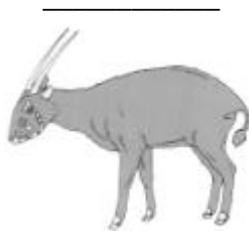


CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES
OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA



Seventeenth meeting of the Animals Committee
Hanoi (Viet Nam), 30 July-3 August 2001

Implementation of Resolution Conf. 8.9 (Rev.)

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

This document has been prepared by the Secretariat.

Introduction

1. Annex 1 presents all primary and secondary recommendations made by the Animals Committee concerning species included in Phase IV of its Review of Significant Trade that were placed in category 1 of Decision 11.106 by the Animals Committee at its 15th and 16th meetings as well as responses received from the Parties concerned, as well as recommendations concerning category 2 species.
2. The 90 day deadline for responding to primary recommendations established in Resolution Conf. 8.9 (Rev.) has expired in every instance for species and countries included in this annex.

Recommendations

3. Resolution Conf. 8.9 (Rev.) in RECOMMENDS paragraph f) provides that "upon failure of a concerned Party to satisfy the Secretariat that it has fulfilled the requirements specified in paragraph b), c), d) or e) of this section, the Secretariat recommend to the Standing Committee that all Parties immediately take strict measures, including as appropriate suspension of trade in the affected species with that Party".
4. The Secretariat has in several cases corresponded with Parties, sent reminders, or at various meetings with representatives of Management Authorities, urged that outstanding responses be submitted. It is of concern that several Parties have nevertheless failed to respond. The Secretariat has also requested Parties to provide further clarification on some of the responses received.
5. The Secretariat has also consulted the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization regarding the evaluation of some responses pertaining to the management of sturgeon stocks.

6. The Secretariat's recommendations to the Standing Committee in terms of paragraph f) of Resolution Conf. 8.9 (Rev.) in RECOMMENDS are contained in Annex 1. If the Standing Committee accepts these recommendations, the Secretariat will notify the Parties accordingly as outlined in paragraphs g) and h) of the same part of this Resolution.
7. The Secretariat also recommends in accordance with paragraph h) of Resolution Conf. 8.9 (Rev.) in RECOMMENDS that the current recommendation to the Parties to suspend imports from China of *Ptyas mucosus* as contained in Notification to the Parties No. 1999/20 be reversed on the basis of the information provided in Annex 2, provided that China establishes a cautious annual export quota.

PRIMARY RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ANIMALS COMMITTEE
(SPECIES INCLUDED IN PHASE IV OF THE SIGNIFICANT TRADE REVIEW AND
CATEGORIZED AT THE 15TH AND 16TH MEETINGS OF THE COMMITTEE)
AND RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE SECRETARIAT TO THE STANDING COMMITTEE

Recommendations by country	Responses received from country and recommendations to the Standing Committee (in bold)
<p><u>Azerbaijan</u></p> <p><i>Acipenser gueldenstaedtii</i> <i>A. nudiventris</i> <i>A. stellatus</i> <i>Huso huso</i></p> <p>Primary recommendations</p> <p>1. Regarding export quotas:</p> <p>a) No export permit or re-export certificate should be issued for specimens of <i>Acipenser gueldenstaedtii</i>, <i>A. nudiventris</i>, <i>A. stellatus</i> or <i>Huso huso</i> from Azerbaijan until the following actions have taken place and been reported on to the satisfaction of the Secretariat:</p> <p>i) the Management Authority of Azerbaijan should make a commitment to undertake an assessment of the distribution and population status (including abundance) of the species concerned (and request the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization and other appropriate agencies to provide support for the assessment of stocks and for the development of monitoring of stocks at a basin or biogeographical level where appropriate);</p>	<p>Regarding Primary recommendation 1, the Management Authority of Azerbaijan has responded that it can not accept a reduction of catch and export quotas and has summarized the basis and process for the establishment of quotas. It was less explicit about other aspects of the recommendation. A system of making stock assessments on an annual basis in the Kura River and Azerbaijan sector of the Caspian Sea is in place and a summary of information obtained from fishing surveys was provided. Given the importance of the southern Caspian Sea as a winter range for sturgeons, considerable information is collected about the food resources of sturgeons in this area. Biological information is collected from catches at permanent coastal observation points. Sturgeon stocks have declined in the Caspian Sea in the last few decades</p>

<p>ii) the Management Authority of Azerbaijan should make a commitment to develop adequate, science-based stock assessment and monitoring systems, as well as a mechanism to identify and regulate exports of legally obtained specimens of <i>Acipenser gueldenstaedtii</i>, <i>A. nudiventris</i>, <i>A. stellatus</i> and <i>Huso huso</i>;</p> <p>iii) the Management Authority of Azerbaijan should - until catch and export quotas based on scientific stock assessments and monitoring systems using recognized methodologies have been established - reduce catch quotas and export quotas for caviar and meat for 2001 onwards as follows:</p> <p><i>Acipenser gueldenstaedtii</i>: 80% less than the quota published in Notification to the Parties No.2001/005 of 9 February 2001</p> <p><i>A. stellatus</i>: 80% less than the quota published in Notification to the Parties No.2001/005 of 9 February 2001</p> <p><i>Huso huso</i>: 80% less than the quota published in Notification to the Parties No.2001/005 of 9 February 2001</p> <p>The reduced quotas should remain in effect until it has been determined by the Secretariat, in consultation with the Animals Committee, that stock assessments and monitoring systems are reliable and functional; and</p> <p>b) the Management Authority of Azerbaijan should not establish export quotas for <i>Acipenser nudiventris</i> prior to conducting an assessment of the distribution and population status (including abundance) of the species concerned.</p> <p>2. Regarding control of harvesting:</p> <p>The Management Authority of Azerbaijan should:</p>	<p>which led to the establishment of the Commission on Aquatic Bioresources of the Caspian Sea, of which Azerbaijan is a member. On the basis of all the scientific information available, the Commission determines annual catch quotas and allocations of these amongst member States. This system is considered to be effective and Azerbaijan considers a reduction in catch and export quotas to be unnecessary. No catches of <i>A. nudiventris</i> are allowed. Azerbaijan is a pioneer of sturgeon aquaculture and is a major producer of fingerlings for restocking (although recent production has declined due to administrative changes in the sturgeon production industry and flood damage to fish farms).</p> <p>Regarding Primary recommendation 2, reference was made to existing measures provided in legislation to control harvesting but no detail was provided. Information was also provided on the control of illegal fishing and the data provided indicate a considerable degree of success. In the 2000-2001 period, 1,098 infractions of fishing regulations were detected in Azerbaijan and the details of confiscations and fines were provided. Various agencies are involved in the prevention and control of illegal fishing and trade. Azerbaijan is willing to inform the Secretariat of cases of illegal fishing and trade, but did not explicitly commit to other aspects of the recommendation.</p> <p>Regarding Primary recommendation 3, only one State agency (Azerbalik) is registered to conduct exports and no re-exports are allowed from Azerbaijan. The Secretariat agrees that an adequate control system is in place for the management of controlled harvesting and trade. The Secretariat remains concerned about the efficacy of measures aimed at preventing illegal fishing</p>
---	---

<p>a) provide the Secretariat with detailed information on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) the measures in place to restrict harvesting of <i>Acipenser gueldenstaedtii</i>, <i>A. nudiventris</i>, <i>A. stellatus</i> and <i>Huso huso</i> populations under its jurisdiction to levels determined to be sustainable, including detail of restrictions on gear, locality, season, allocation of catch quotas, controls applicable to harvesting for domestic use and harvesting in open water for meat; ii) the measures in place to prevent illegal harvesting of <i>Acipenser gueldenstaedtii</i>, <i>A. nudiventris</i>, <i>A. stellatus</i> and <i>Huso huso</i> for domestic consumption and/or international trade; <p>b) make a commitment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) to develop and implement adequate control measures, inspection procedures and enforcement schemes to combat illegal harvesting of and trade (international and domestic) in specimens of <i>Acipenser gueldenstaedtii</i>, <i>A. nudiventris</i>, <i>A. stellatus</i> and <i>Huso huso</i>; ii) to accurately record detected cases of illegal fishing and illicit trade; iii) to report on a regular basis (quarterly) to the Secretariat, detected cases of illegal fishing and illicit trade; and <p>c) make a commitment to participate in the development of regional conservation strategies and action plans for the management and conservation of <i>Acipenser gueldenstaedtii</i>, <i>A. nudiventris</i>, <i>A. stellatus</i> and <i>Huso huso</i> that will include provisions to ensure that all aspects of harvesting and trade are controlled over the long term.</p> <p>3. Regarding control of exports:</p> <p>The Management Authority of Azerbaijan should make a commitment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) to establish a system of licensing or registration of exporters and/or re- 	<p>and trade, although the Azerbaijan authorities should be commended for the successes achieved thus far. No response was received concerning the implementation of the caviar labelling system, copying export documents to the Secretariat or using standard terminology.</p> <p>Regarding Primary Recommendation 4, Azerbaijan appears to be willing to participate in systems to identify stocks and specimens in trade but a more explicit commitment is required.</p> <p>In general, as in the case of the other Caspian Sea States, the Secretariat was not able to come to a conclusion on the adequacy of existing fisheries management practices except that if harvest limits were adequate and adaptive to changes in stocks and environmental conditions, and if trade controls and enforcement were adequate as claimed, a marked decline in stocks and catches should not have occurred. Four principal problems remain to be solved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the system to establish catch quotas for the relevant basins by the former CIS States has not been able to compensate for illegal offtakes; b) none of the quota setting mechanisms fully take into account the full range of impacts on sturgeon stocks from all other littoral States; c) the effectiveness of law enforcement measures of one country may not be sufficient if the illegal demand is high enough or not replicated across an entire basin when shared stocks of highly migratory fish species are concerned; and
--	--

exporters for trade in specimens of *Acipenser gueldenstaedtii*, *A. nudiventris*, *A. stellatus* and *Huso huso*;

- b) to provide copies of all export permits or re-export certificates to the Secretariat immediately after issuance of such documents for all trade in *Acipenser gueldenstaedtii*, *A. nudiventris*, *A. stellatus* and *Huso huso*;
- c) to implement the recommended universal caviar labelling system as outlined in Resolution Conf. 11.13 for all exports (and also re-exports) from 2001 onwards of specimens of *Acipenser gueldenstaedtii*, *A. nudiventris*, *A. stellatus* and *Huso huso*; and
- d) to use standard terms for products in trade in export documents and annual reports for all trade in specimens of *Acipenser gueldenstaedtii*, *A. nudiventris*, *A. stellatus* or *Huso huso*, as follows:

Caviar (also known as roe = unfertilized dead processed eggs, weight expressed in kg)

Eggs (= fertilized live eggs, weight expressed in kg)

Meat (= fresh or unprocessed meat as well as processed meat (e.g. smoked, raw, dried or tinned), weight expressed in kg)

Swim-bladder (= hydrostatic organ, weight expressed in kg)

Fingerlings (= juvenile sturgeons of one or two years of age for the aquarium trade, hatcheries or for release operations, in numbers, and weight expressed in kg)

Whole (= entire fish (dead or alive) in numbers and weight expressed in kg)

Scientific specimens (= preserved museum specimens in numbers)

Skin (= external body lining, including or not scales, weight expressed

d) the interactions of illegal fisheries and domestic and international trade are not well known and domestic markets are largely uncontrolled.

In recognition of these problems and the concern that the strict measures recommended to CITES Parties may have perverse consequences unless carefully targeted to avoid impacts on beneficial programmes (e.g. restocking, stock assessment and monitoring programmes) as well as the positive achievements of Azerbaijan in the management of sturgeon fisheries and trade, the Secretariat believes that certain categories of specimens should be excluded from the quota reduction as recommended.

The Secretariat proposes that the Standing Committee recommend a suspension of all imports of specimens of these species from Azerbaijan if by 20 July 2001 it has not done the following:

- a) **established a zero export quota for *A. nudiventris* and reduced quotas published for 2001 by 80% for the remaining species (but taking into account any corrections of quota amounts received from Azerbaijan which have not yet been published), but this quota for commercial fisheries does not include the following:**
 - i) **fertilized live eggs and live fish; and**
 - ii) **specimens acquired through research or scientific fisheries for stock assessment and monitoring, strictly up to the catch quota limits of 2,000 kg for *Acipenser gueldenstaedtii*, 800 kg for *A. stellatus* and 200 kg for *Huso huso*, as established by the Commission on**

in kg).

4. Regarding the identification of stocks and specimens in trade:

In recognition of the importance of identifying stocks and specimens in trade for the sustainable management of stocks as well as enforcement, the Management Authority of Azerbaijan should make a commitment to:

- a) participate, in consultation with the Secretariat, in the development of a universal DNA-based system for the identification of Acipenseriformes which may include the collection of specimens from all stocks of Acipenseriformes species in its territory; and
- b) participate, in consultation with the Secretariat, in the development of a standard marking system for hatchery releases to monitor populations at a basin or biogeographical level, as appropriate.

Secondary recommendations

5. Regarding exports and export quotas:

The Management Authority of Azerbaijan should:

- a) develop adequate, science-based stock assessment and monitoring systems, as well as a mechanism to identify and regulate exports of legally obtained specimens of *Acipenser gueldenstaedtii*, *A. stellatus* and *Huso huso*;
- b) develop and implement adequate control measures and inspection procedures to combat illegal harvesting of and trade in specimens of *Acipenser gueldenstaedtii*, *A. nudiventris*, *A. stellatus* and *Huso huso*;
- c) base all catch and export quotas for *Acipenser gueldenstaedtii*, *A. stellatus* and *Huso huso* on scientific stock assessments and monitoring systems using recognized methodologies;

Aquatic Bioresources of the Caspian Sea for 2001. Caviar exports per species may not exceed 10% of the catch quotas;

- b) **made explicit commitments as required in Primary recommendations 1a) i) and ii), 2b) i), 2c), 3 b)-d) and 4a) and b); and**
- c) **provided the detailed information specified in Primary recommendation 2a).**

Note: Export quotas for subsequent years remain subject to the recommendations of the Animals Committee. Amounts of specimens from the 2000 quota that have been registered with the Secretariat before 15 January 2001, if any, (and amounts similarly registered in future years) are not affected by this recommendation.

- d) implement from 2001 onwards the recommended universal caviar labelling system as outlined in Resolution Conf. 11.13 for all exports and re-exports of specimens of *Acipenser gueldenstaedtii*, *A. nudiventris*, *A. stellatus* and *Huso huso*; and
- e) participate in the development of regional conservation strategies and action plans for the management and conservation of Acipenseriformes species that will include provisions to ensure that all aspects of harvesting and trade are controlled over the long term. Such plans should *inter alia* cover the scientific basis for catch and export quotas, habitat conditions (including seasonal water flows), other fisheries with a by-catch of Acipenseriformes species; impact of pollution on sturgeon metabolism and reproduction rate; sturgeon restocking programmes; standardized methodology for the monitoring of populations and the recording of catches; collection of data on population composition (sex ratio, age, etc.); revision of existing fisheries regulations e.g. size limits, fishing seasons and grounds, and establishment of new regulations where needed; licensing of sturgeon fisheries and marketing of catch at landing sites; and level of the domestic market of sturgeon products and its regulation.

6. Regarding aquaculture:

In recognition of the importance of aquaculture for the production of Acipenseriformes species for international trade and the recovery of populations, the Management Authority of Azerbaijan should:

- a) provide the Secretariat with detailed information on aquaculture operations involving *Acipenser gueldenstaedtii*, *A. nudiventris*, *A. stellatus* and *Huso huso* in its territory, namely:
 - i) measures in place to ensure ongoing production and release of fingerlings from aquaculture operations for international trade, including information on the funding of aquaculture operations through exports;

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii) the number, names and location of approved or registered aquaculture operations and the annual production per operation; iii) number and size (expressed as weight class) of fingerlings released per species per site per year; iv) research and monitoring systems to assess the success of introductions; v) measures to prevent unauthorized releases of captive bred specimens or live imports; vi) measures to prevent unauthorized hybridization of Acipenseriformes species in captivity; and <p>b) should request assistance from the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization concerning the management of hatcheries, where appropriate.</p> <p>7. Regarding the identification of stocks and specimens in trade:</p> <p>In recognition of the importance of identifying stocks and specimens in trade for the sustainable management of stocks as well as enforcement, the Management Authority of Azerbaijan should participate, in consultation with the Secretariat, in the development of a universal DNA-based system for the identification of Acipenseriformes species which may include the collection of specimens from all stocks of Acipenseriformes species in its territory.</p>	
<p><u>Bolivia</u></p> <p><i>Pecari tajacu</i></p> <p>Primary Recommendation</p> <p>The Management Authority of Bolivia should provide the Secretariat with</p>	<p>The Management Authority of Bolivia responded to the Secretariat that, according to its information, no trade in either <i>P. tajacu</i> or <i>T. pecari</i> had occurred. The Secretariat is still in the process of investigating the</p>

<p>detailed information on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) the distribution and abundance of this species in its country; ii) the justification, or the scientific basis by which it has established that the quantities currently exported will not be detrimental to the survival of the species; and iii) measures to ensure that processed skins of this species, that are exported are identified correctly. <p><i>Tayassu pecari</i></p> <p>Primary Recommendation</p> <p>The Management Authority of Bolivia should provide the Secretariat with detailed information on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) the distribution and abundance of this species in its country; and ii) the justification, or the scientific basis by which it has established that the quantities currently exported will not be detrimental to the survival of the species. 	<p>accuracy of reports of trade in specimens of these species of Bolivian origin. As a comparatively small number of specimens were recorded in trade, and Bolivia currently does not authorize exports of these species, the Secretariat believes that no further action is warranted at present.</p>
<p><u>Botswana</u></p> <p><i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i></p> <p>Primary Recommendation</p> <p>The Management Authority of Botswana, having regularly authorized exports of specimens of this species during the period 1991-1996, should provide the Secretariat with detailed information on management measures in place to monitor wild populations of the species and implement the requirements of Article IV.2 of the Convention when authorizing exports.</p>	<p>The Secretariat has been informed by the Management Authority of Botswana that this species is fully protected in Botswana. The Secretariat is satisfied that adequate measures are in place to monitor wild populations of the species and implement the requirements of Article IV.2. The Management Authority of Botswana has indicated that no hunting for domestic use or exports for commercial purposes are</p>

	<p>authorized. UNEP-WCMC has furthermore clarified that quantities of previous exports and re-exports of hippopotamus skins almost certainly refer to square feet rather than the number of skins and Botswana has been requested to confirm this interpretation. The Secretariat believes that no further action is warranted at present.</p>
<p><u>Bulgaria</u></p> <p><i>Acipenser gueldenstaedtii</i> <i>A. nudiventris</i> <i>A. stellatus</i> <i>Huso huso</i></p> <p>Primary recommendations (see Azerbaijan)</p>	<p>The Management Authority of Bulgaria has informed the Secretariat that the basis of its implementation of Article IV for these species is an analysis of previous catch data, which have not indicated a recent decline. Bulgaria has indicated that it agrees with the need for coordinated intergovernmental management of the Danube River stocks, including restocking programmes. It has held a meeting with Romania and the two countries have agreed to adopt a cooperative approach towards sturgeon management. One of the first actions taken was to reduce the harvest season in the Danube River.</p> <p>Bulgaria has made a commitment to implement Primary recommendations 1, 2b) and 3 and has prohibited all exports of <i>A. nudiventris</i> in 2001, but has not accepted the recommended reduction in catch and export quotas.</p> <p>Regarding Primary recommendation 2, adequate information was provided on harvesting controls but no</p>

commitment was made to establish new measures aimed against illegal harvesting and trade. The Secretariat concludes that new measures are not warranted at present and that Bulgaria has complied with recommendation 2a) ii).

Bulgaria has implemented Primary recommendation 3 but has not expressed a commitment to use standard terminology for products in trade (Primary recommendation 3d).

Regarding Primary recommendation 4, information was provided regarding work in progress to establish DNA markers and a general interest was expressed to collaborate in this work with others (but participation in developing a universal DNA-based identification system and a standard marking system for hatchery releases was not mentioned).

The Secretariat believes that Bulgaria has a relatively effective sturgeon management programme. In the light of the new information that they have provided concerning the management of their sturgeon fisheries, and the relatively low risk that such management practices appear to have for stock recovery, the Secretariat recommends to the Standing Committee that the percentage reduction in quotas recommended by the Animals Committee be reduced to 50%.

The Secretariat proposes that the Standing Committee recommend a suspension of all imports of specimens of these species from Bulgaria if by 20 July 2001 it has not done the following:

- a) established a zero export quota for *A. nudiventris* and reduce quotas published for 2001 by 50% for

A. ruthenus

Recommendations

1. Regarding export quotas:

The Management Authority of Bulgaria should maintain catch quotas and export quotas for *Acipenser ruthenus* at zero until catch and export quotas based on scientific stock assessments and monitoring systems using recognized methodologies have been established and until it has been determined by the Secretariat, in consultation with the Animals Committee, that such stock assessments and monitoring systems are reliable and functional.

2. Regarding status assessments:

The Management Authority of Bulgaria should, if it wishes to authorize

the remaining species (but taking into account any corrections of quota amounts received from Bulgaria which have not yet been published), but this quota for commercial fisheries does not include the following:

- i) fertilized live eggs and live fish; and
- b) make explicit commitments as required in Primary recommendations 2b) ii) and iii), 3d) and 4a) and b).

Note: *Export quotas for subsequent years remain subject to the recommendations of the Animals Committee. Amounts of specimens from the 2000 quota that have been registered with the Secretariat before 15 January 2001, if any, (and amounts similarly registered in future years) are not affected by this recommendation.*

<p>commercial trade in <i>A. ruthenus</i> in future:</p> <p>a) develop adequate, science-based stock assessment and monitoring systems and undertake an assessment of the distribution and population status (including abundance) of the species concerned (and request the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization and other appropriate agencies to provide support for the assessment of stocks and for the development of monitoring of stocks at a basin or biogeographical level where appropriate); and</p> <p>b) initiate and/or participate in the development of regional conservation strategies and action plans for the management and conservation of Acipenseriformes species that will include provisions to ensure that all aspects of harvesting and trade on a basin or biogeographical region level are controlled over the long term and based on adequate stock assessments and monitoring systems. Such plans should <i>inter alia</i> cover the scientific basis for catch and export quotas, habitat conditions (including seasonal water flows), other fisheries with a by-catch of Acipenseriformes species; impact of pollution on sturgeon metabolism and reproduction rate; sturgeon restocking programmes; standardized methodology for the monitoring of populations and the recording of catches; collection of data on population composition (sex ratio, age, etc.).</p>	
<p><u>Cambodia</u></p> <p><i>Manis javanica</i> <i>M. pentadactyla</i></p> <p>Primary Recommendation</p> <p>No export permit or re-export certificate should be issued or accepted for specimens of these species from Cambodia until the following actions have taken place and been reported on to the satisfaction of the Secretariat:</p> <p>i) all range States that authorize exports of specimens of the species occurring on their territory should carry out an assessment of the distribution and population status (including abundance) of the species concerned;</p> <p>ii) the Management Authority of Cambodia should develop and implement adequate control measures and inspection procedures to detect and intercept</p>	<p>No response</p> <p>The Secretariat notes that the Conference of the Parties has already established a zero quota for export of wild-taken specimens (annotation °612 to Appendices I&II). The Standing Committee should recommend that, if the zero quota is removed, the range States (including Cambodia) should satisfy the Secretariat that they have implemented recommendations i), ii) and iii) opposite before allowing</p>

<p>illegal shipments of specimens of all <i>Manis</i> species;</p> <p>iii) the Authorities of all range States wishing to trade in specimens of <i>Manis</i> species occurring on their territory, or in parts and derivatives thereof, should develop adequate, science-based population monitoring systems, as well as a mechanism to identify and regulate exports of legally obtained specimens.</p>	<p>any export.</p>
<p><u>Cameroon</u></p> <p><i>Chamaeleo quadricornis</i></p> <p>Primary Recommendation</p> <p>The Management Authority of Cameroon should provide the CITES Secretariat with detailed information on:</p> <p>i) the distribution and abundance of this species in its country;</p> <p>ii) the justification, or the scientific basis by which it has established that the quantities currently exported will not be detrimental to the survival of the species.</p>	<p>The Secretariat has been informed by the Management Authority of Cameroon that WCS has been requested to conduct a survey of the distribution and status of this species in Cameroon. In addition, future exports will be subject to a quota that will be determined once the results of the survey are available. For the time being, the Management Authority has stopped all international trade in this species but will authorize the export of small quantities on exceptional grounds. The Secretariat is currently in discussion with Cameroon to determine the proposed limits on exports that will be authorized.</p> <p>The Secretariat proposes that the Standing Committee recommend to all Parties not to accept any imports of specimens of this species from Cameroon if by 20 July 2001 it has not done the following:</p> <p>a) established a cautious export quota agreed with the Secretariat.</p>
<p><u>China</u></p> <p><i>Acipenser schrencki</i></p>	

<p><i>Huso dauricus</i></p> <p>Primary recommendations (see Azerbaijan, but applicable to <i>Acipenser schrencki</i> and <i>Huso dauricus</i> only)</p>	<p>The Management Authority of China responded that the recommendations are under review by the relevant government agency and suggested that the reductions in export quotas should not be implemented until measures to implement the recommendations have been determined. The Secretariat is not able to agree to this suggestion, as the reduction of quotas is an integral part of the recommendations of the Animals Committee.</p> <p>The Secretariat proposes that the Standing Committee recommend to all Parties that, until the actions recommended have been implemented, no imports of specimens of these species be accepted from China.</p>
<p><i>A. baerii</i></p> <p>Recommendations (see Bulgaria, but applicable to <i>A. baerii</i> only)</p>	
<p><i>Manis javanica</i></p> <p><i>M. pentadactyla</i></p>	<p>No response</p>
<p>Primary Recommendation</p> <p>No export permit or re-export certificate should be issued or accepted for specimens of these species from China until the following actions have taken place and been reported on to the satisfaction of the Secretariat:</p> <p>i) all range States that authorize exports of specimens of the species occurring</p>	<p>The Secretariat notes that the Conference of the Parties has already established a zero quota for export of wild-taken specimens (annotation °612 to Appendices I&II). The Standing Committee should recommend that, if the zero quota is removed, the range States (including China) should satisfy the Secretariat that they have implemented</p>

<p>on their territory should carry out an assessment of the distribution and population status (including abundance) of the species concerned;</p> <p>ii) the Management Authority of China should develop and implement adequate control measures and inspection procedures to detect and intercept illegal shipments of specimens of all <i>Manis</i> species;</p> <p>iii) the Authorities of all range States wishing to trade in specimens of <i>Manis</i> species occurring on their territory, or in parts and derivatives thereof, should develop adequate, science-based population monitoring systems, as well as a mechanism to identify and regulate exports of legally obtained specimens.</p>	<p>recommendations i), ii) and iii) opposite before allowing any export.</p>
<p><u>Democratic Republic of the Congo</u></p> <p><i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i></p> <p>Primary Recommendation</p> <p>The Management Authority of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, having regularly authorized exports of specimens of this species during the period 1991-1996, should provide the Secretariat with detailed information on management measures in place to monitor wild populations of the species and implement the requirements of Article IV.2 of the Convention when authorizing exports.</p> <p><i>Poicephalus robustus</i></p> <p>Primary Recommendation</p> <p>The Management Authority of the Democratic Republic of the Congo should provide the CITES Secretariat with detailed information on:</p> <p>i) the detailed distribution and abundance of this species in its country; and</p>	<p>No response</p> <p>The Secretariat proposes that the Standing Committee recommend to all Parties that, until the actions recommended have been implemented, no imports of specimens of this species be accepted from the Democratic Republic of the Congo.</p> <p>No response</p> <p>The Secretariat proposes that the Standing Committee recommend to all Parties that, until the actions recommended have been implemented, no imports of specimens of this species be accepted from the Democratic Republic of the Congo.</p>

<p>ii) the justification, or the scientific basis by which it has established that the quantities currently exported will not be detrimental to the survival of the species.</p> <p><i>Geochelone pardalis</i></p> <p>Primary Recommendation</p> <p>The Management Authority of the Democratic Republic of the Congo should provide the CITES Secretariat with detailed information on:</p> <p>i) the distribution and abundance of this species in its country; and</p> <p>ii) the justification, or the scientific basis by which it has established that the quantities currently exported will not be detrimental to the survival of the species.</p>	<p>No response</p> <p>The Secretariat proposes that the Standing Committee recommend to all Parties that, until the actions recommended have been implemented, no imports of specimens of this species be accepted from the Democratic Republic of the Congo.</p>
<p><u>Egypt</u></p> <p><i>Uromastyx aegyptia</i></p> <p>Primary Recommendation</p> <p>The Management Authority of Egypt should:</p> <p>i) clarify the present policy on exports of this species, and inform the Secretariat whether the present policy allows for export of the species;</p> <p>ii) inform the Secretariat about the quantities of specimens of this species exported in the years 1997-1999, if any; and</p> <p>ii) provide the Secretariat with detailed information on how it was determined that the quantities of specimens of this species exported in the years from</p>	<p>No response</p> <p>The Secretariat proposes that the Standing Committee recommend to all Parties that, until the actions recommended have been implemented, no imports of specimens of this species be accepted from Egypt.</p>

1991 onwards were not detrimental to the survival of the species.	
<p><u>Georgia</u></p> <p><i>Acipenser gueldenstaedtii</i> <i>A. nudiventris</i> <i>A. stellatus</i> <i>Huso huso</i></p> <p>Primary recommendations [see Azerbaijan, except paragraphs 1. and 1.c)]</p> <p>1. Regarding export quotas:</p> <p>No export permit or re-export certificate should be issued for specimens of <i>Acipenser gueldenstaedtii</i>, <i>A. nudiventris</i>, <i>A. stellatus</i> or <i>Huso huso</i> from Georgia until the following actions have taken place and been reported on to the satisfaction of the Secretariat:</p> <p>c) the Management Authority of Georgia should - until catch and export quotas based on scientific stock assessments and monitoring systems using recognized methodologies have been established maintain catch and export quotas for caviar and meat of <i>Acipenser gueldenstaedtii</i>, <i>A. nudiventris</i>, <i>A. stellatus</i> and <i>Huso huso</i> at zero (see Notification to the Parties No.2001/005 of 9 February 2001).</p>	<p>The Management Authority of Georgia responded that until the Secretariat is informed otherwise, no exports or re-exports of sturgeons are authorized from Georgia. No harvesting of sturgeon is permitted in Georgia, except for scientific purposes. A five mile no fishing zone (for all species) has also been established along Georgia's part of the Black Sea coast. The Management Authority is aware of limited incidences of illegal fishing for the domestic market but considers that adequate enforcement mechanisms are in place, including a special "Ecopolice" unit. Georgia has recently started a sturgeon restocking programme and is eager to participate in a regional programme aimed at sturgeon conservation and management.</p> <p>The Secretariat believes that no further action is required provided that no exports or re-exports are authorized.</p>

<p><u>Guinea</u></p> <p><i>Poicephalus robustus</i></p> <p>Primary Recommendation</p> <p>The Management Authority of Guinea should provide the CITES Secretariat with detailed information on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) the detailed distribution and abundance of this species in its country; and ii) the justification, or the scientific basis by which it has established that the quantities currently exported will not be detrimental to the survival of the species. 	<p>The Secretariat has been informed by the Management Authority of Guinea of the use of limited published and unpublished information on the status of this species for the establishment of quotas. The Secretariat, with the agreement of Guinea, and the European Commission as principal donor, has expanded the scope of a project on the status of <i>Psittacus erithacus</i> to include this and other species. It was further agreed that Guinea would not establish an export quota for this species until the study has been completed.</p> <p>The Secretariat believes that no further action is required provided that export quotas are only established after the completion of the status survey.</p>
<p><u>Guyana</u></p> <p><i>Amazona amazonica</i> <i>Amazona farinosa</i> <i>Amazona ochrocephala</i> <i>Ara ararauna</i> <i>Ara chloropterus</i> <i>Ara manilata</i> <i>Ara nobilis</i> <i>Pionites melanocephala</i></p> <p>Primary Recommendation</p> <p>The Management Authority of Guyana should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) adopt annual export quotas not greater than those recommended in the report of the CITES field project on the Status, management and trade of parrots in 	<p>The Secretariat has been informed that regarding i) Guyana has accepted the quota levels as recommended, or at lower levels than recommended (as published in Notification No. 2001/019); ii) that a field reporting system is being established as</p>

<p>the <u>Co-operative Republic of Guyana</u>: <i>A. amazonica</i> (9,900); <i>A. farinosa</i> (1,100); <i>A. ochrocephala</i> (1,000); <i>A. ararauna</i> (792); <i>A. chloropterus</i> (990); <i>A. manilata</i> (1,650); <i>A. nobilis</i> (1,100); and <i>P. melanocephala</i> (600);</p> <p>ii) establish and implement a field reporting system (based on recommendations in the report of the CITES field project), that can be implemented by exporters and “middlemen”, to determine the geographic origin within Guyana of harvested birds;</p> <p>iii) implement a system (based on the report of the CITES field project) to monitor trends in the populations of harvested species;</p> <p>iv) in consultation with the Scientific Authority of Guyana, base future annual harvest and export quotas on the methodology used in the report on the field project, and on the reporting and monitoring system in ii) and iii) above; and</p> <p>v) maintain, without expansion, the traditionally practised trapping and export seasons.</p>	<p>recommended; iii) that a field survey is currently under way as recommended; and iv) and v) that Guyana has accepted these recommendations and will continue to liaise with the Secretariat on the establishment of quotas and controls over harvesting.</p> <p>The Secretariat believes that no further action is required in view of the actions taken provided that it is kept informed of the implementation of recommendations ii) - v).</p>
<p><u>Hungary</u></p> <p><i>A. ruthenus</i></p> <p>Recommendations (see Bulgaria)</p>	
<p><u>Indonesia</u></p> <p><i>Manis javanica</i></p> <p>Primary Recommendation</p> <p>No export permit or re-export certificate should be issued or accepted for specimens of this species from Indonesia until the following actions have taken place and been reported on to the satisfaction of the Secretariat:</p> <p>i) all range States that authorize exports of specimens of the species occurring</p>	<p>The Management Authority of Indonesia has confirmed that exports have not been allowed since 1931 and no export quota will be established. No hunting or trapping of this species is allowed and law enforcement effort will be increased.</p> <p>The Secretariat believes that no further action is</p>

<p>on their territory should carry out an assessment of the distribution and population status (including abundance) of the species concerned;</p> <p>ii) the Management Authority of Indonesia should develop and implement adequate control measures and inspection procedures to detect and intercept illegal shipments of specimens of all <i>Manis</i> species;</p> <p>iii) the Authorities of all range States wishing to trade in specimens of <i>Manis</i> species occurring on their territory, or in parts and derivatives thereof, should develop adequate, science-based population monitoring systems, as well as a mechanism to identify and regulate exports of legally obtained specimens.</p>	<p>required in view of the measures taken.</p>
<p><u>Kazakhstan</u></p> <p><i>Acipenser gueldenstaedtii</i> <i>A. nudiventris</i> <i>A. stellatus</i> <i>Huso huso</i></p> <p>Primary recommendations [see Azerbaijan, except paragraph 2.d)]</p> <p>2. Regarding control of harvesting:</p> <p>d) provide the Secretariat with detailed information on:</p> <p>i) the purpose and extent of the fisheries referred to as scientific fisheries in open sea on <i>Acipenser gueldenstaedtii</i>, <i>A. nudiventris</i>, <i>A. stellatus</i> and <i>Huso huso</i>;</p> <p>ii) the scientific results of this fishery obtained so far (publications, reports); and</p> <p>iii) the quota for scientific fishing each year since its establishment.</p>	<p>Regarding Primary recommendation 1, the Management Authority of Kazakhstan has informed the Secretariat that it performs stock assessments in conjunction with the Russian Federation's scientific institute for Caspian fisheries (using the approach outlined in the response received from the Russian Federation). Kazakhstan would, however, like to get assistance from the FAO concerning stock assessment and monitoring as recommended. Kazakhstan has not accepted the recommended reduction in quotas and has requested further explanation, and has not made explicit commitments regarding other aspects of the recommendation.</p> <p>Regarding Primary recommendation 2, quotas are established through the Commission on Aquatic</p>

Bioresources of the Caspian Sea and quotas for 2001 were reduced by 20% from the previous year. Quotas are divided amongst fishing operations on the basis of their contributions to the protection and maintenance of Caspian bio-resources, including restocking of sturgeons. No detailed information was provided on harvest controls or measures aimed at preventing illegal fishing and trade and on their enforcement, except that joint enforcement operations with the Russian Federation during the spring harvest period, presumably in 2001, have to date yielded seizures of 10,360 kg sturgeon meat and 514 kg caviar. Some information has been provided concerning harvest restrictions. No explicit commitments were made regarding other aspects of this recommendation.

Regarding Primary recommendation 3, Kazakhstan has a registration system for exporters, will provide copies of export permits to the Secretariat and implement the caviar labelling system, but no mention was made of the use of standard terminology.

Kazakhstan has made all the commitments required in Primary Recommendation 4.

In general, as in the case of the other Caspian Sea States, the Secretariat was not able to come to a conclusion on the adequacy of existing fisheries management practices except that if harvest limits were adequate and adaptive to changes in stocks and environmental conditions, and if trade controls and enforcement were adequate as claimed, a marked decline in stocks and catches should not have occurred. Four principal problems remain to be solved:

a) the system to establish catch quotas for the relevant

basins by the former CIS States has not been able to compensate for illegal offtakes;

- b) none of the quota setting mechanisms fully take into account the full range of impacts on sturgeon stocks from all other littoral States;
- c) the effectiveness of law enforcement measures of one country may not be sufficient if the illegal demand is high enough or not replicated across an entire basin when shared stocks of highly migratory fish species are concerned; and
- d) the interactions of illegal fisheries and domestic and international trade are not well known and domestic markets are largely uncontrolled.

In recognition of these problems and the concern that the strict measures recommended to CITES Parties may have perverse consequences unless carefully targeted to avoid impacts on beneficial programmes (e.g. restocking, stock assessment and monitoring programmes) as well as the positive achievements of Kazakhstan in the management of sturgeon fisheries and trade, the Secretariat believes that certain categories of specimens should be excluded from the quota reduction as recommended.

The Secretariat proposes that the Standing Committee recommend a suspension of all imports of specimens of these species from Kazakhstan if by 20 July 2001 it has not done the following:

- a) **established a zero export quota for *A. nudiventris* and reduced quotas published for 2001 by 80% for the remaining species (but taking into account any corrections of quota amounts received from**

A. baerii

Recommendations (see Bulgaria, but applicable to *A. baerii* only)

Kazakhstan which have not yet been published), but this quota for commercial fisheries does not include the following:

- i) fertilized live eggs and live fish; and
 - ii) specimens acquired through research or scientific fisheries for stock assessment and monitoring, strictly up to the catch quota limits of 1,000 kg for *Acipenser gueldenstaedtii*, 500 kg for *A. stellatus* and 1,500 kg for *Huso huso*, as established by the Commission on Aquatic Bioresources of the Caspian Sea for 2001. Caviar exports per species may not exceed 10% of the catch quotas;
- b) made explicit commitments as required in Primary recommendations 1b), 2b) i), 2c) and 3d); and
- c) provided the detailed information specified in Primary recommendation 2a) i) and ii) and 2d) i)-iii).

Note: *Export quotas for subsequent years remain subject to the recommendations of the Animals Committee. Amounts of specimens from the 2000 quota that have been registered with the Secretariat before 15 January 2001, if any, (and amounts similarly registered in future years) are not affected by this recommendation.*

<p><i>Saiga tatarica</i></p> <p>Primary Recommendation</p> <p>The Management Authority of Kazakhstan should provide the Secretariat with detailed information on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) the distribution and abundance of this species in its country; ii) the justification, or the scientific basis by which it has established that the quantities currently exported will not be detrimental to the survival of the species; and iii) the justification, or scientific basis by which it has decided to increase the annual harvest of 30,000 antelopes [that applied for the period 1991-1996] to 40,000 animals in 1998. 	<p>No response</p> <p>The Secretariat proposes that the Standing Committee recommends to all Parties that i) until the outstanding information is provided, no imports of specimens of this species be accepted from Kazakhstan, and that ii) Kazakhstan should participate in the development of a regional conservation strategy for this species (as proposed by the Russian Federation).</p>
<p><u>Lao People's Democratic Republic</u> (Non-Party)</p> <p><i>Manis javanica</i> <i>M. pentadactyla</i></p> <p>Primary Recommendation</p> <p>No export permit or re-export certificate should be issued or accepted for specimens of these species from Lao People's Democratic Republic until the following actions have taken place and been reported on to the satisfaction of the Secretariat:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) all range States that authorize exports of specimens of the species occurring on their territory should carry out an assessment of the distribution and population status (including abundance) of the species concerned; ii) the competent Authority of Lao People's Democratic Republic should develop and implement adequate control measures and inspection procedures to 	<p>No response</p> <p>The Secretariat notes that the Conference of the Parties has already established a zero quota for export of wild-taken specimens (annotation °612 to Appendices I&II). The Standing Committee should recommend that, if the zero quota is removed, the range States (including Lao People's Democratic Republic) should satisfy the Secretariat that they have implemented recommendations i), ii) and iii) opposite before allowing any export.</p>

<p>detect and intercept illegal shipments of specimens of all <i>Manis</i> species;</p> <p>iii) the Authorities of all range States wishing to trade in specimens of <i>Manis</i> species occurring on their territory, or in parts and derivatives thereof, should develop adequate, science-based population monitoring systems, as well as a mechanism to identify and regulate exports of legally obtained specimens.</p>	
<p><u>Madagascar</u></p> <p><i>Mantella aurantiaca</i></p> <p>Primary Recommendation</p> <p>The Management Authority of Madagascar should provide the CITES Secretariat with detailed information on:</p> <p>i) the distribution and abundance of this species in the wild;</p> <p>ii) the number and location of collecting sites and periods of the year in which collecting is undertaken; and</p> <p>iii) the manner through which the sustainability of the annual export quotas for this species has been established.</p>	<p>No response</p> <p>The Secretariat proposes that the Standing Committee recommends to all Parties that, until the actions recommended have been implemented, no imports of specimens of this species be accepted from Madagascar.</p>
<p><u>Malawi</u></p> <p><i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i></p> <p>Primary Recommendation</p> <p>The Management Authority of Malawi, having regularly authorized exports of specimens of this species during the period 1991-1996, should provide the Secretariat with detailed information on management measures in place to monitor wild populations of the species and implement the requirements of Article IV.2 of the Convention when authorizing exports.</p>	<p>No response</p> <p>The Secretariat proposes that the Standing Committee recommends to all Parties that, until the actions recommended have been implemented, no imports of specimens of this species be accepted from Malawi.</p>

<p><u>Malaysia</u></p> <p><i>Manis javanica</i></p> <p>Primary Recommendation</p> <p>No export permit or re-export certificate should be issued or accepted for specimens of this species from Malaysia until the following actions have taken place and been reported on to the satisfaction of the Secretariat:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) all range States that authorize exports of specimens of the species occurring on their territory should carry out an assessment of the distribution and population status (including abundance) of the species concerned; ii) the Management Authority of Malaysia should develop and implement adequate control measures and inspection procedures to detect and intercept illegal shipments of specimens of all <i>Manis</i> species; iii) the Authorities of all range States wishing to trade in specimens of <i>Manis</i> species occurring on their territory, or in parts and derivatives thereof, should develop adequate, science-based population monitoring systems, as well as a mechanism to identify and regulate exports of legally obtained specimens. 	<p>The Management Authority of Sarawak, where this species occurs, has prohibited all hunting and trade in 1998.</p> <p>The Secretariat believes that no further action is required in view of the measures taken and the absence of exports.</p>
<p><u>Mali</u></p> <p><i>Poicephalus robustus</i></p> <p>Primary Recommendations</p> <p>The Management Authority of Mali should provide the CITES Secretariat with detailed information on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) the detailed distribution and abundance of this species in its country; and ii) the justification, or the scientific basis by which it has established that the quantities currently exported will not be detrimental to the survival of the 	<p>No response</p> <p>The Secretariat proposes that the Standing Committee recommends to all Parties that, until the actions recommended have been implemented, no imports of specimens of this species be accepted from Mali.</p>

species.	
<p><u>Mozambique</u></p> <p><i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i></p> <p>Primary Recommendation</p> <p>The Management Authority of Mozambique, having regularly authorized exports of specimens of this species during the period 19991-1996, should provide the Secretariat with detailed information on management measures in place to monitor wild populations of the species and implement the requirements of Article IV.2 of the Convention when authorizing exports.</p> <p><i>Geochelone pardalis</i></p> <p>Primary Recommendation</p> <p>The Management Authority of Mozambique should:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. provide the CITES Secretariat with detailed information on: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) the distribution and abundance of this species in its country; ii) justification, or the scientific basis by which it has established that the quantities currently exported will not be detrimental to the survival of the species; iii) the number of captive breeding and ranching operations for the species in its country and on the management of these; iv) the in-country production capacity for captive breeding and/or ranching of specimens for export; and 	<p>The Management Authority of Mozambique has provided the Secretariat with some information about the implementation of Article IV concerning this species.</p> <p>The Secretariat believes that no further action is required provided that annual export quotas remain at the 2001 level.</p> <p>The Management Authority of Mozambique has informed the Secretariat of i) the distribution and relative abundance of this species in Mozambique; that ii & iii) exports have been phased out to a single supervised operation subject to a monthly monitoring system; and that iv) the current national production capacity for captive breeding and/or ranching of specimens amounts to 6,000 specimens over the previous six years. Concerning v), control measures to differentiate between captive-bred, ranched and wild-caught specimens consist of a reporting system and regular inspections of production facilities. Regarding 2., the Management Authority only issues export permits for ranched specimens after an evaluation of reports on production and inspections of production operations.</p> <p>The Secretariat notes that uncertainty remains over the</p>

<p>v) the control measures used to differentiate between captive-bred, ranched and wild-caught specimens to ensure that the authorized quota for wild-caught specimens is not exceeded by falsely declared “ranched” specimens; and</p> <p>2. ensure that permits issued for specimens of the species clearly indicate the source of the specimens.</p> <p><i>Cordylus tropidosternum</i></p> <p>Primary Recommendation</p> <p>The Management Authority of Mozambique should provide the CITES Secretariat with detailed information on:</p> <p>i) distribution and abundance of this species in its country;</p>	<p>nature of the production systems referred to as ranching operations, and that these operations may qualify as captive breeding operations. The national capacity of Mozambique to produce ranched or captive-bred specimens is comparatively low compared to the level of wild-caught specimens exported (27,689 over the past six years). Mozambique has reduced its annual export quota to 2,000 in the year 2001, but did not differentiate in this quota between wild or ranched/captive-bred specimens.</p> <p>The Secretariat proposes that the Standing Committee recommend a suspension of all imports of specimens of this species from Mozambique if by 20 July 2001 it has not done the following:</p> <p>a) provided detailed information about the harvesting of eggs or juveniles for ranching (or alternatively, confirmed that specimens exported are derived from breeding in captivity and provide detailed information on the breeding stock held by the breeding operation); and</p> <p>b) made a commitment to indicate the exact source of specimens on export permits.</p> <p>The Management Authority of Mozambique has provided the Secretariat regarding i) with information on the distribution and relative abundance of <i>Cordylus tropidosternum</i> (and related <i>C. rhodesianus</i> and <i>C. warreni</i>). The procedures used to distinguish this species from related ones and the basis of the implementation of article IV for <i>C. tropidosternum</i> were not elaborated. An explanation of quota control</p>
--	--

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii) the justification, or the scientific basis by which it has established that the quantities currently exported will not be detrimental to the survival of the species; iii) the procedures used to correctly identify the species [e.g. the identification key and characteristics used to identify this species from other species of the same genus]; and iv) justification for permitting exports of this species that regularly exceed the declared annual export quota. 	<p>problems that resulted in the frequent exceeding of annual export quotas was not provided.</p> <p>The Secretariat proposes that the Standing Committee recommend a suspension of all imports of specimens of this species from Mozambique if by 20 July 2001 it has not done the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) adequately informed the Secretariat of its implementation of Article IV for this species; b) adequately informed the Secretariat of procedures to identify this species reliably; and c) adequately informed the Secretariat of measures in place to prevent that annual quotas are exceeded.
<p><u>Nicaragua</u></p> <p><i>Dendrobates auratus</i> <i>D. pumilio</i></p> <p>Primary Recommendation</p> <p>The Management Authority of Nicaragua should demonstrate to the Secretariat that specimens of these two species that are exported are truly captive-bred in accordance with the provisions of Resolution Conf. 10.16 (Rev.) and provide it with detailed information on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) the number of licensed breeding operations, their breeding stock and annual production for each species; ii) an assessment of in-country production capacity for captive-bred specimens for export; and 	<p>No response, except that the Secretariat has received an apology that recent staff changes in the Management Authority have prevented the submission of a timely response. The Secretariat has also discussed the issue in depth with the Management Authority and has received a strong commitment that the current production of these species in Nicaragua will be investigated and reformed as required to comply with CITES where necessary.</p> <p>The Secretariat proposes that the Standing Committee recommend to all Parties that, until the actions recommended have been implemented, no imports of</p>

<p>iii) the administrative and other procedures by which it controls exports of captive-bred specimens of these species to ensure that licensed breeding operations do not serve as mechanisms to acquire [and export] wild-caught specimens.</p>	<p>specimens of these species be accepted from Nicaragua.</p>
<p><u>Peru</u></p> <p><i>Pecari tajacu</i></p> <p>Primary Recommendation</p> <p>The Management Authority of Peru should provide the Secretariat with detailed information on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) the distribution and abundance of this species in its country; ii) the justification, or the scientific basis by which it has established that the quantities currently exported will not be detrimental to the survival of the species; iii) measures to ensure that processed skins of this species, that are subject to export, are identified correctly; and iv) the manner by which it will establish quotas in the context of the recently adopted legislation that is prohibiting or restricting exports of wildlife. <p><i>Tayassu pecari</i></p> <p>Primary Recommendation</p> <p>The Management Authority of Peru should provide the Secretariat with detailed information on:</p>	<p>Concerning both <i>Pecari tajacu</i> and <i>Tayassu pecari</i> the Management Authority of Peru has informed the Secretariat regarding i) and ii) that field studies were carried out in two of the four areas in which the two species can be hunted for subsistence use only. Export quotas were established below the total annual offtake level.</p> <p>For the two species the quotas concerned are established through legislation adopted in 2000. All exported skins are derived from subsistence hunting by indigenous people and through legislation it is established that only those skins can be exported. The same legislation provides for the registration of traders and skin storage centres, providing training programmes for the local population and the requirement of official documentation for internal transport of skins.</p> <p>Regarding iii) all skins are inspected and the identification verified upon export. Regarding iv), the Government of Peru has established an action plan for the sustainable utilization of peccaries in 2001 to 2005 with the objectives to: 1. conserve most of the populations of peccaries as part of the biological diversity of the country; 2. achieve sustainable utilization of the populations of peccaries with full participation of the</p>

<p>i) the distribution and abundance of this species in its country;</p> <p>ii) the justification, or the scientific basis by which it has established that the quantities currently exported will not be detrimental to the survival of the species;</p> <p>iii) the measures to ensure that processed skins of this species that are exported are not declared as skins of the more valuable <i>Pecari tajacu</i>; and</p> <p>iv) the manner by which it will establish quotas in the context of the recently adopted legislation that is prohibiting or restricting exports of wildlife.</p>	<p>indigenous population; 3. regulate trade in peccary products derived from subsistence hunting; and 4. stimulate a change in attitude of the population towards a positive approach to the conservation of biological diversity.</p> <p>The Secretariat notes that Peru has not announced its annual export quotas for these species for 2001, but believes that no further action is required provided that the Secretariat is informed of annual export quotas if any exports are intended to occur in 2001.</p>
<p><u>Romania</u></p> <p><i>Acipenser gueldenstaedtii</i> <i>A. nudiventris</i> <i>A. stellatus</i> <i>Huso huso</i></p> <p>Primary recommendations (see Azerbaijan)</p>	<p>Regarding Primary recommendation 1, the Management Authority of Romania has provided a comprehensive and satisfactory explanation of its stock assessment, monitoring and quota systems. It has also provided a copy of a management strategy of sturgeon stocks in the lower Danube River system as well as various other supporting and background documents. Romania expressed strong support for stock assessments and monitoring systems at basin level and further development of such systems and an integrated approach to sturgeon management, and will request support from the FAO. Romania has not accepted the recommended reduction in catch and export quotas, principally because they have confidence in their management and control systems and their data suggest that sturgeon stocks in the Danube system are relatively stable.</p>

Regarding Primary recommendation 2, the Management Authority of Romania has provided a satisfactory explanation of its harvesting controls (including detail on a range of restrictions that apply to harvesting such as locality, season, gear, species, minimum size) and measures to combat illegal fishing and trade. Regarding participation in the development of a regional conservation strategy, Romania referred primarily to the current regional cooperation achieved through a Convention on fishing in the Danube River, but also appears interested in broader regional cooperation. The Secretariat considers it essential that such cooperation be established for the entire Black Sea and expects that Romania should make an explicit commitment to this aspect of the recommendation.

Regarding Primary recommendation 3, the Secretariat is satisfied that adequate control measures are in place for authorized exports and re-exports except that exporters are not currently registered. Romania will copy export documents to the Secretariat and will implement the caviar labelling system. Romania indicated that it will implement all aspects of this recommendation but notes that changes in national legislation may be required. Additional supervision of trade results from the health controls applicable to trade in sturgeon specimens.

Regarding Primary recommendation 4, Romania has made considerable progress to develop genetic markers and mark live sturgeons and is willing to collaborate as recommended.

The Secretariat believes that Romania has a relatively effective sturgeon management programme. In the light of the new information that they have provided

concerning the management of their sturgeon fisheries, and the relatively low risk that such management practices appear to have for stock recovery, the Secretariat recommends to the Standing Committee that the percentage reduction in quotas recommended by the Animals Committee be reduced to 50%.

The Secretariat proposes that the Standing Committee recommend a suspension of all imports of specimens of these species from Romania if by 20 July 2001 it has not done the following:

- a) established a zero export quota for *A. nudiventris* and reduce quotas published for 2001 by 50% for the remaining species (but taking into account any corrections of quota amounts received from Romania which have not yet been published), but this quota for commercial fisheries does not include the following:
 - i) fertilized live eggs and live fish; and
- b) make explicit commitments as required in Primary recommendation 2c).

Note: *Export quotas for subsequent years remain subject to the recommendations of the Animals Committee. Amounts of specimens from the 2000 quota that have been registered with the Secretariat before 15 January 2001, if any, (and amounts similarly registered in future years) are not affected by this recommendation.*

Russian Federation*Acipenser gueldenstaedtii**A. nudiventris**A. schrencki**A. stellatus**Huso dauricus**H. huso*

Primary recommendations (see Azerbaijan, except paragraph 2. d), applicable to *Acipenser gueldenstaedtii*, *A. nudiventris*, *A. schrencki*, *A. stellatus*, *Huso dauricus* and *H. huso*)

2. Regarding control of harvesting:

- d) clarify to the satisfaction of the Secretariat the system of 'controlled catch', with special emphasis on:
- i) the control and limiting of incidental catches;
 - ii) the purpose and extent of referred to as scientific fisheries on *Acipenser schrencki* and *Huso dauricus*;
 - iii) the scientific results of this scientific fishery obtained so far (publications, reports);
 - iv) the amount of the quota for 'controlled catch' for each year since its establishment; and

Regarding Primary recommendation 1, the Management Authority of the Russian Federation has responded that it can not accept a reduction of catch and export quotas and summarized the basis and process for the establishment of quotas. A system of making stock assessments in all basins where sturgeons are harvested is in place but information has not been provided on the frequency of the assessments. A methodology for stock assessments was developed that is specific to the relevant stocks but may not be appropriate in other situations. Current models for the Caspian Sea may not have taken account of the increase in illegal offtake since 1990, but further work on the models will incorporate this aspect. Information was also provided about an elaborate information system involving all aspects of sturgeon fisheries. The Russian Federation welcomes international cooperation in the further improvement of stock assessments and research, and highlights the need for a regional agreement amongst range States to facilitate cooperation (a draft of which is currently under discussion). There is concern that a reduction in quotas as recommended will harm aquaculture operations and research fisheries, or prevent the export of specimens obtained as part of the 2000 quota. The Management Authority also confirmed that the catch and export of *A. nudiventris* has been prohibited in the Russian Federation. The explicit commitment specified in the recommendation 1b) was not made. Concerns raised

over the negative consequences of quota reduction can be accommodated in the Secretariat's recommendations.

Regarding Primary recommendation 2, reference was made to existing measures to control harvesting and some information was provided on localities, season and gear used for the respective basins, but limited detail was provided. Information was also provided on the control of illegal fishing and the data provided indicate a considerable degree of success. In 2000 alone, 1,057 cases of illegal fishing were detected in the Amur River which led to a large number of confiscations, fines and criminal investigations. Similarly, in the northern Caspian Sea, 11,348 infringements of fisheries regulations were detected in the same year, also leading to numerous confiscations of boats, sturgeons and caviar. With reference to the recommended development of measures aimed at controlling illegal harvesting and trade, the Management Authority is of the opinion that current measures are effective. The Management Authority is willing to record and report to the Secretariat all cases of illegal fishing and trade. The possibility of establishing a State monopoly on sturgeon fisheries is being discussed and a new federal law on fisheries is being developed, in addition to the emerging international fisheries agreement for the Caspian Sea. The system of scientific fisheries to monitor fish stocks was explained as well as restrictions on the use of sturgeon bycatches from other fisheries. The purpose of the system of "controlled catches" to monitor aquatic resources in addition to scientific fisheries, and the establishment of quotas for controlled catches, remain unclear and further explanation should be provided. It was explained that there is no legal prohibition on fisheries in the Amur River.

The Secretariat agrees that a comprehensive control

system is in place for the management of controlled harvesting and trade and that further measures such as an international fisheries agreement will be highly beneficial, but it cannot agree that current measures to prevent illegal fishing and trade are adequate in all respects, although the Russian authorities should be commended for the successes achieved thus far.

All the provisions in Primary Recommendations 3 and 4 have either been implemented already or have been agreed to.

In general, as in the case of the other Caspian Sea States, the Secretariat was not able to come to a conclusion on the adequacy of existing fisheries management practices except that if harvest limits were adequate and adaptive to changes in stocks and environmental conditions, and if trade controls and enforcement were adequate as claimed, a marked decline in stocks and catches should not have occurred. Four principal problems remain to be solved:

- a) the system to establish catch quotas for the relevant basins by the former CIS States has not been able to compensate for illegal offtakes;
- b) none of the quota setting mechanisms fully take into account the full range of impacts on sturgeon stocks from all other littoral States;
- c) the effectiveness of law enforcement measures of one country may not be sufficient if the illegal demand is high enough or not replicated across an entire basin when shared stocks of highly migratory fish species are concerned; and

- d) the interactions of illegal fisheries and domestic and international trade are not well known and domestic markets are largely uncontrolled.

In recognition of these problems and the concern that the strict measures recommended to CITES Parties may have perverse consequences unless carefully targeted to avoid impacts on beneficial programmes (e.g. restocking, stock assessment and monitoring programmes) as well as the positive achievements of the Russian Federation in the management of sturgeon fisheries and trade, the Secretariat believes that certain categories of specimens should be excluded from the quota reduction as recommended.

The Secretariat proposes that the Standing Committee recommend a suspension of all imports of specimens of these species from the Russian Federation if by 20 July 2001 it has not done the following:

- a) **established a zero export quota for *A. nudiventris* and reduced quotas published for 2001 by 80% for the remaining species (but taking into account any corrections of quota amounts received from the Russian Federation which have not yet been published), but this quota for commercial fisheries does not include the following:**
- i) **fertilized live eggs and live fish; and**
 - ii) **specimens acquired through research or scientific fisheries for stock assessment and monitoring, strictly up to the catch quota limits of 1,000 kg for *Acipenser gueldenstaedtii*, 500 kg for *A. stellatus*, 1,500 kg for *Huso huso*, as established by the Commission on Aquatic**

Bioresources of the Caspian Sea for 2001. Caviar exports per species may not exceed 10% of the catch quotas; and

- b) provided the detailed information specified in Primary recommendation 2a) and b) and provide further clarification concerning the role of 'controlled catches' in the Amur River in particular.

***Note:** Export quotas for subsequent years remain subject to the recommendations of the Animals Committee. Amounts of specimens from the 2000 quota that have been registered with the Secretariat before 15 January 2001, if any, (and amounts similarly registered in future years) are not affected by this recommendation.*

A. baerii

A. ruthenus

Recommendations (see Bulgaria, but applicable to *A. baerii* and *A. ruthenus*)

Saiga tatarica

Primary Recommendation

The Management Authority of the Russian Federation should provide the Secretariat with detailed information on:

- i) the distribution and abundance of this species in its country; and
- ii) the justification, or the scientific basis by which it has established that the

The Management Authority of the Russian Federation has informed the Secretariat of its concern over the status of this species and recent declines. It has proposed that an international meeting be organized in the Russian Federation, presumably involving other range States, to address this issue in a comprehensive manner, and has requested the Secretariat to support this meeting. The Secretariat is willing to support this initiative and tried to provide support in 2000 for a meeting on this subject,

<p>quantities currently exported will not be detrimental to the survival of the species.</p>	<p>organized by an international NGO. This meeting did not take place and a further initiative has to be developed. The Secretariat remains willing to help to secure funding for the meeting and with other aspects. No information has been provided about the development of a registration and marking system but this issue can be addressed during the proposed meeting.</p> <p>The Secretariat proposes that the Standing Committee recommends to all Parties that no imports of specimens of this species be accepted from the Russian Federation until the actions recommended have been implemented.</p>
<p><u>Rwanda</u></p> <p><i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i></p> <p>Primary Recommendation</p> <p>The Management Authority of Rwanda having regularly authorized exports of specimens of this species during the period 1991-1996, should provide the Secretariat with detailed information on management measures in place to monitor wild populations of the species and implement the requirements of Article IV.2 of the Convention when authorizing exports.</p>	<p>No response</p> <p>The Secretariat proposes that the Standing Committee recommends to all Parties that no imports of specimens of this species be accepted from Rwanda until the actions recommended have been implemented.</p>
<p><u>Singapore</u></p> <p><i>Manis javanica</i></p> <p>Primary Recommendation</p> <p>No export permit or re-export certificate should be issued or accepted for specimens of this species from Singapore until the following actions have taken place and been reported on to the satisfaction of the Secretariat:</p> <p>i) all range States that authorize exports of specimens of the species occurring</p>	<p>The Management Authority of Singapore has responded that no exports of this species will be permitted because of the small wild populations in Singapore. No re-exports have been permitted since CoP11 while the Management Authority was seeking clarification of the scope of the zero quota established at CoP11. The Secretariat has been informed of existing trade control</p>

<p>on their territory should carry out an assessment of the distribution and population status (including abundance) of the species concerned;</p> <p>ii) the Management Authority of Singapore should develop and implement adequate control measures and inspection procedures to detect and intercept illegal shipments of specimens of all <i>Manis</i> species;</p> <p>iii) The Authorities of all range States wishing to trade in specimens of <i>Manis</i> species occurring on their territory, or in parts and derivatives thereof, should develop adequate, science-based population monitoring systems, as well as a mechanism to identify and regulate exports of legally obtained specimens.</p>	<p>measures in Singapore and is satisfied that these measures are adequate.</p>
<p><u>Solomon Islands</u> (Non-Party)</p> <p><i>Corucia zebrata</i></p> <p>Primary Recommendation</p> <p>The competent authority of the Solomon Islands should:</p> <p>i) provide the Secretariat with detailed information on the distribution and abundance of this species in its country, and the justification, or the scientific basis by which it has established that the quantities currently exported will not be detrimental to the survival of the species; and</p> <p>ii) explain the biological and scientific basis for authorizing exports of specimens of this species for each year during the period 1993-1996 that were substantially in excess of the declared annual quotas.</p>	<p>No response</p> <p>The Secretariat proposes that the Standing Committee recommends to all Parties that no imports of specimens of this species be accepted from the Solomon Islands until the actions recommended have been implemented.</p>
<p><u>South Africa</u></p> <p><i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i></p> <p>Primary Recommendation</p> <p>The Management Authority of South Africa, having regularly authorized exports</p>	<p>No response</p> <p>The Secretariat proposes that the Standing Committee</p>

<p>of specimens of this species during the period 1991-1996, should provide the Secretariat with detailed information on management measures in place to monitor wild populations of the species and implement the requirements of Article IV.2 of the Convention when authorizing exports.</p>	<p>recommends to all Parties that no imports of specimens of this species be accepted from South Africa until the actions recommended have been implemented.</p>
<p><u>Suriname</u></p> <p><i>Dendrobates tinctorius</i></p> <p>Primary Recommendation</p> <p>The Management Authority of Suriname should provide the CITES Secretariat with detailed information on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) the distribution and abundance of this species (including its different colour varieties) in Suriname; ii) the scientific basis by which it has established that the quantities currently exported will not be detrimental to the survival of the species; and iii) the number and location of collecting sites (indicating the colour variety(ies) for each collecting site) and period of the year in which collecting is undertaken. 	<p>The Management Authority of Suriname informed the Secretariat that some information regarding sub-paragraphs i) and iii) will be provided in January 2001 (but has not been received yet) and that a project is being planned concerning sub-paragraphs i and ii), for which assistance is sought from the Secretariat to help secure funding. In addition, exports of the rarer blue and black-and-blue colour forms have been prohibited from October 2000.</p> <p>The Secretariat proposes that the Standing Committee recommends to all Parties that no imports of specimens of this species be accepted from Suriname until the actions recommended have been implemented.</p>
<p><u>Thailand</u></p> <p><i>Manis javanica</i> <i>M. pentadactyla</i></p> <p>Primary Recommendation</p> <p>No export permit or re-export certificate should be issued or accepted for specimens of these species from Thailand until the following actions have taken place and been reported on to the satisfaction of the Secretariat:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) all range States that authorize exports of specimens of the species occurring 	<p>No response</p> <p>The Secretariat notes that the Conference of the Parties has already established a zero quota for export of wild-taken specimens (annotation °612 to Appendices I&II). The Standing Committee should</p>

<p>on their territory should carry out an assessment of the distribution and population status (including abundance) of the species concerned;</p> <p>ii) the Management Authority of Thailand should develop and implement adequate control measures and inspection procedures to detect and intercept illegal shipments of specimens of all <i>Manis</i> species;</p> <p>iii) the Authorities of all range States wishing to trade in specimens of <i>Manis</i> species occurring on their territory, or in parts and derivatives thereof, should develop adequate, science-based population monitoring systems, as well as a mechanism to identify and regulate exports of legally obtained specimens.</p>	<p>recommend that, if the zero quota is removed, the range States (including Thailand) should satisfy the Secretariat that they have implemented recommendations i), ii) and iii) opposite before allowing any export.</p>
<p><u>Togo</u></p> <p><i>Poicephalus robustus</i></p> <p>Primary Recommendation</p> <p>The Management Authority of Togo should provide the CITES Secretariat with detailed information on:</p> <p>i) the detailed distribution and abundance of this species in its country; and</p> <p>ii) the justification, or the scientific basis by which it has established that the quantities currently exported will not be detrimental to the survival of the species.</p>	<p>No response</p> <p>The Secretariat proposes that the Standing Committee recommends to all Parties that no imports of specimens of this species be accepted from Togo until the actions recommended have been implemented.</p>
<p><u>Turkey</u></p> <p><i>Acipenser gueldenstaedtii</i> <i>A. nudiventris</i> <i>A. stellatus</i> <i>Huso huso</i></p> <p>Primary recommendations [see Azerbaijan, except paragraphs 1. and 1. c)]</p>	<p>The Management Authority of Turkey has responded that</p>

<p>1. Regarding export quotas:</p> <p>No export permit or re-export certificate should be issued for specimens of <i>Acipenser gueldenstaedtii</i>, <i>A. nudiventris</i>, <i>A. stellatus</i> or <i>Huso huso</i> from Turkey until the following actions have taken place and been reported on to the satisfaction of the Secretariat:</p> <p>c) the Management Authority of Turkey should - until catch and export quotas based on scientific stock assessments and monitoring systems using recognized methodologies have been established - maintain catch and export quotas for caviar and meat of <i>Acipenser gueldenstaedtii</i>, <i>A. nudiventris</i>, <i>A. stellatus</i> and <i>Huso huso</i> at zero (see Notification to the Parties No.2001/005 of 9 February 2001).</p>	<p>it cannot comply with all aspects of the Primary Recommendations and will not seek to establish export quotas for the species concerned [and it has thus complied with Primary recommendation 1c)]. Turkey has, however, initiated a restocking programme and will eventually wish to commence exports as this programme develops. In order to continue re-exports, Turkey has made a commitment to implement Primary recommendation 3. No response was given concerning the prevention of illegal harvesting and participation in the development of regional conservation strategies and action plans (Primary recommendation 2) and participation in systems to identify stocks and specimens in trade (Primary recommendation 4).</p> <p>The Secretariat proposes that the Standing Committee recommends to all Parties that no imports of specimens this species be accepted from Turkey until the actions recommended have been implemented.</p>
<p><u>Turkmenistan</u></p> <p><i>Acipenser gueldenstaedtii</i> <i>Acipenser nudiventris</i> <i>A. stellatus</i> <i>Huso huso</i></p> <p>Primary recommendations [see Azerbaijan, except paragraphs 1. ,2. a) and 2. d)]</p> <p>1. Regarding export quotas:</p> <p>The Competent Authority of Turkmenistan should not establish export quotas for <i>Acipenser gueldenstaedtii</i>, <i>Acipenser nudiventris</i>, <i>A. stellatus</i> or <i>Huso huso</i> prior to conducting an assessment of the distribution and population status (including abundance) of the species concerned.</p>	<p>The Competent Authority of Turkmenistan informed the Secretariat that commercial fishing for sturgeon is not allowed in Turkmenistan (therefore complying with recommendation 1) and that Turkmenistan, as a member of the Commission on Aquatic Bioresources of the Caspian Sea, observes the recommendations of this Commission concerning quotas and other issues related to sturgeon fisheries. Research fishing is conducted in</p>

2. Regarding control of harvesting:

The Competent Authority of Turkmenistan should:

- a) not establish catch quotas prior to providing the Secretariat with detailed information on the measures in place to prevent illegal unauthorized harvesting of *Acipenseriformes* for domestic consumption and/or international trade;
- d) provide the Secretariat with detailed information on:
 - i) the purpose and extent of the fisheries referred to as scientific fisheries in open sea on *Acipenser gueldenstaedtii*, *A. stellatus* and *Huso huso*;
 - ii) the scientific results of this fishery obtained so far (publications, reports); and
 - iii) the quota for scientific fishing each year since its establishment.

the Turkmenistan sector of the Caspian Sea (presumably for the assessment of stocks, but further clarification is required), and the Secretariat has been informed of catch quota limits for this form of fisheries from 1998 to 2001 (ranging from 20t in 1998 to 3t in 2001) (but no export quotas have been established). Several agencies of the government of Turkmenistan are involved in protection and law enforcement regarding sturgeon specimens. Turkmenistan has not re-exported caviar in 1999 and 2000. Turkmenistan did not provide detailed information or made explicit commitments specified in any of the recommendations (other than recommendation 1).

The Secretariat proposes that the Standing Committee recommend a suspension of all imports of specimens of these species from Turkmenistan if by 20 July 2001 it has not done the following:

- a) **established a zero export quota for all four species but this quota for commercial fisheries does not include the following:**
 - i) **specimens acquired through research or scientific fisheries for stock assessment and monitoring, strictly up to the catch quota limits of 2,000 kg for *Acipenser gueldenstaedtii*, 500 kg for *A. stellatus* and 500 kg for *Huso huso*, as established by the Commission on Aquatic Bioresources of the Caspian Sea for 2001. Caviar exports per species from Turkmenistan may not exceed 10% of the catch quotas and should continue to be exported by the Russian Federation on behalf of Turkmenistan; and**
- b) **made explicit commitments specified in**

	recommendations 2a)-c), 3 and 4).
<p><u>Ukraine</u></p> <p><i>Acipenser gueldenstaedtii</i> <i>Acipenser nudiventris</i> <i>A. stellatus</i> <i>Huso huso</i></p> <p>Primary recommendations (see Azerbaijan)</p>	<p>Regarding Primary Recommendation 1, the Management Authority of Ukraine has informed the Secretariat that no commercial fishing is allowed for any of the four species concerned due to population declines and the scarcity of mature specimens in the populations. <i>A. nudiventris</i> has not played any significant role in fisheries in the past and the species is considered to be rare. The stocks of the other species are currently considered to be of no commercial value in view of their currently depressed status. The only fishing of these species that is authorized is the removal of individuals to obtain reproductive material for aquaculture operations, but suitable specimens of <i>H. huso</i> in particular are rarely obtained. The Ukraine is actively involved in stock assessment and monitoring in the Azov-Black Sea basins in collaboration with the Russian Federation through a Ukrainian-Russian fisheries commission. Fixed station trawling surveys are used to monitor stock parameters that are used in mathematical modelling of stock abundance and trends as the basis for determining total allowable catches. Catch quotas for the Azov Sea are determined by the Ukrainian-Russian fisheries commission (currently no quotas have been set for Ukraine).</p> <p>Regarding Primary Recommendation 2, considerable detail</p>

	<p>was provided concerning harvesting restrictions and the Secretariat is satisfied that an adequate system is in place to control authorized fisheries. Detailed information on measures aimed at preventing illegal fishing and trade and their enforcement were not provided.</p> <p>Regarding Primary Recommendations 3 and 4, Ukraine has made all commitments required.</p> <p>The Secretariat believes that, until the actions recommended have been implemented and all outstanding information has been provided zero export quotas be established for all four species, except that fertilized live eggs and live fish exported for aquaculture should not be subject to this quota.</p> <p>The Secretariat proposes that the Standing Committee recommends a suspension of all imports of specimens of these species from the Ukraine if by 20 July 2001 it has not done the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) established a zero export quota for all four species (excluding fertilized live eggs and live fish); and b) provided the detailed information specified in Primary recommendation 2a) ii).
<p><u>United Republic of Tanzania</u></p> <p><i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i></p> <p>Primary Recommendation</p> <p>The Management Authority of the United Republic of Tanzania, having regularly authorized exports of specimens of this species during the period 19991-1996, should provide the Secretariat with detailed information on management</p>	<p>The Management Authority of the United Republic of Tanzania has confirmed that wet and dry season aerial surveys are used to monitor key populations. Recommended terms for specimens on export documents and annual reports will be used and all teeth</p>

measures in place to monitor wild populations of the species and implement the requirements of Article IV.2 of the Convention when authorizing exports.

Tauraco hartlaubi

Primary Recommendation

The Management Authority of the United Republic of Tanzania should provide the CITES Secretariat with detailed information on:

- i) the distribution and abundance of this species in its country; and
- ii) the justification, or the scientific basis by which it has established that the quantities currently exported will not be detrimental to the survival of the species.

will be marked before export.

The Secretariat proposes that the Standing Committee recommends to all Parties not to accept any imports of specimens of this species from the United Republic of Tanzania if by 20 July 2001 it has not done the following:

- a) established a cautious export quota agreed with the Secretariat; and
- b) provided further detail on population trends and the regulation of hunting of this species.

The Management Authority of the United Republic of Tanzania has responded that regarding i) much of the range of the species is covered by protected areas where no offtakes are allowed; and that regarding ii) quotas take account of observations on the status of the species in harvesting areas, information obtained from trapping records and exports. The Secretariat has also been informed of a five- year project to study the status and management of this and other bird species exported from the United Republic of Tanzania. The Secretariat is satisfied that adequate measures are in place to implement Article IV for exports of this species and undertakes to help the Management Authority to refine the current system of monitoring trapping effort.

The Secretariat believes that no further action is required provided that the annual export quota for this species is maintained at the 2001 level until results from the study for this species have become available.

*Bradypodion fischeri***Primary Recommendation**

The Management Authority of the United Republic of Tanzania should provide the CITES Secretariat with detailed information on:

- i) the distribution and abundance of this species in its country;
- ii) the justification, or the scientific basis by which it has established that the quantities currently exported will not be detrimental to the survival of the species; and
- iii) mechanisms that are in place to ensure that established annual quota are no longer exceeded.

*Chamaeleo jacksoni***Primary Recommendation**

The Management Authority of the United Republic of Tanzania should provide the CITES Secretariat with detailed information on:

- i) the distribution and abundance of this species in its country; and
- ii) the justification, or the scientific basis by which it has established the annual quota and has determined that the quantities currently exported will not be

The Management Authority of the United Republic of Tanzania has responded that regarding i) much of the range of the species is covered by protected areas where no offtakes are allowed; and that regarding ii) quotas take account of observations on the status of the species in harvesting areas, information obtained from trapping records and exports, and its abundance in tea and coffee plantations. The Secretariat is satisfied that adequate measures are in place to implement Article IV for exports of this species and undertakes to help the Management Authority to refine the current system of monitoring trapping effort. An explanation of the quota control system was also provided, which the Secretariat is satisfied with, but which would need to be tested in practice when future annual reports are submitted.

The Secretariat believes that no further action is required provided that the annual export quota for this species is maintained at the 2001 level and that regular surveys be done to monitor the status of the species in harvesting areas.

The Management Authority of the United Republic of Tanzania has responded that regarding i) much of the range of the species is covered by protected areas where no offtakes are allowed; and that regarding ii) quotas take account of observations on the status of the species in harvesting areas, information obtained from trapping records and exports, and its abundance in tea and coffee plantations. The Secretariat is satisfied that adequate measures are in place to

detrimental to the survival of the species.

Cordylus tropidosternum

Primary Recommendation

The Management Authority of the United Republic of Tanzania should provide the CITES Secretariat with detailed information on:

- i) the distribution and abundance of this species in its country;
- ii) the justification, or the scientific basis by which it has established that the quantities currently exported will not be detrimental to the survival of the species;
- iii) the procedures used to correctly identify the species [e.g. the identification key and characteristics used to identify this species from other species of the same genus]; and
- iv) mechanisms that are in place to ensure that established annual quota are no longer exceeded.

implement Article IV for exports of this species and undertakes to help the Management Authority to refine the current system of monitoring trapping effort. An explanation of the quota control system was also provided, which the Secretariat is satisfied with, but which would need to be tested in practice when future annual reports are submitted.

The Secretariat believes that no further action is required provided that the annual export quota for this species is maintained at the 2001 level and regular surveys be done to monitor the status of the species in harvesting areas.

The Management Authority of the United Republic of Tanzania has responded that regarding i) much of the range of the species is covered by protected areas where no offtakes are allowed; and that regarding ii) quotas take account of observations on the status of the species in harvesting areas, information obtained from trapping records and exports, and its abundance in tea and coffee plantations. The Secretariat is satisfied that adequate measures are in place to implement Article IV for exports of this species and undertakes to help the Management Authority to refine the current system of monitoring trapping effort. An explanation of the quota control system was also provided, which the Secretariat is satisfied with, but which would need to be tested in practice when future annual reports are submitted. An identification manual for CITES-listed species has been developed in collaboration with TRAFFIC East/Southern Africa and the identification sheet for this species has been

	<p>provided.</p> <p>The Secretariat believes that no further action is required provided that the annual export quota for this species is maintained at the 2001 level and regular surveys be done to monitor the status of the species in harvesting areas.</p>
<p><u>Viet Nam</u></p> <p><i>Manis javanica</i> <i>M. pentadactyla</i></p> <p>Primary Recommendation</p> <p>No export permit or re-export certificate should be issued or accepted for specimens of these species from Viet Nam until the following actions have taken place and been reported on to the satisfaction of the Secretariat:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) all range States that authorize exports of specimens of the species occurring on their territory should carry out an assessment of the distribution and population status (including abundance) of the species concerned; ii) the Management Authority of Viet Nam should develop and implement adequate control measures and inspection procedures to detect and intercept illegal shipments of specimens of all <i>Manis</i> species; iii) the Authorities of all range States wishing to trade in specimens of <i>Manis</i> species occurring on their territory, or in parts and derivatives thereof, should develop adequate, science-based population monitoring systems, as well as a mechanism to identify and regulate exports of legally obtained specimens. 	<p>No response</p> <p>The Secretariat notes that the Conference of the Parties has already established a zero quota for export of wild-taken specimens (annotation °612 to Appendices I&II). The Standing Committee should recommend that, if the zero quota is removed, the range States (including Viet Nam) should satisfy the Secretariat that they have implemented recommendations i), ii) and iii) opposite before allowing any export.</p>

Zambia*Hippopotamus amphibius***Primary Recommendation**

The Management Authority of Zambia, having regularly authorized exports of specimens of this species during the period 19991-1996, should provide the Secretariat with detailed information on management measures in place to monitor wild populations of the species and implement the requirements of Article IV.2 of the Convention when authorizing exports.

*Geochelone pardalis***Primary Recommendation**

The Management Authority of Zambia should:

1. provide the CITES Secretariat with detailed information on:
 - i) the distribution and abundance of this species in its country;
 - ii) the justification, or the scientific basis by which it has established that the quantities currently exported will not be detrimental to the survival of the species;
 - iii) the number of captive breeding and ranching operations for the species in its country and on the management of these;
 - iv) the in-country production capacity for captive breeding and/or ranching of specimens for export; and
 - v) the control measures used to differentiate between captive-bred, ranched and wild-caught specimens to ensure that the authorized exports of wild-

The Secretariat has been informed by the Management Authority of Zambia that this species is fully protected and that all offtakes are regulated. The Secretariat is satisfied that adequate measures are in place to monitor the major wild population of the species and implement the requirements of Article IV.

The Secretariat has been informed by the Management Authority of Zambia that exports of this species have been suspended in 1999 because of a lack of scientific information on the status of this species.

The Secretariat believes that no further action is required provided that no exports are authorized.

<p>caught specimens are not exceeded by falsely declared "ranching" specimens; and</p> <p>2. ensure that permits issued for specimens of the species clearly indicate the source of the specimens.</p>	
<p><u>Zimbabwe</u></p> <p><i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i></p> <p>Primary Recommendation</p> <p>The Management Authority of Zimbabwe, having regularly authorized exports of specimens of this species during the period 1991-1996, should provide the Secretariat with detailed information on management measures in place to monitor wild populations of the species and implement the requirements of Article IV.2 of the Convention when authorizing exports.</p>	<p>The Secretariat has been informed by the Management Authority of Zimbabwe that this species is fully protected and that all offtakes are regulated and monitored. The Secretariat is satisfied that adequate measures are in place to monitor the major wild populations of the species and implement the requirements of Article IV.</p>

REVIEW OF SIGNIFICANT TRADE IN *PTYAS MUCOSUS* IN CHINA
CITES Management Authority of China
February 20, 2000, Beijing, China

BACKGROUND

Resolution of Conf.8.9, adopted at the 8th conference of the parties, directs the Animals Committee after consultation with range states, for the remaining species in its Significant-trade Review, to make recommendations that address identified problems to the relevant range States, in sufficient time to allow the response of such States prior to the 9th meeting of the Conference of the Parties and prior to each meeting thereafter.

The Resolution further recommends that,

- 1) for secondary recommendations, each Party should concerned, within 12 months of receipt of the recommendations of the Animals Committee, demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Secretariat that it has implemented or taken action to implement the recommendations;
- 2) upon failure of a concerned Party to satisfy the Secretariat that it has fulfilled the above requirements, the Secretariat recommend to the Standing Committee that all Party immediately take strict measures, including as appropriate suspension of trade in the affected species with that Party;
- 3) the Standing Committee, upon its acceptance of the Secretariat's recommendation, either at a meeting or by postal procedure, direct the Secretariat to notify the Parties accordingly; and
- 4) in the case of suspension of trade in accordance with above decision, trade in the affected species with the Party concerned be reinstated only when that Party demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Standing Committee, via the Secretariat, compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2(a) and 3 or such other requirements of Article IV as may have been the subject of recommendations made pursuant to above decision.

Ptyas mucosus was confirmed as a remaining species in its Significant-trade Review by the Animals Committee in 1992. The identified problems for this species addressed by the Animals Committee to China is that the CITES Management Authority of China (CMAC) should advise the Secretariat of the scientific basis for its management programme for this species. The second recommendation was notified to China through the Notification to the Parties NO.688 of 24 August 1992. In response to above recommendation, CMAC consigned China Wildlife Conservation Association (CWCA) to make a national survey on the status of wild population of *Ptyas mucosus*, in 1993. This survey was completed in 1995. However, due to the alteration of personnel within CMAC, China's survey activity was not notified to the Secretariat and the survey results were also not submitted to Secretariat. As the Secretariat didn't know China's action and it believed that China hadn't implemented above recommendation, at the 30th Standing Committee, it decided that parties should suspend trade in *Ptyas mucosus* with China from the end of 1993. At the Notification to the Parties No. 1999/20, the Secretariat still asked the parties to suspend any import of specimens of *Ptyas mucosus* from China.

In order to implement the Resolution of Conf.9.6 and withdraw China from the list of Notification to the Parties No. 1999/20 as soon as possible, CMAC compiles this paper for the Secretariat and Standing Committee, at the basis of the results obtained by CWCA in 1995, and compliance with the information collected from several provincial departments of wildlife administration in 1999. CMAC wishes that Secretariat could submit this paper to the 43rd Standing Committee for discussion. At the meantime, CMAC decides that it will only resume the export of the skin and its products of *Ptyas mucosus* once the restriction made by Standing Committee is withdrawn, because of almost no market for such skin and its products within China.

BIOLOGICAL DATA ON *PTYAS MUCOSUS* IN CHINA

Taxonomic Position

Class:	Reptilia
Order:	Squamata
Suborder:	Serpentes
Family:	Colubridae
Scientific Name:	<i>Ptyas mucosus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)
English Name:	Mucous Rat Snake Common Rat Snake Oriental Rat Snake
Chinese Name:	Huashushe Shuilushe
Code number:	None

Recognition

Yellowish-brown above, with irregular, black cross-bands on hind part of body, extending to tail and forming network; belly reddish-brown anteriorly, light yellow posteriorly.

Biology

Inhabits mountains, hills, and plains below 800 meters altitude. It often found in croplands, hills, along streams or vicinity of residential area. Active during daytime as well as at night. Feeds on toads, frogs, lizards, snakes, and is especially fond of rats. Sex maturity at 4 years old. 7-15 eggs laid under fallen leaves among shrubs, eggs diameter 45-50mm X 25-30mm, hatching period 50-70 days, egg guarding by parent snake has been observed. Hibernation from November to March.

This species is do beneficial to the production of agriculture and forestry because of its habit of eating rats.

Distribution

According to the reports from Hu Shuqin et al(1987), Chen Bihui et al(1991), Zhao Ermi et. al.(1998), Wan Ziming et. al(1998) and CWCA(1995), *Ptyas mucosus* is distributed in Fujian, Hubei, Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou, Hunan, Jiangxi, Sichuan, Taiwan, Yunnan, and Zhejiang. According to the survey made by CWCA, the distribution area of this species in Zhejiang, Fujian, Hubei, Guangxi, Hunan and Jiangxi in 1993 was about 448,721 square kilometers. The detailed data showed at Table I.

The current distribution area is unknown.

Table I: The Status of *Ptyas mucosus* in Some Provinces and Autonomous Regions of China in 1993

Province	Guangxi	Fujian	Zhejiang	Anhui	Jiangxi	Hubei
Range Area (sq.km.)	236,660	100,000	85,000	11,032	201,829	16,029
Size of population (pcs)	863,811	334,6970	117,867	Uncertain	Uncertain	53,080

Wild Population Size

According to the survey made by CWCA, the total size of wild population of Zhejiang, Fujian, Hubei and Guangxi in 1993 was about 4,381,728 individual (amount to 3,277,116 kilograms). The detailed data indicated at Table I.

From the reports submitted to CMAC by some provincial departments of wildlife administration, in 1999, the quantity of wild population of *Ptyas mucosus* in Zhejiang was about 204,400 with a distribution density of 0.99 per individual per square kilometer, 150,000 in Guizhou, 24,510 in Hubei, 100,000 in Jiangxi, near extinction in Anhui, less than 15,000 in Yunnan.

In addition to that survey results, there was another estimated data on the wild population size of *Ptyas mucosus* provided by China Red Data Book of Endangered Animals. In that book it said that, "It is estimated that the quantity of *Ptyas mucosus* was 2,500,000 in the 1950s, which based on commercial purchasing and the encounter rate in the wild. Now, it has decreased to 300000. The factors causing it to be endangered are due mainly to over collecting, and also to its habitat being sharply reduced by increases in the human population and enlargement of residential area, reclaiming wasteland, felling of trees, etc". In our view, the latter data may be not accurate. It is just an estimated number, without of scientific basis.

We do not know the exact situation of habitat availability and population trends at this stage due to lack of comparable data at this stage.

Status in Captivity

There are not much available data on the national status of *Ptyas mucosus* held in captivity. According to the survey made by CWCA, there were over 800 snake farms in China in 1993, and some of them raised the live specimens of *Ptyas mucosus*. Furthermore, it was reported by Guangxi Department of Forestry Administration that at least 48,700 of *Ptyas mucosus* kept in captivity in this Autonomous Region in 1993. The detailed data is indicated at Table II. It is said that almost all of the captive specimens are obtained from the wild, and will be used for selling to the market in autumn or winter.

No breeding activities at large scale were reported.

Table II: Farming of *Ptyas mucosus* in Guanxi in 1993

Area	Quantity of Farms	Quantity of <i>Ptyas mucosus</i> held
Yulin	22	18,900
Wuzhou	7	13,800
Guilin	18	16,000

DOMESTIC USE

The meat of *Ptyas mucosus* is mainly used for food and the skin can be tanned to be leather, which is mainly for export. Its meat, bile and bone may also be used in Traditional Chinese Medicine.

No available data until very recently on the amount of domestic utilization. However, it is said that the use of meat of this snake is at a large quantities within China.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

The detailed information is showed at Table III.

Table III: Statistics on Import, Export and Re-export of Specimens of *Ptyas mucosus* to and from China from 1990 to1997

Year		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Skin (Pcs)	Import	0	192296	111248	28500	0	0	0	0
	Export	1672700	431951	339500	29500	0	0	0	0
	Re-exp.	15000	150300	259300	0	0	0	0	0
Live (Pcs)	Import	0	0	0	0	0	2000 kgs	9500 kgs	3000
	Export	241718 & 3500 Kgs	156122	77840	200	0	0	0	0
	Re-exp.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meat (Kgs)	Import	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Export	140500	43000	20100	0	0	0	0	0
	Re-exp.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shoe (Pairs)	Import	0	0	5257	0	0	0	0	0
	Export	14832	2400	0	400035	14386	0	0	0
	Re-exp.	393890	612473	685533	113450	0	0	0	0
Belt (Pcs)	Import	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Export	3000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Re-exp.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bag (Pcs)	Import	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Export	0	0	0	2450	0	0	0	0
	Re-exp.	0	0	2550	0	0	0	0	0
Dried Body (Kgs)	Import	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Export	0	200	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Re-exp.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Above data is collected from the Annual Reports for implementation of CITES in China

CURRENT PROTECTIVE MEASURES

At national level, *Ptyas mucosus* is protected as the terrestrial wildlife, which is beneficial, or of important economic or scientific value, under Wildlife Conservation Law of 1988. At provincial level, *Ptyas mucosus* is protected as wildlife under special local protection in several Provinces and Autonomous Regions such as Guizhou, Fujian, Hubei, Zhejiang, Sichuan and Guangxi, under the provincial regulations on wildlife conservation.

It is stipulated by Wildlife Conservation Law that, anyone who intends to hunt or catch wildlife that is not under special state protection must obtain a hunting license and observe

the hunting quota assigned; anyone engaged in the hunting or catching of wildlife shall observe the prescriptions in his special hunting and catching license or his hunting license with respect to the species, quantity, area and time limit; and the import and export of wildlife or the products thereof, whose import and export is restricted by international conventions to which China is a party, must be approved by the department of wildlife administration under the State Council or by the State Council, and an import or export permit must be obtained from the state administrative organ in charge of the import and export of the species which are near extinction(CMAC). The Customs shall clear the imports or exports after examining the import or export permit.

Many nature reserves established by governments at various level have played an important role in the protection of *Ptyas mucosus*.

Fujian Province, for example, has banned the catching and hunting to *Ptyas mucosus* for several years.

FUTURE MEASURES

The State Forestry Administration and the Ministry of Agriculture are currently revising the list of wildlife under special state protection. At the request of CMAC, *Ptyas mucosus* will be hopefully included into the revised list.

CMAC has decided that once the decision of suspension of trade made by Standing Committee is withdrawn, China will only allow to export the skins and their products of *Ptyas mucosus*, in an effort to control the trade in live specimens and meats which are used in China at a relative large scale. It should be emphasized that the market for skins and their products of *Ptyas mucosus* in China almost does not exist.

REFERENCES

Hu shuqing and Zhao Ermi. 1987. Amphibian and Reptile, Atlas of Wildlife in China. Science Press;

China Wildlife Conservation Association. 1995. Findings Report on Bears, Lynx, Leopard Cat and Snakes Resources in China (unpublished);

Chen Bihui, et al. 1991. Atlas of Amphibian and Reptile in Anhui. Anhui Science and Technology Press;

Tian Wanshu and Jiang Yaoming. 1986. The Identification Manual for Chinese Amphibian and Reptile. Science Press;

Wan Ziming and Fan Zhiyong. 1998. The Snake Resources of China. Chinese Wildlife;

Zhao Ermi, et al. 1998. Amphibian and Reptilia, China Red Data Book of Endangered Animals. Science Press.

Zhao Ermi, et al. 1998. Serpentes, Squamata, Reptilia Vol. 3, Fauna Sinica. Science Press.

CMAC, 1990/1991/1992/1993/1994/1995/1996/1997, China's Annual Report for Implementation of CITES