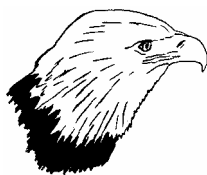


CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES
OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA



Sixteenth Meeting of the Animals Committee
Shepherdstown (United States of America), 11-15 December 2000

Implementation of Resolution Conf. 8.9 (Rev.)

PROGRESS ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PHASE IV OF THE REVIEW OF SIGNIFICANT TRADE

This document has been prepared by the Secretariat.

Introduction

1. The Annex presents all primary and secondary recommendations made by the Animals Committee concerning species included in Phase IV of its Review of Significant Trade that were placed in categories d)i) and d)ii) of Decision 10.79 by the Animals Committee at its 15th meeting. (Decision 10.79 has subsequently been replaced by Decision 11.106).
2. The Secretariat communicated these recommendations to the Parties concerned after consultation with the Chairman of the Animals Committee.
3. Comments from the Parties concerned are at the time of writing (October 2000) awaited, but the 90 day deadline for responding to primary recommendations established in Resolution Conf. 8.9 (Rev.) has not expired.

Options concerning the further review of species

4. The Secretariat recommends that the Committee consider which 'safe' levels it wishes to apply to the selection of species to be reviewed (see Decision 11.106 paragraph c). A list will then be compiled of species for which the average level of net exports has exceeded the safe level over the previous five-year period. The Secretariat recommends that the Committee review the list at its 17th meeting, in 2001, in order to select species to be included in Phase V of the Review of Significant Trade.
5. The Secretariat furthermore intends to review the implementation of earlier recommendations, particularly concerning species that became subject to a recommendation to suspend imports in the absence of a timely response to a primary recommendation. It is apparent that replies have never been received to a number of primary recommendations and that the Management Authorities of some Parties may not be sufficiently familiar with the process and earlier outcomes. The Secretariat believes that

such matters should be followed up as a priority before a significant number of additional species are selected for review.

6. The Secretariat also reminds the Committee that, in the context of the Review of Significant Trade, Decisions 10.82, 11.109 and 11.93 directs it to review trade in animal species used in traditional medicines to assess the implications for wild populations, trade in specimens of CITES-listed freshwater turtles and tortoises, as well as trade in species of hard coral. Species in these categories should therefore be included in Phase V of the Review of Significant Trade.

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ANIMALS COMMITTEE (SPECIES INCLUDED IN
PHASE IV OF THE SIGNIFICANT TRADE REVIEW AND CATEGORIZED
AT THE 15TH MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE)

Recommendations by country	Responses received from country
<p><u>Bolivia</u></p> <p><i>Pecari tajacu</i></p> <p>Primary Recommendation</p> <p>The Management Authority of Bolivia should provide the Secretariat with detailed information on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) the distribution and abundance of this species in its country; ii) the justification, or the scientific basis by which it has established that the quantities currently exported will not be detrimental to the survival of the species; and iii) measures to ensure that processed skins of this species, that are exported are identified correctly. <p><i>Tayassu pecari</i></p> <p>Primary Recommendation</p> <p>The Management Authority of Bolivia should provide the Secretariat with detailed information on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) the distribution and abundance of this species in its country; and ii) the justification, or the scientific basis by which it has established that the quantities currently exported will not be detrimental to the survival of the species. 	

<p><u>Botswana</u></p> <p><i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i></p> <p>Primary Recommendation</p> <p>The Management Authority of Botswana, having regularly authorized exports of specimens of this species during the period 1991-1996, should provide the Secretariat with detailed information on management measures in place to monitor wild populations of the species and implement the requirements of Article IV.2 of the Convention when authorizing exports.</p>	<p>The Secretariat has been informed by the Management Authority of Botswana that this species is fully protected in Botswana. The Secretariat is satisfied that adequate measures are in place to monitor wild populations of the species and implement the requirements of Article IV.2. The Management Authority of Botswana has indicated that no hunting for domestic use or exports for commercial purposes are authorized. UNEP-WCMC has furthermore clarified that quantities of previous exports and re-exports of hippopotamus skins almost certainly refer to square feet rather than the number of skins and Botswana has been requested to confirm this interpretation.</p>
<p><u>Cambodia</u></p> <p><i>Manis javanica</i> and <i>M. pentadactyla</i></p> <p>Primary Recommendation</p> <p>No export permit or re-export certificate should be issued or accepted for specimens of these species from Cambodia until the following actions have taken place and been reported on to the satisfaction of the Secretariat:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) all range States that authorize exports of specimens of the species occurring on their territory should carry out an assessment of the distribution and population status (including abundance) of the species concerned; ii) the Management Authority of Cambodia should develop and implement adequate control measures and inspection procedures to detect and intercept illegal shipments of specimens of all <i>Manis</i> species; iii) the Authorities of all range States wishing to trade in specimens of <i>Manis</i> species occurring on their territory, or in parts and derivatives thereof, should develop adequate, science-based population monitoring systems, as well as a mechanism to identify and regulate exports of legally obtained specimens. 	

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<p><u>Cameroon</u></p> <p><i>Chamaeleo quadricornis</i></p> <p>Primary Recommendation</p> <p>The Management Authority of Cameroon should provide the CITES Secretariat with detailed information on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) the distribution and abundance of this species in its country; ii) the justification, or the scientific basis by which it has established that the quantities currently exported will not be detrimental to the survival of the species. <p>Secondary Recommendation</p> <p>The Management Authority of Cameroon should undertake scientific field studies to assess the distribution and abundance of the species in order to establish annual harvest and export quotas that are sustainable and not detrimental to the wild population(s).</p>	<p>The Secretariat has been informed by the Management Authority of Cameroon that WCS has been requested to conduct a survey of the distribution and status of this species in Cameroon. In addition, future exports will be subject to a quota that will be determined once the results of the survey are available. For the time being, the Management Authority has stopped all international trade in this species but will authorize the export of small quantities on exceptional grounds. The Secretariat is currently in discussion with Cameroon to determine the proposed limits on exports that will be authorized.</p>
<p><u>China</u></p> <p><i>Manis javanica</i> and <i>M. pentadactyla</i></p> <p>Primary Recommendation</p> <p>No export permit or re-export certificate should be issued or accepted for specimens of these species from China until the following actions have taken place and been reported on to the satisfaction of the Secretariat:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) all range States that authorize exports of specimens of the species occurring on their territory should carry out an assessment of the distribution and population status (including abundance) of the species concerned; ii) the Management Authority of China should develop and implement adequate control measures and inspection procedures to detect and intercept illegal shipments of specimens of all <i>Manis</i> species; 	

<p>iii) the Authorities of all range States wishing to trade in specimens of <i>Manis</i> species occurring on their territory, or in parts and derivatives thereof, should develop adequate, science-based population monitoring systems, as well as a mechanism to identify and regulate exports of legally obtained specimens.</p>	
<p><u>Democratic Republic of the Congo</u></p> <p><i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i></p> <p>Primary Recommendation</p> <p>The Management Authority of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, having regularly authorized exports of specimens of this species during the period 1991-1996, should provide the Secretariat with detailed information on management measures in place to monitor wild populations of the species and implement the requirements of Article IV.2 of the Convention when authorizing exports.</p> <p><i>Poicephalus robustus</i></p> <p>Primary Recommendation</p> <p>The Management Authority of the Democratic Republic of the Congo should provide the CITES Secretariat with detailed information on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) the detailed distribution and abundance of this species in its country; and ii) the justification, or the scientific basis by which it has established that the quantities currently exported will not be detrimental to the survival of the species. <p><i>Geochelone pardalis</i></p> <p>Primary Recommendation</p> <p>The Management Authority of the Democratic Republic of the Congo should provide the CITES Secretariat with detailed information on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) the distribution and abundance of this species in its country; and ii) the justification, or the scientific basis by which it has established that the quantities currently 	

exported will not be detrimental to the survival of the species.	
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<p><u>Egypt</u></p> <p><i>Uromastyx aegyptia</i></p> <p>Primary Recommendation</p> <p>The Management Authority of Egypt should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) clarify the present policy on exports of this species, and inform the Secretariat whether the present policy allows for export of the species; ii) inform the Secretariat about the quantities of specimens of this species exported in the years 1997-1999, if any; and ii) provide the Secretariat with detailed information on how it was determined that the quantities of specimens of this species exported in the years from 1991 onwards were not detrimental to the survival of the species. 	
<p><u>Guinea</u></p> <p><i>Poicephalus robustus</i></p> <p>Primary Recommendation</p> <p>The Management Authority of Guinea should provide the CITES Secretariat with detailed information on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) the detailed distribution and abundance of this species in its country; and ii) the justification, or the scientific basis by which it has established that the quantities currently exported will not be detrimental to the survival of the species. 	
<p><u>Guyana</u></p> <p><i>Amazona amazonica</i> <i>Amazona farinosa</i> <i>Amazona ochrocephala</i> <i>Ara ararauna</i> <i>Ara chloropterus</i> <i>Ara manilata</i> <i>Ara nobilis</i> <i>Pionites melanocephala</i></p>	

<p>Primary Recommendation</p> <p>The Management Authority of Guyana should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) adopt annual export quotas not greater than those recommended in the report of the CITES field project on <u>the Status, management and trade of parrots in the Co-operative Republic of Guyana</u>: <i>A. amazonica</i> (9,900); <i>A. farinosa</i> (1,100); <i>A. ochrocephala</i> (1,000); <i>A. ararauna</i> (792); <i>A. chloropterus</i> (990); <i>A. manilata</i> (1,650); <i>A. nobilis</i> (1,100); and <i>P. melanocephala</i> (600) <p>(The Secretariat notes that current annual export quotas for these species are at the same or lower levels as recommended);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii) establish and implement a field reporting system (based on recommendations in the report of the CITES field project), that can be implemented by exporters and “middlemen”, to determine the geographic origin within Guyana of harvested birds; iii) implement a system (based on the report of the CITES field project) to monitor trends in the populations of harvested species; iv) in consultation with the Scientific Authority of Guyana, base future annual harvest and export quotas on the methodology used in the report on the field project, and on the reporting and monitoring system in ii) and iii) above; and iv) maintain, without expansion, the traditionally practised trapping and export seasons. <p>Secondary Recommendation</p> <p>The Management Authority of Guyana should enter into dialogue with the Management Authority of Suriname for the purpose of achieving co-ordinated harvest and export seasons in the two countries in order to minimize the risk of illegal cross-border movement of birds.</p>	
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<p><u>Indonesia</u></p> <p><i>Manis javanica</i></p> <p>Primary Recommendation</p> <p>No export permit or re-export certificate should be issued or accepted for specimens of this species from Indonesia until the following actions have taken place and been reported on to the satisfaction of the Secretariat:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) all range States that authorize exports of specimens of the species occurring on their territory should carry out an assessment of the distribution and population status (including abundance) of the species concerned; ii) the Management Authority of Indonesia should develop and implement adequate control measures and inspection procedures to detect and intercept illegal shipments of specimens of all <i>Manis</i> species; iii) the Authorities of all range States wishing to trade in specimens of <i>Manis</i> species occurring on their territory, or in parts and derivatives thereof, should develop adequate, science-based population monitoring systems, as well as a mechanism to identify and regulate exports of legally obtained specimens. 	
<p><u>Kazakhstan</u></p> <p><i>Saiga tatarica</i></p> <p>Primary Recommendation</p> <p>The Management Authority of Kazakhstan should provide the Secretariat with detailed information on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) the distribution and abundance of this species in its country; ii) the justification, or the scientific basis by which it has established that the quantities currently exported will not be detrimental to the survival of the species; and iii) the justification, or scientific basis by which it has decided to increase the annual harvest of 30,000 antelopes [that applied for the period 	

1991-1996] to 40,000 animals in 1998.

Secondary Recommendation

The Management Authority of Kazakhstan, in collaboration with the Secretariat and the Animals Committee, should develop a system to securely register or mark parts of *Saiga tatarica* to identify specimens that are taken legally and stock-piled for export.

<p><u>Lao People's Democratic Republic (Non-Party)</u></p> <p><i>Manis javanica</i> and <i>M. pentadactyla</i></p> <p>Primary Recommendation</p> <p>No export permit or re-export certificate should be issued or accepted for specimens of these species from Lao People's Democratic Republic until the following actions have taken place and been reported on to the satisfaction of the Secretariat:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) all range States that authorize exports of specimens of the species occurring on their territory should carry out an assessment of the distribution and population status (including abundance) of the species concerned; ii) the competent Authority of Lao People's Democratic Republic should develop and implement adequate control measures and inspection procedures to detect and intercept illegal shipments of specimens of all <i>Manis</i> species; iii) the Authorities of all range States wishing to trade in specimens of <i>Manis</i> species occurring on their territory, or in parts and derivatives thereof, should develop adequate, science-based population monitoring systems, as well as a mechanism to identify and regulate exports of legally obtained specimens. 	
<p><u>Madagascar</u></p> <p><i>Mantella aurantiaca</i></p> <p>Primary Recommendation</p> <p>The Management Authority of Madagascar should provide the CITES Secretariat with detailed information on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) the distribution and abundance of this species in the wild; ii) the number and location of collecting sites and periods of the year in which collecting is undertaken; and iii) the manner through which the sustainability of 	

the annual export quotas for this species has been established.	
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<p><u>Malawi</u></p> <p><i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i></p> <p>Primary Recommendation</p> <p>The Management Authority of Malawi, having regularly authorized exports of specimens of this species during the period 1991-1996, should provide the Secretariat with detailed information on management measures in place to monitor wild populations of the species and implement the requirements of Article IV.2 of the Convention when authorizing exports.</p>	
<p><u>Malaysia</u></p> <p><i>Manis javanica</i></p> <p>Primary Recommendation</p> <p>No export permit or re-export certificate should be issued or accepted for specimens of this species from Malaysia until the following actions have taken place and been reported on to the satisfaction of the Secretariat:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) all range States that authorize exports of specimens of the species occurring on their territory should carry out an assessment of the distribution and population status (including abundance) of the species concerned; ii) the Management Authority of Malaysia should develop and implement adequate control measures and inspection procedures to detect and intercept illegal shipments of specimens of all <i>Manis</i> species; iii) the Authorities of all range States wishing to trade in specimens of <i>Manis</i> species occurring on their territory, or in parts and derivatives thereof, should develop adequate, science-based population monitoring systems, as well as a mechanism to identify and regulate exports of legally obtained specimens. 	

<p><u>Mali</u></p> <p><i>Poicephalus robustus</i></p> <p>Primary Recommendations</p> <p>The Management Authority of Mali should provide the CITES Secretariat with detailed information on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) the detailed distribution and abundance of this species in its country; and ii) the justification, or the scientific basis by which it has established that the quantities currently exported will not be detrimental to the survival of the species. 	
<p><u>Mozambique</u></p> <p><i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i></p> <p>Primary Recommendation</p> <p>The Management Authority of Mozambique, having regularly authorized exports of specimens of this species during the period 19991-1996, should provide the Secretariat with detailed information on management measures in place to monitor wild populations of the species and implement the requirements of Article IV.2 of the Convention when authorizing exports.</p> <p><i>Geochelone pardalis</i></p> <p>Primary Recommendation</p> <p>The Management Authority of Mozambique should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. provide the CITES Secretariat with detailed information on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) the distribution and abundance of this species in its country; ii) justification, or the scientific basis by which it has established that the quantities currently exported will not be detrimental to the survival of the species; iii) the number of captive breeding and ranching 	

<p>operations for the species in its country and on the management of these;</p> <p>iv) the in-country production capacity for captive breeding and/or ranching of specimens for export; and</p> <p>v) the control measures used to differentiate between captive-bred, ranched and wild-caught specimens to ensure that the authorized quota for wild-caught specimens is not exceeded by falsely declared "ranching" specimens; and</p> <p>2. ensure that permits issued for specimens of the species clearly indicate the source of the specimens.</p> <p><i>Cordylus tropidosternum</i></p> <p>Primary Recommendation</p> <p>The Management Authority of Mozambique should provide the CITES Secretariat with detailed information on:</p> <p>i) distribution and abundance of this species in its country;</p> <p>ii) the justification, or the scientific basis by which it has established that the quantities currently exported will not be detrimental to the survival of the species;</p> <p>iii) the procedures used to correctly identify the species [e.g. the identification key and characteristics used to identify this species from other species of the same genus]; and</p> <p>iv) justification for permitting exports of this species that regularly exceed the declared annual export quota.</p>	
<p><u>Nicaragua</u></p> <p><i>Dendrobates auratus</i> and <i>Dendrobates pumilio</i></p> <p>Primary Recommendation</p> <p>The Management Authority of Nicaragua should demonstrate to the Secretariat that specimens of</p>	

<p>these two species that are exported are truly captive-bred in accordance with the provisions of Resolution 10.16 (Rev.) and provide it with detailed information on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) the number of licensed breeding operations, their breeding stock and annual production for each species; ii) an assessment of in-country production capacity for captive-bred specimens for export; and iii) the administrative and other procedures by which it controls exports of captive-bred specimens of these species to ensure that licensed breeding operations do not serve as mechanisms to acquire [and export] wild-caught specimens. 	
<p><u>Peru</u></p> <p><i>Pecari tajacu</i></p> <p>Primary Recommendation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Management Authority of Peru should provide the Secretariat with detailed information on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) the distribution and abundance of this species in its country; ii) the justification, or the scientific basis by which it has established that the quantities currently exported will not be detrimental to the survival of the species; iii) measures to ensure that processed skins of this species, that are subject to export, are identified correctly; and iv) the manner by which it will establish quotas in the context of the recently adopted legislation that is prohibiting or restricting exports of wildlife. <p><i>Tayassu pecari</i></p> <p>Primary Recommendation</p> <p>The Management Authority of Peru should provide</p>	

<p>the Secretariat with detailed information on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) the distribution and abundance of this species in its country; ii) the justification, or the scientific basis by which it has established that the quantities currently exported will not be detrimental to the survival of the species; iii) the measures to ensure that processed skins of this species that are exported are not declared as skins of the more valuable <i>Pecari tajacu</i>; and iv) the manner by which it will establish quotas in the context of the recently adopted legislation that is prohibiting or restricting exports of wildlife. 	
<p><u>Russian Federation</u></p> <p><i>Saiga tatarica</i></p> <p>Primary Recommendation</p> <p>The Management Authority of the Russian Federation should provide the Secretariat with detailed information on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) the distribution and abundance of this species in its country; and ii) the justification, or the scientific basis by which it has established that the quantities currently exported will not be detrimental to the survival of the species. <p>Secondary Recommendation</p> <p>The Management Authority of the Russian Federation, in collaboration with the Secretariat and the Animals Committee, should develop a system to securely register or mark parts of <i>Saiga tatarica</i> to identify specimens that are taken legally and stock-piled for export.</p>	
<p><u>Rwanda</u></p>	

Hippopotamus amphibius

Primary Recommendation

The Management Authority of Rwanda having regularly authorized exports of specimens of this species during the period 1991-1996, should provide the Secretariat with detailed information on management measures in place to monitor wild populations of the species and implement the requirements of Article IV.2 of the Convention when authorizing exports.

<p><u>Singapore</u></p> <p><i>Manis javanica</i></p> <p>Primary Recommendation</p> <p>No export permit or re-export certificate should be issued or accepted for specimens of this species from Singapore until the following actions have taken place and been reported on to the satisfaction of the Secretariat:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) all range States that authorize exports of specimens of the species occurring on their territory should carry out an assessment of the distribution and population status (including abundance) of the species concerned; ii) the Management Authority of Singapore should develop and implement adequate control measures and inspection procedures to detect and intercept illegal shipments of specimens of all <i>Manis</i> species; iii) The Authorities of all range States wishing to trade in specimens of <i>Manis</i> species occurring on their territory, or in parts and derivatives thereof, should develop adequate, science-based population monitoring systems, as well as a mechanism to identify and regulate exports of legally obtained specimens. 	<p>The Management Authority of Singapore has responded that no exports of this species will be permitted because of the small wild populations in Singapore. No re-exports have been permitted since CoP11 while the Management Authority was seeking clarification of the scope of the zero quota established at CoP11. The Secretariat has been informed of existing trade control measures in Singapore and is satisfied that these measures are adequate.</p>
<p><u>Solomon Islands</u> (Non-Party)</p> <p><i>Corucia zebrata</i></p> <p>Primary Recommendation</p> <p>The competent authority of the Solomon Islands should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) provide the Secretariat with detailed information on the distribution and abundance of this species in its country, and the justification, or the scientific basis by which it has established that the quantities currently exported will not be detrimental to the survival of the species; and ii) explain the biological and scientific basis for authorizing exports of specimens of this species 	

for each year during the period 1993-1996 that were substantially in excess of the declared annual quotas.	
<u>South Africa</u> <i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i> Primary Recommendation The Management Authority of South Africa, having regularly authorized exports of specimens of this species during the period 1991-1996, should provide the Secretariat with detailed information on management measures in place to monitor wild populations of the species and implement the requirements of Article IV.2 of the Convention when authorizing exports.	
<u>Suriname</u> <i>Dendrobates tinctorius</i> Primary Recommendation The Management Authority of Suriname should provide the CITES Secretariat with detailed information on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) the distribution and abundance of this species (including its different colour varieties) in Suriname; ii) the scientific basis by which it has established that the quantities currently exported will not be detrimental to the survival of the species; and iii) the number and location of collecting sites (indicating the colour variety(ies) for each collecting site) and period of the year in which collecting is undertaken. 	
<u>Thailand</u> <i>Manis javanica</i> and <i>M. pentadactyla</i> Primary Recommendation No export permit or re-export certificate should be	

<p>issued or accepted for specimens of these species from Thailand until the following actions have taken place and been reported on to the satisfaction of the Secretariat:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) all range States that authorize exports of specimens of the species occurring on their territory should carry out an assessment of the distribution and population status (including abundance) of the species concerned; ii) the Management Authority of Thailand should develop and implement adequate control measures and inspection procedures to detect and intercept illegal shipments of specimens of all <i>Manis</i> species; iii) the Authorities of all range States wishing to trade in specimens of <i>Manis</i> species occurring on their territory, or in parts and derivatives thereof, should develop adequate, science-based population monitoring systems, as well as a mechanism to identify and regulate exports of legally obtained specimens. 	
<p><u>Togo</u></p> <p><i>Poicephalus robustus</i></p> <p>Primary Recommendation</p> <p>The Management Authority of Togo should provide the CITES Secretariat with detailed information on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) the detailed distribution and abundance of this species in its country; and ii) the justification, or the scientific basis by which it has established that the quantities currently exported will not be detrimental to the survival of the species. 	
<p><u>United Republic of Tanzania</u></p> <p><i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i></p> <p>Primary Recommendation</p> <p>The Management Authority of the United Republic of Tanzania, having regularly authorized exports of specimens of this species during the period 19991-1996, should provide the Secretariat with detailed</p>	

<p>information on management measures in place to monitor wild populations of the species and implement the requirements of Article IV.2 of the Convention when authorizing exports.</p> <p><i>Tauraco hartlaubi</i></p> <p>Primary Recommendation</p> <p>The Management Authority of the United Republic of Tanzania should provide the CITES Secretariat with detailed information on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) the distribution and abundance of this species in its country; and ii) the justification, or the scientific basis by which it has established that the quantities currently exported will not be detrimental to the survival of the species. <p><i>Bradypodion fischeri</i></p> <p>Primary Recommendation</p> <p>The Management Authority of the United Republic of Tanzania should provide the CITES Secretariat with detailed information on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) the distribution and abundance of this species in its country; ii) the justification, or the scientific basis by which it has established that the quantities currently exported will not be detrimental to the survival of the species; and iii) mechanisms that are in place to ensure that established annual quota are no longer exceeded. <p><i>Chamaeleo jacksoni</i></p> <p>Primary Recommendation</p> <p>The Management Authority of the United Republic of Tanzania should provide the CITES Secretariat with detailed information on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) the distribution and abundance of this species in its country; and 	
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<p>ii) the justification, or the scientific basis by which it has established the annual quota and has determined that the quantities currently exported will not be detrimental to the survival of the species.</p> <p><i>Cordylus tropidosternum</i></p> <p>Primary Recommendation</p> <p>The Management Authority of the United Republic of Tanzania should provide the CITES Secretariat with detailed information on:</p> <p>i) the distribution and abundance of this species in its country;</p> <p>ii) the justification, or the scientific basis by which it has established that the quantities currently exported will not be detrimental to the survival of the species;</p> <p>iii) the procedures used to correctly identify the species [e.g. the identification key and characteristics used to identify this species from other species of the same genus]; and</p> <p>iv) mechanisms that are in place to ensure that established annual quota are no longer exceeded.</p>	
<p><u>Viet Nam</u></p> <p><i>Manis javanica</i> and <i>M. pentadactyla</i></p> <p>Primary Recommendation</p> <p>No export permit or re-export certificate should be issued or accepted for specimens of these species from Viet Nam until the following actions have taken place and been reported on to the satisfaction of the Secretariat:</p> <p>i) all range States that authorize exports of specimens of the species occurring on their territory should carry out an assessment of the distribution and population status (including abundance) of the species concerned;</p> <p>ii) the Management Authority of Viet Nam should</p>	

<p>develop and implement adequate control measures and inspection procedures to detect and intercept illegal shipments of specimens of all <i>Manis</i> species;</p> <p>iii) the Authorities of all range States wishing to trade in specimens of <i>Manis</i> species occurring on their territory, or in parts and derivatives thereof, should develop adequate, science-based population monitoring systems, as well as a mechanism to identify and regulate exports of legally obtained specimens.</p>	
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<p><u>Zambia</u></p> <p><i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i></p> <p>Primary Recommendation</p> <p>The Management Authority of Zambia, having regularly authorized exports of specimens of this species during the period 19991-1996, should provide the Secretariat with detailed information on management measures in place to monitor wild populations of the species and implement the requirements of Article IV.2 of the Convention when authorizing exports.</p> <p><i>Geochelone pardalis</i></p> <p>Primary Recommendation</p> <p>The Management Authority of Zambia should:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. provide the CITES Secretariat with detailed information on: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) the distribution and abundance of this species in its country; ii) the justification, or the scientific basis by which it has established that the quantities currently exported will not be detrimental to the survival of the species; iii) the number of captive breeding and ranching operations for the species in its country and on the management of these; iv) the in-country production capacity for captive breeding and/or ranching of specimens for export; and v) the control measures used to differentiate between captive-bred, ranched and wild-caught specimens to ensure that the authorized exports of wild-caught specimens are not exceeded by falsely declared "ranched" specimens; and 2. ensure that permits issued for specimens of the species clearly indicate the source of the specimens. 	
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<p><u>Zimbabwe</u></p> <p><i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i></p> <p>Primary Recommendation</p> <p>The Management Authority of Zimbabwe, having regularly authorized exports of specimens of this species during the period 1991-1996, should provide the Secretariat with detailed information on management measures in place to monitor wild populations of the species and implement the requirements of Article IV.2 of the Convention when authorizing exports.</p>	
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