemys hamiltonii</i> .2 <i>Geoclelone elegans</i> .3 <i>Morenia petersi</i> .4 <i>Melanochelys tricarinata</i>	65 440 1 15	Don Mueang Airport	Chennai, Republic of India	-	under care of DNP
.10	2013/11/24	.1 <i>Indotestudo elongate</i>	5	Thai-Myanmar border in Tak Province	Myanmar	-	under care of DNP
.11	2014/03/01	.1 <i>Geoclemys hamiltonii</i> .2 <i>Geoclelone elegans</i>	5 405	Don Mueang Airport	Chennai, Republic of India	-	under care of DNP

Remark DNP : Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation

(English only / únicamente en inglés / seulement en anglais)

EU seizures of turtles and tortoises
Summary prepared by the CITES Secretariat

	No. seizures	Avg. seizure size (no. individuals) ⁶	Departure country ⁷	Destination ⁷	Country of seizure
CITES-listed species					
Appendix I					
TESTUDINIDAE					
<i>Testudo kleinmanni</i>	1	15	Libya	Malta	Malta
Appendix II					
BATAGURIDAE					
<i>Cuora bourreti</i>	1	1	Hong Kong	<i>unk.</i>	Austria
<i>Cuora galbinifrons</i>	1	2	Hong Kong	<i>unk.</i>	Austria
<i>Cuora picturata</i>	1	2	Hong Kong	<i>unk.</i>	Austria
<i>Cuora trifasciata</i>	1	1	China	<i>unk.</i>	Austria
CHELIDAE					
<i>Chelodina mccordi</i>	1	2	Czech Republic	Bulgaria	Bulgaria
EMYDIDAE					
<i>Terrapene carolina</i>	1	8	Hong Kong	<i>unk.</i>	Austria
<i>Terrapene ornata</i>	1	1	Russian Federation	Estonia	Estonia
TESTUDINIDAE					
<i>Chelonoidis carbonaria</i>	2	5.5	Japan, Tunisia	France, Italy	Germany, France
<i>Geochelone elegans</i>	2	-	<i>unk.</i>	<i>unk.</i>	United Kingdom
<i>Geochelone sulcata</i>	2	5	<i>unk.</i>	<i>unk.</i>	Spain
<i>Kinixys erosa</i>	1	10	Ghana	Hungary	Hungary
<i>Kinixys homeana</i>	1	25	Benin	United States	France
<i>Malacochersus tornieri</i>	2	-	<i>unk.</i>	<i>unk.</i>	United Kingdom
<i>Stigmochelys pardalis</i>	2	1	South Africa, <i>unk.</i>	Germany	Germany, United Kingdom
<i>Testudo graeca</i>	60	6.2	<i>unk.</i> , Algeria, Egypt, Tunisia, Libya	Germany, Finland, France, Malta, Netherlands	Spain, Germany, Sweden, Belgium, Finland, France, United Kingdom, Malta, Netherlands
<i>Testudo hermanni</i>	28	7.0	<i>unk.</i> , Croatia, Algeria, Morocco, Monaco, Tunisia, Turkey	Belgium, Germany, Denmark, France, United Kingdom, Italy, Slovenia	Croatia, United Kingdom, France, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Spain
<i>Testudo horsfieldii</i>	3	99.5	China, Ukraine, <i>unk.</i>	Netherlands, Poland	United Kingdom, Netherlands, Poland
<i>Testudo marginata</i>	3	3	<i>unk.</i>	Denmark	Denmark, Spain, United Kingdom
Genus unknown	2	1	Peru, <i>unk.</i>	<i>unk.</i>	Belgium, Spain
TRIONYCHIDAE					
<i>Lissemys scutata</i>	1	10	Hong Kong	<i>unk.</i>	Austria

⁶ Averages are based on limited data as many seizures did not record the number of individuals.

⁷ Countries listed in order of magnitude from most seizures to least, and then alphabetically where data values are the same. *unk.* specifies that country was unknown for some or all seizures.

	No. seizures	Avg. seizure size (no. individuals) ⁶	Departure country ⁷	Destination ⁷	Country of seizure
Appendix III					
EMYDIDAE					
<i>Graptemys pseudogeographica</i>	1	49	Czech Republic	Bulgaria	Bulgaria
Non CITES-listed species					
EMYDIDAE					
<i>Clemmys insculpta</i>	1	2	Hong Kong	<i>unk.</i>	Austria
<i>Geoemyda spengleri</i>	1	9	Hong Kong	<i>unk.</i>	Austria
<i>Pyxidea mouhotii</i>	1	10	Hong Kong	<i>unk.</i>	Austria
<i>Sacalia quadriocellata</i>	1	6	Hong Kong	<i>unk.</i>	Austria
<i>Trachemys scripta elegans</i>	16	2	Turkey, <i>unk.</i> , China, Iraq, United States	Germany, Netherlands	Germany, Austria, Spain
Unknown if CITES-listed species					
FAMILY UNKNOWN					
Genus unknown	14	3.5	<i>unk.</i> , Tunisia, Guinea, China, Spain	<i>unk.</i> , United Kingdom	United Kingdom, Belgium
TOTAL	152	7.4	<p>Across all reported seizures, the <u>departure country</u> was in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 56% of seizures: <i>unknown</i> • 8% of seizures: Turkey • 7% of seizures: Croatia • 6% of seizures: Hong Kong • 5% of seizures: Tunisia • 3% of seizures: China • 2% of seizures: Algeria, Guinea • 1% of seizures: Benin, Czech Republic, Egypt, Spain, Ghana, Iraq, Japan, Libya, Morocco, Monaco, Peru, Russian Federation, Ukraine, United States, South Africa. <p>Across all reported seizures, the <u>destination</u> was in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 64% of seizures: <i>unknown</i> • 11% of seizures: Germany • 6% of seizures: Italy • 5% of seizures: France • 4% of seizures: United Kingdom • 2% of seizures: Netherlands • 1% of seizures: Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Hungary, Malta, Poland, Slovenia, United States. <p>Across all reported seizures, the <u>country of seizure</u> was in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 36% of seizures: Spain • 16% of seizures: United Kingdom • 12% of seizures: Germany • 9% of seizures: Austria • 9% of seizures: Croatia • 5% of seizures: Belgium, France • 1% of seizures: Bulgaria, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Hungary, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Sweden. 		