

CONVENCIÓN SOBRE EL COMERCIO INTERNACIONAL DE ESPECIES
AMENAZADAS DE FAUNA Y FLORA SILVESTRES



Septuagésima séptima reunión del Comité Permanente
Ginebra (Suiza), 6–10 de noviembre de 2023

Cumplimiento

Examen del comercio significativo de especímenes de especies del Apéndice II

APLICACIÓN DE LAS RECOMENDACIONES DEL COMITÉ DE FAUNA

1. Este documento ha sido preparado por la Secretaría tras mantener consultas con los miembros del Comité de Fauna a través de su Presidencia.

Antecedentes

2. La función y las responsabilidades del Comité Permanente en la realización del Examen del comercio significativo (ECS) de especímenes de especies incluidas en el Apéndice II se describen en el párrafo 1 k) a p) y en el párrafo 2 de la Resolución Conf.-12.8 (Rev. CoP17), sobre *Examen del comercio significativo de especímenes de especies del Apéndice I*.
3. En lo que respecta a la fauna, actualmente hay un total de 80 combinaciones/especies incluidas en el ECS (21 que fueron seleccionadas para el examen en la reunión AC32, 22 que están “en curso”, y 37 que son de larga data y están sujetas a una recomendación del Comité Permanente de suspender el comercio). Los detalles de los 119 casos combinados de fauna y flora (combinaciones de especies o taxones/país o Estado del área de distribución) que están incluidos actualmente en el ECS se presentan en el Anexo 1 del documento SC77 Doc. 35.1.
4. En el presente documento, la Secretaría informa sobre los 19 casos en que las Partes adoptaron medidas para aplicar las recomendaciones del Comité Permanente y el Comité de Flora con respecto a los casos de fauna en el marco del ECS para garantizar el cumplimiento de las obligaciones establecidas en los párrafos 2 a), 3 o 6 a) del Artículo IV de la Convención.
5. Las combinaciones de especies de fauna/país examinadas en el presente documento se dividen en dos secciones.

Sección 1: Contiene los siguientes siete casos de larga data [obsérvese que los casos d) a g) están actualmente sujetos a una recomendación de suspender el comercio], en los que el Estado del área de distribución ha proporcionado nueva información:

- a) *Chelonoidis denticulatus* / Suriname
- b) *Malayemys subtrijuga* / Indonesia
- c) *Notochelys platynota* / Indonesia
- d) *Strombus gigas* / Granada
- e) *Trioceros feae* / Guinea Ecuatorial
- f) *Trioceros montium* / Camerún

g) *Tiroceros quadricornis* / Camerún

Sección 2: Contiene 12 casos “en curso” que fueron seleccionados tras la CoP17 y que el Comité de Fauna mantuvo en su 30ª reunión (AC30; Ginebra, julio de 2018) y el Comité Permanente mantuvo en su 74ª reunión (SC74; Lyon, marzo de 2022) o su 75ª reunión (SC75; Ciudad de Panamá, noviembre de 2022).

6. Se ha recibido nueva información del Camerún, Indonesia, Guinea Ecuatorial, Granada, Guyana, Marruecos, Suriname, Togo y Túnez. Las respuestas recibidas de los Estados del área de distribución se incluyen en el Anexo 2, en el idioma y formato en que fueron recibidas. En los cuadros del Anexo 1 del presente documento se ofrecen breves resúmenes de las respuestas.
7. De conformidad con el párrafo 1. k) de la Resolución Conf.-12.8 (Rev. CoP18), la Secretaría consultó a los miembros del Comité de Fauna entre períodos de sesiones para recabar su opinión acerca de si se habían aplicado las recomendaciones. Los resultados de estas consultas se han tenido en cuenta e incorporado en la evaluación de la aplicación realizada por la Secretaría respecto a los 19 casos que se presentan en este documento.
8. De conformidad con el párrafo 1 l) de la Resolución Conf.-12.8 (Rev. CoP18), la Secretaría informa al Comité Permanente de su determinación de si los Estados del área de distribución concernidos han aplicado las recomendaciones formuladas por el Comité de Fauna. Los casos se resumen en las secciones 1 y 2 a continuación, y las recomendaciones detalladas figuran en el cuadro del Anexo 1 del presente documento.
9. De conformidad con el párrafo 1. m) de la Resolución Conf.-12.8 (Rev.CoP18) y sobre la base del presente informe, se invita al Comité Permanente a decidir sobre las medidas necesarias y a formular recomendaciones a los Estados del área de distribución concernidos, o a todas las Partes, para cada uno de los casos de fauna que se detallan en el presente documento.

Sección 1: Casos de larga data

10. En el cuadro de la Sección A del Anexo 1 de este documento se presenta una sinopsis de siete casos de fauna de larga data para los que las Partes concernidas han proporcionado nueva información. En el cuadro se incluyen las recomendaciones pertinentes y los plazos en la primera columna, información actualizada de la situación de la aplicación de las recomendaciones, incluido un resumen de cualquier respuesta del Estados del área de distribución concernido en la segunda columna y la evaluación y las recomendaciones de la Secretaría al Comité Permanente, tras mantener consultas con el Comité de Fauna en la tercera columna. Los casos están ordenados alfabéticamente por especie y se resumen a continuación.

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

Antecedentes del caso

- a) El Comité de Fauna seleccionó *Chelonoidis denticulatus* para el ECS como especie prioritaria en su 27ª reunión (AC27, Veracruz, abril de 2014). Suriname no proporcionó una respuesta. En su 28ª reunión (AC28; Tel Aviv, septiembre de 2015), el Comité de Fauna mantuvo la combinación especie/país en el ECS. En su 29ª reunión (AC29, Ginebra, julio de 2017), el Comité de Fauna determinó que “se necesitaban medidas” relativas al comercio de *C. denticulatus* de Suriname y formuló recomendaciones.
- b) En la reunión SC71, el Comité Permanente acordó que si Surinam no cumplía el plazo para establecer una cupo conservador revisado, incluida una restricción del comercio a individuos vivos con una longitud máxima del caparazón en línea recta de 10 cm, a más tardar para el 16 de septiembre de 2019, solicitaría a la Secretaría que publicara un cupo de exportación nulo como medida provisional, al tiempo que alentaría a Suriname a aplicar las recomendaciones d) a g) a más tardar para el 31 de diciembre de 2019. Dado que Suriname no estableció a tiempo un cupo conservador revisado, el cupo de exportación nulo se publicó el 17 de agosto de 2020.
- c) Suriname está recibiendo actualmente asistencia en el marco del Programa de Asistencia para el Cumplimiento de la CITES y una de las esferas prioritarias de atención es prestar asistencia a Suriname para abordar las recomendaciones en el marco del ECS y a formular dictámenes de extracción no perjudicial (DENP).

Respuesta del Estado del área de distribución

- d) Suriname respondió en una carta enviada el 8 de agosto de 2023. Puso de relieve que la restricción de tamaño de 10 cm de longitud máxima del caparazón en línea recta puede no ser apropiada, y que una restricción de tamaño máximo de 12 cm sería más realista. Esto se debe a que Estados Unidos de América tiene restricciones muy específicas sobre la venta comercial/pública de tortugas como mascotas con una longitud de caparazón inferior a 4 pulgadas o 10 cm (peligro de asfixia para los niños pequeños y otros problemas relacionados con la salud). Considerando las restricciones comerciales impuestas por Estados Unidos a las importaciones de tortugas terrestres y galápagos, Suriname está considerando aplicar una restricción de tamaño de entre 10 y 12 cm para el comercio con Estados Unidos procedente de especímenes criados en cautividad y de entre 5 y 10 cm para otros países.
- e) Mientras tanto, Surinam indica que trabajará en la aplicación de las demás recomendaciones del Comité Permanente y formulará un DENP para los especímenes de esta especie recolectados en el medio silvestre con el fin de establecer un cupo. Sin embargo, esto llevará tiempo y, para ello, se necesita apoyo financiero.

Conclusión sobre la aplicación de recomendaciones

- f) Basándose en estas consideraciones, la Secretaría ha determinado que Suriname aún no ha aplicado ninguna de las recomendaciones del Comité de Fauna.
- g) La Secretaría señala que el cupo de exportación nulo se aplica únicamente a los especímenes silvestres (códigos de origen W, F y R). Suriname puede comercializar especímenes criados en cautividad de *C. denticulatus*, siempre que los establecimientos cumplan la definición establecida en la Resolución Conf.-10.16 (Rev), sobre *Especímenes de especies animales criados en cautividad*.

12. *Malayemys subtrijuga* / Indonesia

Antecedentes del caso

- a) El Comité de Fauna seleccionó *Malayemys subtrijuga* para el ECS como especie prioritaria en su 27ª reunión (AC27, Veracruz, abril de 2014). En su 28ª reunión (AC28; Tel Aviv, septiembre de 2015), el Comité de Fauna mantuvo la combinación especie/país en el ECS. En su 29ª reunión (AC29, Ginebra, julio de 2017), el Comité de Fauna determinó que “se necesitaban medidas” relativas al comercio de *M. subtrijuga* de Indonesia y formuló recomendaciones.
- b) La Secretaría envió una nota a Indonesia el 22 de septiembre de 2017 y recibió una respuesta el 23 de octubre de 2017. En su respuesta, Indonesia presentó un informe titulado “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” (Información de los Estados del área de distribución sobre la sostenibilidad de la captura de *Notochelys platynota* y *Malayemys subtrijuga* en Indonesia). En ese informe, se proporcionaba la justificación para las revisiones propuestas del cupo, de 180 a 130 especímenes vivos para *M. subtrijuga*. En el informe también se indicaba que el comercio se limitará a ejemplares vivos con una longitud máxima del caparazón de 10 cm.
- c) Tras consultar con la Presidencia del Comité de Fauna, se acordó este cupo revisado, que se publicó en el sitio web de CITES. El cupo para 2018, que se publicó el 19 de marzo de 2018 se redujo aún más, a 117 ejemplares vivos con la misma restricción de tamaño.
- d) En la reunión SC70, el Comité Permanente reconoció los progresos realizados por Indonesia en la aplicación de las recomendaciones a) a c) del Comité de Fauna con respecto a *Malayemys subtrijuga*. Además, el Comité Permanente alentó a Indonesia a finalizar la aplicación de las recomendaciones restantes a más tardar para el 22 de septiembre de 2019.

Respuesta del Estado del área de distribución

- e) Indonesia proporcionó una respuesta el 8 de agosto de 2023 que incluía una “evaluación primaria para el DENP” para la especie, cuyo resultado condujo a Indonesia a determinar que el comercio de la población silvestre no es perjudicial. Destacó que había seguido la recomendación de reducir el cupo de exportación hasta 125 ejemplares cada año con una limitación de un tamaño máximo de 10 cm para

la captura. Teniendo en cuenta el bajo nivel de capturas y estado de esta especie que no es nativa del país, Indonesia cree que el cupo actual de capturas no es perjudicial para la población silvestre.

- f) Basándose en la distribución limitada y dispersa (Indochina y Java), especialmente en los lugares de anclaje de la interacción Indonesia-Indochina de la historia comercial en el pasado (costa norte de Java), así como en las conclusiones de Hamidy *et al.* (2019)¹, Indonesia concluye que *M. subtrijuga* no es una especie nativa.

Conclusión sobre la aplicación de recomendaciones

- g) Basándose en estas consideraciones, la Secretaría ha determinado que se han cumplido plenamente las recomendaciones del Comité de Fauna.

13. *Notochelys platynota* / Indonesia

Antecedentes del caso

- a) El Comité de Fauna seleccionó *Notochelys platynota* para el ECS como especie prioritaria en su 27ª reunión (AC27, Veracruz, abril de 2014). En su 28ª reunión (AC28; Tel Aviv, septiembre de 2015), el Comité de Fauna mantuvo la combinación especie/país en el ECS. En su 29ª reunión (AC29, Ginebra, julio de 2017), el Comité de Fauna determinó que “se necesitaban medidas” relativas al comercio de *N. platynota* de Indonesia y formuló recomendaciones.
- b) La Secretaría envió una nota a Indonesia el 22 de septiembre de 2017 y recibió una respuesta el 23 de octubre de 2017. En su respuesta, Indonesia presentó un informe titulado "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". En ese informe, se proporcionaba la justificación para las revisiones propuestas del cupo, de 810 a 583 especímenes vivos para *N. platynota*. En el informe también se indicaba que el comercio se limitará a ejemplares vivos con una longitud máxima del caparazón de 15 cm. Tras consultar con la Presidencia del Comité de Fauna, se acordó este cupo revisado, que se publicó en el sitio web de CITES.
- c) El cupo para 2018, que se publicó el 19 de marzo de 2018 se redujo aún más, a 522 ejemplares vivos.
- d) En la reunión SC70, el Comité Permanente reconoció los progresos realizados por Indonesia en la aplicación de las recomendaciones a) a c) del Comité de Fauna con respecto a *N. platynota*. Además, el Comité Permanente alentó a Indonesia a finalizar la aplicación de las recomendaciones restantes a más tardar para el 22 de septiembre de 2019.

Respuesta del Estado del área de distribución

- e) Indonesia respondió el 8 de agosto de 2023 con una "evaluación primaria para el DENP" para la especie. Basándose en la evaluación llevada a cabo por Indonesia, adoptando un enfoque preventivo, el cupo de exportación anual se reducirá en un 50 % (a 250 individuos) y se aplicará una limitación de tamaño de una longitud de caparazón en línea recta de ≤ 15 cm para los especímenes capturados.

Conclusión sobre la aplicación de recomendaciones

- f) Basándose en estas consideraciones, la Secretaría ha determinado que las recomendaciones d) a g) del Comité de Fauna siguen pendientes.

14. *Strombus gigas* / Granada

Antecedentes del caso

- a) La especie *Strombus gigas* (Caracol pala) fue seleccionada para la Fase V del ECS (tras una selección previa en la Fase III del ECS) por el Comité de Fauna en su 17ª reunión (AC17; Hanoi, julio/agosto de

¹ Hamidy, A., Munir, M., and Herlambang, A.E.N. 2019. [Native or introduction? Preliminary evaluation of the *Malayemys subtrijuga* population in Indonesia and its conservation challenges.] (en indonesio). En: Dwibadra, D. et al. (Eds.). [Proceedings of the National Seminar on Conservation and Utilization of Wild Plants and Animals: Research as a Foundation for the Conservation and Utilization of Wild Plants and Animals], págs. 347–353.

2001) “en gran parte para proporcionar información actualizada de la situación actual en algunos países” (véase el documento SC46 Doc. 16.2).

- b) En su 19ª reunión (AC19; Ginebra, agosto de 2003), el Comité de Fauna clasificó a *S. gigas* como una especie “de posible preocupación” para Granada (véase el acta resumida de la reunión AC19), y formuló recomendaciones.
- c) En su 54ª reunión, el Comité Permanente observó que Granada no había respondido a la Secretaría, por lo que acordó recomendar a las Partes que suspendieran las importaciones de especímenes de *S. gigas* procedentes de Granada (véase el acta resumida de la reunión SC54). La recomendación de suspender el comercio entró en vigor el 12 de mayo de 2006 (Notificación a las Partes [No. 2006/034](#)).
- d) En la reunión SC66, se mantuvo la recomendación de suspender el comercio sobre la base de que se requería más información en consonancia con el proyecto de formato y las directrices para las evaluaciones de los DENP para *S. gigas* propuestas en la reunión AC28, incorporando el estado de las poblaciones y abordando las recomendaciones del Comité de Fauna, así como considerando las recomendaciones derivadas de la segunda reunión del grupo de trabajo CFMC/OSPESCA/COPACO/CRFM² sobre el caracol pala.
- e) En la reunión SC70, el Comité Permanente mantuvo la recomendación de suspender el comercio debido a la falta de respuesta de Granada.
- f) Como se informa en el documento [SC77 Doc. 68](#), la Secretaría pudo proporcionar asistencia específica a Granada como parte de la Fase 1 del Proyecto Blue BioTrade sobre el caracol pala con miras a prestarle asistencia para superar las recomendaciones actuales de suspender el comercio basadas en la falta de informes anuales y el proceso del ECS para el caracol pala. En este contexto, el Proyecto Blue BioTrade financió una evaluación de la población del caracol pala en Granada. Esta evaluación de la población incluyó un taller de formación para el personal de las autoridades pesqueras de Granada (así como de Santa Lucía y San Vicente y las Granadinas) y un estudio sobre el terreno en el que participaron pescadores locales.

Respuesta del Estado del área de distribución

- g) En una carta de fecha 22 de mayo de 2023, Granada proporcionó una respuesta en la que esbozaba los progresos que había realizado en el marco del Proyecto Blue BioTrade. Estos incluían: la finalización de un estudio de evaluación de las poblaciones en dos lugares; la preparación del primer proyecto de la legislación nacional (Ley de Comercio Internacional de Especies Amenazadas de Fauna y Flora Silvestres, 2023); y el nombramiento oficial de las Autoridades Administrativa y Científica de Granada. Actualmente se están estudiando medidas para implantar un acuerdo de gestión conjunta mediante el refuerzo de la cooperación con los pescadores para garantizar la gestión responsable y la utilización sostenible de esta pesquería.
- h) La principal conclusión del estudio de evaluación de la población es que la población de caracol pala de Granada se considera saludable. La mayor parte de la población (85 %) está compuesta por animales que miden entre 20 y 25 cm de longitud de concha y 15 mm de grosor del labio de la concha. En las dos zonas estudiadas, la longitud de la concha y el grosor del labio son muy similares, lo que sugiere que se trata de una única población. En las dos zonas estudiadas (Calliste y Carriacou), los caracoles pala son individuos adultos muy maduros que se denominan “mega reproductores” y la sobrepesca de estos individuos muy maduros puede provocar el rápido deterioro de la salud y la capacidad reproductora de la población. Por esta razón, debe extremarse la precaución en la recolección de “mega reproductores”. El esfuerzo de pesca actual que se aplica a la pesquería no se considera elevado (teniendo en cuenta los conocimientos y la experiencia de los pescadores de la pesquería) y debe mantenerse lo más bajo posible. La carne de caracol pala no presentaba ninguna característica distintiva que indicara una calidad inferior de la carne.
- i) En el estudio se recomienda un límite de captura total permitida (CTP) cautelar estacional de 376.676 libras de carne de concha, lo que representa el 25 % de la biomasa total estimada de 1.506.706 libras. El estudio señala que solo se tomaron muestras de caracoles pala en dos zonas de pesca y que hay

² CFMC/OSPESCA/COPACO/CRFM: siglas correspondientes al Consejo de Administración Pesquera del Caribe (CFMC), la Organización del Sector Pesquero y Acuícola del Istmo Centroamericano (OSPESCA), la Comisión de Pesca para el Atlántico Centro-Occidental (COPACO) y el Mecanismo Regional de Pesca del Caribe (CRFM).

otras zonas de pesca en las que no se realizaron muestreos o estimaciones de biomasa. Se recomienda firmemente la recopilación continua de datos de desembarques de capturas y el seguimiento sobre el terreno de la población de caracol pala de Granada al menos cada dos años para recopilar información sobre los cambios espaciales y temporales en los parámetros de la población con el fin de mejorar la gestión y la conservación del caracol pala. La CTP debe revisarse y modificarse en función de los resultados del seguimiento de la población. Por último, también se recomienda firmemente una temporada de veda (que ya cuenta con el apoyo de los pescadores a condición de que se aplique una medida similar en las zonas/jurisdicciones pesqueras cercanas) que se extienda al menos tres meses durante el período de máxima reproducción del caracol pala (por ejemplo, de julio a septiembre).

Conclusión sobre la aplicación de recomendaciones

- j) Basándose estas consideraciones, la Secretaría ha determinado que, si bien la elaboración de la evaluación de la población es un paso importante para la aplicación de las recomendaciones, es necesario seguir trabajando para convertirla en un DENP sólido.

15. *Trioceros feae* / Guinea Ecuatorial

Antecedentes del caso

- a) El Comité de Fauna seleccionó *Trioceros feae* para el ECS como especie prioritaria en su 23ª reunión (AC23; Ginebra, abril de 2008). En su 24ª reunión (AC24; Ginebra, abril de 2009), el Comité de Fauna mantuvo la combinación especie/país en el ECS. En su 29ª reunión (AC29, Ginebra, julio de 2017), el Comité de Fauna categorizó el comercio de *T. feae* de Guinea Ecuatorial como “de posible preocupación” y formuló recomendaciones.
- b) La combinación especie/país se examinó en la reunión SC62, pero no hubo respuesta de Guinea Ecuatorial. El Comité Permanente recomienda que todas las Partes suspendan el comercio de especímenes de *T. feae* de Guinea Ecuatorial hasta que dicho país demuestre que ha cumplido para esa especie con lo dispuesto en los párrafos 2 a) y 3 del Artículo IV, y hasta que proporcione información pormenorizada a la Secretaría sobre su cumplimiento de las recomendaciones del Comité de Fauna.
- c) La recomendación de suspensión del comercio de la especie procedente de Guinea Ecuatorial entró en vigor el 7 de septiembre de 2012 y fue examinada y mantenida en dos ocasiones (en las reuniones SC62 y SC70).

Respuesta del Estado del área de distribución

- d) Guinea Ecuatorial respondió en una carta de fecha 7 de agosto de 2023, señalando que desde la recomendación de suspender el comercio de *Trioceros feae*, no había habido más intercambios comerciales de esta especie o incluso una intención de establecer un comercio internacional por parte de la población local o expatriada. Un examen de la base de datos sobre comercio CITES realizado por la Secretaría confirma que no se ha registrado comercio de esta especie procedente de Guinea Ecuatorial desde que la recomendación de suspender el comercio entró en vigor en 2012. Guinea Ecuatorial también proporcionó detalles sobre el marco jurídico para la conservación y protección de *Trioceros feae* en el área de distribución.
- e) Guinea Ecuatorial señaló que la densidad de población de la especie se mantiene estable, no se registra absolutamente ninguna extracción y por lo tanto este reptil, actualmente, no sufre ningún tipo de presión de captura para el comercio internacional. En conclusión, Guinea Ecuatorial destacó que se necesita apoyo financiero y técnico para ayudar a preparar un DENP para esta especie.

Conclusión sobre la aplicación de recomendaciones

- g) Basándose en estas consideraciones, la Secretaría ha determinado que, con la excepción de la recomendación b), se han cumplido las recomendaciones del Comité de Fauna.

16. *Trioceros montium* / Camerún

Antecedentes del caso

- a) El Comité de Fauna seleccionó *Trioceros montium* para el ECS como especie prioritaria en su 27ª reunión (AC27, Veracruz, abril de 2014). En su 28ª reunión (AC28; Tel Aviv, septiembre de 2015), el Comité de Fauna mantuvo la combinación especie/país en el ECS. En su 29ª reunión (AC29, Ginebra, julio de 2017), el Comité de Fauna determinó que “se necesitaban medidas” relativas al comercio de *T. montium* del Camerún y formuló recomendaciones.
- b) En la SC70, el Comité Permanente recomendó que todas las Partes suspendieran el comercio de especímenes de *Trioceros montium* del Camerún hasta que el país demostrase su cumplimiento de los párrafos 2 (a) y 3 del Artículo IV, para el comercio de esta especie, y proporcionase información completa a la Secretaría sobre el cumplimiento de las recomendaciones del Comité de Fauna.

Respuesta del Estado del área de distribución

- c) En una carta de fecha 31 de mayo de 2022, el Camerún propuso publicar un cupo de exportación nulo para esta especie. La Secretaría ha pedido al Camerún que aclare si desea que el cupo se publique en 2023.

Conclusión sobre la aplicación de recomendaciones

- d) Basándose en estas consideraciones, la Secretaría ha determinado que, si el Camerún establece y confirma la publicación de un cupo de exportación nulo, habrá aplicado las recomendaciones del Comité de Fauna.

17. *Trioceros quadricornis* / Camerún

Antecedentes del caso

- a) El Comité de Fauna seleccionó *Trioceros quadricornis* para el ECS como especie prioritaria en su 27ª reunión (AC27, Veracruz, abril de 2014). En su 28ª reunión (AC28; Tel Aviv, septiembre de 2015), el Comité de Fauna mantuvo la combinación especie/país en el ECS. En su 29ª reunión (AC29, Ginebra, julio de 2017), el Comité de Fauna determinó que “se necesitaban medidas” relativas al comercio de *T. quadricornis* del Camerún y formuló recomendaciones.
- b) En la SC66, el Comité Permanente recomendó que todas las Partes suspendieran el comercio de especímenes de *Trioceros quadricornis* del Camerún o hasta que el país demostrase su cumplimiento de los párrafos 2 (a) y 3 del Artículo IV, para esta especie, y proporcionase información completa a la Secretaría sobre el cumplimiento de las recomendaciones del Comité de Fauna. La recomendación de suspender el comercio entró en vigor el 15 de marzo de 2016.
- c) En la reunión SC74, se examinó la recomendación. El Camerún señaló que, aunque no deseaba en la actualidad reanudar el comercio de *T. quadricornis*, existía la posibilidad de realizar un inventario de la especie y un dictamen de extracción no perjudicial en el futuro. El Comité Permanente recomendó que se mantuviera la recomendación de suspender el comercio para esta combinación especie/país. Sin embargo, esto podría revisarse en el futuro, siempre que el Camerún aporte estos elementos.

Respuesta del Estado del área de distribución

- d) En una carta de fecha 31 de mayo de 2022, el Camerún propuso publicar un cupo de exportación nulo para esta especie. La Secretaría ha pedido al Camerún que aclare si desea que el cupo se publique en 2023.

Conclusión sobre la aplicación de recomendaciones

- d) Basándose en estas consideraciones, la Secretaría ha determinado que, con el establecimiento y la publicación de un cupo de exportación nulo, el Camerún habrá aplicado las recomendaciones del Comité de Fauna.

Respuesta adicional al caso de larga data de Togo/*Pandinus imperator*

18. El Togo envió una carta de fecha 10 de agosto de 2023 relativa a *Pandinus imperator*, indicando que no comparte las preocupaciones del Comité de Fauna sobre el estado de esta especie, basándose en observaciones de campo sobre la ecología y la distribución de la especie en su área de distribución, pero no proporcionó ninguna documentación de respaldo. El Togo indica que ya ha trabajado en relación con el estado de esta especie (véase el documento SC67 Doc. 15, [Anexo 3](#)). Durante estos trabajos, el Togo constató la abundancia de esta especie en su área de distribución. Además, está recibiendo apoyo financiero de la CITES, a través del Programa de Asistencia para el Cumplimiento (PAC). El proyecto acaba de empezar y una de las acciones previstas es mejorar los conocimientos científicos sobre estado de diez especies, entre ellas *P. imperator*.

Sección 2: Combinaciones especie/país seleccionadas tras la CoP17

Antecedentes del caso

19. En la AC29, el Comité de Fauna seleccionó 19 taxa para el ECS en cumplimiento con los párrafos a) y b) de la Resolución Conf.-12.8 (Rev. CoP17), sobre *Examen del comercio significativo de especímenes de especies del Apéndice II*, que era la versión relevante de la resolución en vigor en el momento de la selección [véanse los documentos AC29 Doc. 13.3 y AC29 Com. 5 (Rev. by Sec.)].
20. En su 30ª reunión (AC30, Ginebra, julio de 2018), el Comité examinó la información disponible sobre esos taxa, inclusive las respuestas de los Estados del área de distribución de conformidad con el párrafo f) de la Resolución Conf.-12.8 (Rev. CoP17). En los casos en los que el Comité estaba satisfecho con que los párrafos 2 (a), 3 ó 6 (a) del Artículo IV fueron aplicados correctamente, las especies se eliminaban del Examen respecto del Estado del área de distribución concernido, y la Secretaría notificó en consecuencia a esos Estados del área de distribución (véase el documento AC30 Doc. 12.2 y el Acta resumida AC30).
21. En el Cuadro 1 *infra* se muestran los taxa y los Estados del área de distribución que fueron seleccionados después de la CoP17 y retenidos en el Examen tras la AC30. En la AC30 se formularon recomendaciones para cada combinación especie/país como se muestra en el documento [AC30 Com. 11 \(Rev. by Sec.\)](#). Cuando se ha recibido una respuesta de una Parte, esta se indica en negrita.

Cuadro 1. Taxa seleccionados tras la CoP17 y retenidos en el examen tras la AC30

Nombre de la especie:	Estado del área de distribución	Justificación
<i>Amazona farinose</i>	Guyana y Suriname	Elevado volumen (Amenazada a nivel mundial)
<i>Ara ararauna</i>	Guyana y Suriname	Elevado volumen (Amenazada a nivel mundial)
<i>Ara chloropterus</i>	Guyana y Suriname	Elevado volumen (Amenazada a nivel mundial)
<i>Poicephalus gulielmi</i>	República Democrática del Congo	Elevado volumen
<i>Uromastyx geyri</i>	Malí	Elevado volumen
<i>Cuora amboinensis</i>	Indonesia	Elevado volumen
<i>Anguilla anguilla</i>	Marruecos, Túnez y Argelia	Elevado volumen (Amenazada a nivel mundial); Fuerte aumento (Marruecos y Túnez)

22. El 14 de noviembre de 2018, la Secretaría escribió a todos los Estados del área de distribución retenidos en el Examen tras la AC30 para informarles de que la combinación especie/país había sido retenida en el ECS y remitir las recomendaciones formuladas por el Comité de Fauna. En la carta se incluía también una copia de la Resolución Conf.-12.8 (Rev. CoP18) y un calendario resumido de la ejecución del proceso del ECS desde la CoP17 hacia adelante. Asimismo, quedaron claras las repercusiones de no abordar las recomendaciones.
23. En su 74ª reunión (SC74; Lyon, marzo de 2022), el Comité Permanente examinó los progresos realizados por las Partes concernidas y formuló algunas recomendaciones adicionales, que pueden consultarse en el [acta resumida](#) de la reunión. También se incluyen con la combinación especie/país correspondiente en el cuadro de la Sección B del Anexo 1 del presente documento.
24. En el cuadro en la Sección B del Anexo 1 del presente documento se proporciona un panorama de las 12 combinaciones especie/país (fauna) que fueron seleccionadas en la reunión AC29 y retenidas tras la AC30,

inclusive las recomendaciones pertinentes y los plazos en la primera columna, una actualización de la situación de la aplicación de las recomendaciones, inclusive un resumen de cualquier respuesta del Estados del área de distribución concernido en la segunda columna y la evaluación provisional y las recomendaciones de la Secretaría al Comité Permanente en la tercera columna. Los casos están ordenados alfabéticamente por especie.

25. Se recibieron respuestas de las Partes siguientes: Guyana, Indonesia, Suriname y Túnez. Estas respuestas están disponibles como anexos al presente documento y se resumen a continuación por orden alfabético de las Partes.

26. **Guyana / *Amazona farinosa*, *Ara ararauna* y *Ara chloropterus***

Respuesta del Estado del área de distribución

- a) En un mensaje de correo electrónico del 8 de agosto de 2023, la Comisión de Conservación y Gestión de la Vida Silvestre de Guyana indicó que había examinado la correspondencia remitida por la Secretaría. Está trabajando actualmente en la elaboración de otra comunicación, que estará lista a finales de octubre de 2023.

Conclusión sobre la aplicación de recomendaciones

- b) Hasta la fecha no se ha recibido ninguna actualización de Guyana para determinar si se ha aplicado alguna de las recomendaciones pendientes.

27. **Indonesia / *Cuora amboinensis***

Respuesta del Estado del área de distribución

- a) En agosto de 2023, Indonesia proporcionó un DENP y una actualización exhaustiva de cada una de las recomendaciones pendientes, como se indica en el cuadro de la Sección B del Anexo 1.
- b) Basándose en la evaluación del DENP, Indonesia concluye que se requiere precaución en la gestión de la recolección y el uso de *Cuora amboinensis*.
- c) La evaluación propone varias mejoras en los reglamentos relativos a la utilización de *Cuora amboinensis*, entre las que se incluyen las siguientes:
- i) reducción del cupo de exportación en un 40 %, a 7.200 individuos, a partir de 2024;
 - ii) aplicación más estricta del tamaño mínimo de captura de ≥ 18 cm de longitud del caparazón en línea recta;
 - iii) la actividad de captura está permitida solo en los meses de octubre, noviembre y diciembre;
 - iv) la captura está estrictamente prohibida en los meses de mayo, abril y junio; y
 - v) divulgación de estos límites entre las personas cuyos medios de subsistencia dependen de estas tortugas, así indicaciones para rotar los lugares de captura.

Conclusión sobre la aplicación de recomendaciones

- d) Basándose en estas consideraciones, la Secretaría ha determinado que todas las recomendaciones se han aplicado plenamente.

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

Respuesta del Estado del área de distribución

- a) El 8 de agosto de 2023, Suriname envió una respuesta muy detallada en la que se describen las medidas adoptadas en relación con cada una de las recomendaciones del Comité de Fauna para *Amazona farinosa*, *Ara ararauna* y *Ara chloropterus*, incluidos los DENP y dos informes de estudios. Estos informes se realizaron a través del Servicio Forestal de Surinam (LBB) y contaron con el apoyo

del proyecto BioAmazon de la OTCA. Estos se titulan “A pre-study conducted on psittacine species presence and numbers with the emphasis on *Ara ararauna*, *Ara chloropterus* and *Amazona farinosa*” (Un estudio previo sobre la presencia y los números de las especies de psitácidos, con especial atención a *Ara ararauna*, *Ara chloropterus* y *Amazona farinosa*) y “Population size status of parrot species - A focus on population size of parrot species in known harvest areas” (Estado del tamaño de las poblaciones de especies de loros, con especial atención al tamaño de las poblaciones de las especies de loros en las zonas de captura conocidas). En el cuadro de la Sección B del Anexo 1 se proporcionan más detalles relacionados con el estudio.

- b) En lo que respecta a *Amazona farinosa*, la Autoridad Científica recomienda revisar las condiciones generales del cupo de captura y fijar el cupo de captura en un 12 % superior a los cupos de exportación para todas las especies de aves (anteriormente se había fijado en un 25 % superior al cupo de exportación). La Autoridad Científica recomienda establecer un cupo conservador provisional de 200 ejemplares para *Amazona farinosa*, tal como recomendó el Comité de Fauna, hasta que se realicen más estudios sobre la población de esta especie.
- c) En lo que respecta a *Ara ararauna*, la Autoridad Científica recomienda establecer un cupo de exportación conservador provisional de 500 ejemplares, tal como recomendó el Comité de Fauna, hasta que se realicen nuevos estudios sobre la población de la especie.
- d) En lo que respecta a *Ara chloropterus*, la Autoridad Científica concluyó que la escasez de la especie durante los dos estudios (se encontró la especie solo en una de las ocho regiones estudiadas) dio lugar a un DENP negativo para las exportaciones hasta que se realicen nuevos estudios. Por lo tanto, la Autoridad Científica recomienda que se mantenga el cupo nulo para esta especie. La Autoridad Administrativa, no obstante, no concuerda con la Autoridad Científica y recomienda mantener el **cupo de exportación voluntario de 250 ejemplares** recomendado por el Comité de Fauna, hasta que se realicen nuevos estudios sobre esta especie. La Secretaría alienta a la Autoridad Administrativa a seguir el asesoramiento de la Autoridad Científica y mantener el cupo nulo hasta que nuevos estudios puedan justificar un cupo sostenible que se acordará con la Presidencia del Comité de Fauna.

Conclusión sobre la aplicación de recomendaciones

- e) Basándose en estas consideraciones, la Secretaría ha determinado que:
 - i) En lo que respecta a *Amazona farinosa*, se ha aplicado la recomendación l) del Comité de Fauna. Las recomendaciones d), e) y f) se han aplicado parcialmente.
 - ii) En lo que respecta a *Ara ararauna*, se han aplicado las recomendaciones a) a c), h) y m) del Comité de Fauna. Las recomendaciones e), f), g), i), j), k), n), o), q), r), t) se han aplicado parcialmente.
 - iii) En lo que respecta a *Ara chloropterus*, se ha aplicado plenamente la recomendación l) del Comité de Fauna. Las recomendaciones e), f), i), n) y o) se han aplicado parcialmente.

29. Túnez / *Anguilla anguilla*

Respuesta del Estado del área de distribución

- a) Túnez proporcionó, el 5 de agosto de 2023, una respuesta detallada que incluía un plan de gestión de 2010, un informe titulado “Eel subpopulations in Tunisia: Characteristics and preliminary results of the stock assessment” (Subpoblaciones de anguila en Túnez: características y resultados preliminares de la evaluación de la población) (2019), y detalles de un proyecto de investigación de cuatro años de duración realizado con GCFM.

Conclusión sobre la aplicación de recomendaciones

- b) Basándose en estas consideraciones, la Secretaría ha determinado que se han cumplido las recomendaciones a) y b) del Comité de Fauna. Las recomendaciones c) a l) se han cumplido parcialmente.

Recomendaciones

30. De conformidad con el párrafo 1 m) de la Resolución Conf.-12.8 (Rev. CoP18), y sobre la base del presente informe y sus Anexos, se invita al Comité Permanente a considerar las siguientes recomendaciones (dispuestas en el mismo orden que en el cuadro de la sección A del Anexo 1 del presente documento, seguido de la sección B del mismo Anexo):

- a) En lo que respecta a *Chelonoidis denticulatus* de Suriname, se invita al Comité Permanente a:
 - i) mantener el comercio de *Chelonoidis denticulatus* de Suriname en el examen;
 - ii) alentar a Suriname a seguir trabajando con la Secretaría a través del Programa de Asistencia para el Cumplimiento (PAC) para elaborar un dictamen de extracción no perjudicial para esta especie; y
 - iii) alentar a Suriname a proporcionar una actualización sobre la aplicación de las recomendaciones a la Secretaría a más tardar el 1 de marzo de 2024 para su consideración e inclusión en su informe a la 33ª reunión del Comité de Fauna.
- b) En lo que respecta a *Malayemys subtrijuga* de Indonesia, se invita al Comité Permanente a:
 - i) felicitar a Indonesia por los importantes progresos realizados en la aplicación de las recomendaciones del Comité de Fauna;
 - ii) suprimir *Malayemys subtrijuga* de Indonesia del examen;
 - iii) alentar a Indonesia a publicar un cupo de exportación de 125 ejemplares vivos de *Malayemys subtrijuga*, incluyendo una longitud máxima del caparazón en línea de 10 cm; y
 - iv) invitar a Indonesia a compartir su nuevo plan de gestión para *Malayemys subtrijuga* con el Comité de Fauna cuando esté disponible.
- c) En lo que respecta a *Notochelys platynota* de Indonesia, se invita al Comité Permanente a:
 - i) felicitar a Indonesia por los importantes progresos realizados en la aplicación de las recomendaciones del Comité de Fauna;
 - ii) invitar a Indonesia a publicar un cupo de exportación anual de 250 especímenes de *Notochelys platynota* con una longitud máxima del caparazón en línea recta de 15 cm a partir de 2024;
 - iii) recordar a Indonesia que cualquier cambio en este cupo debe comunicarse a la Secretaría y a la Presidencia del Comité de Fauna, junto con una justificación, para que den su acuerdo;
 - iv) convenir en que las recomendaciones d) a g) del Comité de Fauna siguen pendientes; y
 - v) alentar a Indonesia a proporcionar información actualizada sobre la aplicación de las recomendaciones d) a g) pendientes a la Secretaría a más tardar el 1 de marzo de 2024 para su consideración e inclusión en su informe a la 33ª reunión del Comité de Fauna.
- d) En lo que respecta a *Strombus gigas* de Granada, se invita al Comité Permanente a:
 - i) felicitar a Granada por los importantes progresos realizados en la aplicación de las recomendaciones del Comité de Fauna; y
 - ii) alentar a Granada a seguir trabajando en estrecha colaboración con la Secretaría y el grupo de trabajo CFMC/OSPESCA/WECAFC/CRFM/CITES sobre el caracol pala (QCWG) a fin de aplicar las recomendaciones y proporcionar información actualizada a la Secretaría a más tardar el 1 de marzo de 2024 para su consideración e inclusión en su informe a la 33ª reunión del Comité de Fauna, según proceda.

- e) En lo que respecta a *Trioceros feae* de Guinea Ecuatorial, se invita al Comité Permanente a:
- i) suprimir *Trioceros feae* de Guinea Ecuatorial del ECS, sujeto a la publicación de un cupo de exportación nulo; y
 - ii) recordar a Guinea Ecuatorial que cualquier cambio en este cupo debe ser comunicado a la Secretaría y a la Presidencia del Comité de Fauna junto con un dictamen de extracción no perjudicial, incluyendo una justificación de cómo el cambio es conservador, basándose en estimaciones de extracción sostenible que hagan uso de la mejor información científica disponible, para su aprobación con antelación a cualquier comercio.
- f) En lo que respecta a *Trioceros montium* del Camerún, se invita al Comité Permanente a:
- i) suprimir *Trioceros montium* del Camerún del ECS, sujeto a la publicación de un cupo de exportación anual nulo;
 - ii) tomar nota de que, con el establecimiento de un cupo nulo, el Camerún habrá aplicado las recomendaciones del Comité de Fauna; y
 - ii) recordar al Camerún que cualquier cambio en este cupo debe ser comunicado a la Secretaría y a la Presidencia del Comité de Fauna junto con un dictamen de extracción no perjudicial, incluyendo una justificación de cómo el cambio es conservador, basándose en estimaciones de extracción sostenible que hagan uso de la mejor información científica disponible, para su aprobación con antelación a cualquier comercio.
- g) En lo que respecta a *Trioceros quadricornis* del Camerún, se invita al Comité Permanente a:
- i) suprimir *Trioceros quadricornis* del Camerún del ECS, sujeto a la publicación de un cupo de exportación anual nulo;
 - ii) tomar nota de que, con el establecimiento de un cupo nulo, el Camerún habrá aplicado las recomendaciones del Comité de Fauna; y
 - iii) recordar al Camerún que cualquier cambio en este cupo debe ser comunicado a la Secretaría y a la Presidencia del Comité de Fauna junto con un dictamen de extracción no perjudicial, incluyendo una justificación de cómo el cambio es conservador, basándose en estimaciones de extracción sostenible que hagan uso de la mejor información científica disponible, para su aprobación con antelación a cualquier comercio, así como una actualización sobre la aplicación de las recomendaciones a) a c) del Comité de Fauna.
- h) En lo que respecta a *Amazona farinosa* de Guyana, se invita al Comité Permanente a:
- i) solicitar a Guyana que comparta los resultados de su estudio de población de los psitácidos; y
 - ii) instar a Guyana a proporcionar información sobre la aplicación de las recomendaciones c) a l) a más tardar el 1 de marzo de 2024 para que pueda ser considerada por el Comité de Fauna en su 33ª reunión.
- i) En lo que respecta a *Amazona farinosa* de Suriname, se invita al Comité Permanente a:
- i) felicitar a Suriname por los importantes progresos realizados en la aplicación de las recomendaciones del Comité de Fauna y el Comité Permanente;
 - ii) establecer un cupo de exportación de 200 especímenes, recordando a Suriname que, ante cualquier aumento del cupo provisional, los cambios previstos deberían comunicarse a la Secretaría y a la Presidencia del Comité de Fauna junto con justificación de cómo el cambio es conservador, basándose en estimaciones de extracción sostenible que hagan uso de la mejor información científica disponible, para su aprobación;
 - iii) convenir en que se ha aplicado la recomendación l); y

- iv) alentar a Suriname a seguir trabajando en estrecha relación con la Secretaría para aplicar las recomendaciones pendientes y a proporcionar información actualizada a la Secretaría a más tardar el 1 de marzo de 2024 para su inclusión en su informe a la 33ª reunión del Comité de Fauna.
- j) En lo que respecta a *Ara ararauna* de Guyana, se invita al Comité Permanente a:
- i) solicitar a la Secretaría que publique un cupo de exportación anual de 660 aves para *Ara ararauna* procedente de Guyana;
 - ii) instar a Guyana a que aclare cómo se utilizaron los datos del estudio para determinar el nivel sostenible de extracción y el cupo de exportación propuesto, y a que responda a las preocupaciones del Comité de Fauna en su examen del estudio (véase el Anexo 2 del documento SC75 Doc. 8); e
 - iii) invitar a Guyana a presentar un nuevo dictamen de extracción no perjudicial, basado en los datos del estudio, a más tardar 1 de marzo de 2024 para su examen por el Comité de Fauna en su 33ª reunión.
- k) En lo que respecta a *Ara ararauna* de Suriname, se invita al Comité Permanente a:
- i) felicitar a Suriname por los importantes progresos realizados en la aplicación de las recomendaciones del Comité de Fauna y el Comité Permanente;
 - ii) establecer un cupo conservador de 500 especímenes de *Ara ararauna* para Suriname;
 - iii) recordar a Suriname que cualquier aumento del cupo provisional debe comunicarse a la Secretaría y a la Presidencia del Comité de Fauna con una justificación de cómo el cambio es conservador, basándose en estimaciones de capturas sostenibles que hacen uso de la mejor información científica disponible, para su aprobación;
 - iv) convenir en que se ha aplicado la recomendación m); y
 - v) alentar a Suriname a seguir trabajando en estrecha relación con la Secretaría para aplicar las recomendaciones pendientes y a proporcionar información actualizada a más tardar el 1 de marzo de 2024 para su inclusión en su informe a la 33ª reunión del Comité de Fauna.
- l) En lo que respecta a *Ara chloropterus* de Guyana, se invita al Comité Permanente a:
- i) solicitar a Guyana que comparta los resultados de su estudio de población de los psitácidos; e
 - ii) instar a Guyana a proporcionar información sobre la aplicación de las recomendaciones c) a k) antes del 1 de marzo de 2024 para su consideración por el Comité de Fauna en su 33ª reunión.
- m) En lo que respecta a *Ara chloropterus* de Suriname, se invita al Comité Permanente a:
- i) reconocer los progresos realizados por Suriname;
 - ii) acoger con satisfacción el hecho de que el proceso de establecimiento de cupos en Suriname está ahora a cargo de la Autoridad Científica;
 - iii) alentar a la Autoridad Administrativa a seguir el asesoramiento de la Autoridad Científica y mantener el cupo nulo hasta que nuevos estudios puedan justificar un cupo sostenible que se acordará con la Presidencia del Comité de Fauna;
 - iv) convenir en que se ha aplicado la recomendación l); e
 - v) instar a Suriname a proporcionar información actualizada sobre la aplicación de las recomendaciones pendientes a más tardar el 1 de marzo de 2024 para que pueda ser considerada por el Comité de Fauna en su 33ª reunión.
- n) En lo que respecta a *Poicephalus gularis* de la República Democrática del Congo, se invita al Comité Permanente a instar a la República Democrática del Congo a proporcionar información actualizada

sobre la aplicación de las recomendaciones c) a g) pendientes a más tardar del 1 de marzo de 2024 para su consideración por el Comité de Fauna en su 33ª reunión.

- o) En lo que respecta a *Uromastyx geyri* de Malí, se invita al Comité Permanente a recomendar que todas las Partes suspendan el comercio de especímenes de *Uromastyx geyri* de Malí hasta que dicho país demuestre que ha cumplido con lo dispuesto en los párrafos 2 a) y 3 del Artículo IV, para el comercio de esta especie, y hasta que proporcione a la Secretaría información sobre su cumplimiento de las recomendaciones del Comité de Fauna y el Comité Permanente.
- p) En lo que respecta a *Cuora amboinensis* de Indonesia, se invita al Comité Permanente a:
 - i) felicitar a Indonesia por los importantes progresos realizados en la aplicación de las recomendaciones del Comité de Fauna;
 - ii) suprimir *Cuora amboinensis* de Indonesia del ECS, sujeto a la publicación de un cupo de exportación revisado de 7.200 especímenes de origen silvestre, incluida una longitud mínima del caparazón en línea recta de 18 cm; y
 - iii) recordar a Indonesia que cualquier cambio en este cupo debe ser comunicado a la Secretaría y a la Presidencia del Comité de Fauna junto con un dictamen de extracción no perjudicial, incluyendo una justificación de cómo el cambio es conservador, basándose en estimaciones de extracción sostenible que hagan uso de la mejor información científica disponible, para su aprobación.
- q) En lo que respecta a *Anguilla anguilla* de Argelia, se invita al Comité Permanente a solicitar a Argelia que proporcione información actualizada sobre la aplicación de las recomendaciones pendientes a más tardar el 1 de marzo de 2024 para su consideración por el Comité de Fauna en su 33ª reunión.
- r) En lo que respecta a *Anguilla anguilla* de Marruecos, se invita al Comité Permanente a:
 - i) encargar a Marruecos que mantenga sus cupos actuales de 500 000 kg de anguilas adultas vivas [criadas en acuicultura basada en la extracción de 2 toneladas de angulas], 5 500 kg de anguilas adultas capturadas en el medio silvestre y 0 angulas vivas [alevines] de *A. anguilla* hasta que presente a la Secretaría y a la Presidencia del Comité de Fauna, para su aprobación, una justificación de cualquier cupo revisado que demuestre que el cambio es conservador y que se basa en estimaciones de extracción sostenible que hacen uso de la mejor información científica disponible. En este sentido, Marruecos debería aclarar cómo el aumento propuesto en el cupo de captura de angulas de 2 toneladas a 4 toneladas solo producirá 100 toneladas adicionales de anguilas adultas en la acuicultura;
 - ii) compartir los resultados de sus estudios de evaluación de poblaciones cuando estén disponibles; e
 - iii) invitar a Marruecos a proporcionar información actualizada a más tardar 1 de marzo de 2024 para su consideración por el Comité de Fauna en su 33ª reunión.
- s) En lo que respecta a *Anguilla anguilla* de Túnez, se invita al Comité Permanente a:
 - i) encomiar a Túnez por los progresos realizados hasta la fecha en la aplicación de las recomendaciones d) a l) pendientes;
 - ii) invitar al grupo de especialistas en anguillidos de la Unión Internacional para la Conservación de la Naturaleza (UICN) a prestar asistencia a Túnez en la elaboración de su dictamen de extracción no perjudicial; e
 - iii) invitar a Túnez a proporcionar información actualizada acerca de la aplicación de las recomendaciones pendientes a más tardar 1 de marzo de 2024 para su consideración por el Comité de Fauna en su 33ª reunión.

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 d) 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 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; 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> a) Establish a reduced quota for 2019 to average trade levels 660 specimens; these quotas should	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> There is no new information to confirm whether Guyana has

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

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

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.

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 best available scientific information, for their agreement.	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 harvesting and trade. These factors can significantly affect their populations and their ability to adapt to changing environments in the long term.	<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; b) establish a conservative quota of 500 specimens on <i>Ara ararauna</i> for Suriname;

<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 conjunction with an adaptive management program for the species (see harvest management	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.	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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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		Actions recommended by the Secretariat 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	-	-	-	-																																			
Importer	Live	207	156	268	117	98	184																																			
Exporter	Live	248	217	227	144	137																																				

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><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><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></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		-	-	-	-	-	-	-																																																									
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	-	-	-	-	-																																																											

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 $\geq$ 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.	
<i>Anguilla anguilla</i> (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 60 days for each category of specimens in trade	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. Tunisia informed that the export quota is set according to a national management plan developed in 2010.	<u>The Secretariat's determination regarding implementation of the recommendations</u> Recommendations a) and b) have been complied with.

(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	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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