

CONVENTION SUR LE COMMERCE INTERNATIONAL DES ESPÈCES
DE FAUNE ET DE FLORE SAUVAGES MENACÉES D'EXTINCTION



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Genève (Suisse), 6–10 novembre 2023

Respect de la Convention

Étude du commerce important de spécimens d'espèces inscrites à l'Annexe II

APPLICATION DES RECOMMANDATIONS DU COMITÉ POUR LES ANIMAUX

1. Ce document a été préparé par le Secrétariat, après consultation des membres du Comité pour les animaux par l'intermédiaire de sa présidence.

Contexte

2. Le rôle et les responsabilités du Comité permanent dans la conduite du processus d'étude du commerce important de spécimens d'espèces inscrites à l'Annexe II sont décrits au paragraphe 1 k) à p) et au paragraphe 2 de la résolution Conf. 12.8 (Rev. CoP17), *Étude du commerce important de spécimens d'espèces inscrites à l'Annexe II*.
3. En ce qui concerne la faune, 80 combinaisons espèces/pays au total sont actuellement incluses dans le processus d'étude du commerce important (21 ayant été sélectionnées pour faire l'objet d'un examen lors de la 32^e session du Comité pour les animaux, 22 étant « en cours » d'étude, et 37 étant sélectionnées depuis longtemps et étant soumises à une recommandation de suspension du commerce par le Comité permanent). Les détails des 119 cas de faune et de flore (combinaisons espèces ou taxons/pays ou État de l'aire de répartition) actuellement inclus dans l'étude du commerce important sont présentés en annexe 1 du document SC77 Doc. 35.1.
4. Dans le présent document, le Secrétariat présente son rapport sur 19 cas dans le cadre desquels des Parties ont pris des mesures pour mettre en œuvre les recommandations du Comité pour les animaux et du Comité permanent relatives à la faune dans le cadre de l'étude du commerce important, pour veiller au respect des obligations énoncées aux paragraphes 2 a), 3 ou 6 a) de l'Article IV de la Convention.
5. Les combinaisons espèces animales/pays examinées dans le présent document sont divisées en deux sections.

Section 1 : Couvre les sept cas de longue date suivants [à noter que les cas d) à g) font actuellement l'objet d'une recommandation de suspension du commerce] pour lesquels l'État de l'aire de répartition a fourni de nouvelles informations :

- a) *Chelonoidis denticulatus* / Suriname
- b) *Malayemys subtrijuga* / Indonésie
- c) *Notochelys platynota* / Indonésie
- d) *Strombus gigas* / Grenade
- e) *Trioceros feae* / Guinée équatoriale

f) *Trioceros montium* / Cameroun

g) *Trioceros quadricornis* / Cameroun

Section 2 : Couvre 12 cas « en cours », qui ont été sélectionnés à la suite de la CoP17 et qui ont été maintenus dans le processus d'étude par le Comité pour les animaux lors de sa 30^e session (AC30, Genève, juillet 2018) et par le Comité permanent lors de sa 74^e session (SC74, Lyon, mars 2022) ou de sa 75^e session (SC75, Panama, novembre 2022).

6. De nouvelles informations ont été reçues de la part du Cameroun, de l'Indonésie, de la Guinée équatoriale, de la Grenade, du Guyana, du Maroc, du Suriname, du Togo et de la Tunisie. Les réponses reçues des États de l'aire de répartition figurent dans l'annexe 2, dans la langue et le format d'origine. De brefs résumés de ces réponses sont inclus dans les tableaux de l'annexe 1 du présent document.
7. Conformément à la résolution Conf. 12.8 (Rev. CoP18), paragraphe 1 k), le Secrétariat a consulté les membres du Comité pour les animaux pendant la période intersessions afin de déterminer si les recommandations ont été appliquées. Les résultats de ces consultations ont été pris en compte et inclus dans l'évaluation de la mise en œuvre effectuée par le Secrétariat pour les 19 cas présentés dans ce document.
8. Comme prévu au paragraphe 1 l) de la résolution Conf. 12.8 (Rev. CoP18), le Secrétariat informe par la présente le Comité permanent qu'il a déterminé si les recommandations formulées par le Comité pour les animaux ont été appliquées ou non par les États de l'aire de répartition concernés. Les cas sont résumés dans les sections 1 et 2 ci-dessous, et des recommandations détaillées sont présentées dans les tableaux figurant en annexe 1 du présent document.
9. Conformément à la résolution Conf. 12.8 (Rev. CoP18), paragraphe 1 m), et sur la base du présent rapport, le Comité permanent est invité à décider des mesures nécessaires et à faire des recommandations aux États de l'aire de répartition concernés, ou à toutes les Parties, pour chacun des cas de faune détaillés dans le présent document.

Section 1 : Cas de longue date

10. Le tableau présenté en section A de l'annexe 1 du présent document offre un aperçu des 7 cas de faune inclus depuis longtemps dans le processus d'étude et pour lesquels de nouvelles informations ont été fournies par la Partie concernée. La première colonne présente les recommandations et calendriers pertinents ; la deuxième colonne présente une mise à jour sur l'état d'avancement de la mise en œuvre des recommandations, avec notamment un résumé de toute réponse reçue de l'État de l'aire de répartition concerné ; enfin, la troisième colonne présente l'évaluation et les recommandations du Secrétariat au Comité permanent après consultation du Comité pour les animaux. Les cas sont présentés par ordre alphabétique des espèces et résumés ci-dessous.

11. ***Chelonoidis denticulatus* / Suriname**

Historique

- a) Le Comité pour les animaux a sélectionné *Chelonoidis denticulatus* pour l'étude du commerce important, comme espèce prioritaire, à sa 27^e session (AC27, Veracruz, avril 2014). Le Suriname n'a pas apporté de réponse. Lors de sa 28^e session (AC28, Tel-Aviv, septembre 2015), le Comité pour les animaux a maintenu la combinaison espèce/pays dans l'étude du commerce important. Lors de sa 29^e session (AC29, Genève, juillet 2017), il a déterminé qu'une « action [était] nécessaire » concernant le commerce de *C. denticulatus* en provenance du Suriname et il a formulé des recommandations.
- b) Lors de sa 71^e session, le Comité permanent a convenu que, si le Suriname n'établissait pas de quota prudent révisé dans les délais imposés (c'est-à-dire avant le 16 septembre 2019), limitant notamment le commerce aux spécimens vivants dont la longueur droite de la carapace (LDC) est de 10 cm au maximum, il demanderait au Secrétariat de publier un quota provisoire d'exportation zéro, tout en encourageant le Suriname à mettre en œuvre les recommandations d) à g) avant le 31 décembre 2019. Le Suriname n'ayant pas établi de quota prudent révisé dans les temps impartis, le quota d'exportation zéro a été publié le 17 août 2020.

- c) Le Suriname bénéficie actuellement d'une assistance dans le cadre du Programme d'aide au respect de la Convention, l'une des priorités consistant à aider le Suriname à appliquer les recommandations relevant de l'étude du commerce important et à émettre des avis de commerce non préjudiciable (ACNP).

Réponse de l'État de l'aire de répartition

- d) Le Suriname a répondu par lettre envoyée le 8 août 2023. Le pays a souligné que le fait de limiter le commerce aux spécimens dont la longueur droite de la carapace (LDC) est de 10 cm au maximum pourrait ne pas être approprié, et qu'une LDC maximale de 12 cm serait plus réaliste. Les États-Unis d'Amérique imposent en effet des restrictions très précises sur la vente commerciale/publique de tortues de compagnie dont la carapace fait moins de 10 cm de long (en raison d'un risque d'étouffement pour les enfants en bas âge et d'autres problèmes d'ordre sanitaire). À la lumière des restrictions commerciales imposées par les États-Unis sur les importations de tortues, le Suriname envisage de restreindre le commerce vers les États-Unis aux spécimens élevés en captivité dont la taille est comprise entre 10 et 12 cm, et vers les autres pays aux spécimens dont la taille est comprise entre 5 et 10 cm.
- e) Entre-temps, le Suriname indique qu'il travaillera à la mise en œuvre des autres recommandations du Comité permanent et qu'il établira un ACNP pour les spécimens de cette espèce prélevés dans la nature afin d'établir un quota. Cela prendra toutefois du temps, et un soutien financier sera nécessaire pour y parvenir.

Conclusion sur l'application des recommandations

- f) Sur la base de ce qui précède, le Secrétariat a déterminé que le Suriname n'avait pas encore appliqué de recommandations du Comité pour les animaux.
- g) Le Secrétariat fait remarquer que le quota d'exportation zéro ne s'applique qu'aux spécimens prélevés dans la nature (codes de sources W, F et R). Le Suriname peut commercialiser des spécimens de *C. denticulatus* élevés en captivité, pour autant que les installations répondent à la définition énoncée dans la résolution Conf. 10.16 (Rev. Cop19), *Spécimens d'espèces animales élevés en captivité*.

12. *Malayemys subtrijuga* / Indonésie

Historique

- a) Le Comité pour les animaux a sélectionné *Malayemys subtrijuga* pour l'étude du commerce important, comme espèce prioritaire, à sa 27^e session (AC27, Veracruz, avril 2014). Lors de sa 28^e session (AC28, Tel-Aviv, septembre 2015), le Comité pour les animaux a maintenu la combinaison espèce/pays dans l'étude du commerce important. Lors de sa 29^e session (AC29, Genève, juillet 2017), il a déterminé qu'une action était nécessaire concernant le commerce de *M. subtrijuga* en provenance d'Indonésie et il a formulé des recommandations.
- b) Le Secrétariat a écrit à l'Indonésie le 22 septembre 2017 et a reçu une réponse le 23 octobre 2017. Dans sa réponse, l'Indonésie a soumis un rapport intitulé « Information of the Range States on Sustainability of Harvest of Malayan Flat-shelled Turtle (*Notochelys platynota*) and Mekong Snail-eating Turtle (*Malayemys subtrijuga*) in Indonesia » [Informations des États de l'aire de répartition sur la durabilité des prélèvements de la tortue-boîte à dos plat (*Notochelys platynota*) et de la malayémyde à trois arêtes (*Malayemys subtrijuga*) en Indonésie]. Ce rapport a servi de justification aux révisions proposées pour le quota de *M. subtrijuga*, qui passerait de 180 à 130 spécimens vivants. Le rapport indique également que le commerce sera limité aux spécimens vivants dont la carapace fait 10 cm de long au maximum.
- c) Après consultation de la présidence du Comité pour les animaux, ce quota révisé a été approuvé et publié sur le site Web de la CITES. Le quota pour 2018, publié le 19 mars 2018, a été réduit encore davantage, passant à 117 spécimens vivants, la même restriction s'appliquant quant à la taille des spécimens.
- d) Lors de sa 70^e session, le Comité permanent a reconnu les progrès accomplis par l'Indonésie dans sa mise en œuvre des recommandations a) à c) du Comité pour les animaux relatives à *Malayemys*

subtrijuga. Le Comité permanent a en outre encouragé l'Indonésie à achever la mise en œuvre des recommandations restantes d'ici le 22 septembre 2019.

Réponse de l'État de l'aire de répartition

- e) L'Indonésie a soumis une réponse le 8 août 2023. Celle-ci comprenait une « première évaluation » pour l'élaboration d'un ACNP pour cette espèce, le résultat de cette évaluation ayant amené l'Indonésie à conclure que le commerce de la population sauvage n'était pas préjudiciable à la survie de cette dernière. Elle a souligné qu'elle avait suivi la recommandation de réduire le quota d'exportation à 125 individus par an, le prélèvement étant limité aux spécimens dont la longueur droite de la carapace (LDC) est de 10 cm au maximum. Compte tenu du faible niveau de prélèvement et du fait que cette espèce n'est pas indigène à l'Indonésie, le pays estime que le quota de prélèvement actuel n'est pas préjudiciable à la population sauvage.
- f) Compte tenu de la distribution limitée et dispersée de l'espèce (Indochine et Java), en particulier sur les sites d'interaction entre l'Indonésie et l'Indochine dans l'histoire du commerce (côte nord de Java), et compte tenu des conclusions de Hamidy *et al.* (2019)¹, l'Indonésie conclut que *M. subtrijuga* est une espèce non indigène.

Conclusion sur l'application des recommandations

- g) Sur la base de ce qui précède, le Secrétariat a déterminé que les recommandations du Comité pour les animaux ont été pleinement appliquées.

13. *Notochelys platynota* / Indonésie

Historique

- a) Le Comité pour les animaux a sélectionné *Notochelys platynota* pour l'étude du commerce important, comme espèce prioritaire, à sa 27^e session (AC27, Veracruz, avril 2014). Lors de sa 28^e session (AC28, Tel-Aviv, septembre 2015), le Comité pour les animaux a maintenu la combinaison espèce/pays dans l'étude du commerce important. Lors de sa 29^e session (AC29, Genève, juillet 2017), il a déterminé qu'une action était nécessaire concernant le commerce de *N. platynota* en provenance d'Indonésie et il a formulé des recommandations.
- b) Le Secrétariat a écrit à l'Indonésie le 22 septembre 2017 et a reçu une réponse le 23 octobre 2017. Dans sa réponse, l'Indonésie a soumis un rapport intitulé « Information of the Range States on Sustainability of Harvest of Malayan Flat-shelled Turtle (*Notochelys platynota*) and Mekong Snail-eating Turtle (*Malayemys subtrijuga*) in Indonesia » [Informations des États de l'aire de répartition sur la durabilité des prélèvements de la tortue-boîte à dos plat (*Notochelys platynota*) et de la malayémyde à trois arêtes (*Malayemys subtrijuga*) en Indonésie]. Ce rapport a servi de justification aux révisions proposées pour le quota de *N. platynota*, qui passerait de 810 à 583 spécimens vivants. Le rapport indique également que le commerce sera limité aux spécimens vivants dont la carapace fait 15 cm de long au maximum. Après consultation de la présidence du Comité pour les animaux, ce quota révisé a été approuvé et publié sur le site Web de la CITES.
- c) Le quota pour 2018, publié le 19 mars 2018, a été réduit encore davantage, passant à 522 spécimens vivants.
- d) Lors de sa 70^e session, le Comité permanent a reconnu les progrès accomplis par l'Indonésie dans sa mise en œuvre des recommandations a) à c) du Comité pour les animaux relatives à *N. platynota*. Le Comité permanent a en outre encouragé l'Indonésie à achever la mise en œuvre des recommandations restantes d'ici le 22 septembre 2019.

¹ Hamidy, A., Munir, M. et Herlambang, A.E.N. 2019. [Indigène ou introduite ? Évaluation préliminaire de la population de *Malayemys subtrijuga* en Indonésie et des difficultés liées à sa conservation] (en indonésien). Dans : Dwibadra, D. et al. (Eds.). [Actes du séminaire national sur la conservation et l'utilisation des plantes et des animaux sauvages : La recherche comme fondement de la conservation et de l'utilisation des plantes et des animaux sauvages], pp. 347-353.

Réponse de l'État de l'aire de répartition

- e) L'Indonésie a répondu le 8 août 2023 avec une « première évaluation » pour l'ACNP de l'espèce. Sur la base de l'évaluation réalisée par l'Indonésie, et dans le cadre d'une approche de précaution, le quota d'exportation annuel sera encore réduit de 50 % (passant à 250 individus) et une limitation de taille s'appliquera aux spécimens prélevés, avec une longueur droite de la carapace (LDC) ≤ 15 cm.

Conclusion sur l'application des recommandations

- f) Sur la base de ce qui précède, le Secrétariat a déterminé que les recommandations d) à g) du Comité pour les animaux ne sont pas encore appliquées.

14. *Strombus gigas* / Grenade

Historique

- a) *Strombus gigas* (lambi) a été sélectionné pour la phase V de l'étude du commerce important (après avoir été sélectionné lors de la phase III du processus) par le Comité pour les animaux lors de sa 17^e session (AC17, Hanoi, juillet/août 2001), « en grande partie pour faire le point sur la situation actuelle de l'espèce dans certains pays » (voir le document SC46 Doc. 16.2).
- b) Lors de sa 19^e session (AC19, Genève, août 2003), le Comité pour les animaux a classé *S. gigas* comme une espèce « peut-être préoccupante » en Grenade (voir le compte rendu résumé de l'AC19), et des recommandations ont été formulées.
- c) Lors de sa 54^e session, le Comité permanent a noté que la Grenade n'avait pas répondu au Secrétariat, et a donc convenu de recommander aux Parties de suspendre les importations de spécimens de *S. gigas* en provenance de la Grenade (voir le compte rendu résumé de la SC54). La recommandation de suspension du commerce est entrée en vigueur le 12 mai 2006 (notification aux Parties [n° 2006/034](#)).
- d) Lors de la 66^e session du Comité permanent, la recommandation de suspension du commerce a été maintenue car des informations supplémentaires étaient requises, conformément aux projets de format et d'orientations proposés lors de l'AC28 pour l'évaluation des ACNP pour *S. gigas*, tenant compte de l'état des stocks et des recommandations du Comité pour les animaux ainsi que des recommandations découlant de la 2^e réunion du groupe de travail CFMC/OSPESCA/COPACO/CRFM² sur le lambi.
- e) Lors de sa 70^e session, le Comité permanent a maintenu la recommandation de suspension du commerce, en raison de l'absence de réponse de la Grenade.
- f) Comme indiqué dans le document [SC77 Doc. 68](#), le Secrétariat a pu fournir une assistance ciblée à la Grenade dans le cadre de la phase 1 du projet Blue BioTrade sur le lambi, pour l'aider à trouver une solution aux recommandations actuelles de suspension du commerce, fondées sur l'absence de rapport annuel et le processus d'étude du commerce important pour le lambi. Dans la perspective de cette ECI, le projet Blue BioTrade a financé une évaluation du stock de lambis pour la Grenade. Cette évaluation des stocks prévoyait un atelier de formation pour le personnel des autorités chargées de la gestion des pêcheries de la Grenade (ainsi que pour le personnel de Sainte-Lucie et de Saint-Vincent-et-les-Grenadines) et une étude sur le terrain à laquelle ont participé les pêcheurs locaux.

Réponse de l'État de l'aire de répartition

- g) Dans une lettre datée du 22 mai 2023, la Grenade a soumis une réponse décrivant les progrès qu'elle a accomplis dans le cadre du projet Blue BioTrade. Elle a notamment achevé une étude d'évaluation des stocks sur deux sites, préparé un premier projet de législation nationale (Loi sur le commerce international des espèces de faune et de flore sauvages menacées d'extinction, 2023) et annoncé la nomination officielle des organes de gestion et des autorités scientifiques de la Grenade. Des mesures sont actuellement à l'étude pour mettre en œuvre un accord de cogestion visant à renforcer la

² CFMC/OSPESCA/COPACO/CRFM désigne le Conseil de gestion des pêches des caraïbes (CFMC), l'Organisation du secteur des pêches et de l'aquaculture de l'isthme centraméricain (OSPESCA), la Commission des pêches pour l'Atlantique Centre-Ouest (COPACO) et le Mécanisme régional de gestion des pêches des Caraïbes (CRFM).

coopération avec les pêcheurs, afin d'assurer une gestion responsable et une utilisation durable de la pêche.

- h) La principale conclusion de l'étude d'évaluation des stocks est que la population de lambis de la Grenade est considérée comme en bonne santé. La majeure partie de la population (85 %) se compose d'animaux dont la coquille mesure 20 à 25 cm de long et le pavillon 15 mm d'épaisseur. Dans les deux zones étudiées, la longueur de la coquille et l'épaisseur du pavillon sont très similaires, laissant à penser qu'il pourrait s'agir d'une seule et même population. Dans les deux zones étudiées (Calliste et Carriacou), les lambis sont des individus adultes très matures que l'on qualifie de « méga reproducteurs » ; or, la surpêche de ces individus très matures peut entraîner un déclin rapide de la santé et de la capacité de reproduction de la population. Il convient donc de faire preuve d'une extrême prudence lors du prélèvement des méga reproducteurs. L'effort de pêche actuellement déployé dans la pêcherie n'est pas considéré comme soutenu (compte tenu des connaissances et de l'expérience des pêcheurs) et devrait rester aussi faible que possible. La chair du lambi ne présentait aucune caractéristique distinctive susceptible d'indiquer une qualité de chair inférieure.
- i) En ce qui concerne le total admissible des captures (TAC), l'étude recommande un plafond saisonnier de précaution de 376 676 livres de chair de lambi, ce qui représente 25 % de la biomasse totale estimée à 1 506 706 livres. L'étude indique que l'échantillonnage des lambis a été effectué sur deux zones de pêche uniquement et que d'autres zones de pêche existent, où ni l'échantillonnage ni l'estimation de la biomasse n'ont été faits. Il est fortement recommandé de procéder à une collecte soutenue de données sur les quantités débarquées et à un suivi sur le terrain de la population de lambis en Grenade, au moins tous les deux ans, afin de recueillir des informations sur les changements des paramètres de la population dans le temps et dans l'espace, ceci en vue d'améliorer la gestion et la conservation du lambi. Le total admissible des captures doit être revu et modifié en fonction des résultats du suivi de la population. Enfin, une période de fermeture de la pêche (idée déjà défendue par les pêcheurs, sous réserve d'une mesure similaire dans les zones de pêche/juridictions voisines) d'au moins trois mois pendant la période de frai du lambi (par exemple, de juillet à septembre) est également fortement recommandée.

Conclusion sur l'application des recommandations

- j) Sur la base de ce qui précède, le Secrétariat a déterminé que, bien que l'évaluation des stocks constitue une étape importante vers la mise en œuvre des recommandations, des travaux supplémentaires sont nécessaires pour qu'un ACNP solide en découle.

15. *Trioceros feae* / Guinée équatoriale

Historique

- a) Le Comité pour les animaux a sélectionné *Trioceros feae* pour l'étude du commerce important, comme espèce prioritaire, à sa 23^e session (AC23, Genève, avril 2008). Lors de sa 24^e session (AC24, Genève, avril 2009), le Comité pour les animaux a maintenu la combinaison espèce/pays dans le processus d'étude du commerce important. Lors de sa 29^e session (AC29, Genève, juillet 2017), le Comité pour les animaux a classé le commerce de *T. feae* en provenance de Guinée équatoriale dans la catégorie « peut-être préoccupante » et il a formulé des recommandations.
- b) La combinaison espèce/pays a été examinée lors de la 62^e session du Comité permanent, mais la Guinée équatoriale n'a pas soumis de réponse. Le Comité permanent a recommandé à toutes les Parties de suspendre le commerce de spécimens de *T. feae* en provenance de Guinée équatoriale jusqu'à ce que le pays démontre qu'il respecte les paragraphes 2 a) et 3 de l'Article IV pour cette espèce, et qu'il fournisse des informations complètes au Secrétariat concernant son respect des recommandations du Comité pour les animaux.
- c) La recommandation de suspension du commerce de l'espèce en provenance de Guinée équatoriale est entrée en vigueur le 7 septembre 2012 et a été examinée et maintenue à deux reprises (lors des 62^e et 70^e sessions du Comité permanent).

Réponse de l'État de l'aire de répartition

- d) La Guinée équatoriale a répondu dans une lettre datée du 7 août 2023, indiquant que, depuis la recommandation de suspension du commerce de *Trioceros feae*, il n'y avait pas eu de nouvel échange

commercial de cette espèce ni même d'intention d'établir un commerce international, que ce soit de la part de la population locale ou des expatriés. Un examen de la base de données CITES sur le commerce mené par le Secrétariat confirme qu'aucun échange commercial de cette espèce n'a été signalé en provenance de la Guinée équatoriale depuis que la recommandation de suspension du commerce est entrée en vigueur en 2012. La Guinée équatoriale a également fourni des détails sur le cadre juridique visant à assurer la conservation et la protection de *Trioceros feae* dans l'aire de répartition.

- e) La Guinée équatoriale a indiqué que la densité de population de l'espèce reste stable, qu'aucun prélèvement n'a lieu, et que ce reptile ne subit donc actuellement aucune pression de prélèvement de quelque type que ce soit pour alimenter le commerce international. En conclusion, la Guinée équatoriale a souligné qu'un soutien financier et technique est nécessaire pour l'aider à préparer un ACNP pour cette espèce.

Conclusion sur l'application des recommandations

- f) Sur la base de ce qui précède, le Secrétariat a déterminé qu'à l'exception de la recommandation b), toutes les recommandations du Comité pour les animaux ont été appliquées.

16. *Trioceros montium* / Cameroun

Historique

- a) Le Comité pour les animaux a sélectionné *Trioceros montium* pour l'étude du commerce important, comme espèce prioritaire, à sa 27^e session (AC27, Veracruz, avril 2014). Lors de sa 28^e session (AC28, Tel-Aviv, septembre 2015), le Comité pour les animaux a maintenu la combinaison espèce/pays dans l'étude du commerce important. Lors de sa 29^e session (AC29, Genève, juillet 2017), il a déterminé qu'une action était nécessaire concernant le commerce de *T. montium* en provenance du Cameroun et il a formulé des recommandations.
- b) À sa 70^e session, le Comité permanent a recommandé que toutes les Parties suspendent le commerce de spécimens de *T. montium* du Cameroun jusqu'à ce que ce pays démontre qu'il respecte les paragraphes 2 a) et 3 de l'Article IV pour cette espèce, et qu'il fournisse des informations complètes au Secrétariat concernant son respect des recommandations du Comité pour les animaux.

Réponse de l'État de l'aire de répartition

- c) Dans une lettre datée du 31 mai 2022, le Cameroun a proposé de publier un quota d'exportation zéro pour cette espèce. Le Secrétariat a demandé au Cameroun de préciser s'il souhaitait que le quota soit publié en 2023.

Conclusion sur l'application des recommandations

- d) Sur la base de ce qui précède, le Secrétariat a déterminé que, si le Cameroun établit et confirme la publication d'un quota d'exportation zéro, il aura appliqué les recommandations du Comité pour les animaux.

17. *Trioceros quadricornis* / Cameroun

Historique

- a) Le Comité pour les animaux a sélectionné *Trioceros quadricornis* pour l'étude du commerce important, comme espèce prioritaire, à sa 27^e session (AC27, Veracruz, avril 2014). Lors de sa 28^e session (AC28, Tel-Aviv, septembre 2015), le Comité pour les animaux a maintenu la combinaison espèce/pays dans l'étude du commerce important. Lors de sa 29^e session (AC29, Genève, juillet 2017), il a déterminé qu'une action était nécessaire concernant le commerce de *T. quadricornis* en provenance du Cameroun et il a formulé des recommandations.
- b) À sa 66^e session, le Comité permanent a recommandé que toutes les Parties suspendent le commerce de spécimens de *Trioceros quadricornis* du Cameroun jusqu'à ce que ce pays démontre qu'il respecte les paragraphes 2 a) et 3 de l'Article IV pour cette espèce, et qu'il fournisse des informations complètes

au Secrétariat concernant son respect des recommandations du Comité pour les animaux. La recommandation de suspension du commerce est entrée en vigueur le 15 mars 2016.

- c) La recommandation a été étudiée lors de la 74^e session du Comité permanent. Le Cameroun a précisé que bien qu'il ne souhaite pas actuellement reprendre le commerce de *T. quadricornis*, un inventaire de l'espèce et un ACNP pourraient être envisagés. Le Comité permanent a recommandé que la recommandation de suspension du commerce reste en vigueur pour cette combinaison espèce/pays. Elle pourrait toutefois être revue à l'avenir, sous réserve que le Cameroun fournisse ces éléments.

Réponse de l'État de l'aire de répartition

- d) Dans une lettre datée du 31 mai 2022, le Cameroun a proposé de publier un quota d'exportation zéro pour cette espèce. Le Secrétariat a demandé au Cameroun de préciser s'il souhaitait que le quota soit publié en 2023.

Conclusion sur l'application des recommandations

- e) Sur la base de ce qui précède, le Secrétariat a déterminé qu'une fois le quota d'exportation zéro établi et publié, le Cameroun aura appliqué les recommandations du Comité pour les animaux.

Réponse complémentaire sur le cas de longue date Togo / *Pandinus imperator*

18. Le Togo a envoyé une lettre datée du 10 août 2023 concernant *Pandinus imperator*, indiquant qu'il ne partageait pas les préoccupations du Comité pour les animaux sur l'état de cette espèce, en raison d'observations de terrain sur l'écologie et la distribution de l'espèce dans son aire de répartition, mais le pays n'a pas fourni de documentation pour appuyer ses dires. Le Togo indique qu'il a déjà travaillé sur l'état de cette espèce (voir l'[annexe 3](#) du document SC67 Doc. 15). Dans le cadre de ces travaux, le Togo a constaté que l'espèce était abondante dans son aire de répartition. Le pays reçoit en outre un soutien financier de la part de la CITES, par l'intermédiaire du Programme d'aide au respect de la Convention (PAR). Le projet vient tout juste de démarrer et l'une des actions prévues est d'améliorer les connaissances scientifiques sur l'état de dix espèces, dont *P. imperator*.

Section 2 : Combinaisons espèces/pays sélectionnées à la suite de la CoP17

Historiques

19. À sa 29^e session, le Comité pour les animaux a sélectionné 19 taxons pour l'étude du commerce important, conformément aux paragraphes a) et b) de la résolution Conf. 12.8 (Rev. CoP17), *Étude du commerce important de spécimens d'espèces inscrites à l'Annexe II*, qui était la version pertinente de la résolution en vigueur au moment de la sélection [voir les documents AC29 Doc. 13.3 et AC29 Com. 5 (Rev. by Sec.)].
20. À sa 30^e session (AC30, Genève, juillet 2018), le Comité a examiné les informations disponibles sur ces taxons, y compris les réponses des États de l'aire de répartition conformément au paragraphe f) de la résolution Conf. 12.8 (Rev.CoP17). Lorsque le Comité avait la conviction que les paragraphes 2 a), 3 ou 6 a) de l'Article IV étaient dûment mis en œuvre, les espèces ont été supprimées de l'étude pour l'État de l'aire de répartition concerné et cet État a été notifié, en conséquence, par le Secrétariat (voir les documents AC30 Doc. 12.2 et AC30 Compte rendu résumé).
21. Les taxons et les États de l'aire de répartition qui ont été sélectionnés après la CoP17 et maintenus dans l'étude du commerce important après la 30^e session du Comité pour les animaux figurent dans le tableau 1 ci-dessous. La 30^e session du Comité pour les animaux a formulé des recommandations pour chaque combinaison espèce/pays telle qu'elle est présentée dans le document [AC30 Com. 11 \(Rev. by Sec.\)](#). Lorsqu'une réponse a été reçue de la part d'une Partie, le nom de celle-ci est indiqué en gras.

Tableau 1. Taxons sélectionnés après la CoP17 et maintenus dans l'étude après la 30^e session du Comité pour les animaux

Nom de l'espèce	États de l'aire de répartition	Justification
<i>Amazona farinosa</i>	Guyana et Suriname	Volume élevé (Mondialement menacée)
<i>Ara ararauna</i>	Guyana et Suriname	Volume élevé (Mondialement menacée)

Nom de l'espèce	États de l'aire de répartition	Justification
<i>Ara chloropterus</i>	Guyana et Suriname	Volume élevé (Mondialement menacée)
<i>Poicephalus gularis</i>	République démocratique du Congo	Volume élevé
<i>Uromastyx geyri</i>	Mali	Volume élevé
<i>Cuora amboinensis</i>	Indonésie	Volume élevé
<i>Anguilla anguilla</i>	Maroc, Tunisie et Algérie	Volume élevé (Mondialement menacée) ; Forte augmentation (Maroc, Tunisie)

22. Le 14 novembre 2018, le Secrétariat a écrit à tous les États de l'aire de répartition maintenus dans l'étude du commerce important après la 30^e session du Comité pour les animaux afin de leur annoncer que la combinaison espèce/pays avait été maintenue dans l'étude du commerce important et de leur communiquer les recommandations du Comité pour les animaux. La lettre contenait aussi une copie de la résolution Conf. 12.8 (Rev. CoP18) et un tableau résumé de la conduite du processus d'étude du commerce important depuis la CoP17. Les conséquences d'une non-exécution des recommandations étaient aussi indiquées clairement.
23. Lors de sa 74^e session (SC74, Lyon, mars 2022), le Comité permanent a examiné les progrès accomplis par les Parties concernées et a formulé quelques recommandations supplémentaires, qui figurent dans le [compte rendu résumé](#) de la session. Elles sont également incluses dans le tableau de la section B de l'annexe 1 du présent document, avec la combinaison espèce/pays correspondante.
24. Le tableau de la section B de l'annexe 1 du présent document propose un aperçu des 12 combinaisons espèce animale/pays sélectionnées à l'AC29 et maintenues après la 30^e session du Comité pour les animaux, notamment les recommandations et calendriers pertinents dans la première colonne, une mise à jour sur l'état d'avancement de la mise en œuvre des recommandations avec un résumé des réponses reçues des États de l'aire de répartition concernés dans la deuxième colonne, et l'évaluation ainsi que les recommandations provisoires du Secrétariat au Comité permanent dans la troisième colonne. Les cas sont classés par ordre alphabétique des espèces.
25. Des réponses ont été reçues des Parties suivantes : le Guyana, l'Indonésie, le Suriname et la Tunisie. Ces réponses sont disponibles en annexe du présent document et sont résumées ci-dessous, dans l'ordre alphabétique des Parties.
26. **Guyana / *Amazona farinosa*, *Ara ararauna* et *Ara chloropterus***

Réponse de l'État de l'aire de répartition

- a) Dans un courriel daté du 8 août 2023, la Guyana Wildlife Conservation and Management Commission (Commission de gestion et de conservation des espèces sauvages du Guyana) a indiqué qu'elle avait examiné la correspondance reçue du Secrétariat. Elle travaille actuellement sur une autre demande, qui sera prête d'ici la fin du mois d'octobre 2023.

Conclusion sur l'application des recommandations

- b) Aucune mise à jour permettant de déterminer si l'une des recommandations restant à appliquer a été mise en œuvre n'a été reçue du Guyana à ce jour.

27. **Indonésie / *Cuora amboinensis***

Réponse de l'État de l'aire de répartition

- a) En août 2023, l'Indonésie a soumis un ACNP ainsi qu'une mise à jour complète sur chacune des recommandations restant à appliquer, comme indiqué dans le tableau de la section B de l'annexe 1.
- b) Sur la base de l'évaluation de l'ACNP, l'Indonésie conclut que des précautions sont nécessaires pour gérer le prélèvement et l'utilisation de *Cuora amboinensis*.
- c) L'évaluation propose plusieurs améliorations à apporter à la réglementation concernant l'utilisation de *Cuora amboinensis*, notamment :

- i) une réduction de 40 % du quota d'exportation, le faisant passer à 7 200 individus à partir de 2024 ;
- ii) une application plus stricte de la taille minimale de prélèvement ≥ 18 cm (LDC) ;
- iii) un prélèvement autorisé uniquement en octobre, novembre et décembre ;
- iv) un prélèvement strictement interdit en mai, avril et juin ; et
- v) une sensibilisation des personnes qui dépendent de ces tortues comme moyen d'existence, afin de leur faire connaître ces restrictions et la rotation des lieux de prélèvement.

Conclusion sur l'application des recommandations

- d) Sur la base de ce qui précède, le Secrétariat a déterminé que toutes les recommandations ont été pleinement appliquées.

28. Suriname / *Amazona farinosa*, *Ara ararauna* et *Ara chloropterus*

Réponse de l'État de l'aire de répartition

- a) Le 8 août 2023, le Suriname a envoyé une réponse très détaillée décrivant les mesures prises pour chacune des recommandations émises par le Comité pour les animaux concernant *Amazona farinosa*, *Ara ararauna* et *Ara chloropterus*, y incluant des ACNP et deux rapports d'enquête. Ces rapports ont été réalisés par le Service des forêts du Suriname (LBB) et soutenus par le projet BioAmazon de l'OTCA. Leurs titres sont « Étude préliminaire sur la présence et le nombre d'espèces de psittacidés, mettant l'accent sur *Ara ararauna*, *Ara chloropterus* et *Amazona farinosa* » et « État de la taille des populations des espèces de perroquets – Lumière sur la taille des populations des espèces de perroquets dans les zones de prélèvement connues ». De plus amples détails sur cette étude figurent dans le tableau de la section B de l'annexe 1.
- b) Concernant *Amazona farinosa*, l'autorité scientifique recommande de réviser les conditions générales relatives au quota de prélèvement et de fixer le quota de prélèvement à un volume 12 % supérieur à celui des quotas d'exportation pour toutes les espèces d'oiseaux (précédemment, 25 % supérieur à celui des quotas d'exportation). L'autorité scientifique recommande d'établir un quota prudent provisoire de 200 pour *Amazona farinosa*, comme l'a recommandé le Comité pour les animaux, jusqu'à ce que des études supplémentaires soient réalisées sur la population de cette espèce.
- c) Concernant *Ara ararauna*, l'autorité scientifique recommande d'établir un quota d'exportation prudent provisoire de 500, comme l'a recommandé le Comité pour les animaux, jusqu'à ce que des études supplémentaires soient réalisées sur la population de l'espèce.
- d) Concernant *Ara chloropterus*, l'autorité scientifique a conclu que la rareté de l'espèce au cours des deux études (celle-ci n'ayant été observée que dans l'une des huit régions étudiées) justifiait un ACNP négatif pour les exportations de cette espèce, jusqu'à ce que d'autres études soient réalisées. La recommandation de l'autorité scientifique est par conséquent de maintenir le quota zéro pour cette espèce. L'organe de gestion n'est toutefois pas d'accord avec l'autorité scientifique et recommande de maintenir le **quota d'exportation volontaire de 250**, qui a été recommandé par le Comité pour les animaux, jusqu'à ce que des études supplémentaires aient été réalisées sur cette espèce. Le Secrétariat encourage l'organe de gestion à suivre l'avis de l'autorité scientifique et à maintenir le quota zéro jusqu'à ce que de nouvelles études puissent étayer un quota durable, à convenir avec la présidence du Comité pour les animaux.

Conclusion sur l'application des recommandations

- e) Sur la base de ce qui précède, le Secrétariat a déterminé que :
 - i) Concernant *Amazona farinosa*, la recommandation l) du Comité pour les animaux a été appliquée. Les recommandations d), e) et f) ont été partiellement appliquées.
 - ii) Concernant *Ara ararauna*, les recommandations a) à c), h) et m) du Comité pour les animaux ont été appliquées. Les recommandations e), f), g), i), j), k), n), o), q), r), t) ont été partiellement appliquées.

- iii) Concernant *Ara chloropterus*, la recommandation l) du Comité pour les animaux a été pleinement appliquée. Les recommandations e), f), i), n) et o) ont été partiellement appliquées.

29. Tunisie / *Anguilla anguilla*

Réponse de l'État de l'aire de répartition

- a) La Tunisie a fourni une réponse détaillée le 5 août 2023, y incluant un plan de gestion de 2010, un rapport intitulé « Sous-populations d'anguilles en Tunisie : Caractéristiques et résultats préliminaires de l'évaluation des stocks » (2019), ainsi que des détails sur un projet de recherche de 4 ans mené avec la CGPM.

Conclusion sur l'application des recommandations

- b) Sur la base de ce qui précède, le Secrétariat a déterminé que les recommandations a) et b) du Comité pour les animaux ont été appliquées. Les recommandations c) à l) ont été partiellement appliquées.

Recommandations

- 30. Conformément au paragraphe 1 m) de la résolution Conf. 12.8 (Rev. CoP18), et sur la base du présent rapport et de ses annexes, le Comité permanent est invité à examiner les recommandations suivantes (présentées dans le même ordre que dans le tableau de la section A de l'annexe 1 du présent document, puis de la section B de la même annexe) :

- a) Concernant *Chelonoidis denticulatus* en provenance du Suriname, le Comité permanent est invité à :
 - i) maintenir le commerce de *Chelonoidis denticulatus* en provenance du Suriname dans le processus d'étude ;
 - ii) encourager le Suriname à poursuivre ses travaux avec le Secrétariat dans le cadre du Programme d'aide au respect de la Convention (PAR) afin d'élaborer un avis de commerce non préjudiciable pour cette espèce ; et
 - iii) encourager le Suriname à présenter une mise à jour au Secrétariat sur la mise en œuvre des recommandations avant le 1^{er} mars 2024, pour examen et inclusion dans son rapport à la 33^e session du Comité pour les animaux.
- b) Concernant *Malayemys subtrijuga* en provenance d'Indonésie, le Comité permanent est invité à :
 - i) féliciter l'Indonésie pour les progrès importants qu'elle a accomplis dans la mise en œuvre des recommandations du Comité pour les animaux ;
 - ii) retirer *Malayemys subtrijuga* en provenance d'Indonésie du processus d'étude ;
 - iii) encourager l'Indonésie à publier un quota d'exportation de 125 spécimens vivants de *Malayemys subtrijuga*, avec une longueur droite de carapace (LDC) maximale de 10 cm ; et
 - iv) inviter l'Indonésie à partager son nouveau plan de gestion pour *Malayemys subtrijuga* avec le Comité pour les animaux dès qu'il sera disponible.
- c) Concernant *Notochelys platynota* en provenance d'Indonésie, le Comité permanent est invité à :
 - i) féliciter l'Indonésie pour les progrès importants qu'elle a accomplis dans la mise en œuvre des recommandations du Comité pour les animaux ;
 - ii) inviter l'Indonésie à publier un quota d'exportation annuel de 250 spécimens de *Notochelys platynota*, avec une longueur droite de carapace (LDC) maximale de 15 cm, à compter de 2024 ;
 - ii) rappeler à l'Indonésie que toute modification de ce quota doit être communiquée au Secrétariat et à la présidence du Comité pour les animaux, accompagnée d'une justification, afin d'obtenir leur accord ;

- iii) convenir que les recommandations d) à g) du Comité pour les animaux restent à appliquer ; et
 - iv) encourager l'Indonésie à présenter une mise à jour au Secrétariat sur la mise en œuvre des recommandations d) à g) restant à appliquer avant le 1^{er} mars 2024, pour examen et inclusion dans son rapport à la 33^e session du Comité pour les animaux.
- d) Concernant *Strombus gigas* en provenance de la Grenade, le Comité permanent est invité à :
- i) féliciter la Grenade pour les progrès importants qu'elle a accomplis dans la mise en œuvre des recommandations du Comité pour les animaux ; et
 - ii) encourager la Grenade à continuer à travailler en étroite collaboration avec le Secrétariat et le groupe de travail CFCM/OSPESCA/COPACO/CRFM/CITES sur le lambi (QCWG) afin d'appliquer les recommandations et à présenter une mise à jour au Secrétariat d'ici le 1^{er} mars 2024, pour examen et inclusion dans son rapport à la 33^e session du Comité pour les animaux, le cas échéant.
- e) Concernant *Trioceros feae* en provenance de Guinée équatoriale, le Comité permanent est invité à :
- i) retirer *Trioceros feae* en provenance de Guinée équatoriale du processus d'étude, sous réserve de la publication d'un quota d'exportation zéro ; et
 - ii) rappeler à la Guinée équatoriale que toute modification de ce quota doit être communiquée au Secrétariat et à la présidence du Comité pour les animaux, accompagnée d'un avis de commerce non préjudiciable et d'une explication justifiant que le changement est prudent d'après des estimations de prélèvement durable s'appuyant sur les meilleures données scientifiques disponibles, afin d'obtenir leur accord avant que tout commerce n'ait lieu.
- f) Concernant *Trioceros montium* en provenance du Cameroun, le Comité permanent est invité à :
- i) retirer *Trioceros montium* en provenance du Cameroun du processus d'étude, sous réserve de la publication d'un quota d'exportation zéro annuel ;
 - ii) noter qu'avec l'établissement d'un quota zéro, le Cameroun aura appliqué les recommandations du Comité pour les animaux ; et
 - iii) rappeler au Cameroun que toute modification de ce quota doit être communiquée au Secrétariat et à la présidence du Comité pour les animaux, accompagnée d'un avis de commerce non préjudiciable et d'une explication justifiant que le changement est prudent d'après des estimations de prélèvement durable s'appuyant sur les meilleures données scientifiques disponibles, afin d'obtenir leur accord avant que tout commerce n'ait lieu.
- g) Concernant *Trioceros quadricornis* en provenance du Cameroun, le Comité permanent est invité à :
- i) retirer *Trioceros quadricornis* en provenance du Cameroun du processus d'étude, sous réserve de la publication d'un quota d'exportation zéro annuel ;
 - ii) noter qu'avec l'établissement d'un quota zéro, le Cameroun aura appliqué les recommandations du Comité pour les animaux ; et
 - iii) rappeler au Cameroun que toute modification de ce quota doit être communiquée au Secrétariat et à la présidence du Comité pour les animaux, accompagnée d'un avis de commerce non préjudiciable et d'une explication justifiant que le changement est prudent d'après des estimations de prélèvement durable s'appuyant sur les meilleures données scientifiques disponibles, afin d'obtenir leur accord avant que tout commerce n'ait lieu ; avec une mise à jour sur la mise en œuvre des recommandations a) à c) du Comité pour les animaux.
- h) Concernant *Amazona farinosa* en provenance du Guyana, le Comité permanent est invité à :
- i) demander au Guyana de communiquer les résultats de son étude des populations de psittacidés ; et

- ii) prier instamment le Guyana de fournir des informations sur la mise en œuvre des recommandations c) à l) avant le 1^{er} mars 2024, afin que le Comité pour les animaux puisse les examiner lors de sa 33^e session.
- i) Concernant *Amazona farinosa* en provenance du Suriname, le Comité permanent est invité à :
- i) féliciter le Suriname pour les progrès importants qu'il a accomplis dans la mise en œuvre des recommandations du Comité pour les animaux et du Comité permanent ;
 - ii) établir un quota d'exportation de 200 spécimens, en rappelant au Suriname qu'en cas de toute augmentation du quota provisoire, les changements prévus doivent être communiqués au Secrétariat et à la présidence du Comité pour les animaux, accompagnés d'une explication justifiant que le changement est prudent d'après des estimations de prélèvement durable s'appuyant sur les meilleures données scientifiques disponibles, afin d'obtenir leur accord ;
 - iii) convenir que la recommandation l) a été appliquée ; et
 - iv) encourager le Suriname à continuer à travailler en étroite collaboration avec le Secrétariat pour mettre en œuvre les recommandations restant à appliquer et à présenter une mise à jour au Secrétariat d'ici le 1^{er} mars 2024, qui sera incluse dans son rapport à la 33^e session du Comité pour les animaux.
- j) Concernant *Ara ararauna* en provenance du Guyana, le Comité permanent est invité à :
- i) demander au Secrétariat de publier un quota d'exportation annuel de 660 oiseaux pour *Ara ararauna* en provenance du Guyana ;
 - ii) prier instamment le Guyana de préciser comment les données de l'étude ont été utilisées pour déterminer le niveau des prélèvements durables et le quota d'exportation qui est proposé, et de répondre aux préoccupations exprimées par le Comité pour les animaux lors de son examen de l'étude (voir l'annexe 2 du document SC75 Doc. 8) ; et
 - iii) inviter le Guyana à soumettre un nouvel avis de commerce non préjudiciable, basé sur des données d'enquête, avant le 1^{er} mars 2024, pour examen par le Comité pour les animaux lors de sa 33^e session.
- k) Concernant *Ara ararauna* en provenance du Suriname, le Comité permanent est invité à :
- i) féliciter le Suriname pour les progrès importants qu'il a accomplis dans la mise en œuvre des recommandations du Comité pour les animaux et du Comité permanent ;
 - ii) établir un quota prudent de 500 spécimens d'*Ara ararauna* pour le Suriname ;
 - iii) rappeler au Suriname que toute augmentation du quota provisoire doit être communiquée au Secrétariat et à la présidence du Comité pour les animaux, accompagnée d'une explication justifiant que le changement est prudent d'après des estimations de prélèvement durable s'appuyant sur les meilleures données scientifiques disponibles, afin d'obtenir leur accord ;
 - iv) convenir que la recommandation m) a été appliquée ; et
 - v) encourager le Suriname à continuer à travailler en étroite collaboration avec le Secrétariat pour mettre en œuvre les recommandations restant à appliquer et à présenter une mise à jour au Secrétariat d'ici le 1^{er} mars 2024, qui sera incluse dans son rapport à la 33^e session du Comité pour les animaux.
- l) Concernant *Ara chloropterus* en provenance du Guyana, le Comité permanent est invité à :
- i) demander au Guyana de communiquer les résultats de son étude des populations de psittacidés ; et

- ii) prier instamment le Guyana de fournir des informations sur la mise en œuvre des recommandations c) à k) avant le 1^{er} mars 2024, pour examen par le Comité pour les animaux lors de sa 33^e session.
- m) Concernant *Ara chloropterus* en provenance du Suriname, le Comité permanent est invité à :
- i) reconnaître les progrès accomplis par le Suriname ;
 - ii) saluer le fait que le processus d'élaboration des quotas est désormais géré par l'autorité scientifique au Suriname ;
 - iii) encourager l'organe de gestion à suivre l'avis de l'autorité scientifique et à maintenir le quota zéro jusqu'à ce que de nouvelles études puissent étayer un quota durable, à convenir avec la présidence du Comité pour les animaux ;
 - iv) convenir que la recommandation l) a été appliquée ; et
 - v) prier instamment le Suriname de présenter une mise à jour sur la mise en œuvre des recommandations restant à appliquer avant le 1^{er} mars 2024, afin que le Comité pour les animaux puisse l'examiner lors de sa 33^e session.
- n) Concernant *Poicephalus gulielmi* en provenance de la République démocratique du Congo, le Comité permanent est invité à demander instamment à la République démocratique du Congo de fournir une mise à jour sur la mise en œuvre des recommandations c) à g) restant à appliquer avant le 1^{er} mars 2024, pour examen par le Comité pour les animaux lors de sa 33^e session.
- o) Concernant *Uromastix geyri* en provenance du Mali, le Comité permanent est invité à recommander à toutes les Parties de continuer à suspendre le commerce des spécimens d'*Uromastix geyri* en provenance du Mali jusqu'à ce que le pays prouve qu'il respecte les paragraphes 2 a) et 3 de l'Article IV pour le commerce de cette espèce, et qu'il fournisse des informations complètes au Secrétariat concernant son respect des recommandations du Comité pour les animaux et du Comité permanent.
- p) Concernant *Cuora amboinensis* en provenance d'Indonésie, le Comité permanent est invité à :
- i) féliciter l'Indonésie pour les progrès importants qu'elle a accomplis dans la mise en œuvre des recommandations du Comité pour les animaux ;
 - ii) retirer *Cuora amboinensis* en provenance d'Indonésie du processus d'étude, sous réserve de la publication d'un quota d'exportation révisé de 7 200 spécimens prélevés dans la nature, avec une longueur droite de carapace (LDC) minimale de 18 cm ; et
 - iii) rappeler à l'Indonésie que toute modification de ce quota doit être communiquée au Secrétariat et à la présidence du Comité pour les animaux, accompagnée d'un avis de commerce non préjudiciable et d'une explication justifiant que le changement est prudent d'après des estimations de prélèvement durable s'appuyant sur les meilleures données scientifiques disponibles, afin d'obtenir leur accord.
- q) Concernant *Anguilla anguilla* en provenance d'Algérie, le Comité permanent est invité à demander à l'Algérie de fournir une mise à jour sur la mise en œuvre des recommandations restant à appliquer avant le 1^{er} mars 2024, pour examen par le Comité pour les animaux lors de sa 33^e session.
- r) Concernant *Anguilla anguilla* en provenance du Maroc, le Comité permanent est invité à :
- i) donner pour instruction au Maroc de maintenir ses quotas actuels de 500 000 kg d'anguilles adultes vivantes [élevées en aquaculture sur la base d'une production de 2 tonnes de civelles], de 5 500 kg d'anguilles adultes capturées dans la nature et de 0 civelle vivante [alevin] de l'espèce *A. anguilla*, jusqu'à ce qu'il ait fourni au Secrétariat et à la présidence du Comité pour les animaux, pour obtenir leur accord, une justification pour l'augmentation des quotas, en démontrant en quoi la modification est prudente, et effectuée sur la base d'estimations de prélèvements durables utilisant les meilleures données scientifiques disponibles. À cet égard, le Maroc doit préciser comment l'augmentation proposée du quota de prélèvement de civelles de 2 à 4 tonnes ne produira que 100 tonnes supplémentaires d'anguilles adultes d'élevage ;

- ii) partager les résultats de ses études d'évaluation des stocks lorsqu'ils seront disponibles ; et
 - iii) inviter le Maroc à présenter une mise à jour avant le 1^{er} mars 2024, pour examen par le Comité pour les animaux lors de sa 33^e session.
- s) Concernant *Anguilla anguilla* en provenance de Tunisie, le Comité permanent est invité à :
- i) féliciter la Tunisie pour les progrès accomplis dans la mise en œuvre des recommandations d) à l) restantes ;
 - ii) inviter le groupe de spécialistes des anguillidés de l'Union internationale pour la conservation de la nature (UICN) à aider la Tunisie à élaborer son avis de commerce non préjudiciable ; et
 - iii) inviter la Tunisie à présenter une mise à jour sur la mise en œuvre des recommandations restant à appliquer avant le 1^{er} mars 2024, pour examen par le Comité pour les animaux lors de sa 33^e session.

SECTION A: RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ANIMALS COMMITTEE (AC)
FOR LONG-STANDING CASES WITH UPDATES FROM THE RANGE STATES CONCERNED;
AND DETERMINATION OF IMPLEMENTATION BY THE SECRETARIAT
(FOLLOWING CONSULTATION WITH THE MEMBERS OF THE ANIMALS COMMITTEE)

Recommendations of the AC and SC, where these exist	Update on implementation of recommendations (including summary of response from the range State concerned)	Determination of implementation and recommendations following consultation with the members of the Animals Committee
<i>Chelonoidis denticulatus</i> (Yellow-footed Tortoise)		
Suriname <u>Short term action (by 21 December 2017)</u> a) Review and revise, in consultation with the Secretariat and the Chair of the Animals Committee, the export quota for the species and communicate the quota to the Secretariat. The revised quota should be conservative and include a restriction on trade to live individuals with a maximum straight carapace length (SCL) of 10 cm. b) No exports should occur until the quota has been published on the Secretariat's website. c) The export quota (which could include zero allowable exports) should be justified as conservative based on estimates of sustainable off-take that make use of best available scientific information and clearly demonstrate how the quota is managed considering the variability in status across the country.	Suriname replied in a letter sent on 8 August 2023. Regarding recommendation a), Suriname highlights that it has come to its attention that the size restriction of 10 cm maximum straight carapace length (SCL) was not appropriate, and that a maximum size restriction of 12 cm would be more realistic. This is because the United States of America has very specific restrictions on the commercial/public sale of pet turtles with a shell length smaller than 4 inches or 10 cm (choking hazards for toddlers and other health issues). In light of trade restrictions imposed by the United States of America on the imports of tortoises and turtles, Suriname is considering implementing a size restriction between 10 and 12 cm for trade to the US and between 5 and 10 cm for other countries coming from captive bred specimens. Meanwhile Suriname indicates that it will work on the implementation of the other recommendations of the Standing Committee and will make an NDF for specimens of this species harvested from the wild in order to establish a quota. However, this will take time and financial support is needed to do so. <u>Notes from the Secretariat</u>	<u>The Secretariat's determination regarding implementation of the recommendations</u> Suriname has not yet implemented any of the recommendations of the Animals Committee. <u>Actions recommended by the Secretariat</u> The Standing Committee is invited to: a) retain trade in <i>Chelonoidis denticulatus</i> from Suriname within the review; b) encourage Suriname to work with the Secretariat through the Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP) to develop a non-detriment finding for this species; and

d) Before making any increases to the interim quota (including increases from a zero export quota), the planned changes should be communicated by the Management Authority of the respective range State to the Secretariat and Chair of the Animals Committee along with a justification of how the change is conservative, based on estimates of sustainable offtake that make use of best available scientific information, for their agreement.

Long term action (by 22 September 2019)

e) Undertake science-based studies on status of the species (e.g. population size/density, trends, distribution) including an evaluation of the threats to the species for use as the basis for NDFs f) ii) Undertake qualitative monitoring of the scale and trends of all harvest (increasing, stable or decreasing) for use in making NDFs

Final recommendation

g) Upon completion of other recommendations, the range State should provide the scientific basis by which it has established that exports from their country are not detrimental to the survival of the species and are compliant with Article IV, paragraphs 2(a), 3 and 6(a) of the Convention. Particular focus should be given to how the actions the range State has taken or will take address the concerns/problems identified in the Review of Significant Trade process.

Recommendations of the Standing Committee

At **SC71**, the Standing Committee agreed that if Suriname fails to meet the deadline to implement recommendations a) and b) by 16 September 2019, it will request the Secretariat to publish a zero export quota as an interim measure, while encouraging Suriname to implement recommendations d) to g)

The Secretariat points out that the zero export quota only applies to specimens from the wild (source codes W, F and R). Suriname can trade in captive-bred specimens of *C. denticulatus*, as long as the facilities meet the definition set out in Resolution Conf. 10.16 (Rev. CoP19) on *Specimens of animal species bred in captivity*.

c) **encourage Suriname to provide an update on the implementation of the recommendations to the Secretariat by 1 March 2024 for consideration and inclusion in its report to the 33rd meeting of the Animals Committee.**

by 31 December 2019. The zero export quota was published on 17 August 2020.		
Malayemys subtrijuga (Mekong Snail-eating Turtle)		
Indonesia (ID) <u>Short term action (by 21 December 2017)</u> a) Review and revise, within 90 days, in consultation with the Secretariat and the Chair of the Animals Committee, the export quota for the species and communicate the quota to the Secretariat. The revised quota should be conservative and include a restriction on trade to live individuals with a maximum straight carapace length (SCL) of 10 cm until the non-native status of the population in Indonesia is confirmed and the new management plan is established. b) No exports should occur until the quota has been published on the Secretariat's website. c) The export quota (which could include zero allowable exports) should be justified as conservative based on estimates of sustainable off-take that make use of best available scientific information. d) Before making any increases to the interim quota (including increases from a zero export quota), the planned changes should be communicated by the Management Authority of Indonesia to the Secretariat and Chair of the Animals Committee along with a justification of how the change is conservative, based on estimates of sustainable off-take that make use of best available scientific information, for their agreement. <u>Long term action (by 22 September 2019)</u>	Indonesia provided a response on 8 August 2023 that included an "NDF primary evaluation" for the species. Indonesia highlighted that it had followed the recommendation to reduce the export quota to 125 individuals every year (up to 35 %) with a limitation of maximal harvest size of 10 cm (SCL). Considering the low level of harvest and status of this species as non-native to Indonesia, Indonesia believes that current harvest quota is not detrimental to the wild population. Indonesia indicated that the harvest of <i>M. subtrijuga</i> occurs in extremely low volumes. In total, 569 individuals were harvested from 2017 to 2021 (or an average of 114 individuals per year). The CITES trade database confirms these figures, noting that the total recorded by importers over the same period was only 154 individuals. The result from Indonesia's primary evaluation of this species is lower than five (5), leading Indonesia to determine that trade in the wild population is non-detrimental. Concerning the recommendation to undertake genetic studies, Indonesia reports that Hamidy <i>et al.</i> (2019) sequenced two mitochondrial genes of 11 <i>M. subtrijuga</i> specimens, consisting of field-collected turtles from Java and captive individuals from a breeder on Sumatra. These sequences were compared with data for Indochinese populations submitted to GenBank by Ihlow <i>et al.</i> (2016). A low genetic variation was found, where genetic divergence between Indonesian and Indochina population is 0.0-0.5% in NADH4 and 0.0-1.0% in CytB, leading Hamidy <i>et al.</i> (2019) to conclude that <i>M. subtrijuga</i> has been introduced to Indonesia. Dawson <i>et al.</i> (2020) believed relying solely on mitochondrial genes may be unsuitable for resolving the history of recent divergences and declare those are inadequate to fully settle the status of <i>M. subtrijuga</i> on Java.	<u>The Secretariat's determination regarding implementation of the recommendations</u> Recommendations have been fully complied with and Indonesia asserts that this species is not native. <u>Actions recommended by the Secretariat</u> The Standing Committee is invited to: a) congratulate Indonesia for the significant progress it has made towards implementing the recommendations of the Animals Committee; b) remove <i>Malayemys subtrijuga</i> from Indonesia from the review; c) encourage Indonesia to publish an export quota of 125 for live individuals of <i>Malayemys subtrijuga</i>, including a maximum straight carapace length (SCL) of 10 cm; and invite Indonesia to share its new management plan for <i>M. subtrijuga</i> with the Animals Committee when it becomes available.

e) Undertake science-based studies: i. to determine the natural occurrence of the species in Indonesia (e.g. molecular-phylogenetic studies to determine whether the species is native or introduced in Indonesia) ii. on the status of the species (e.g. population size/density, trends, distribution) including an evaluation of the threats to the species for use as the basis for NDFs f) Undertake qualitative monitoring of the scale and trends of all export (increasing, stable or decreasing) for use in making NDFs <u>Final recommendation</u> g) Upon completion of the recommendations above, the Management Authority of Indonesia should provide the scientific basis by which it has established that exports from their country are not detrimental to the survival of the species and are compliant with Article IV, paragraphs 2(a), 3 and 6(a) of the Convention. Particular focus should be given to how the actions Indonesia has taken or will take address the concerns/problems identified in the Review of Significant Trade process. <u>Recommendations of the Standing Committee</u> At SC70, the Standing Committee acknowledged the progress made by Indonesia in implementing recommendations a) to c) of the Animals Committee with regard to <i>Malayemys subtrijuga</i>. Furthermore, the Standing Committee encouraged Indonesia to finalise the implementation of the remaining recommendations by 22 September 2019.	Based on the limited and jumping distribution (Indochina and Java) especially at the locations of anchored Indonesia-Indochinese interaction of trade history in the past (northern coast of Java) and as well as conclusion from Hamidy et al. (2019), Indonesia concludes that MSET is a non-native turtle in Indonesia.	
<i>Notochelys platynota</i> (Malayan Flat-shelled Turtle)		
Indonesia (ID)	Indonesia responded on 8 August 2023 with a NDF primary evaluation for the species.	<u>The Secretariat's determination regarding implementation of the recommendations</u>

Short term action (by 21 December 2017) a) Review and revise, in consultation with the Secretariat and the Chair of the Animals Committee, the export quota for the species within 90 days and communicate the quota to the Secretariat. The revised quota should be conservative and include a restriction on trade to live individuals with a maximum straight carapace length (SCL) of 15 cm. b) No exports should occur until the quota has been published on the Secretariat's website. c) The export quota (which could include zero allowable exports) should be justified as conservative based on estimates of sustainable off-take that make use of best available scientific information and clearly demonstrate how the quota is managed considering the variability in status across the country. d) Before making any increases to the interim quota (including increases from a zero export quota), the planned changes should be communicated by the Management Authority of Indonesia to the Secretariat and Chair of the Animals Committee along with a justification of how the change is conservative, based on estimates of sustainable off-take that make use of best available scientific information, for their agreement. <u>Long term action (by 22 September 2019)</u> e) Undertake science-based studies on status of the species (e.g. population size/density, trends, distribution) including an evaluation of the threats to the species for use as the basis for NDFs.	Indonesia indicates that it has followed the recommendation to reduce the quota up to 35% or to be 522 individuals starting from 2018 and applied a maximum size for harvest in 15 cm SCL. Based on exports reported in the CITES trade database, 2,408 individuals in total were exported that between 2017 and 2021, equivalent to 482 individuals each year. Based on the NDF primary evaluation conducted by Indonesia, taking a precautionary approach, the annual export quota will be reduced by 50% (to be 250 individuals) and as well as applied size limitation for allowed harvest specimens in straight carapace length (SCL) $\leq$ 15 cm. Indonesia states that this management intervention guarantees a sustainable utilization of Malayan flat-shelled turtle from Indonesia at level annually harvest from Sumatra and Kalimantan up to 250 individuals, and this will be enforced from 2024.	Recommendations d) to g) remain outstanding. <u>Actions recommended by the Secretariat</u> The Standing Committee is invited to: a) congratulate Indonesia for the significant progress it has made towards implementing the recommendations of the Animals Committee; b) invite Indonesia to publish an annual export quota from 2024 of 250 specimens of <i>Notochelys platynota</i> with a maximum straight carapace length (SCL) of 15 cm; c) remind Indonesia that any change to this quota should be communicated to the Secretariat and the Chair of the Animals Committee along with a justification, for their agreement; d) agree that recommendations d) to g) of the Animals Committee remain outstanding; and e) encourage Indonesia to provide an update on the implementation of the outstanding recommendations d to g) to the Secretariat by 1 March 2024 for consideration and inclusion in its report to the 33rd meeting of the Animals Committee.
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f) Undertake qualitative monitoring of the scale and trends of all harvest (increasing, stable or decreasing) for use in making NDFs. <u>Final recommendation</u> g) Upon completion of the recommendations above, the Management Authority of Indonesia should provide the scientific basis by which it has established that exports from their country are not detrimental to the survival of the species and are compliant with Article IV, paragraphs 2(a), 3 and 6(a) of the Convention. Particular focus should be given to how the actions Indonesia has taken or will take address the concerns/problems identified in the Review of Significant Trade process. <u>Recommendations of the Standing Committee</u> At SC70, the Standing Committee acknowledged the progress made by Indonesia in implementing recommendations a) to c) of the Animals Committee with regard to <i>Notochelys platynota</i>. Furthermore, the Standing Committee encouraged Indonesia to finalise the implementation of the remaining recommendations by 22 September 2019.		
<i>Strombus gigas</i> (Queen conch)		
Grenada (GD) Within 12 months: a) Establish within 12 months cautious catch and export quotas, communicate these to the Secretariat and provide information for the basis of these quotas.	As reported in document SC77 Doc. 68, the Secretariat was able to provide targeted assistance to Grenada as part of Phase 1 of the UNCTAD-OECS-CITES Blue BioTrade Project on queen conch, to help it overcome current trade suspensions based on a lack of annual reporting and the Review of Significant Trade (RST) process for queen conch. In the context of the latter, the Blue BioTrade project funded a queen conch stock assessment for Grenada. This stock assessment included a training workshop for Grenadian fisheries authority staff (as well as those from Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines) and a field survey that involved the local fishers.	<u>The Secretariat's determination regarding implementation of the recommendations</u> While the production of the stock assessment is a significant step in the implementation of the recommendations, further work is needed to turn this into a robust NDF. <u>Actions recommended by the Secretariat</u>

b) Establish a standardized minimum meat weight that corresponds to adult specimens of unprocessed and processed meat. c) Design and implement a fishery data collection programme. This programme is designed to collect catch and effort data and shall include 1.) a system of permits and licenses for commercial harvesters and exporters, and 2.) regular reporting of landing and export data. d) Design and implement a long-term population monitoring programme for the designated commercial fishing areas. This programme should provide reliable estimates of adult and juveniles densities within commercial fishing areas, at a minimum. Within 24 months: e) Apply adaptive management procedures to ensure that further decisions about harvesting and management of the species concerned will be based on the monitoring of the impact of previous harvesting and other factors. f) Give serious consideration to the recommendations of the June 2003 IQCI meeting and commit specifically to those recommendations on i) development of a regional management regime, including cooperative quota setting, ii) law enforcement capacity and effectiveness iii) population assessments and other research relating to the management of Queen Conch <u>Recommendations of the Standing Committee</u>	In a letter dated 22 May 2023, Grenada provided a response outlining progress that it has made under the project referred to above. This included completion of a stock assessment study; preparation of the first draft of National legislation (International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora Act, 2023); and official appointment of Grenada's Management and Scientific Authorities. Measures are currently being considered to implement a co-management arrangement through the strengthening of cooperation with fisherfolks to provide for the responsible management and sustainable utilization of this fishery. A queen conch stock assessment training workshop was held at the Grenada Fisheries Division in St. George's, Grenada from 17-18 October 2022. The objective of the workshop was to train eight staff members of the Grenada Fisheries Division and five fishers on how to assess the queen conch population including the estimation of density, abundance and biomass availability in two selected primary fishing grounds around Carriacou and Calliste. The training also included (i) underwater queen conch field survey methodology (ii) how to process, analyse and interpret the results, as well as (iii) setting of a seasonal Total Allowable Catch (TAC) limit, all of which is envisaged to inform the setting of a catch quota. Complementarily, a closed fishing season period to protect the stock and support breeding during spawning season was recommended. In addition, a 4-day field data collection exercise was carried out from 19 -22 October 2022 with the purpose of conducting a UNCTAD-OECS Blue BioTrade project queen conch stock assessment. Two fisheries officers and five fishers participated in the field exercise. A stratified random sampling methodology was employed in the field data collected to determine the structure of the queen conch population, lip thickness, density and abundance in two selected primary fishing grounds (Carriacou and Calliste). The <u>results</u> can be summarized as follows: • A total of 250 queen conch were found and measured in a total area of 1,100 m² (using underwater belt transects each measuring 50 x 2 m) in two primary fishing grounds (Calliste and Carriacou). • A density of 249 conchs and 670 conchs per hectare were found in Calliste and Carriacou, respectively.	The Standing Committee is invited to: a) congratulate Grenada for the significant progress it has made towards implementing the recommendations of the Animals Committee; b) encourage Grenada to continue working closely with the Secretariat and the CFMC/OSPESCA/WECAFC/CRFM/ CITES working group on queen conch (QCWG) to implement the recommendations and provide an update to the Secretariat by 1 March 2024 for consideration and inclusion in its report to the 33rd meeting of the Animals Committee, as appropriate.
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At **SC54**, the SC recommended a suspension of trade in *S. gigas* from Grenada (SC54 Doc. 42). The suspension came into effect on 12 May 2006 (Notification No. 2006/034).

At SC66, the trade suspension was maintained on the basis that further information was required in line with the draft format and guidelines for NDF assessments for *S. gigas* proposed at AC28, incorporating the status of stocks and addressing the AC recommendations and considering recommendations arising from the 2nd CFMC/OSPESCA/WECAF C/CRFM working group meeting on Queen Conch.

At SC70, the trade suspension was maintained due to Grenada's lack of a response.

- In both study areas, primarily very mature adult conchs were found. Very few juvenile and sub-adult conchs were found.
- In the Calliste area, the area of distribution of queen conch was estimated at 1,748 hectares while in Carriacou the area was estimated at 3,843 hectares.
- Queen conch abundance in Calliste is an estimated 435,252 individuals, while in Carriacou the abundance was estimated at 2,578,160 individuals giving an estimated biomass (assuming a minimum weight of 8 ounces of meat weight for each animal processed at 85%) available to the fishery of 217,626 lbs and 1,289,080 lbs, respectively.
- The mean shell length in Calliste was estimated at 21.7 cm and mean shell lip thickness was 16.7 mm. Animals measuring 21 to 25 cm in shell length composed 87.63% of the population. The mean shell length in Carriacou was estimated at 21.5 cm and mean shell lip thickness was 15 mm. Animals measuring 20 to 25 cm in shell length composed 85.6% of the population.

The main conclusion of the study is that the queen conch population of Grenada is considered healthy. The bulk of the population (85%) is composed of animals measuring 20 to 25 cm in shell length and 15 mm in shell lip thickness. In both study areas, the shell length and lip thickness are very similar suggesting that it is a single population. In Calliste the queen conch shell is older than in Carriacou which makes it easier to bore a small hole near the third spire of the shell using a scaling hammer (chipping hammer). A dinner knife is then used to cut the adductor muscle, which allows the removal of the animal from the shell for processing. In both study areas, the queen conch are very mature adult individuals that are referred to as "mega spawners" and overfishing of these very mature individuals can result in the rapid decline of the health and reproductive capacity of the population. For this reason, extreme caution should be exercised in the harvesting of mega spawners. The current fishing effort being applied to the fishery is not considered high (considering fishers' knowledge and experience of the fishery) and should be maintained as low as possible. The queen conch meat did not show any distinguishing characteristics that would indicate an inferior meat quality.

The study recommends a precautionary seasonal TAC limit of **376,676 lbs of conch meat, which represents 25% of the total**

	estimated biomass of 1,506,706 lbs. The study notes that queen conchs were sampled in only two fishing areas and there are additional fishing areas where sampling and biomass estimation was not done. Sustained catch landings data collection and field monitoring of the queen conch population in Grenada at least every two (2) years is strongly recommended to gather information on spatial and temporal changes in the population parameters for improved management and conservation of queen conch. The TAC should be reviewed and amended based on the results of the population monitoring. Finally, a closed season (already being supported by fishers contingent upon a similar measure in nearby fishing areas/jurisdictions) extending to at least three months during the queen conch peak spawning period (for e.g., July – September) is also strongly recommended. In conclusion, Grenada does not state that it intends to take on board the findings of the study or to propose an export quota at this point but is seeking advice on any further actions to be taken to ensure that international trade in queen conch can continue.	
<i>Trioceros feae</i> (Bioko montane chameleon)		
Equatorial Guinea (GQ) Possible concern <u>Within 90 days (by 4 January 2012):</u> a) The Management Authority should confirm that no export permits have been issued for this species since 1999, and provide an explanation to the Secretariat for the perceived discrepancies between reported Customs data (imports) and CITES data (exports) referred to in document AC25 Doc 9.4; b) If there is no intent to allow export of this species for the foreseeable future establish a zero quota which should be communicated to Parties by the Secretariat; or c) If trade is allowed provide justification for, and details of, the scientific basis by which it has been established that the quantities of <i>Chamaeleo feae</i>	Equatorial Guinea replied in a letter sent on 7 August 2023. It noted that the distribution area of this species is integrated into the Scientific Reserve of the Caldera de Luba (RCCL). The RCCL, is a protected area of 51,000 hectares, that is part of the National System of Protected Areas (SNAP) of Equatorial Guinea, that has a comprehensive management plan, validated in 2021. Several partners are developing conservation activities, including the Bioko Island Biodiversity Protection Program (BBPP), funded by Drexel University (USA) and EXÓN MOBIL (GE), UNGE, DRILL FILM, DOÑANA, etc. The area is being managed by the National Institute for Forestry Development and Management of the System of Protected Areas (INDEFOR-AP), which was created by Decree Law No. 60/2002 of 8 May. GQ noted that since the suspension of its trade in <i>Trioceros feae</i>, there has been no further commercial exchange of this species or even an intention to establish international trade by the local or expatriate population. An examination of the CITES trade database	<u>The Secretariat's determination regarding implementation of the recommendations</u> With the exception of recommendation b), all recommendations have been complied with. <u>Actions recommended by the Secretariat</u> The Standing Committee is invited to: a) remove <i>Trioceros feae</i> from Equatorial Guinea from the RST subject to the publication of a zero export quota; and b) remind Equatorial Guinea that any change to this quota should be communicated to the Secretariat

exported are not detrimental to the survival of the species and are in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3. <u>Recommendations of the Standing Committee</u> At SC62, the Committee recommended that all Parties suspend trade in specimens of <i>C. feae</i> from GQ 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. This suspension came into effect on 7 September 2012 and was reviewed and maintained on two occasions (at SC66 and SC70).	by the Secretariat confirms that there have been no records of exports of this species from Equatorial Guinea since the recommendation to suspend trade came into effect in 2012. GQ also provided details of the legal framework for the conservation and protection of <i>Trioceros feae</i> in the distribution area. Document SC66 Doc. 31.2 noted that “whilst Equatorial Guinea have not reported any exports of the species, imports from the country were reported consistently until the trade suspension came into effect. One expert suggested some trade in <i>T. feae</i> may be misdescribed and represents other species.”. GQ have also come to the same conclusion that it is not the same species since the species <i>Trioceros feae</i> is located only and exclusively on the island of Bioko and not on the mainland of the country that borders Cameroon. Equatorial Guinea noted that the population density of the species remains stable, there is a total absence of its extraction and therefore this reptile, currently, does not suffer any type of hunting pressure for its international trade. In conclusion GQ highlighted that financial and technical support is required to help prepare an NDF for this species.	and the Chair of the Animals Committee along with a non-detriment finding, including a justification of how the change is conservative, based on estimates of sustainable off-take that make use of best available scientific information, for their agreement in advance of any trade taking place.																								
<i>Trioceros montium</i> (Mountain chameleon)																										
Cameroon (CM) <u>Short term action (by 22 October 2017)</u> a) Establish a zero export quota within 30 days for the species and communicate the quota to the Secretariat. b) No exports should occur until the quota has been published on the Secretariat’s website. c) Before making any increases to this zero export quota, the planned changes should be communicated by the Management Authority of Cameroon to the Secretariat and Chair of the Animals Committee along with a justification of how the change is conservative, based on estimates of	Cameroon indicated in its response in a letter dated 31 May 2022 that it does not have an NDF for this species and therefore proposes a zero export quota. The CITES trade database only shows 3 trade transactions in this species from Cameroon since 2015 as follows: <table><tr><th>Year</th><th>Quantity reported by Importer</th><th>Quantity reported by exporter</th><th>Term</th><th>Purpose code</th><th>Source code</th></tr><tr><td>2016</td><td></td><td>50</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2018</td><td>8</td><td></td><td>specimens</td><td>S</td><td>W</td></tr><tr><td>2018</td><td>56</td><td></td><td>tails</td><td>S</td><td>W</td></tr></table>	Year	Quantity reported by Importer	Quantity reported by exporter	Term	Purpose code	Source code	2016		50				2018	8		specimens	S	W	2018	56		tails	S	W	<u>The Secretariat’s determination regarding implementation of the recommendations</u> With the establishment of a zero quota Cameroon will have implemented the recommendations of the Animals Committee. <u>Actions recommended by the Secretariat</u> The Standing Committee is invited to: a) remove <i>Trioceros montium</i> from Cameroon from the RST subject to the publication of a zero annual export quota; b) note that, with the establishment of
Year	Quantity reported by Importer	Quantity reported by exporter	Term	Purpose code	Source code																					
2016		50																								
2018	8		specimens	S	W																					
2018	56		tails	S	W																					

sustainable off-take that make use of best available scientific information, for their agreement. <u>Recommendations of the Standing Committee</u> At SC70, the Standing Committee recommended that all Parties suspend trade in specimens of <i>T. montium</i> from Cameroon until that country demonstrates compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3, for trade in this species, and provides full information to the Secretariat regarding compliance with the recommendations of the Animals Committee.		a zero quota, Cameroon will have implemented the recommendations of the Animals Committee, and c) remind Cameroon that any change to this quota should be communicated to the Secretariat and the Chair of the Animals Committee along with a non-detriment finding, including a justification of how the change is conservative, based on estimates of sustainable off-take that make use of best available scientific information, for their agreement in advance of any trade taking place.																								
<i>Trioceros quadricornis</i> (four-horned chameleon)																										
Cameroon (CM) <u>Within 90 days (by 31 August 2014), the Management Authority should provide the following information to the Secretariat for transmission to the Animals Committee for review at its 28th meeting:</u> a) the legal protection that is afforded to this species in CM, and a clarification of the circumstances under which the present policy allows for export of the species; b) a clarification of the recorded trade in wild specimens (as reported by CM in 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2009, and by importing countries from 2005 to 2011); c) available information on the distribution, abundance and conservation status of the species,	Cameroon indicated in its response in a letter dated 31 May 2022 that it does not have an NDF for this species and therefore proposes a zero export quota. The CITES trade database indicates a total of 13 trade transactions in this species from Cameroon since between 2010 and 2014 (no trade was recorded after 2014), summarized as follows: <table><tr><th>Year</th><th>Quantity reported by Importer</th><th>Quantity reported by exporter</th><th>Term</th><th>Purpose code</th><th>Source code</th></tr><tr><td>2010</td><td>475</td><td></td><td>Live</td><td>T</td><td>W</td></tr><tr><td>2011</td><td>402</td><td></td><td>live</td><td>T</td><td>W</td></tr><tr><td>2014</td><td></td><td>60</td><td>Live</td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	Year	Quantity reported by Importer	Quantity reported by exporter	Term	Purpose code	Source code	2010	475		Live	T	W	2011	402		live	T	W	2014		60	Live			<u>The Secretariat's determination regarding implementation of the recommendations</u> With the establishment of a zero quota Cameroon will have implemented the recommendations of the Animals Committee. <u>Actions recommended by the Secretariat</u> The Standing Committee is invited to: a) remove <i>Trioceros quadricornis</i> from Cameroon from the RST subject to the publication of a zero annual export quota; b) note that, with the establishment of a zero quota, Cameroon will have implemented the
Year	Quantity reported by Importer	Quantity reported by exporter	Term	Purpose code	Source code																					
2010	475		Live	T	W																					
2011	402		live	T	W																					
2014		60	Live																							

and any current management measures in place for <i>T. quadricornis</i> in CM; and d) a justification for, and details of, the scientific basis by which it has been established that the quantities of <i>T. quadricornis</i> exported are not detrimental to the survival of the species and in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3. <u>Recommendations of the Standing Committee</u> At SC66, the Standing Committee recommended that all Parties suspend trade in specimens of <i>T. quadricornis</i> from CM 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. The suspension came into effect on 15 March 2016. At SC74, the suspension was reviewed. Cameroon noted that, while it did not currently wish to resume trade in <i>T. quadricornis</i>, a species inventory and NDF could be a future possibility. It was recommended that the trade suspension for this species/country combination remain in place; however, this could be reviewed in the future, subject to Cameroon providing these elements.		recommendations of the Animals Committee; and remind Cameroon that any change to this quota should be communicated to the Secretariat and the Chair of the Animals Committee along with a non-detriment finding, including a justification of how the change is conservative, based on estimates of sustainable off-take that make use of best available scientific information, for their agreement in advance of any trade taking place; and an update on the implementation of Animals Committee recommendations a) to c).
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SECTION B: RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ANIMALS COMMITTEE (AC) FOR
SPECIES SELECTED FOR THE REVIEW OF SIGNIFICANT TRADE FOLLOWING CoP17;
RESPONSES FROM THE RANGE STATES CONCERNED; AND
DETERMINATION OF IMPLEMENTATION BY THE SECRETARIAT
(FOLLOWING CONSULTATION WITH THE MEMBERS OF THE ANIMALS COMMITTEE)

Recommendations of the AC and SC, where these exist	Update on implementation of recommendations (including summary of response from the range State concerned)	Determination of implementation
<i>Amazona farinosa</i> (Mealy parrot)		
Guyana <u>Within 60 days (13 January 2019):</u> a) Establish a reduced quota for 2019 to average trade levels 300 specimens; these quotas should not be amended until a new non-detriment finding, based on survey data (to be provided within 1 year), is submitted and reviewed by the AC. b) Before making any increases to the interim quota, the planned changes should be communicated by the Management Authority of Guyana to the Secretariat and Chair of the Animals Committee along with a justification of how the change is conservative, based on estimates of sustainable off-take that make use of best available scientific information, for their agreement. <u>Within 2 years (14 November 2020):</u> c) Initiate appropriate harvest measures to ensure sustainability (for example): - size/selective harvest - open/closed seasons - harvest seasons	In an email dated 8 August 2023, the Guyana Wildlife Conservation and Management Commission indicated that it had reviewed the correspondence received from the Secretariat. It is currently working on another submission that will be ready by the end of October 2023. The Secretariat notes that an analysis of the CITES trade data indicates that Guyana has not exceeded its quota of 300 since it was published in 2020.	<u>The Secretariat's determination regarding implementation of the recommendations</u> No update has been received to-date from Guyana to determine whether any of the outstanding recommendations have been implemented. <u>Actions recommended by the Secretariat:</u> The Standing Committee is invited to: a) request Guyana to share the results of its population study of psittacines; and b) urge Guyana to provide information on the implementation of recommendations c) to l) by 1 March 2024 so that it can be

- harvest maximums - restrictions to harvest frequency, sites or time of day - control of number of harvesters - types and methods of harvest

d) Undertake science-based studies on status of the species (e.g. population size/density, trends, distribution) including an evaluation of the threats to the species for use as the basis for NDFs

e) Develop/Implement an ongoing science-based population monitoring program that is used in conjunction with an adaptive management program for the species (see harvest management measures and trade controls, below), for use in making NDFs

f) Undertake qualitative monitoring of the scale and trends of all harvest (increasing, stable or decreasing) for use in making NDFs

g) Develop and implement harvest guidelines (or “best practices”) describing accepted practices

h) Develop and implement local management with clearly defined harvest management measures (e.g., harvest seasons, harvest maximums, restrictions to harvest frequency, sites or time of day, control of number of harvesters, types and methods of harvest)

i) Provide information and guidance to persons and organizations involved in the production and export of specimens of the species concerned.

j) Undertake qualitative monitoring of the scale and trends of all export (increasing, stable or decreasing) for use in making NDFs

k) Encourage information sharing with Suriname in order to collaborate on making NDFs

considered by the Animals Committee at its 33rd meeting.

<u>Final recommendation</u> l) Upon completion of other recommendations, the Management Authority of Guyana should provide the scientific basis by which it has established that exports from their country are not detrimental to the survival of the species and are compliant with Article IV, paragraphs 2(a), 3 and 6(a) of the Convention. Particular focus should be given to how the actions Guyana has taken or will take address the concerns/problems identified in the Review of Significant Trade process. <u>Recommendations of the Standing Committee</u> At SC74, the Standing Committee requested Guyana to share the results of its population study of psittacines; and urged Guyana to provide information on the implementation of recommendations b) to k) no later than three months before the documentation deadline for SC77.		
Suriname <u>Within 60 days (13 January 2019)</u> a) Establish an interim conservative export quota of 200 within 60 days for the species and communicate the quota to the Secretariat. b) No exports should occur until the quota has been published on the Secretariat's website. c) Before making any increases to the interim quota, the planned changes should be communicated by the Management Authority of Suriname to the Secretariat and Chair of the Animals Committee along with a justification of how the change is conservative, based on estimates of sustainable off-take that make use of	On 8 August 2023, Suriname sent a very detailed response outlining the actions taken under each of the Animals Committee recommendations, including an NDF and two survey reports. The response is summarised below and found in full in Annex 2. Suriname indicated that it has endorsed the Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP) on 20 February 2022. One of the priority actions in the work plan is to revise the legislation regarding CITES-related matters. Suriname is not yet a CITES Category 1 country. This process will be initiated within the CAP and Suriname indicates that it will include stakeholder sessions in the process, where the CITES Management Authority will have an opportunity to collect relevant data for the development of a harvest management plan. The Secretariat would emphasize to Suriname that it is the Scientific Authority that should lead on the development of the harvest plan, in consultation with the Management Authority.	<u>The Secretariat's determination regarding implementation of the recommendations</u> Recommendation l) has been implemented. Recommendations d), e) and f) have been partially implemented. <u>Actions recommended by the Secretariat</u> The Standing Committee is invited to: a) congratulate Suriname on the significant progress it has made in implementing

best available scientific information, for their agreement. <u>Within 2 years (14 November 2020):</u> d) Initiate appropriate harvest measures to ensure sustainability (for example): - size/selective harvest - open/closed seasons - harvest seasons - harvest maximums - restrictions to harvest frequency, sites or time of day - control of number of harvesters - types and methods of harvest e) Undertake science-based studies on status of the species (e.g. population size/density, trends, distribution) including an evaluation of the threats to the species for use as the basis for NDFs f) Develop/Implement an ongoing science-based population monitoring program that is used in conjunction with an adaptive management program for the species (see harvest management measures and trade controls, below), for use in making NDFs g) Undertake qualitative monitoring of the scale and trends of all harvest (increasing, stable or decreasing) for use in making NDFs -Develop and implement harvest guidelines (or “best practices”) describing accepted practices h) Develop and implement local management with clearly defined harvest management measures (e.g., harvest seasons, harvest maximums, restrictions to harvest frequency, sites or time of day, control of number of harvesters, types and methods of harvest) i) provide information and guidance to persons and organizations involved in the production and export of specimens of the species concerned.	At the moment there is no harvest management plan for <i>Amazona farinosa</i> because it is a caged species. The harvest is subject to the hunting calendar, however only live specimens may be harvested. Harvest is prohibited during the closed season. Harvest in protected areas or nature reserves is strictly prohibited. The CAP will be implemented starting August 2023 and has a duration of one year. Legislation used to implement CITES will be evaluated and revised in compliance with the text of the Convention. A technical CITES working group will be established. The general conditions, which is an Annex of the export permits will be evaluated and revised according to the revised legislation. This will also be an opportunity to start with the process of developing a harvest plan as a measure to ensure a sustainable harvest regime. The Scientific Authority and the relevant stakeholders will be involved in this process. Suriname is using a standardized CITES permit format in compliance with Annex 2 to Resolution Conf. 12.3 (Rev. CoP19) and the latest guidelines for the preparation of the submission of CITES annual reports. The CITES Management Authority will strengthen the capacity of the staff of the permit section in regard to CITES related issues. The MA will initiate internal training for staff members in the proper data entry of trade and permits to minimize and avoid administrative errors and discrepancies in the trade database. Concerning recommendation l) the Scientific Authority (SA) has been formally established by ministerial decree and has been registered with the CITES Secretariat. The SA consists of 10 members from various organizations. Suriname participated in the UNIA Masters degree in CITES in Baeza and the representative from Suriname who graduated from this course is now giving guidance on CITES-related matters to the MA and SA. Suriname through the Nature Conservation Division (NCD) of the State Forestry management Service has carried out a pre-study to learn and better understand the locations and habitats of at least three parrot species including <i>Amazona farinosa</i>. Suriname, through the Suriname Forest Service (LBB), has carried out a pre-study to learn and better understand the locations and habitats of at least three parrot species including <i>Amazona farinosa</i>. This work was supported by the ACTO BioAmazon project and was undertaken in March 2021. A	the recommendations of the Animals Committee and Standing Committee; b) establish an export quota of 200 specimens, reminding Suriname that any increases to the interim quota, the planned changes should be communicated to the Secretariat and Chair of the Animals Committee along with a justification of how the change is conservative, based on estimates of sustainable off-take that make use of best available scientific information, for their agreement; c) agree that recommendation l) has been implemented; and d) encourage Suriname to continue working closely with the Secretariat to implement the outstanding recommendations and provide an update to the Secretariat by 1 March 2024 to be included in its report to the 33rd meeting of the Animals Committee.
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j) Undertake qualitative monitoring of the scale and trends of all export (increasing, stable or decreasing) for use in making NDFs k) Initiate appropriate harvest measures to ensure sustainability (for example): - size/selective harvest - open/closed seasons - harvest seasons - harvest maximums - restrictions to harvest frequency, sites or time of day - control of number of harvesters - types and methods of harvest. l) Clearly designate CITES authorities - Suriname is encouraged to outline any capacity building needs the party may have to support the implementation of Article IV, and submit to the Secretariat, e.g., providing training for CITES authorities (e.g., CITES Virtual College, NDF workshops in a country or region) - Encourage information sharing with Guyana in order to collaborate on making NDFs -provide training of conservation staff in the range State -provide information and guidance to persons and organizations involved in the production and export of specimens of the species concerned <u>Final recommendation</u> m) Upon completion of other recommendations, the Management Authority of Suriname should provide the scientific basis by which it has established that exports from their country are not detrimental to the survival of the species and are compliant with Article IV, paragraphs 2(a), 3 and 6(a) of the Convention. Particular focus should be given to how the actions Suriname has taken or will take address the concerns/problems identified in the Review of Significant Trade process.	population size study was initiated as well in 2021. The reports from these studies are entitled: • A pre-study conducted on psittacine species presence and numbers with the emphasis on <i>Ara ararauna</i>, <i>Ara chloropterus</i> and <i>Amazona farinosa</i>. • Population size status of parrot species - A focus on population size of parrot species in known harvest areas. The objectives for the parrot population study were to: a) Collect information on the abundance and distribution of psittacines, especially that is under the Review of Significant Trade (<i>Amazona farinosa</i>, <i>Ara ararauna</i> and <i>Ara chloropterus</i>), from selected areas in Suriname already visited in the pre-study and others that can also be identified as relevant for the study. b) Develop a baseline for Non-Detriment Findings of psittacine species. c) Collect data to support the management of quota for psittacines species in Suriname. d) Develop specific management strategies, through consultations with stakeholders, to contribute to the overall management plan for psittacines in Suriname. e) Develop and produce an informational user's guide on best practices for trapping, transporting and caring for psittacines in the international and domestic trade f) Prepare a population study report of the psittacines species in Suriname for the CITES Management and Scientific Authorities of Suriname. Field data was collected during August 2021, January 2022 and during June-July 2022. During the field visits data on other parrot species were also counted. A total of nine locations were surveyed. Eight of these locations were river transects and one was an island. Data on the latter, was collected via point count. With this data, baseline data have been established for any future intended study as well. Mealy Parrots were found on six river transects and were absent at Bigibere and Cottica. The highest number for Mealy parrots was reached at Karani with a total of 162 individuals. The second highest count was found at Morotokko with a total of 137 individuals.	
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<u>Recommendations of the Standing Committee</u> At SC74, the Standing Committee requested the Secretariat to publish a zero export quota for <i>A. farinosa</i> until Suriname provides information (including an NDF) to justify a higher quota to be agreed with the AC Chair; and b) urged Suriname to provide an update on the implementation of recommendations b) to m) no later than three months before the documentation deadline for SC77.	With the available data, the Scientific Authority of Suriname conducted a baseline NDF for this species. The NDF concluded that <i>Amazona farinosa</i> is widespread with a continuous distribution at the national level. According to the latest population study (Ramcharan 2022) the national population status of <i>A. farinosa</i> is stable and generally very abundant and occurs at high densities. The scientific authority recommends stepping up control and enforcement activities in strategic posts in order to stop possible illegal activities. The SA advises the management authority to keep record of all illegal harvest and trade of this species and other CITES- listed species in order to be able to provide an illegal trade report for CITES-listed species of Suriname. Most known harvest areas are in the coast of Suriname. Due to the remoteness of the interior of Suriname, very limited harvest of this species comes from the interior. The SA recommends the development of a harvest plan for all wildlife species on the export list. The scientific authority recommends revision of the general conditions on the harvest quota and set the harvesting quota at 12% higher than the export quotas for all bird species this was earlier set at 25% higher than the export quota. The SA recommends establishing an interim conservative quota of 200 as was recommended by the Animals Committee for <i>Amazona farinosa</i> until further studies are done on the population of this species. The Suriname Forest Service has collaborated with conservation international Suriname (CIS) and Panthera in developing the identification guide of felines of Suriname in 2021. The Surinamese Forest Service has also collaborated with WWF in the revision of the wildlife of the guianas species identification pocketbook for wildlife trade monitoring and enforcement (second edition February 2023). ACTO has supported its member countries including Suriname through the BioAmazon project with implementation of CITES.	
<i>Ara ararauna</i> (Blue and Yellow Macaw)		
Guyana <u>Within 60 days (by 13 January 2020):</u>	In an email dated 8 August 2023, the Guyana Wildlife Conservation and Management Commission indicated that it had reviewed the correspondence received from the Secretariat as well as the report of the Animals Committee on its previous submission concerning <i>Ara ararauna</i> (see Annex 2 to	<u>The Secretariat's determination regarding implementation of the recommendation.</u>

a) Establish a reduced quota for 2019 to average trade levels 660 specimens; these quotas should not be amended until a new non-detriment finding, based on survey data (to be provided within one year), is submitted and reviewed by the AC.

b) Before making any increases to the interim quota, the planned changes should be communicated by the Management Authority of Guyana to the Secretariat and Chair of the Animals Committee along with a justification of how the change is conservative, based on estimates of sustainable off-take that make use of best available scientific information, for their agreement.

Within two years (14 November 2020):

c) Initiate appropriate harvest measures to ensure sustainability (for example): - size/selective harvest - open/closed seasons - harvest seasons - harvest maximums - restrictions to harvest frequency, sites or time of day - control of number of harvesters - types and methods of harvest

d) Undertake science-based studies on status of the species (e.g. population size/density, trends, distribution) including an evaluation of the threats to the species for use as the basis for NDFs

e) Develop/Implement an ongoing science-based population monitoring program that is used in conjunction with an adaptive management program for the species (see harvest management measures and trade controls, below), for use in making NDFs

f) Undertake qualitative monitoring of the scale and trends of all harvest (increasing, stable or decreasing) for use in making NDFs -Develop and

document [SC75 Doc. 8](#)). It is currently working on another submission that will be ready by the end of October, 2023.

CITES trade data (2016 to 2022) shows that on three occasions in the past 6 years, the volume of specimens reported by the importer was higher than that reported by Guyana.

	Specimen	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Annual report		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Quota		792	792	In prep	In prep	In prep	In prep
Importer	Live	988	385	811	194	324	580
Exporter	Live	741	319	530	452	499	467

There is no new information to confirm whether Guyana has complied with the recommendations of the Animals and Standing Committees.

Actions recommended by the Secretariat

The Standing Committee is invited to:

a) request the Secretariat to publish an annual export quota of 660 birds for *Ara ararauna* from Guyana;

b) urge Guyana to clarify how the data from the survey was used to determine the sustainable level of off-take and the proposed export quota; and address the concerns by the Animals Committee in its review of the study (see Annex 2 to document SC75 Doc. 8); and

c) invite Guyana to submit a new non-detriment finding, based on survey data by 1 March 2024 for review by the Animals Committee at its 33rd meeting.

implement harvest guidelines (or “best practices”) describing accepted practices

g) Develop and implement local management with clearly defined harvest management measures (e.g., harvest seasons, harvest maximums, restrictions to harvest frequency, sites or time of day, control of number of harvesters, types and methods of harvest)

h) provide information and guidance to persons and organizations involved in the production and export of specimens of the species concerned.

i) Undertake qualitative monitoring of the scale and trends of all export (increasing, stable or decreasing) for use in making NDFs

j) Encourage information sharing with Suriname in order to collaborate on making NDFs.

Final recommendation

k) Upon completion of other recommendations, the Management Authority of Guyana should provide the scientific basis by which it has established that exports from their country are not detrimental to the survival of the species and are compliant with Article IV, paragraphs 2(a), 3 and 6(a) of the Convention. Particular focus should be given to how the actions Guyana has taken or will take address the concerns/problems identified in the Review of Significant Trade process.

Recommendations of the Standing Committee

At **SC74**, the Standing Committee requested Guyana to share the results of its population study of psittacines and agreed that, in relation to the Animals Committee recommendations a) and b), the Standing Committee would consider the

increase in the export quota proposed by Guyana for this species, from 660 to 760, following its review by the Animals Committee at SC75. At SC75, the Standing Committee welcomed the progress made by Guyana in undertaking this population study; invited Guyana to clarify how the data from the survey was used to determine the sustainable level of offtake and the proposed export quota; and address the concerns by the Animals Committee in its review of the study (see Annex 2 to document SC75 Doc. 8); and invited Guyana to submit a new non-detriment finding, based on survey data, for review by the Animals Committee, three months before the documentation deadline for SC77.		
Suriname <u>Within 60 days (13 January 2019):</u> a) Establish an interim conservative export quota of 500 within 60 days for the species and communicate the quota to the Secretariat. b) No exports should occur until the quota has been published on the Secretariat's website. c) The export quota (which could include zero allowable exports) should be justified as conservative based on estimates of sustainable off-take that make use of available scientific information. d) Before making any increases to the interim quota, the planned changes should be communicated by the Management Authority of Suriname to the Secretariat and Chair of the Animals Committee along with a justification of how the change is conservative, based on estimates of sustainable off-take that make use of	On 8 August 2023, Suriname sent a very detailed response outlining the actions taken under each of the Animals Committee recommendations, including an NDF and two survey reports (see also response to <i>Amazona farinosa</i> / Suriname above) Suriname, through the Suriname Forest Service (LBB), has carried out a pre-study to learn and better understand the locations and habitats of at least three parrot species including <i>Ara ararauna</i>. This work was supported by the CTO's BioAmazon project and was undertaken in March 2021. A population size study was initiated as well in 2021. The reports from these studies are entitled: • A pre-study conducted on psittacine species presence and numbers with the emphasis on <i>Ara ararauna</i>, <i>Ara chloropterus</i> and <i>Amazona farinosa</i>. • Population size status of parrot species - A focus on population size of parrot species in known harvest areas With the available data, the study scientific authority of Suriname conducted a baseline NDF on this species. The NDF concluded that the national distribution of <i>Ara ararauna</i> in Suriname is widespread and contiguous. Recent population study on known harvest sites shows that this species is still in abundance in the wild, however like many other parrot species, they are facing challenges due to illegal	<u>The Secretariat's determination regarding implementation of the recommendations</u> Recommendations a) to c), h) and m) have been implemented. Recommendations e), f), g), i), j), k), n), o), q), r), t) have been partially implemented. <u>Actions recommended by the Secretariat</u> The Standing Committee is invited to: a) congratulate Suriname on the significant progress it has made in implementing the recommendations of the Animals Committee and the Standing Committee;

best available scientific information, for their agreement. <u>Within 2 years (14 November 2020):</u> e) Initiate appropriate harvest measures to ensure sustainability (for example): - size/selective harvest - open/closed seasons - harvest seasons - harvest maximums - restrictions to harvest frequency, sites or time of day - control of number of harvesters - types and methods of harvest f) Initiate measures to ensure the descriptions on all CITES permits are standardized so that export is only permitted at the species level and that it complies with Annex 1 of Resolution Conf. 12.3 (Rev. CoP17) on permits and certificates; trade ceases to be reported or permitted at higher taxon levels. g) Clarify and standardize the terms and units used in reporting trade. Ensure that appropriate terms and units are recorded on permits for trade. Standardized terms and appropriate units are found in the most recent version of the Guidelines for the preparation and submission of CITES annual reports, which is referenced in Resolution Conf. 11.17 (Rev. CoP17) on national reports and distributed by the Secretariat by notification. h) Ensure that permits issued for the species clearly and accurately indicate the source of the specimens. i) Undertake science-based studies on status of the species (e.g. population size/density, trends, distribution) including an evaluation of the threats to the species for use as the basis for NDFs <u>or</u> Develop/Implement an ongoing science-based population monitoring program that is used in	harvesting and trade. These factors can significantly affect their populations and their ability to adapt to changing environments in the long term. There is no existing harvest plan for this species or any other species. The harvest is managed based on the existing regulations for game species taking into consideration the open and closed seasons of the game calendar for this species. The aim of harvest is to exploit maximum economic yield. Suriname has a system of voluntary export quotas for wildlife fauna species, which was in place in 1987 after a revision of the game law 1954 and has been revised in 1995 and up until the date used before the last decision of the Standing Committee. The quota of <i>Ara ararauna</i> was 650 but a zero export quota was published in 2022. Considering the mortality rate during harvest and transport the harvest quota is 25% higher than the national export quota which in terms of conservation is considered a high risk. Most of the legal national harvest occurs in the coastal areas and areas where there is no strong control. All profits from the game trade go to the State treasury and very little goes back into the national budget for nature conservation. Harvest in protected areas is strictly prohibited. Considering that Suriname has eleven nature reserves with a total of 1,889,100 hectares the percentage of the species natural range or population illegally excluded from harvest is between 5 and 15%. It is uncertain how effective restriction on harvest in harvest areas can help to prevent overharvesting. Study on this matter has never been conducted. Overall, the conclusion of the CITES Scientific Authority of Suriname on this NDF is precautionary positive. The SA recommends establishing an interim conservative export quota of 500 as recommended by the Animals Committee for the <i>A. ararauna</i> until further studies are done on the population of the species.	b) establish a conservative quota of 500 specimens on <i>Ara ararauna</i> for Suriname; c) remind Suriname that any increases to the interim quota should be communicated to the Secretariat and the Chair of the Animals Committee along with a justification of how the change is conservative, based on estimates of sustainable off-take that make use of best available scientific information, for their agreement; d) agree that recommendation m) has been implemented; and e) encourage Suriname to continue working closely with the Secretariat to implement the outstanding recommendations and provide an update to the Secretariat by 1 March 2024 to be included in its report to the 33rd meeting of the Animals Committee.
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conjunction with an adaptive management program for the species (see harvest management measures and trade controls, below), for use in making NDFs j) Undertake qualitative monitoring of the scale and trends of all harvest (increasing, stable or decreasing) for use in making NDFs -Develop and implement harvest guidelines (or “best practices”) describing accepted practices <u>or</u> Develop and implement local management with clearly defined harvest management measures (e.g., harvest seasons, harvest maximums, restrictions to harvest frequency, sites or time of day, control of number of harvesters, types and methods of harvest) <u>or</u> Develop and implement coordinated national and/or local management plans (that include harvest management considerations) with clear monitoring requirements; management is adaptive (regular review of harvest records, of impact of harvesting, adjustment of harvest instructions as necessary), harvest restrictions based on monitoring results. k) Undertake qualitative monitoring of the scale and trends of all export (increasing, stable or decreasing) for use in making NDFs -initiate measures to ensure that permit information is standardized (e.g., export only at a species level, source of specimens is indicated, consistency of conversion factors, standardized units) <u>Or</u> Undertake monitoring of export; any established export limits are precautionary <u>Or</u> Undertake regular quantitative surveys of scale and trend of all export; establish/modify export limits according to quantitative data that is		
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reviewed regularly, for example through an adaptive management program for the species. l) Implement/ improve a system to ensure individuals in captive / ranched / artificially propagated production systems are distinguished from wild if both wild specimens and non-wild specimens are in trade m) clearly designate CITES authorities n) provide training for CITES authorities (e.g., CITES Virtual College, NDF workshops in a country or region) o) develop identification methods and materials p) share information/collaboration with other range States (exchange of NDF information, development and implementation of regional management measures) q) provide training of conservation staff in the range State r) provide information and guidance to persons and organizations involved in the production and export of specimens of the species concerned; s) facilitate information exchange among range States t) provide technical equipment and support. <u>Final recommendation</u> u) Upon completion of other recommendations, the Management Authority of Suriname should provide the scientific basis by which it has established that exports from their country are not detrimental to the survival of the species and are		
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compliant with Article IV, paragraphs 2(a), 3 and 6(a) of the Convention. Particular focus should be given to how the actions Suriname has taken or will take address the concerns/problems identified in the Review of Significant Trade process. <u>Recommendations of the Standing Committee</u> At SC74, the Standing Committee requested the Secretariat to publish a zero export quota for <i>A. ararauna</i> until Suriname provides information (including an NDF) to justify a higher quota to be agreed with the AC Chair; and urged Suriname to provide an update on the implementation of recommendations b) to m) no later than three months before the documentation deadline for SC77.		
<i>Ara chloropterus</i> (Red and green Macaw)		
Guyana <u>Within 60 days (13 January 2019):</u> a) Established a reduced quota for 2019 to average trade levels 845 specimens; these quotas should not be amended until a new non-detriment finding, based on survey data (to be provided within one year), is submitted and reviewed by the AC. b) Before making any increases to the interim quota, the planned changes should be communicated by the Management Authority of Guyana to the Secretariat and Chair of the Animals Committee along with a justification of how the change is conservative, based on estimates of sustainable off-take that make use of best	In an email dated 8 August 2023, the Guyana Wildlife Conservation and Management Commission indicated that it had reviewed the correspondence received from the Secretariat as well as the report of the Animals Committee on its previous submission concerning <i>Ara ararauna</i> (see Annex 2 to document SC75 Doc. 8). It is currently working on another submission that will be ready by the end of October, 2023.	<u>The Secretariat's determination regarding implementation of the recommendations.</u> There is no new information to confirm whether Guyana has complied with the recommendations of the Animals and Standing Committees. <u>Actions recommended by the Secretariat</u> The Standing Committee is invited to: a) request Guyana to share the results of its population study of psittacines; and

available scientific information, for their agreement.

Within 2 years (14 November 2020)

c) Initiate appropriate harvest measures to ensure sustainability (for example): - size/selective harvest - open/closed seasons - harvest seasons - harvest maximums - restrictions to harvest frequency, sites or time of day - control of number of harvesters - types and methods of harvest.

d) Undertake science-based studies on status of the species (e.g. population size/density, trends, distribution) including an evaluation of the threats to the species for use as the basis for NDFs

e) Develop/Implement an ongoing science-based population monitoring program that is used in conjunction with an adaptive management program for the species (see harvest management measures and trade controls, below), for use in making NDFs

f) Undertake qualitative monitoring of the scale and trends of all harvest (increasing, stable or decreasing) for use in making NDFs -Develop and implement harvest guidelines (or “best practices”) describing accepted practices

g) Develop and implement local management with clearly defined harvest management measures (e.g., harvest seasons, harvest maximums, restrictions to harvest frequency, sites or time of day, control of number of harvesters, types and methods of harvest)

h) provide information and guidance to persons and organizations involved in the production and export of specimens of the species concerned.

b) urge Guyana to provide information on the implementation of recommendations c) to k) before 1 March 2024 for consideration by the Animals Committee at its 33rd meeting.

i) Undertake qualitative monitoring of the scale and trends of all export (increasing, stable or decreasing) for use in making NDFs j) Encourage information sharing with Suriname in order to collaborate on making NDFs <u>Final recommendation</u> k) Upon completion of other recommendations, the Management Authority of Guyana should provide the scientific basis by which it has established that exports from their country are not detrimental to the survival of the species and are compliant with Article IV, paragraphs 2(a), 3 and 6(a) of the Convention. Particular focus should be given to how the actions Guyana has taken or will take address the concerns/problems identified in the Review of Significant Trade process. <u>Recommendations of the Standing Committee</u> At SC74, the Standing Committee noted that recommendation a) has been complied with; requested Guyana to share the results of its population study of psittacines; and urged Guyana to provide information on the implementation of recommendations b) to k) no later than three months before the documentation deadline for SC77.		
Suriname <u>Within 60 days (13 January 2019):</u> a) Establish an interim conservative export quota of 250 within 60 days for the species and communicate the quota to the Secretariat.	On 8 August 2023, Suriname sent a very detailed response outlining the actions taken under each of the Animals Committee recommendations, including an NDF and two survey reports (see also response to <i>Amazona farinosa</i> / Suriname above) Suriname, through the Suriname Forest Service (LBB), has carried out a pre-study to learn and better understand the locations and habitats of at least three parrot species including <i>Ara chloropterus</i>. This work was supported by the ACTO's Bioamazon project and was undertaken in March 2021. A population size study was initiated as well in 2021. Suriname provided both	<u>The Secretariat's determination regarding implementation of the recommendations</u> Recommendation l) has been fully implemented. Recommendations e), f), i), n) and o) have been partially implemented.

b) No exports should occur until the quota has been published on the Secretariat’s website. c) Before making any increases to the interim quota, the planned changes should be communicated by the Management Authority of Suriname to the Secretariat and Chair of the Animals Committee along with a justification of how the change is conservative, based on estimates of sustainable off-take that make use of best available scientific information, for their agreement. <u>Within 2 years (14 November 2020):</u> d) Initiate appropriate harvest measures to ensure sustainability (for example): - size/selective harvest - open/closed seasons - harvest seasons - harvest maximums - restrictions to harvest frequency, sites or time of day - control of number of harvesters - types and methods of harvest e) Undertake science-based studies on status of the species (e.g. population size/density, trends, distribution) including an evaluation of the threats to the species for use as the basis for NDFs f) Develop/Implement an ongoing science-based population monitoring program that is used in conjunction with an adaptive management program for the species (see harvest management measures and trade controls, below), for use in making NDFs g) Undertake qualitative monitoring of the scale and trends of all harvest (increasing, stable or decreasing) for use in making NDFs -Develop and implement harvest guidelines (or “best practices”) describing accepted practices	of these reports, which are entitled: “A pre-study conducted on Psittacine species presence and numbers with an emphasis of the <i>Ara ararauna</i>, <i>Ara chloropterus</i> and <i>Amazona farinosa</i>. With the available data, the Scientific Authority of Suriname conducted a baseline NDF on this species. The NDF concluded that the scarcity of the species during the two studies (only found in one of the 8 regions surveyed) resulted in a negative NDF for export and until further studies are done the recommendation of the scientific authority is to maintain the zero quota for this species. However, the CITES Management Authority of Suriname does not support the recommendation made by the Scientific Authority based on the information that this species is harvested in the southern part of the country of Suriname; that no study has been carried out on the population density of the species in that part of the country; and the fact that it is important for the livelihoods of the indigenous and tribal communities which occur in this area. Therefore, the Management Authority recommends maintaining the voluntary export quota of 250, which was recommended by the Animals Committee until further studies have been carried out on this species. <u>Note from the Secretariat</u> According to the CITES trade database data above, Suriname’s reported exports have not reached the export quota of 250 between 2016 and 2021, with the exception of 2018. <table><tr><th></th><th>Spec.</th><th>2016</th><th>2017</th><th>2018</th><th>2019</th><th>2020</th><th>2021</th></tr><tr><td>Annual report</td><td></td><td>Yes</td><td>Yes</td><td>Yes</td><td>Yes</td><td>Yes</td><td>No</td></tr><tr><td>Quota</td><td></td><td>250</td><td>250</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>Importer</td><td>Live</td><td>207</td><td>156</td><td>268</td><td>117</td><td>98</td><td>184</td></tr><tr><td>Exporter</td><td>Live</td><td>248</td><td>217</td><td>227</td><td>144</td><td>137</td><td></td></tr></table>		Spec.	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Annual report		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Quota		250	250	-	-	-	-	Importer	Live	207	156	268	117	98	184	Exporter	Live	248	217	227	144	137		<u>Actions recommended by the Secretariat</u> The Standing Committee is invited to: a) acknowledge the progress that has been made by Suriname; b) welcome the fact that the process of establishing quotas in Suriname is now being done by the Scientific Authority; c) encourage the Management Authority to follow the advice of the Scientific Authority and maintain the zero quota until further studies can justify a sustainable quota to be agreed with the Chair of the Animals Committee; d) agree that recommendation I) has been implemented; and e) urge Suriname to provide an update on the implementation of recommendations outstanding by 1 March 2024 so it can be considered by the Animals Committee at its 33rd meeting.
	Spec.	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021																																			
Annual report		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No																																			
Quota		250	250	-	-	-	-																																			
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h) Develop and implement local management with clearly defined harvest management measures (e.g., harvest seasons, harvest maximums, restrictions to harvest frequency, sites or time of day, control of number of harvesters, types and methods of harvest) i) provide information and guidance to persons and organizations involved in the production and export of specimens of the species concerned. j) Undertake qualitative monitoring of the scale and trends of all export (increasing, stable or decreasing) for use in making NDFs k) Initiate appropriate harvest measures to ensure sustainability (for example): - size/selective harvest - open/closed seasons - harvest seasons - harvest maximums - restrictions to harvest frequency, sites or time of day - control of number of harvesters - types and methods of harvest l) Clearly designate CITES authorities - Suriname is encouraged to outline any capacity building needs the party may have to support the implementation of Article IV, and submit to the Secretariat, e.g., providing training for CITES authorities (e.g., CITES Virtual College, NDF workshops in a country or region) m) Encourage information sharing with Guyana in order to collaborate on making NDFs n) provide training of conservation staff in the range State o) provide information and guidance to persons and organizations involved in the production and export of specimens of the species concerned		
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<u>Final recommendation</u> p) Upon completion of other recommendations, the Management Authority of Suriname should provide the scientific basis by which it has established that exports from their country are not detrimental to the survival of the species and are compliant with Article IV, paragraphs 2(a), 3 and 6(a) of the Convention. Particular focus should be given to how the actions Suriname has taken or will take address the concerns/problems identified in the Review of Significant Trade process. <u>Recommendations of the Standing Committee</u> At SC74, the Standing Committee requested the Secretariat to publish a zero export quota for <i>A. chloropterus</i> until Suriname provides information (including an NDF) to justify a higher quota to be agreed with the AC Chair; and b) urged Suriname to provide an update on the implementation of recommendations b) to m) no later than three months before the documentation deadline for SC77.		
<i>Poicephalus gulielmi</i> (Red-fronted parrot)		
Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) <u>Within 60 days (13 January 2019):</u> a) No additional export permit should be established for 2018 as of 19 July 2018, noting that permits for 1,870 specimens have been issued as of 19 July 2018. Establish an interim conservative export quota not to exceed the average trade level during recent years for which Annual Reports are available (450 specimens for 2019) within 60 days for the species, and communicate the quota to the Secretariat.	The SC had agreed that recommendations a) and b) had been complied with at SC74 and urged the Democratic Republic of the Congo to implement the remaining recommendations d) to g) by three months before the documentation deadline for SC77. The Secretariat wrote to the DRC on 20 April 2022 and sent a reminder on 31 July 2023. The published quota remains at 450 and an examination of the CITES trade database shows that since 2019, DRC has not exceeded this new quota. The data is summarized in the table below.	<u>The Secretariat's determination regarding implementation of the recommendations</u> The outstanding recommendations c) to g) have not been complied with. <u>Actions recommended by the Secretariat</u> The Standing Committee is invited to urge the Democratic Republic of the Congo to

b) No exports should occur until the quota has been published on the Secretariat's website.

c) Before making any increases to the interim quota, the planned changes should be communicated by the Management Authority of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the Secretariat and Chair of the Animals Committee along with a justification of how the change is conservative, based on estimates of sustainable off-take that make use of best available scientific information, for their agreement.

Within 2 years (14 November 2020):

d) Initiate appropriate harvest measures to ensure sustainability (for example): - size/selective harvest - open/closed seasons - harvest seasons - harvest maximums - restrictions to harvest frequency, sites or time of day - control of number of harvesters - types and methods of harvest

e) Undertake science-based studies on status of the species (e.g. population size/density, trends, distribution) including an evaluation of the threats to the species for use as the basis for NDFs

f) Undertake qualitative monitoring of the scale and trends of all harvest (increasing, stable or decreasing) for use in making NDFs -Develop and implement coordinated national and/or local management plans (that include harvest management considerations) with clear monitoring requirements; management is adaptive (regular review of harvest records, of impact of harvesting, adjustment of harvest instructions as necessary), harvest restrictions based on monitoring results

Year	Quantity reported by Importer	Quantity reported by exporter	Term	Purpose code	Source code
2019	100	250	Live	T	W
2020		70	Live	T	W
2021		185	Live	T	W
2022		310	live	T	W

No response was received from DRC concerning the implementation of the other recommendations.

provide an update on the implementation of the outstanding recommendations c) to g) by 1 March 2024 for consideration by the Animals Committee at its 33rd meeting.

Final recommendation g) Upon completion of other recommendations, the Management Authority of DRC should provide the scientific basis by which it has established that exports from their country are not detrimental to the survival of the species and are compliant with Article IV, paragraphs 2(a), 3 and 6(a) of the Convention. Particular focus should be given to how the actions DRC has taken or will take address the concerns/problems identified in the Review of Significant Trade process. Recommendations of the Standing Committee At SC74, the Standing Committee commended DRC for implementing recommendations a) and b) in a timely manner; and urged DRC to provide an update on the implementation of the remaining recommendations c) to g) no later than three months before the documentation deadline for SC77.																																																																	
Uromastyx geyri (Saharan Spiny-tailed Lizard)																																																																	
Mali Within 30 days (13 December 2018): a) Establish an interim zero export quota for within 30 days for the species and communicate the quota to the Secretariat. b) No exports should occur until the zero quota has been published on the Secretariat's website. c) Before making any increases to the interim zero quota, the planned changes should be communicated by the Management Authority of Mali to the Secretariat and Chair of the Animals Committee along with a justification of how the change is conservative, based on estimates of	The Secretariat wrote to Mali on 20 April 2022 and sent a reminder on 31 July 2023, but no information has been received by the Secretariat from Mali in relation to the species and the recommendations of the Animals Committee. An analysis of the CITES trade database indicates that trade in live specimens of <i>U. geyri</i> has been reported every year from 2016, with several discrepancies in the values and source codes used by importers and exporters. <table><thead><tr><th></th><th>Spec.</th><th>2016</th><th>2017</th><th>2018</th><th>2019</th><th>2020</th><th>2021</th><th>2022</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Annual report</td><td></td><td>Yes</td><td>Yes</td><td>Yes</td><td>Yes</td><td>Yes</td><td>No</td><td>No</td></tr><tr><td>Quota</td><td></td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>Importer</td><td>Live W</td><td>400</td><td>1,500</td><td>274</td><td>500</td><td>-</td><td></td><td>800</td></tr><tr><td>Exporter</td><td>Live W</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>5,000</td><td>5,000</td><td>5,000</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Importer</td><td>Live F</td><td>32</td><td>5</td><td></td><td>750</td><td>100</td><td>220</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Exporter</td><td>Live F</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td></td><td></td></tr></tbody></table>		Spec.	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Annual report		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Quota		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Importer	Live W	400	1,500	274	500	-		800	Exporter	Live W	-	-	5,000	5,000	5,000			Importer	Live F	32	5		750	100	220		Exporter	Live F	-	-	-	-	-			The Secretariat's determination regarding implementation of the recommendations Mali has not implemented any of the recommendations of the Animals Committee Actions recommended by the Secretariat The Standing Committee is invited to recommend that all Parties continue to suspend trade in specimens of <i>Uromastyx geyri</i> from Mali until that country demonstrates
	Spec.	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022																																																									
Annual report		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No																																																									
Quota		-	-	-	-	-	-	-																																																									
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Importer	Live F	32	5		750	100	220																																																										
Exporter	Live F	-	-	-	-	-																																																											

sustainable off-take that make use of best available scientific information, for their agreement.	Importer	Live C	-	-	500	250	-			compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3, for trade in this species, and provides full information to the Secretariat regarding compliance with the recommendations of the Animals and Standing Committees.
	Exporter	Live C	-	-	-	-	-			
<u>Within 2 years (14 November 2020):</u> d) Ensure that permits, issued for live specimens of the species under any future conservative, NDF-based quota, clearly and accurately indicate the source of the specimens. e) Undertake science-based studies on status of the species (e.g. population size/density, trends, distribution) including an evaluation of the threats to the species for use as the basis for NDFs f) Develop/Implement an ongoing science-based population monitoring program that is used in conjunction with an adaptive management program for the species (see harvest management measures and trade controls, below), for use in making NDFs g) Undertake qualitative monitoring of the scale and trends of all harvest (increasing, stable or decreasing) for use in making NDFs -Develop and implement local management with clearly defined harvest management measures (e.g., harvest seasons, harvest maximums, restrictions to harvest frequency, sites or time of day, control of number of harvesters, types and methods of harvest) h) Undertake monitoring of export; any established export limits are precautionary i) Implement/ improve a system to ensure individuals in captive production systems are distinguished from wild if both wild specimens and non-wild specimens are in trade	No request has been received from Mali to publish an export quota for this species.									

<u>Final recommendation</u> j) Upon completion of other recommendations, the Management Authority of Mali should provide the scientific basis by which it has established that exports from their country are not detrimental to the survival of the species and are compliant with Article IV, paragraphs 2(a), 3 and 6(a) of the Convention. Particular focus should be given to how the actions Mali has taken or will take address the concerns/problems identified in the Review of Significant Trade process. <u>Recommendations of the Standing Committee</u> At SC74, the Standing Committee requested the Secretariat to publish an interim zero export quota for specimens of <i>Uromastix geyri</i> from Mali traded under source codes W, F and R, which shall remain in place until Mali provides information (including an NDF) to justify a higher quota to be agreed with the AC Chair; requested Mali to explain the discrepancies, including the lack of source codes, in the trade data; and urged Mali to provide an update on the implementation of recommendations b) to j) no later than three months before the documentation deadline for SC77.		
<i>Cuora amboinensis</i> (South Asian Box Turtle)		
Indonesia <u>Within 60 days (13 January 2019):</u> a) Establish an interim conservative export quota for the species of 12,000 specimens for 2019, within 60 days and communicate the quota to the Secretariat.	The SC had agreed that recommendation a) had been complied with at SC74 following the publication of an export quota of 12,000 specimens; and urged Indonesia to implement the remaining recommendations b) to k) no later than three months before the documentation deadline for SC77. The Secretariat wrote to Indonesia on 20 April 2022, which responded on 4 August 2023, providing an NDF and a comprehensive update on each of the outstanding recommendations as outlined below.	<u>The Secretariat's determination regarding implementation of the recommendations</u> All recommendations have been fully implemented.

b) Before making any increases to the interim quota, the planned changes should be communicated by the Management Authority of Indonesia to the Secretariat and Chair of the Animals Committee along with a justification of how the change is conservative, based on estimates of sustainable off-take, taking into consideration the findings of population studies, the issues of domestic consumption and illegal trade, and the possible use of size limits, that make use of best available scientific information, for their agreement. <u>Within 2 years (14 November 2020):</u> c) Initiate appropriate harvest measures to ensure sustainability (for example: - size limits/selective harvest - open/closed seasons - harvest seasons - harvest maximums - restrictions to harvest frequency, sites or time of day - control of number of harvesters - types and methods of harvest) d) Undertake science-based studies on status of the species (e.g. population size/density, trends, distribution) including an evaluation of the threats to the species for use as the basis for NDFs e) Develop/Implement an ongoing science-based population monitoring program that is used in conjunction with an adaptive management program for the species (see harvest management measures and trade controls, below), for use in making NDFs	<u>Concerning recommendation c),</u> Indonesia highlighted the following measures it has put in place: • Prohibition of harvesting pregnant females (April, May, and June are most females will lay eggs). • Harvesting is only allowed for three months (October, November, and December) every year. • Harvested specimens are only allowed with a minimal SCL (Straight Carapace Length) of ≥ 18 cm (mature individuals reach a size of 16 cm SCL). • MA staff regularly conduct inspections to supplier house to ensure that the harvesting activity complies with all requirements (size restrictions and harvest season). • During the harvest period (October, November, and December), the MA staff monitor size restrictions and number quotas with a harvest inspection report (Berita Acara Partisan/BAP tangkap). <u>Concerning recommendation d),</u> Indonesia provided an extensive list of publications, and an unpublished thesis regarding <i>Cuora amboinensis</i> in Indonesia during 2018-2021 that have been included in the NDF. <u>Concerning recommendation e),</u> Indonesia provided details of population estimates from several areas including the following: • in a protected area consisting of two hectares of a peat swamp forest in Taman National Rawa Aopa Watomohai in the south-east of the island of Sulawesi was estimated to be 120 individuals or 60 individual/ha. The population composition in terms of immature to mature ratio was almost 1:1 (54.9% immature and 45.1% mature). • Harvest surveys of the species in an openly accessible area in East Kalimantan have shown that four middlemen alone easily assemble more than half of the nation's annual quota in one year. The composition of harvested individuals in the study site in Kota Bangun, East Kalimantan was significantly in favour of large adults (95.8%) and contained only 4.2% immature individuals (Schoppe, 2009).	<u>Actions recommended by the Secretariat</u> The Standing Committee is invited to: a) congratulate Indonesia for the significant progress it has made in implementing the recommendations of the Animals Committee; b) remove <i>Cuora amboinensis</i> from Indonesia from RST subject to the publication of a revised export quota of 7,200 specimens from the wild, including a minimum Straight Carapace Length (SCL) of 18 cm; and c) remind Indonesia that any change to this quota should be communicated to the Secretariat and the Chair of the Animals Committee along with a non-detriment finding, including a justification of how the change is conservative, based on estimates of sustainable off-take that make use of best available scientific information, for their agreement.
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f) Undertake qualitative monitoring of the scale and trends of all harvest (increasing, stable or decreasing) for use in making NDFs

g) Develop and implement harvest guidelines (or “best practices”) describing accepted practices

h) Develop and implement local management with clearly defined harvest management measures (e.g., harvest seasons, harvest maximums, restrictions to harvest frequency, sites or time of day, control of number of harvesters, types and methods of harvest)

i) Undertake qualitative monitoring of the scale and trends of all export (increasing, stable or decreasing) for use in making NDFs

j) Implement/ improve a system to ensure individuals in captive production systems are distinguished from wild if both wild specimens and non-wild specimens are in trade

Final recommendation

k) Upon completion of other recommendations, the Management Authority of Indonesia should provide the scientific basis by which it has established that exports from their country are not detrimental to the survival of the species and are compliant with Article IV, paragraphs 2(a), 3 and 6(a) of the Convention. Particular focus should be given to how the actions Indonesia has taken or will take address the concerns/problems identified in the Review of Significant Trade process.

Recommendations of the Standing Committee

At **SC74**, the Standing Committee noted that recommendation a) has been complied with; and b) urged Indonesia to provide an update on the

- Riyanto & Mumpuni (2019) reported population size from harvested areas in Sumatra.
- Population size in Jambi was estimated at just over 65 individuals/ha, while two sites at North Sumatra ranged from almost 62 individuals/ha and almost 10 individuals/ha. Meanwhile, the composition of harvested individuals in North Sumatra is also dominated by adult individuals (80%), but in Jambi dominated by immature individuals (59%).

Indonesia concludes that there does not seem to be much difference between the populations in the harvested and protected areas.

Concerning recommendation f), Indonesia noted that Fauzi *et al.* (2021) undertook a comparison of monitoring data of *C. amboinensis* from 2006 (published in Schoppe (2009)) in North Sumatra and Central Kalimantan. The results showed no evidence a reduction in the level of harvest over more than a decade, suggesting that the population has not experienced large scale pressure due to harvesting. A reduction in the size of the harvest over time would indicate that the population size is smaller and the species is more difficult to find.

Concerning recommendation g), Indonesia states that harvesting guidelines have been “socialized” (presumed by the Secretariat to mean circulated) every year to determine catch quotas per province, which include harvest size, permitted harvest time, and also harvest method (only using funnel trap/bubu).

Concerning recommendation h), Indonesia states that the harvest period is only permitted in October, November, and December each year, with strict harvest size on SCL ≥ 18 cm. Harvesting is prohibited in April, May, and June. Harvest ban in April, May, and June. implementation of rotation of fishing locations such as at the village and sub-district levels.

Concerning recommendation i), the response states that monitoring consists of monitoring catches, monitoring the realization of catch quotas per province, and monitoring the realization of export quotas. Each year in the preparation of export quotas, monitoring data on catch realization each province is presented for evaluation in the context of determining catch quotas per province. Aspects used for evaluation include realization of the number of catches in the harvest period, size of individuals harvested,

implementation of recommendations b) to k) no later than three months before the documentation deadline for SC77.

harvesting locations from the map of catch locations which are evaluated every two years.

Concerning recommendation j), Indonesia explains that captive breeding facilities are regularly inspected. The facilities must be providing captive reports, inspection report of hatching, inspection report of death, and survival rate which all will be used to determine the maximum utilization limit for captive results. Specimens from captive breeding will be included in an investigation report document and will use F source code.

Concerning recommendation k), Indonesia has provided an NDF. Based on the scoring of the NDF, Indonesia comes to the conclusion that the biological, trade pressure and management aspects have a low vulnerability, but hunting pressure is of moderate vulnerability to the existence of the *Cuora amboinensis*, as summarized in the following table

Summary of NDF scoring of <i>Cuora amboinensis</i> in Indonesia.			
Aspect	Total Score	Total Criteria	Final Score
Biological	21	16	1.31
Hunting Pressure	10	6	1.67
Trade Pressure	4	3	1.33
Management	17	16	1.06

Based on this assessment, Indonesia concludes that the utilization of *Cuora amboinensis* in general is “low vulnerability” to the existence of this species, but precaution is needed in managing its utilization considering that the hunting pressure aspect indicates “moderate vulnerability”. This assessment proposes several improvements in regulations concerning *Cuora amboinensis* utilization including the following:

1. To reduce the export quota by 40% to 7,200 individuals starting from 2024.
2. Stricter application of the minimal harvest size ≥ 18 cm (SCL).
3. Harvest activity is only allowed in October, November, December.
4. Harvest is strictly prohibited in May, April, and June.

	5. Outreach to people who depend on these turtles for their lives about these limits as well as to rotate harvesting locations. In a follow up email Indonesia explained the rationale for the minimal harvest size restriction of 18cm SCL. Indonesia noted that <i>C. amboinensis</i> is harvested from the wild for two primary purposes: the pet trade industry, where mainly juvenile specimens are captured, and for consumption, where larger individuals are targeted. The species attains maturity at specific sizes, with males reaching a carapace length of 130 mm and females reaching 152 cm (Paul <i>et al.</i> in 1982). To address conservation concerns, the size restriction has been applied to only allow harvest of large specimens (i.e. those exceeding 18 cm in SCL size) to reduce the risk of extinction due to harvesting activities for consumption. These larger specimens have already contributed to the wild population or might not be reproductively productive anymore. <u>Note from the Secretariat:</u> Concerning the export quotas, Indonesia notified the Secretariat of a quota of 12,000 specimens for 2019, which was duly published. The same quota was published in 2020. In 2021, Indonesia split this into separate quotas for live (pets) and consumption (the total was 12,000). In 2022, there appears to have been a duplication in the export quota database. This discrepancy has now been corrected.	
Anguilla anguilla (European eel)		
Algeria <u>Within 90 days (12 February 2019):</u> a) Establish interim conservative export quotas (suggested to be reduced to 67 percent of present trade and a zero quota for live glass eels) within 60 days for each category of specimens in trade (such as fingerlings/elvers, live, and meat), and communicate the quotas to the Secretariat for publication on the website.	The Secretariat wrote to Algeria on 20 April 2022 and sent a reminder on 31 July 2023. However, Algeria did not provide an additional response to explain the concerns raised by the Standing Committee at its 75th meeting. Algeria previously stated that of the CITES export permits issued during the last decade, most have been cancelled with the exception of two of a quantity of 3 tonnes and 120 kg in 2016. Furthermore, Algeria claims that as a precautionary measure, there was a temporary freezing of export authorizations of this species following 2018. The CITES trade data supports this as follows:	<u>The Secretariat's determination regarding implementation of the recommendations</u> Recommendations c), d) and g) to l) remain outstanding. <u>Actions recommended by the Secretariat</u> The Standing Committee is invited to ask Algeria to provide an update on the implementation of the outstanding

b) No exports should occur until the quota has been published on the Secretariat's website.

c) Before making any increases to the interim quota, the planned changes should be communicated by the Management Authority of Algeria, Morocco or Tunisia to the Secretariat and Chair of the Animals Committee along with a justification of how the change is conservative, based on estimates of sustainable off-take that make use of best available scientific information, for their agreement.

Within 2 years (14 November 2020):

d) Evaluate current harvest management measures and implement harvest measures to ensure sustainability

(for example:

- size/selective harvest
- open/closed seasons
- harvest seasons
- harvest maximums
- restrictions to harvest frequency, sites or time of day
- control of number of harvesters
- types and methods of harvest)

e) Clarify and standardize the terms and units used in reporting trade. Ensure that appropriate terms and units are recorded on permits for trade. Standardized terms and appropriate units are found in the most recent version of the Guidelines for the preparation and submission of CITES annual reports, which is referenced in Resolution Conf. 11.17 (Rev. CoP17) on *national reports*, and distributed by the Secretariat by notification.

	Spec.	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Quota	Adult W			8,000*	8,000*	8,000*	
	Glass	-	-	-	0	0	
Importer	Live – W	120	2,000	-	-	-	
Exporter	Live – W	3,120	-	-	-	-	

Algeria previously stated that it has undertaken certain efforts, in particular through the implementation of a partial management plan, consisting of the introduction of a partial follow-up programme; the ongoing launch of the study of the assessment of exploitable biomass; the establishment of a mechanism to guarantee the traceability at national/international level of the product; and the existence of a regulation for the taking of strict measures to restore the catch and/or trade in eels. In addition, efforts have been agreed to strengthen the system of statistical information processing for the collection of capture data and Algeria is engaged with the FAO/GFCM project on eels. An update from Algeria on the development of its management plan and the FAO/GFCM project would be useful.

recommendations by 1 March 2024 for consideration by the Animals Committee at its 33rd meeting.

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| <p>f) Ensure that permits issued for the species clearly and accurately indicate the source of the specimens.</p> <p>g) Undertake science-based studies on status of the species (e.g. population size/density, trends, distribution) including an evaluation of the threats to the species for use as the basis for NDFs</p> <p>h) Develop/Implement an ongoing science-based population monitoring program that is used in conjunction with an adaptive management program for the species (see harvest management measures and trade controls, below), for use in making NDFs</p> <p>i) Develop and implement coordinated national and/or local management plans (that include harvest management considerations) with aims to achieve, within defined time limits, escapement targets as a contribution to stock recovery; clear monitoring requirements; management is adaptive (regular review of harvest records, of impact of harvesting, adjustment of harvest instructions as necessary), harvest restrictions based on monitoring results; management plans should be submitted for independent peer review by a suitable external body (e.g., WGEEL)</p> <p>j) Initiate robust monitoring programs, with input from WGEEL, to provide time series population data and/or recruitment and escapement indices to support development and implementation of the management plans and to inform NDF assessments</p> <p>k) Algeria / Morocco / Tunisia are encouraged to outline any capacity building needs the party may have to support the implementation of Article IV, and submit to the Secretariat, e.g., providing</p> | |
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training for CITES authorities (e.g., CITES Virtual College, NDF workshops in a country or region)

Final recommendation

l) Upon completion of other recommendations, the Management Authority of Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia should provide the scientific basis by which it has established that exports from their country are not detrimental to the survival of the species and are compliant with Article IV, paragraphs 2(a), 3 and 6(a) of the Convention. Particular focus should be given to how the actions Algeria, Morocco or Tunisia has taken or will take address the concerns/problems identified in the Review of Significant Trade process.

Recommendations of the Standing Committee

At **SC74**, the Standing Committee noted that recommendations a) and b) have been complied with; invited Algeria to submit the scientific justification for the proposed increase in the quota; commended Algeria for the progress made to-date in implementing the remaining recommendations c) to l); and requested the Secretariat to produce a detailed summary of the information provided by Algeria for review by the Animals Committee and the IUCN anguillid specialist group, to be further considered by SC75.

At **SC75**, the Standing Committee instructed Algeria to maintain its current annual export quota for *A. anguilla* of 8,000 kg wild-taken adult eels and 0 glass eels, until it provides a justification for any revised quota, demonstrating how the change is conservative, based on estimates of sustainable off-take that make use of best available scientific information, to the Secretariat and the Chair of the Animals Committee, for their agreement; agreed that recommendations e) and f) have been

implemented; commended Algeria for the progress made to date in implementing the remaining recommendations d) and g) to l); and invited Algeria to provide an update on the implementation of the outstanding recommendations three months before the documentation deadline for SC77.		
Morocco <u>Within 90 days (12 February 2019):</u> a) Establish interim conservative export quotas (suggested to be reduced to 67 percent of present trade and a zero quota for live glass eels) within 60 days for each category of specimens in trade (such as fingerlings/elvers, live, and meat), and communicate the quotas to the Secretariat for publication on the website. b) No exports should occur until the quota has been published on the Secretariat's website. c) Before making any increases to the interim quota, the planned changes should be communicated by the Management Authority of Algeria, Morocco or Tunisia to the Secretariat and Chair of the Animals Committee along with a justification of how the change is conservative, based on estimates of sustainable off-take that make use of best available scientific information, for their agreement. <u>Within 2 years (14 November 2020):</u> d) Evaluate current harvest management measures and implement harvest measures to ensure sustainability (for example: - size/selective harvest	The Secretariat wrote to Morocco on 20 April 2022 and sent a reminder on 31 July 2023. However, Morocco did not provide an additional response to explain the concerns raised by the Standing Committee at its 75th meeting.	<u>The Secretariat's determination regarding implementation of the recommendations</u> The Secretariat remains of the view that the remaining recommendations of the Animals Committee have either been implemented or are not relevant in light of the production method used in Morocco. However, Morocco has not addressed the recommendation of the Standing Committee. <u>Actions recommended by the Secretariat</u> The Standing Committee is invited to: a) instruct Morocco to maintain its current quotas of 500,000 kg of live adult eels (raised in aquaculture based on a harvest of 2 tonnes of glass eels), 5,500 kg of wild-taken adult eels and 0 live glass eel (fingerlings) of <i>A. anguilla</i> until it provides a justification for any increased quota, demonstrating how the change is conservative,

- open/closed seasons - harvest seasons - harvest maximums - restrictions to harvest frequency, sites or time of day - control of number of harvesters - types and methods of harvest) e) Clarify and standardize the terms and units used in reporting trade. Ensure that appropriate terms and units are recorded on permits for trade. Standardized terms and appropriate units are found in the most recent version of the Guidelines for the preparation and submission of CITES annual reports, which is referenced in Resolution Conf. 11.17 (Rev. CoP17) on <i>national reports</i>, and distributed by the Secretariat by notification. f) Ensure that permits issued for the species clearly and accurately indicate the source of the specimens. g) Undertake science-based studies on status of the species (e.g. population size/density, trends, distribution) including an evaluation of the threats to the species for use as the basis for NDFs h) Develop/Implement an ongoing science-based population monitoring program that is used in conjunction with an adaptive management program for the species (see harvest management measures and trade controls, below), for use in making NDFs i) Develop and implement coordinated national and/or local management plans (that include harvest management considerations) with aims to achieve, within defined time limits, escapement targets as a contribution to stock recovery; clear monitoring requirements; management is adaptive (regular review of harvest records, of impact of		based on estimates of sustainable off-take that make use of best available scientific information, to the Secretariat and the Chair of the Animals Committee, for their agreement. In this regard, Morocco should clarify how the proposed increase in the harvest quota for glass eels of 2 tonnes to 4 tonnes will only yield an additional 100 tonnes of adult eels from the farms; b) share the results of its stock assessment studies when they become available; and c) invite Morocco to provide an update by 1 March 2024 for consideration by the Animals Committee at its 33rd meeting.
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harvesting, adjustment of harvest instructions as necessary), harvest restrictions based on monitoring results; management plans should be submitted for independent peer review by a suitable external body (e.g., WGEEL) j) Initiate robust monitoring programs, with input from WGEEL, to provide time series population data and/or recruitment and escapement indices to support development and implementation of the management plans and to inform NDF assessments k) Algeria / Morocco / Tunisia are encouraged to outline any capacity building needs the party may have to support the implementation of Article IV, and submit to the Secretariat, e.g., providing training for CITES authorities (e.g., CITES Virtual College, NDF workshops in a country or region) <u>Final recommendation</u> l) Upon completion of other recommendations, the Management Authority of Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia should provide the scientific basis by which it has established that exports from their country are not detrimental to the survival of the species and are compliant with Article IV, paragraphs 2(a), 3 and 6(a) of the Convention. Particular focus should be given to how the actions Algeria, Morocco or Tunisia has taken or will take address the concerns/problems identified in the Review of Significant Trade process. <u>Recommendations of the Standing Committee</u> At SC74, the Standing Committee acknowledged that the situation for production of <i>A. anguilla</i> in Morocco is different from that of Algeria and Tunisia; commended Morocco for the detailed response it has provided and the measures it has		
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put in place to manage the species and ensure a strong traceability system is in place; and requested the Secretariat to produce a detailed summary of the information provided by Morocco for review by the Animals Committee and the IUCN anguillid specialist group, to be further considered by SC75. At SC75, the Standing Committee commended Morocco for the considerable progress it has made and the measures it has put in place to manage the species and ensure a strong traceability system is in place; instructed Morocco to maintain its current quotas of 500,000 kg of live adult eels [raised in aquaculture based on a harvest of 2t of glass eels], 5,500 kg of wild-taken adult eels and 0 live glass eel [fingerlings] of <i>A. anguilla</i> until it provides a justification for any increased quota, demonstrating how the change is conservative, based on estimates of sustainable off-take that make use of best available scientific information, to the Secretariat and the Chair of the Animals Committee, for their agreement. In this regard, Morocco should clarify how the proposed increase in the harvest quota for glass eels of 2 tonnes to 4 tonnes will only yield an additional 100 tonnes of adult eels from the farms and share the results of its stock assessment studies when they become available; invited Morocco to provide an update on the implementation of the outstanding recommendations three months before the documentation deadline for SC77.		
Tunisia <u>Within 90 days (12 February 2019):</u> a) Establish interim conservative export quotas (suggested to be reduced to 67 percent of present trade and a zero quota for live glass eels) within	Tunisia provided a detailed response on 5 August 2023 that included a management plan from 2010, a report entitled “Eel subpopulations in Tunisia: Characteristics and preliminary results of the stock assessment” (2019), and details of a 4-year research project with GCFM.	<u>The Secretariat’s determination regarding implementation of the recommendations</u> Recommendations a) and b) have been complied with.

60 days for each category of specimens in trade (such as fingerlings/elvers, live, and meat), and communicate the quotas to the Secretariat for publication on the website. b) No exports should occur until the quota has been published on the Secretariat's website. c) Before making any increases to the interim quota, the planned changes should be communicated by the Management Authority of Algeria, Morocco or Tunisia to the Secretariat and Chair of the Animals Committee along with a justification of how the change is conservative, based on estimates of sustainable off-take that make use of best available scientific information, for their agreement. <u>Within 2 years (14 November 2020):</u> d) Evaluate current harvest management measures and implement harvest measures to ensure sustainability (for example: - size/selective harvest - open/closed seasons - harvest seasons - harvest maximums - restrictions to harvest frequency, sites or time of day - control of number of harvesters - types and methods of harvest) e) Clarify and standardize the terms and units used in reporting trade. Ensure that appropriate terms and units are recorded on permits for trade. Standardized terms and appropriate units are found in the most recent version of the Guidelines for the preparation and submission of CITES annual reports, which is referenced in Resolution	Tunisia informed that the export quota is set according to a national management plan developed in 2010. In this context, the National Institute of Marine Sciences and Technologies (INSTM), Scientific Authority of CITES, has launched, since 2017, a research program whose overall objective is the collection of the basic data necessary for an assessment preliminary stock of the European eel in Tunisia with a view to estimating its stock on a Mediterranean scale. The report referred to above and entitled "Eel subpopulations in Tunisia: Characteristics and preliminary results of the stock assessment" is attached in Annex 2. This research project will be renewed for 4 additional years (2020-2023) in parallel with a research program on eel financed by the CGPM (FAO body) with 8 other Mediterranean partner countries for a duration of 18 months (2020-2021). Also, Tunisia, following the adoption of recommendation CGPM/45/2022/1 relating to a multi-annual management plan for the European eel in the Mediterranean Sea, modifying recommendation CGPM/42/2018/1, indicates that it is committed to the application of the 1st option relating to the establishment of an annual closure period of six consecutive months during which landings at all life stages (elver, yellow eel, silver eel) will be prohibited. Additionally, recreational fishing of eels will be strictly prohibited at all life stages in all habitats. For this, a draft amendment to the decree of September 28, 1995 relating to fishing is being prepared in consultation with the various stakeholders in the eel fishing sector. Moreover, and following the suggestion of the Secretariat, the Scientific Authority of Tunisia (Institut National des Sciences et Technologies de la Mer; INSTM) requested assistance from the IUCN Anguillid Specialist Group for the revision of the NDF. Concerning the issuance and monitoring of CITES export permits for European eels in Tunisia, the CITES management body of TUNISIA has clearly and precisely indicated the source of the specimens; to clarify and standardize the terms and units used to report trade; following the most recent version of the Guidelines for the preparation and submission of CITES annual reports.	Recommendations c) to l) have been partially complied with. <u>Actions recommended by the Secretariat</u> The Standing Committee is invited to: a) commend Tunisia for its ongoing progress in implementing the remaining recommendations d) to l); b) invite the anguillid specialist group of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) to assist Tunisia in the development of its NDF; and c) invite Tunisia to provide an update on the implementation of the outstanding recommendations by 1 March 2024 for consideration by the Animals Committee at its 33rd meeting.
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Conf. 11.17 (Rev. CoP17) on <i>national reports</i> and distributed by the Secretariat by notification. f) Ensure that permits issued for the species clearly and accurately indicate the source of the specimens. g) Undertake science-based studies on status of the species (e.g. population size/density, trends, distribution) including an evaluation of the threats to the species for use as the basis for NDFs h) Develop/Implement an ongoing science-based population monitoring program that is used in conjunction with an adaptive management program for the species (see harvest management measures and trade controls, below), for use in making NDFs i) Develop and implement coordinated national and/or local management plans (that include harvest management considerations) with aims to achieve, within defined time limits, escapement targets as a contribution to stock recovery; clear monitoring requirements; management is adaptive (regular review of harvest records, of impact of harvesting, adjustment of harvest instructions as necessary), harvest restrictions based on monitoring results; management plans should be submitted for independent peer review by a suitable external body (e.g., WGEEL) j) Initiate robust monitoring programs, with input from WGEEL, to provide time series population data and/or recruitment and escapement indices to support development and implementation of the management plans and to inform NDF assessments k) Algeria / Morocco / Tunisia are encouraged to outline any capacity building needs the party may	In addition, for better management of the quota, the CITES management body of TUNISIA in consultation with the general directorate of fisheries and aquaculture have set the following procedure for obtaining a CITES permit: 1. A request for export of European eel (live or frozen) indicating the exporter, the importer and the quantity. 2. A production sheet signed by competent fishing agents (which allows us to have the period and the fishing zone, as well as the quantity of Eel collected) and 3. Before requesting a second export permit, it will be necessary to present to the CITES management body a copy of the old permit bearing the Tunisian customs stamp (which will allow you to have an idea of the quantity exported and to manage the quota well) Taking into consideration the procedures cited above; the CITES management body of Tunisia states that it does not exceed the export quota set by the scientific authority. It is clear from the CITES trade data that Tunisia has consistently stayed within this quota.	
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have to support the implementation of Article IV, and submit to the Secretariat, e.g., providing training for CITES authorities (e.g., CITES Virtual College, NDF workshops in a country or region)

Final recommendation

l) Upon completion of other recommendations, the Management Authority of Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia should provide the scientific basis by which it has established that exports from their country are not detrimental to the survival of the species and are compliant with Article IV, paragraphs 2(a), 3 and 6(a) of the Convention. Particular focus should be given to how the actions Algeria, Morocco or Tunisia has taken or will take address the concerns/problems identified in the Review of Significant Trade process.

Recommendations of the Standing Committee

At **SC74**, the Standing Committee noted that recommendations a) and b) have been complied with; commended Tunisia for the progress made to-date in implementing the remaining recommendations c) to l); and requested the Secretariat to produce a detailed summary of the information provided by Tunisia for review by the Animals Committee and the IUCN anguillid specialist group, to be further considered by SC75.

At **SC75**, the Standing Committee commended Tunisia for the considerable progress made to date in implementing recommendations c) to l); instructed Tunisia to maintain its current quota for *A. anguilla* of 90,000 kg of eels, where export is restricted to specimens greater than 30cm in length and 0 glass eels, until it provides a justification for any increased quota, demonstrating how the change is conservative, based on estimates of sustainable off-take that

make use of best available scientific information, to the Secretariat and the Chair of the Animals Committee, for their agreement; and invited Tunisia to provide an update on the implementation of the outstanding recommendations three months before the documentation deadline for SC77.		
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