



**SUMMARY OF ISSUES TO BE DISCUSSED AT
THE FIFTY-EIGHTH MEETING OF
THE CITES STANDING COMMITTEE
GENEVA, SWITZERLAND •6-10 JULY 2009**

SC=Standing Committee • AC = Animals Committee • PC = Plants Committee • RC=Resolution Conf. • CoP=Conference of the Parties

ISSUE	PROPOSED ACTIONS	SSN RECOMMENDATIONS
1. Opening Remarks by the Chairman No Document	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No document. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No comment.
2. Agenda SC58 Doc. 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides the provisional agenda of the meeting for consideration and adoption. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No comment.
3. Working program SC58 Doc. 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides the working program of the meeting for consideration and adoption. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No comment.
4. Rules of Procedure SC58 Doc. 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides proposed amendments to the current Rules of Procedure (RoP) based on the results of a SC57 working group and views of the SC: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <u>Regarding representation and attendance (Rules 6.1 and 6.2)</u>: Proposed text deletes the requirement for international organizations to obtain approval to attend from the State in which their headquarters are located and eliminates the need for credentials for bodies, agencies and persons. ■ <u>Regarding credentials (Rules 7-12)</u>: Proposed amendments (“<i>bracketed text</i>”) include that credentials be made available to the Secretariat “<i>before the accredited person enters the meeting</i>” (Rule 9) and that “[However,] <i>if the Committee receives evidence that a participant is not authorized to represent the State, body or agency concerned, he or she shall not be granted the right to speak until his or her credentials are presented. If the Committee learns that a participant is not legitimately representing a State, body or agency that is entitled to be represented in the meeting, his or her right of admission shall be withdrawn</i>” (Rule 12). ■ <u>Regarding documents for meetings</u>: Proposes, <i>inter alia</i>, that “<i>All documents submitted to the Secretariat by a Party, or submitted by an observer at the request of the Chairman, shall be placed on the Secretariat’s website as soon as possible after they are received, in the original language in</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <u>Regarding representation and attendance (Rules 6.1 and 6.2)</u>: SSN <u>urges</u> the SC to support the proposed changes. We <u>note</u> that the current requirement for international organizations to obtain approval from the State in which their headquarters is located is more stringent than the RoP for the CoP. ■ <u>Regarding credentials (Rules 7-12)</u>: SSN <u>agrees</u> that Parties should be encouraged to provide credentials before the accredited person enters the meeting. We <u>recommend</u> the SC determine a formal procedure for reviewing credentials in cases of uncertainty. ■ <u>Regarding documents for meetings</u>: SSN <u>recommends</u> that the SC: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Support the proposed text including that documents be posted on the website “<i>as soon as possible after they are received, in the original language in which they have been submitted</i>” with the suggested addition of “<i>but no later than 10 days after the deadline,</i>” though no document submitted by a Party before the deadline should be considered void if posted after the 10-day period; ■ Apply these deadlines to documents prepared by the Secretariat to ensure that Parties receive all documents at least 45 days before the meeting; and ■ Request the Secretariat to note on each document, the date on which it was received.

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		<p><i>which they have been submitted.</i>" Also states that the Secretariat shall provide printed documents to the members and alternate members of the SC that request them 45 days before the meeting. One Party proposes that the deadline for the Secretariat to post documents on its website be not only as soon as possible but "<i>no later than 10 days after the submission deadline.</i>"</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recommends that the SC adopt the proposed amendments except for the bracketed text in Rules 9 and 12 and recommends that the SC establish a working group to consider the bracketed text. • The current RoP are provided in the Annex. 	
5. Credentials		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No document. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No comment.
No document			
6. Admission of observers		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No document at the time this briefing was prepared. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No comment.
SC58 Doc. 6			
7. Arrangements for the 15th meeting of the Conference of the Parties			
7.1	Preparation for CoP15 SC58 Doc. 7.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No document. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SSN is <u>concerned</u> that the delay in confirmation of the dates and location of the CoP has made planning difficult for the Parties.
7.2	Agenda SC58 Doc. 7.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provisional agenda for the meeting is presented for consideration and approval. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No comment.
7.3	Working programme SC58 Doc. 7.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provisional working program for the meeting is presented for consideration and approval. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No comment.
7.4	Rules of Procedure SC58 Doc. 7.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides the current Rules of Procedure of the Conference of the Parties. • States that the Secretariat intends to review the rules applicable to voting to ensure that they adequately reflect the use of electronic voting systems, and that the Secretariat does not currently have any intention to propose amendments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No comment.

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7.5	Selection of nominees for chairmanship of the committees SC58 Doc. 7.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notification to the Parties No. 2009/006 of 20 February 2009 described the procedure for the selection of nominees, provided a list of members of the Selection Panel, and invited Parties to submit proposals to the Panel by 16 May 2009. States that the Secretary-General will provide an oral report on progress on the selection of nominees at SC58. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No comment.
7.6	Sponsored Delegates Project SC58 Doc. 7.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States that the fund-raising target for CoP15 is US\$750,000 and that a project proposal has been sent to potential donors. Notes that funds will be prioritized in order to sponsor up to two delegates from each of the least developed countries, followed by those from the developing countries. Recommends that the SC encourage Parties and organizations interested in providing financial support to contact the CITES Secretariat. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No comment.
8. Relationship with the United Nations Environment Programme SC58 Doc. 8		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepared by the United Nations Environment Programme. Reports on UNEP support to CITES including, <i>inter alia</i>, support from the UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre, efforts on harmonization of national reporting, issue-based modular approach to policy-making, the science-policy interface on biodiversity and ecosystem services, use of economic instruments, Great Apes Survival Partnership (GRASP), and CITES administrative issues. States, "The CITES Secretariat is the key indicator partner for the "Status of species in trade" element of the indicators of sustainable use for the 2010 Biodiversity Indicators Partnership", to be published in the Global Biodiversity Outlook report, which is to be launched at the CBD meeting in May 2010. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Regarding the 2010 Biodiversity Indicators Partnership</u>, SSN <u>is concerned</u> that the CITES Committees do not have a formal role in the development of the indicators of sustainable use for the 2010 Biodiversity Indicators Partnership. SSN <u>urges</u> the SC to instruct the Secretariat to provide a draft version of the indicators being developed by the Secretariat and UNEP-WCMC to members and alternates of the CITES Committees, for review prior to publication. <u>Regarding GRASP</u>, SSN <u>encourages</u> the SC to commend GRASP and the USA in their endeavor to link elephant and chimpanzee surveys and monitoring to reduce costs and share data.
9. Financial matters			
9.1	Report for 2008 SC58 Doc. 9.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides information on the expenditures of the Secretariat in 2008 (Annex 1), the status of contributions from the Parties (Annexes 2, 3 and 4), and an overview of the availability of the CITES Trust Fund resources and their use in 2008 (Annex 5). Notes that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Actual expenditures in 2008 amounted to US\$4.96 million; At the end of 2008, 41 Parties were in arrears with their 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regarding estimated expenditures for 2008 (Annex 1), SSN <u>encourages</u> the SC to request greater detail in reporting, including itemized costs of expenditures. Currently, the categories of service are so general that it is difficult to impossible to evaluate the return for funds spent or to make suggestions on where costs can be reduced. Regarding unpaid contributions, SSN <u>recommends</u> that the SC request the Secretariat to distribute a list of those Parties with

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		<p>contributions for the years 1992-2007;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ At the end of 2008, the total unpaid contributions for 2008 and prior years amounted to US\$476,908; and ■ The balance of the CITES Trust Fund as of 31 December 2008 stood at US\$2,125,096 of which US\$700,000 represents the operating cash reserve to guarantee the liquidity of the Trust Fund. 	<p>unpaid contribution for more than one year at each meeting of the SC and that the SC decide on follow up actions needed.</p>
9.2	<p>Costed program of work for 2009</p> <p>SC58 Doc. 9.2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● SC57 established the Finance and Budget Subcommittee which approved the costed program of work (CPW) of the Secretariat for the triennium 2009-2011 and identified the core activities to be financed by the Trust Fund (Annex). ● The Subcommittee assigned a priority ranking to the non-core activities. ● Proposes not to include a staff costs column in the CPW. The Secretariat states that in view of the reduction of staff following CoP14 and the fact that 74% of the budget is required to cover staff costs, it serves no useful purpose to calculate percentages of staff time for individual activities. ● The Secretariat further proposes CoP15 consider modifications to the CPW for 2011 in order to provide funds for the implementation of decisions adopted at that meeting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● SSN <u>urges</u> the SC to maintain the column on staff costs in the CPW. We strongly believe this is vital information to Parties in assessing work priorities for the Secretariat. ● SSN <u>agrees</u> with the Secretariat that the CPW should be adjusted by each CoP in order to take into account priorities agreed at that meeting and to ensure that the Secretariat has a clear understanding of the priorities set by the Parties, and of the resources to be allocated to implementing these priorities.
	<p>10. Strategic Vision 2008-2013: Development of indicators</p> <p>SC58 Doc. 10</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● No document. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● No comment.
	<p>11. Review of the Scientific Committees</p> <p>SC58 Doc. 11</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Decision 14.6 directs the SC, in cooperation with the AC, PC, and the Secretariat, to “<i>develop a costed proposal to assess the costs, advantages and disadvantages of the provision of a chairman [of the scientific committees] independent of regional duties and responsibilities, selected by the Conference of the Parties on a regional rotational basis.</i>” ● Provides the observations of the Secretariat on the advantages and disadvantages as described by Decision 14.6. ● States that the maximum additional cost to the CITES Trust Fund is US\$24,000 if the chairs are not from a developed country and at no extra cost if the chairs are drawn from a developed country. ● Invites the SC to decide whether to propose at CoP15: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) A chair elected from amongst the members of the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● SSN <u>agrees</u> that a chair should be elected from amongst the members of the committees. ● SSN <u>opposes</u> the suggestion that the chairmanship of the scientific committees be on a regional rotational basis. Members of the scientific committees, including chairs, should be selected by the committee Members on the basis of their scientific expertise and chairmanship ability rather than the need to select a chair from a particular region. ● SSN <u>opposes</u> the suggestion that the chairmanship of the scientific committees be selected by the Conference of the Parties. Members of the committees, including chairs, should be selected by the committee Members on the basis of their scientific expertise and chairmanship ability rather than a popular vote at a CoP. ● SSN <u>opposes</u> the suggestion that chairs of the scientific committees be independent of regional duties and responsibilities;

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	<p>committee to be permanently replaced by his/her alternate, who would then represent the region; <u>or</u></p> <p>b) A chair, in addition to the regular members, selected by the Conference of the Parties; <u>and</u></p> <p>c) That the chairmanship of the committees be on a regional rotation basis</p>	<p>though an ‘independent’ chair may be thought of as being free of regional obligations, the chair would still be influenced by the perspectives of his/her region, but would have less oversight and accountability for decision-making than a regional representative.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SSN <u>encourages</u> the SC to maintain the current system for selecting chairs of the scientific committees and that these chairs continue to represent their region.
<p>12. Cooperation with the World Trade Organization (WTO)</p> <p>SC58 Doc. 12</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The WTO Secretariat suggested that the CITES Secretariat consider consulting with individual WTO officials who provide support to each of the relevant WTO bodies in order to identify specific aspects of their work that are directly or indirectly relevant to CITES. The Secretariat may report on this verbally at SC58. • Reports that the Liaison Group of the Biodiversity-related Conventions (BLG) agreed that CITES would take the lead on the preparation of capacity-building modules on trade and environment. • Proposes that the SC consider development of a relationship between CITES, the International Animal Health Organization (OIE) and the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) as CITES seeks observer status in the WTO Committee on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures and the WTO Committee on Technical Barriers to Trade. • States that a number of CITES capacity-building activities have taken place and will continue to take place within regional trade agreements. • States that CITES work related to human development should be considered as CITES seeks observer status in the WTO Committee on Trade and Development. • Recommends that the SC may wish to explore the possibility of organizing an informal discussion with WTO on issues of mutual interest in the margins of SC61. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SSN <u>encourages</u> the SC to request that any work on preparation of capacity-building modules on trade and environment be undertaken in consultation with the CITES committees and, that any work on the development of a relationship between CITES, the International Animal Health Organization (OIE) and the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) on transport of live specimens be undertaken in cooperation with the CITES Transport Working Group. • SSN <u>urges</u> the SC to recommend that any CITES work related to human development should be secondary to achieving full implementation of, compliance with, and enforcement of the Convention.

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<p>13. Cooperation between Parties and promotion of multilateral measures</p> <p>SC58 Doc. 13</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Working Group on Multilateral Measures was established at SC57 and it was agreed that its composition and chair would be determined through a postal procedure. • The postal procedure resulted in nominations from Europe, North America and Oceania but none were received from Africa, Asia, Central and South America and the Caribbean. • Recommends that the SC should obtain nominations from Africa, Asia, and Central and South America and the Caribbean for membership in the Working Group, if none have been received by 5 July 2009. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SSN <u>supports</u> the recommendation of the Secretariat and encourages the SC to include observer organizations in the membership of the Working Group.
<p>14. CITES and livelihoods</p> <p>SC58 Doc. 14</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepared by the Secretariat in consultation with Peru and UNEP-WCMC. • Decision 14.3 directs the SC to initiate and supervise a process to develop: a) tools for voluntary use by the Parties for the rapid assessment at the national level of the positive and negative impacts of implementing CITES listing decisions on the livelihoods of the poor; and b) draft voluntary guidelines for Parties to address these impacts, particularly in developing countries. • Recalls that a Livelihoods Working Group, chaired by Peru, was created at SC57. • Reports that UNEP-WCMC was hired as the consultant to develop the toolkit and guidelines, to be submitted to CoP15. • Invites the SC to provide input, by electronic or other means, on the two draft documents when these are available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SSN <u>recommends</u> that Parties and observers also be provided the opportunity to comment on these documents when they are available.
<p>15. National wildlife trade policy reviews</p> <p>SC58 Doc. 15</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepared by the Secretariat, in consultation with Kuwait. • Decisions 14.21-14.24, <i>inter alia</i>, invite Parties to carry out national wildlife trade policy reviews and to share the outcome with other Parties; and instructed the Secretariat to facilitate the reviews and to report to SC57 and CoP15. • Reports on the Regional Workshop for Arabic-Speaking Countries on Wildlife Trade Policy Reviews which took place from 8 to 11 March 2009 in Kuwait City. • During the second half of 2009, the Secretariat will finalize the Framework for Reviewing Wildlife Trade Policies and the synthesis report of national reviews undertaken by the four pilot countries and will arrange for their translation and distribution. • Invites the SC to take note of the workshop recommendations contained in the Annex. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SSN <u>recommends</u> that the SC note this document.

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<p>16. Review of Resolutions following Decision 14.19</p> <p>SC58 Doc. 16</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Decision 14.19 directs the SC to “review any proposals from the Secretariat to correct nonsubstantive errors or minor editorial faults in current Resolutions and decide whether they should be referred to the Conference of the Parties. In cases where the Committee agrees with the proposals and considers that they need not be referred to the Conference, it may instruct the Secretariat to republish the Resolutions with the necessary corrections.” ● Provides the results of an intersessional working group on this issue regarding amendments to resolutions in English (Annex 1), Spanish (Annex 2), and French (Annex 3). ● Invites the SC to review the proposals in the Annexes and to accept or reject them, or to refer them to the CoP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Regarding the English amendments, SSN <u>recommends</u> the SC approve the proposals contained in Annex 1. ● Regarding the Spanish amendments, SSN <u>strongly urges</u> the SC to reject the suggested change of “<i>deberá</i>” (must) to “<i>debería</i>” (should) that occurs throughout the Resolutions; these changes weaken the strength of the recommendations. In addition, “<i>considerarían</i>” (would consider) should be changed to “<i>considerarán</i>” (will consider) in order to be consistent with the English version. ● Regarding the French amendments, SSN <u>recommends</u> the SC approve the proposals contained in Annex 3.
<p>17. Substantive revision of Resolutions</p> <p>SC58 Doc. 17</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● States that the Secretariat will be reviewing the following Resolutions, and is likely to prepare proposals for CoP15 to amend them: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ RC 2.11 (Rev.) on <i>Trade in hunting trophies of species listed in Appendix I</i>; ■ RC 5.10 on <i>Definition of ‘primarily commercial purposes’</i> ■ RC 7.12 (Rev.) on <i>Marking requirements for trade in specimens of taxa with populations in both Appendix I and Appendix II</i>; ■ RC 9.5 (Rev. CoP14) on <i>Trade with States not party to the Convention</i>; ■ RC 9.19 (Rev. CoP13) on <i>Guidelines for the registration of nurseries exporting artificially propagated specimens of Appendix-I species</i>; ■ RC 10.10 (Rev. CoP14) on <i>Trade in elephant specimens</i>; ■ RC 11.3 (Rev. CoP14) on <i>Compliance and enforcement</i>; ■ RC 11.11 (Rev. CoP14) on <i>Regulation of trade in plants</i>; ■ RC 11.18 on <i>Trade in Appendix-II and -III species</i>; ■ RC 11.21 (Rev. CoP14) on <i>Use of annotations in Appendices I and II</i>; ■ RC 12.2 on <i>Procedure for approval of externally funded projects</i>; ■ RC 12.3 (Rev. CoP14) on <i>Permits and certificates</i>; ■ RC 12.10 (Rev. CoP14) on <i>Guidelines for a procedure to register and monitor operations that breed Appendix-I animal species for commercial purposes</i>; ■ RC 12.11 (Rev. CoP14) on <i>Standard nomenclature</i>; ■ RC 13.8 on <i>Participation of observers at meetings of the Conference of the Parties</i>; and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● SSN <u>is concerned</u> that the Secretariat is adding items to the CoP agenda that should be vetted by the CITES committees in advance. SSN <u>urges</u> the SC to recommend that the Secretariat withhold these proposals until they have been vetted by the committees during the interval between CoP15 and CoP16. ● SSN <u>urges</u> the SC to recommend to the CoP that future proposals for substantive revision of Resolutions from the Secretariat require that the proposed text (and not merely a brief description of the amendment as in SC58 Doc. 17) be presented to the CITES committees, and approved by the SC before being placed on the agenda for a CoP. ● Regarding RC 2.11 (Rev.), SSN <u>believes</u> that an appropriate definition of “<i>hunting trophy</i>” would aid in distinguishing genuine hunting trophies from, for example, animal parts illegally traded for commercial purposes under the trophy exemption. The definition should require that any trophy remain intact and not be sold in the country of import in order for the definition to apply. ● Regarding RC 10.10 (Rev. CoP14), Regarding ETIS data ownership, SSN <u>believes</u> that data provided to ETIS or MIKE must belong to the CITES Parties that provided it. Such data, and any analysis of this data, should always be accessible to those CITES Parties immediately upon request. SSN <u>agrees</u> that the use of and security of the data should be reviewed, and, additionally, the methods by which the data are collected. ● Regarding RC 12.3 (Rev. CoP14), SSN <u>is concerned</u> that the Secretariat states that it intends “<i>to clarify the source code to use for specimens of Appendix-I species bred for commercial purposes in nonregistered operations.</i>” Trade in such specimens should only

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ RC 14.7 on <i>Management of nationally established export quotas</i>. 	<p>occur for non-commercial purposes. SSN <u>notes</u> that RC 12.10 (Rev. CoP14) states that “... <i>the exemption of Article VII, paragraph 4, should be implemented through the registration by the Secretariat of operations that breed specimens of Appendix-I species for commercial purposes</i>” and, under AGREES further that a), “Parties shall restrict imports for primarily commercial purposes, as defined in Resolution Conf. 5.10, of captive-bred specimens of Appendix-I species to those produced by operations included in the Secretariat’s Register (emphasis added).”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Regarding RC 12.10 (Rev. CoP14), SSN urges the SC to reject any proposed changes that would weaken this Resolution. SSN notes that in the past, the Secretariat has expressed its lack of support for registering commercial captive-breeding operations for Appendix I species (see CoP12 Doc. 55.1) and has not been supported by the majority of Parties. ● Regarding RC 14.7, in order to ensure that posted quotas are current, SSN <u>believes</u> that Parties should be required to provide export quotas each year to the Secretariat, even if a Party intends to maintain the quota unchanged from the year before.
<p>18. National laws for implementation of the Convention</p> <p>SC58 Doc. 18</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Decision 14.25 directs Parties and dependent territories with CITES legislation in Category 2 or 3 for five or more years to enact CITES legislation or provide an adequate justification for not doing so before SC58. ● Decision 14.26 directs the SC to consider appropriate compliance measures with respect to Parties that do not comply with Decision 14.25, including recommendations to suspend trade in specimens of CITES-listed species to and from such Parties. ● Provides a summary of Parties’ legislative progress and states that a legislative status chart will be provided during the meeting as Annex 1 to this document. ● Recommends that the SC issue a written caution to those Parties and dependent territories that it determines have not complied with Decision 14.25. ● Reports that the Secretariat proposes the organization of a sub-regional workshop for Algeria, Djibouti, Mauritania, Morocco and Tunisia to assist them in the development of CITES-implementing legislation. ● Invites the SC to take note of paragraphs 77-89 of document AC24 Doc. 15.2 (Annex 2) regarding draft legislative 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● SSN <u>recommends</u> that the SC adopt the recommendations of the Secretariat by issuing a written caution to those Parties and dependent territories that the Secretariat reports have not complied with Decision 14.25. These include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Priority countries: Comoros, Djibouti*, Mauritania*, Nigeria*, Paraguay, Somalia*, United Republic of Tanzania ■ Category 2: Bangladesh, Belarus, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea, Iceland, Kazakhstan, Mali, Mauritius, Mongolia, the Philippines, the Republic of Moldova, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Trinidad and Tobago, and Uzbekistan ■ Category 3: Afghanistan, Antigua and Barbuda, Burundi, the Central African Republic, Côte d’Ivoire, Dominica, Ghana, Grenada, Morocco, Nepal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, and Swaziland ■ Dependent territories: Greenland (DK). ● SSN <u>urges</u> the SC to support the Secretariat’s proposal for a sub-regional legislative workshop for Algeria, Djibouti, Mauritania, Morocco, and Tunisia. <p><i>*currently subject to a CITES trade suspension</i></p>

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	<p>guidance for the transport of live specimens which will be added to the legislative guidance materials available under the National Legislation Project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Invites the SC members or observers who have any comments on these paragraphs to convey them to the Secretariat during or in the margins of the SC58. 	
<p>19. National reports</p> <p>SC58 Doc. 19</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC 11.17 (Rev. CoP14) <i>on National Reports</i> recommends that Parties not authorize trade in specimens of CITES-listed species with any Party that the SC has determined has failed, without providing adequate justification, to provide annual report for three consecutive years. SC57 directed the Secretariat to issue a Notification to the Parties suspending trade with Djibouti, Dominica, Lesotho, and Nepal for not providing annual reports. While Nepal and Lesotho have submitted their reports, the Notification was not issued for the other Parties. Reports that the following Parties have failed, without providing adequate justification, to provide annual reports for the years 2005, 2006, and 2007: Afghanistan, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Burundi, Cambodia, Chad, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, the Gambia, Grenada, Iceland, Jordan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Mali, Myanmar, Paraguay, Republic of Moldova, Sierra Leone, Sudan, and Trinidad and Tobago. Reports that the number of biennial reports submitted for the period 2005-2006 (68 Parties) is significantly lower than for the period 2003-2004 (91 Parties). Reports on efforts related to harmonization of reporting and states that the Secretariat has been collaborating with UNEP-WCMC on a proposal for a global wildlife trade analysis. Recommends that the Working Group on Special Reporting Requirements meet during SC58 to select a Chair, develop a workplan, and identify a mechanism to consult with the SC on the preparation of recommendations to submit to CoP15. Proposes that the SC establish an informal group to meet during SC58 to discuss revisions to Decisions 14.39 to 14.41 for the SC to propose for consideration at CoP15. Invites the SC to note the information contained in this document. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SSN is <u>concerned</u> that one year ago SC57 directed the Secretariat to issue a Notification suspending trade with Djibouti and Dominica yet this Notification has yet to be issued. SSN <u>urges</u> the SC to direct the Secretariat to issue the Notification. SSN <u>recommends</u> that the SC suspend trade with Afghanistan, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Burundi, Cambodia, Chad, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, the Gambia, Grenada, Iceland, Jordan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Mali, Myanmar, Paraguay, Republic of Moldova, Sierra Leone, Sudan, and Trinidad and Tobago for failing, without providing adequate justification, to submit annual reports for three consecutive years. SSN <u>recommends</u> that the SC support the recommendation of the Secretariat regarding the Working Group on Special Reporting Requirements and that the SC establish an informal group to meet during SC58 to discuss revisions to Decisions 14.39 to 14.41. We <u>encourage</u> the SC to invite observers to participate in this informal group.

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<p data-bbox="114 129 499 161">20. Ranching operations</p> <p data-bbox="114 193 499 225">SC58 Doc. 20</p>	<ul data-bbox="499 129 1279 1447" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="499 129 1279 193">• The population of the Nile crocodile (<i>Crocodylus niloticus</i>) in Madagascar is included in Appendix II. <li data-bbox="499 193 1279 352">• Recalls that SC55 made recommendations to Madagascar (SC55 Doc. 13, Annex 1) to ensure ranching of <i>C. niloticus</i> is in compliance with RC 11.16 (Rev. CoP14) on <i>Ranching and trade in ranched specimens of species transferred from Appendix I to Appendix II</i>. <li data-bbox="499 352 1279 448">• Notes that the Secretariat visited Madagascar's ranching operations in late 2006 and confirmed that Madagascar was not fully complying with RC 11.16. (Rev. CoP14). <li data-bbox="499 448 1279 544">• Recalls that at SC57, Madagascar submitted a work plan for 2007-2010 containing present and future actions taken in response to the SC55 recommendations. <li data-bbox="499 544 1279 735">• Provides a summary of Madagascar's implementation efforts, a recent progress report from Madagascar on the implementation of its work plan (Annex 1), a 2008 decision to create a National Crocodile Committee in the country (Annex 2), and a report on quotas and reported trade of the species from Madagascar during 2000-2009 (Annex 3). <li data-bbox="499 735 1279 863">• Notes that "<i>the political uncertainty that has prevailed in Madagascar since January 2009 and the unpredictability of financial and institutional resources may have slowed progress on implementation of the work plan.</i>" <li data-bbox="499 863 1279 959">• Reports that Madagascar is currently preparing a proposal to retain its population of <i>C. niloticus</i> in Appendix II without any special conditions. <li data-bbox="499 959 1279 1447">• Reports that the Secretariat received a letter from the Chairman of the Crocodile Specialist Group (CSG) (SC58 Inf.2), expressing serious concern about Madagascar's failure to ensure that its trade in crocodile skins was legal, sustainable, and verifiable, and the severe depletion of crocodile resources, putting the survival of the species at risk in large tracts of Madagascar. The letter states that that one of the major interests in the results of the recent CSG surveys was the location of any remaining <i>C. niloticus</i> so that they could be harvested and that, "<i>Every wild crocodile that can be taken is taken</i>". The letter recommends that Madagascar's population <i>C. niloticus</i> be transferred to Appendix I "<i>as a matter of urgency</i>", as "<i>we (the CSG) are of the opinion that a total ban on trade in crocodile skins and products from Madagascar is the only action that may result</i> 	<ul data-bbox="1279 129 2123 1447" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="1279 129 2123 560">• SSN <u>urges</u> the SC to take immediate action and: <ul data-bbox="1279 161 2123 560" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="1279 161 2123 225">■ Recommend that Parties immediately adopt a trade suspension in <i>C. niloticus</i> from Madagascar; <li data-bbox="1279 225 2123 400">■ Direct the Secretariat to officially notify Madagascar, in accordance with Article XIII of the Convention, that <i>C. niloticus</i> is being affected adversely by trade or that provisions of the Convention are not being effectively implemented and that Madagascar be requested to provide a response for consideration at CoP15; and <li data-bbox="1279 400 2123 560">■ Request that the Depository Government prepare an amendment proposal transferring the Malagasy population of <i>C. niloticus</i> to Appendix I for consideration at CoP15, as strongly recommended by the Chair of the CSG, in accordance with RC11.16 paragraph d) under Recommends. <li data-bbox="1279 560 2123 959">• SSN <u>notes</u> that Madagascar has not effectively implemented recommendations agreed at SC55 and Madagascar's crocodile ranching operations are clearly not in compliance with RC.11.16 which requires that the program is beneficial to wild populations and that "<i>appropriate inventories, harvest-level controls and mechanisms to monitor the wild populations</i>" must be in place. Ample evidence for this is provided in the 2008 population survey (included in SC58 Inf.2) which reports serious population declines, unregulated hunting and non-compliance with CITES requirements. While noting that Madagascar has submitted annual reports in the past (though not a 2008 annual report) there is no evidence that those reports have contained sufficient information to satisfy the standards of RC 11.16. <li data-bbox="1279 959 2123 1150">• SSN further <u>notes</u> that the CSG states that, "<i>if the national status of C. niloticus in Madagascar were assessed against the criteria of RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP 14), the population would easily meet the criteria for Appendix I</i>" and "<i>if assessed against the IUCN Red List criteria, it would easily meet the decline criteria for critically endangered.</i>" <li data-bbox="1279 1150 2123 1447">• In addition, SSN <u>urges</u> the SC to recommend that RC 14.3 on <i>CITES compliance procedures</i> be amended to include RC 11.16 (Rev. CoP14) in the list of Resolutions and Decisions of the Conference of the Parties on which a recommendation to suspend commercial or all trade in specimens of one or more CITES-listed species might be based. SSN does not believe, however, that the lack of inclusion of RC 11.16 (Rev. CoP14) in this list prevents the SC from recommending a trade suspension for this population.

ISSUE		PROPOSED ACTIONS	SSN RECOMMENDATIONS
		<p><i>in changes to the status quo.”</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notes that paragraph d) under the third RECOMMENDS of RC 11.16 (Rev. CoP14) states that: “<i>where the Secretariat reports failure to comply with this Resolution, and the Standing Committee and the Party concerned fail to resolve the matter satisfactorily, the Standing Committee may after full consultation with the Party concerned, request the Depositary Government to prepare a proposal to transfer the population concerned back to Appendix I.</i>” States that Secretariat has not officially notified Madagascar, in accordance with Article XIII of the Convention, of concerns that <i>C. niloticus</i> is being affected adversely by trade or that provisions of the Convention are not being effectively implemented. Recommends that the SC determine if Madagascar has implemented the SC55 recommendations, whether the SC has effectively addressed this issue as a compliance matter and, if so, which Convention obligation is involved, and which stage of the compliance procedure has been reached. It also suggests that the SC could continue to consider Madagascar’s work plan until SC61 in 2011. 	
21. Review of Significant Trade			
21.1	<p>Implementation of recommendations of the Animals and Plants Committees</p> <p>SC58 Doc. 21.1 SC58 Doc. 21.1A</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SC58 Doc. 21.1 and Annex 1 provide background information on plant and animals species subject to the Review of Significant Trade (the Review) since CoP11, recommendations made by the scientific committees for these species, and recommendations for further action by the SC. <p><u>Flora selected following CoP11</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Prunus africana</i> (African cherry): Trade suspensions for Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Equatorial Guinea, and Tanzania were communicated to the Parties with Notification to the Parties No. 2009/003 of 3 February 2009. <p><u>Flora selected following CoP12</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Cibotium barometz</i>: Provides a copy of Vietnam’s non-detriment finding for this species (Annex 2) and recommends that the SC conclude that Vietnam has implemented the recommendations and remove the species from the Review 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SSN <u>recommends</u> that the SC direct the Secretariat to provide the original recommendations of the scientific committees for each of these species to the SC as an attached document in order to assess whether the current recommendations of the Secretariat are in keeping with the original intention of the Review. <p><u>Flora selected following CoP11</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Prunus africana</i>: SSN <u>recommends</u> that SC58 note these results. <p><u>Flora selected following CoP12</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Cibotium barometz</i>: SSN <u>agrees</u> that SC should remove the species from the Review. <i>Cyathea contaminans</i>: SSN <u>recommends</u> that the SC recommend that Indonesia suspend exports until it can provide

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Cyathea contaminans</i>: States that Indonesia communicated that it increased their export quota from 315,000 kg of "<i>fibrous roots, used as sticks, boards, chips, pots, etc.</i>" to 345,000 kg (dry weight) of "<i>sticks, boards, chips, pots, etc.</i>" but did not respond regarding the recommendations of the PC or SC. Secretariat recommends extending the deadline for a reply until 31 October 2009. • <i>Dendrobium nobile</i>: Regarding the Lao Republic, a trade suspension was communicated to the Parties through Notification to the Parties No. 2009/003 of 3 February 2009. Regarding Vietnam, an annual export quota of zero was established for the next five years as the species is highly-depleted by over-collecting. Recommends that the SC conclude that Vietnam has implemented the recommendations and remove the species from the Review. • <i>Galanthus woronowii (green snowdrop)</i>: Reports that Georgia submitted a project entitled <i>Improving implementation of CITES for G. woronowii and Cyclamen coum from Georgia</i> and maintains an annual export quota of 15 million bulbs. Recommends that the deadline for a response be extended to 31 December 2009 when the project is scheduled to finish and a conservative export quota is to be developed. <p>Flora selected following CoP13</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Christensonia vietnamica</i>: Vietnam has not responded to recommendations of the PC but has not exported specimens since 2003. Recommends that the SC direct the Secretariat to liaise with Vietnam and report to SC59. • <i>Taxus wallichiana (Himalayan yew)</i>: India has not responded to recommendations of the PC but has not exported specimens since 2001. Recommends that the SC direct the Secretariat to liaise with India and report to SC59. • <i>Rauvolfia serpentina (serpentwood)</i>: Myanmar has responded by stating that licenses for trade in forest products are issued by the Ministry of Commerce and that they never issue CITES permits for this species. They also stated that it is not currently possible to provide information on the status of the populations of the species and indicated their willingness to undertake some surveys in a few localities. Recommends that the deadline be extended to 31 December 2009. Thailand has developed a sustainable use plan for the 	<p>information on the status of the species with an extended deadline of 31 October 2009. We <u>note</u> that the original recommendations require Indonesia to report on how it makes a NDF for this species and based on this information, establish a conservative quota.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Dendrobium nobile</i>: Regarding the Lao PDR SSN recommends that SC58 note these results. Regarding Vietnam, SSN <u>agrees</u> that the species be removed from the Review. • <i>Galanthus woronowii</i>: SSN <u>urges</u> the SC to recommend that Georgia immediately suspend exports or significantly reduce them until a response is provided by the proposed 31 December 2009 deadline. <p>Flora selected following CoP13</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Christensonia vietnamica</i>: SSN <u>agrees</u> that the SC direct the Secretariat to liaise with Vietnam and report to SC59. • <i>Taxus wallichiana</i>: SSN <u>agrees</u> that the SC direct the Secretariat to liaise with India and report to SC59. • <i>Rauvolfia serpentina</i>: SSN is <u>very concerned</u> that exports of this species from Myanmar were taking place without the necessary permits and without being recorded in the CITES trade database. SSN <u>recommends</u> that the SC agree to extend the deadline but also direct the Secretariat to liaise with Myanmar in order to confirm that all exports of species listed in Appendix I and II from Myanmar require an export permit. SSN <u>recommends</u> that the SC support the recommendations regarding Thailand with the condition that the Secretariat and PC Chair agree that the results of the inventories and the process for establishing quotas are scientifically sound. • <i>Pachypodium bispinosum</i> and <i>Pachypodium succulentum</i>: SSN <u>agrees</u> with the Secretariat that the SC should recommend

ISSUE	PROPOSED ACTIONS	SSN RECOMMENDATIONS
	<p>species, has carried out preliminary inventories, is in the process of setting a quota and plans additional studies. Recommends that if Thailand establishes a quota based on the studies, that this species be removed from the Review.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Pachypodium bispinosum</i> and <i>Pachypodium succulentum</i>: South Africa has not responded to the recommendations of the PC and continues to export these species. Recommends that the SC should recommend that Parties suspend trade in these species until South Africa implements Article IV. <p><u>Fauna selected following CoP11</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Cuora amboinensis</i> (Southeast Asian box turtle): Vietnam has not responded to the recommendation to clarify enforcement of trade controls on this species. Recommends that it be removed from the review and that the SC should ask Vietnam to pay attention to implementation for this species. • <i>Cuora galbinifrons</i> (Indochinese box turtle): No range State has responded to AC recommendation to report legal trade in this species. Regarding Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao), 1,500 live specimens of ranched source were exported to Viet Nam in 2006. Recommends that the SC direct the Secretariat to liaise with Lao PDR about the implementation of Article IV and report to SC59. Critically Endangered species. Regarding Vietnam, 16 live specimens were exported for trade purposes and 16 specimens exported for scientific purposes since 2000. Recommends that the SC direct the Secretariat to liaise with Vietnam about the implementation of Article IV and report to SC59. • <i>Lissemys punctata</i> (Indian flap-shelled turtle): Reports that Bangladesh has implemented the AC's recommendations for this species and, as a result, it has been removed from the Review <p><u>Fauna selected following CoP12</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Falco cherrug</i> (saker falcon): Since trade from Mongolia was suspended via Notification to the Parties in February 2009, Mongolia has provided a response in the form of a trade program for the species (Annex 3). Recommends that the SC withdraw the trade suspension on the condition that Mongolia maintains an export quota of 300 specimens for the years 2009 and 2010 and, before establishing a quota for 2011, reports to AC25 for advice on the trade program. 	<p>that Parties suspend trade in these species until South Africa implements Article IV.</p> <p><u>Fauna selected following CoP11</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Cuora amboinensis</i> (Southeast Asian Box Turtle): SSN <u>recommends</u> that the SC extend the deadline for Vietnam to respond to 31 October 2009; Vietnam did export 2,500 specimens originating from Myanmar as "ranched" in 2006 and 21,000 wild specimens originating from Lao PDR in 2005. We <u>urge</u> the SC to direct the AC to include both Myanmar and Lao PDR in the Review for this species. • <i>Cuora galbinifrons</i> (Indochinese Box Turtle): SSN <u>notes</u> that this is a Critically Endangered species (IUCN 2000). SSN <u>urges</u> the SC to recommend that Lao PDR and Vietnam implement a zero export quota. According to the WCMC CITES trade database, 489 specimens of unknown origin were exported from Hong Kong from 2000-2004, 408 of which were recorded as pre-Convention specimens. SSN <u>recommends</u> that the SC direct the Secretariat to inquire with China as to its trade controls on this species. • <i>Lissemys punctata</i> (Indian Flap-shelled Turtle): SSN <u>recommends</u> that SC58 note these results. <p><u>Fauna selected following CoP12</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Falco cherrug</i> (saker falcon): SSN <u>commends</u> Mongolia for working to increase its wild population of <i>Falco cherrug</i> but <u>strongly urges</u> the SC to direct the AC to review Mongolia's management plan prior to any trade quota being approved and the suspension removed. We note that the consultant states that the "<i>scheme is implemented for initial harvesting autumn 2010</i>" yet Mongolia seeks a quota for 2009. While the executive summary states that 4,320 artificial nests are predicted to produce 335 to

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Poicephalus senegalus</i> (Senegal parrot): In August 2008, Mali provided information on how the export quota for <i>P. senegalus</i> was established but not on the status of the species. Recommends that the SC instruct the Secretariat to engage further with Mali to obtain the study on status of this species and report to SC59 and, in the meantime, recommend to Mali that it does not increase its annual export quota which is currently 11,000 specimens. • Tridacnidae (giant clams): Reports that the Federated States of Micronesia, Madagascar, the Marshall Islands, Tonga and Vietnam have complied with the recommendations and, as a result, the Review is concluded in these cases. 	<p>1,040 juvenile females annually, it is unclear how many artificial nests are currently in place. While the Secretariat reports that the population in the country is “<i>apparently stable</i>”, IUCN (2008) reports that populations of this Endangered species (IUCN 2008) declined by 59% in Mongolia from 1990 to 2003. Information included in the Annex regarding the status and trend of the population asserts that the population is “<i>large</i>” and “<i>stable</i>” but fails to provide the methodology used or data from the survey in support of these assertions. SSN <u>remind</u> the SC that while Mongolia informed the Secretariat in September 2005 that no further export permits would be issued, the country exported a total of 168 wild specimens in 2006, 318 in 2007, and 266 in 2008.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Poicephalus senegalus</i> (Senegal parrot): Mali was directed to “<i>establish a cautious annual export quota in consultation with the Secretariat as an interim measure</i>” by 1 January 2007 (AC22 Summary Record) but has yet to do so. SSN <u>strongly urges</u> the SC to direct Mali to suspend exports until a study on the status of the species is complete. Mali’s current annual export quota for this species, 11,000 specimens, is unacceptably high given that there is no information on the status or demographics of this species. • Tridacnidae (giant clams): SSN <u>congratulates</u> these Parties for having complied with the recommendations and <u>agrees</u> that the species be removed from the Review. For future reporting, we <u>encourage</u> the Secretariat to provide more detail on responses received in the Review other than simply stating that a response was received.
<p>21.2</p>	<p>Distribution and status of the beluga populations in the Russian Federation</p> <p>SC58 Doc. 21.2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepared by the Russian Federation. • Provides general information on the status of beluga sturgeon (<i>Huso huso</i>) of the Caspian and Azov Seas and information on restocking efforts for the Caspian Sea population. • Requests the SC to create a special working group regarding the inclusion of beluga sturgeon in the Review of Significant Trade in order to review scientific information on the species. • States that the Russian Federation proposes to discuss the possibility of an amendment to RC 12.8 (Rev. CoP13) on <i>Review of Significant Trade in specimens of Appendix-II species</i> to “<i>take into account scientific information.</i>” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SSN <u>notes</u> that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <i>Huso huso</i> was included in the Review of Significant Trade at AC24; ■ The Sea of Azov stock is Critically Endangered (IUCN 1996) and the Caspian Sea stock is Endangered (IUCN 1996); and ■ RC 12.8 (Rev. CoP13) directs the AC and PC to review whether Article IV, paragraph 2 (a), 3 or 6 (a), is correctly implemented. Scientific information should be the core for the making a non-detriment finding and such information is to be fully considered in the Review undertaken by the scientific committees. • SSN <u>urges</u> the SC to decline the recommendation to create a working group on this issue but to recommend that the Russian Federation provide its information on the species to the AC so that it can be fully considered in the course of the Review.

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<p data-bbox="125 134 486 284">21.3 Review of recommendations to suspend trade made more than two years ago</p> <p data-bbox="237 316 430 347">SC58 Doc. 21.3</p>	<ul data-bbox="510 134 1267 1450" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="510 134 1267 320">● RC 12.8 (Rev. CoP13) on <i>Review of Significant Trade in specimens of Appendix-II species</i> states that the SC, in consultation with the Secretariat and the Chair of the AC or PC, shall review recommendations to suspend trade that have been in place for longer than two years and, if appropriate, take measures to address the situation. <li data-bbox="510 328 1267 392">● Provides an update on the recommendations of the SC on past trade suspensions adopted at SC57. <li data-bbox="510 400 1267 767">● Democratic Republic of the Congo - <i>Stigmochelys pardalis</i> (leopard tortoise): SC57 agreed to withdraw the trade suspension on this species if DRC confirmed it would not issue export permits until it had established a NDF process for the species; no reply has been received. <i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i> (hippopotamus): reports that DRC has confirmed that the species is totally protected by Ministerial Decree. <i>Poicephalus robustus</i> (brown-headed parrot): SC57 agreed to withdraw the trade suspension on this species if DRC established a cautious export quota in consultation with the Secretariat and the Chairman of the AC; no reply has been received. <li data-bbox="510 775 1267 1450">● Madagascar – <i>Chamaeleo</i> spp. (chameleons) and <i>Phelsuma</i> spp. (day geckos): The Secretariat and the AC Chair recommend that the SC maintains its recommendation to suspend trade of <i>Calumma</i> spp., <i>Furcifer</i> spp. and <i>Phelsuma</i> spp. (except for four species of chameleons and day-geckos which are exempt from the ban) pending Madagascar’s compliance with a number of recommendations. AC24 concluded that trade could occur in the following species if certain conditions (including establishment of “conservative” export quotas) are met: <i>Calumma</i> andringitraensis, C. boettgeri, C. brevicornis, C. crypticum, C. fallax, C. gallus, C. gastrotaenia, C. glawi, C. globifer, C. guillaumeti, C. malthae, C. marojezensis, C. nasuta, C. oshaughnessyi, C. parsonii, C. vencesi, Furcifer antimena, F. bifidus, F. campani, F. minor, F. petteri, F. rhinoceratus and F. willsii. Phelsuma abbotti, P. barbouri, P. breviceps, P. cepediana, P. dubia, P. guttata, P. klemmeri, P. modesta, P. mutabilis, P. pusilla, P. seippi and P. standingi. AC24 concluded that the trade suspension should be maintained for: <i>Calumma amber</i>, C. capuroni, C. cucullata, C. furcifer, C. guibei, C. hafahafa, C. hilleniusi, C. jeji, C. linota, C. peltierorum, C. peyrierasi, C. tsaratananensis, C. 	<ul data-bbox="1290 134 2098 1450" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="1290 134 2098 783">● SSN <u>reminds</u> the SC that paragraph (u) of RC 12.8 (Rev. CoP13) states, “a recommendation to suspend trade in the affected species with the State concerned should be withdrawn only (emphasis added) when that State demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Standing Committee, through the Secretariat, compliance with Article IV, paragraph 2 (a), 3 or 6 (a).” SSN is concerned that the Secretariat, for several species, recommends removal of trade suspensions though Article IV has not been complied with. SSN strongly objects to the Secretariat ‘reworking’ the original recommendations of the scientific committees and, in the process, side-stepping the requirement for the Party involved to demonstrate implementation of Article IV (paragraph (u) of RC 12.8 (Rev. CoP13)) before a trade suspension is lifted. We are concerned that Parties stand to gain by not implementing the initial recommendations of the Review, that if they fail to respond (e.g. DRC/<i>Poicephalus robustus</i>; Madagascar/<i>Coracopsis vasa</i>; Tanzania/<i>Poicephalus cryptoxanthus, P. meyeri, P. rufiventris</i>) or continue to trade (e.g., Suriname/<i>Dendrobates tinctorius</i>), the Secretariat will seek to negotiate substantially weaker recommendations at the SC than those initially made by the scientific committees. <li data-bbox="1290 791 2098 1038">● Regarding <i>Psittacus erithacus</i> (grey parrot): Though this species is not addressed in Doc. 21.3, SSN <u>strongly urges</u> the SC to recommend a suspension of trade in this species from Cameroon and Guinea. Though currently subject to a zero quota as a result of the Review, Cameroon has exported 700 wild specimens in 2007 and 2008; and Guinea has exported 490 wild specimens. We <u>note</u> that neither country has responded to the recommendations of the Review. <li data-bbox="1290 1046 2098 1450">● Democratic Republic of the Congo - <i>Stigmochelys pardalis</i> (leopard tortoise): SSN <u>urges</u> the SC to maintain the trade suspension on this species. <i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i> (hippopotamus): SSN recommends that the SC remove the species from the review for DRC as it confirmed that the species is totally protected in the country. <i>Poicephalus robustus</i> (brown-headed parrot): SSN <u>strongly urges</u> the SC to maintain the trade suspension on this species. SSN strongly disagrees with the recommendation to withdraw the suspension if DRC establishes a “cautious” export quota for the species at this point of time. The suspension should be re-examined only if DRC can provide science-based information on the size of the population and status of the species in the country. The AC16 recommendation required

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	<p><i>tsycorne</i>, <i>C. vatosa</i>, <i>Furcifer angeli</i>, <i>F. balteatus</i>, <i>F. belalandaensis</i>, <i>F. labordi</i>, <i>F. monoceras</i>, <i>F. nicosiai</i> and <i>F. Phelsuma antanosy</i>, <i>P. berghofi</i>, <i>P. flavigularis</i>, <i>P. hielscheri</i>, <i>P. kely</i>, <i>P. malamakibo</i>, <i>P. masohoala</i>, <i>P. pronki</i>, <i>P. ravenala</i>, <i>P. serraticauda</i>, and <i>P. vanheygeni</i>. <i>tuzetae</i>.</p> <p><u>Coracopsis vasa (greater vasa parrot)</u>: SC57 agreed to withdraw the trade suspension on this species if Madagascar established a cautious export quota in consultation with the Secretariat and the Chairman of the AC; no reply has been received.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Malawi - <u>Hippopotamus amphibius (hippopotamus)</u>: AC24 reviewed the information from Malawi and concluded that the requirements of Article IV are being met; proposes that the suspension be withdrawn. • Suriname - <u>Dendrobates tinctorius (dyeing poison dart frog)</u>: SC57 agreed to withdraw the trade suspension on this species if the export quota of recent years is maintained; Suriname agreed and Notification to the Parties No. 2008/052 informed the Parties that the suspension has been withdrawn by the SC. • Tanzania - <u>Agapornis fischeri (Fischer's lovebird)</u>: SC57 agreed to address by postal procedure, the question of what measures Tanzania needed to take in order for the SC to withdraw the trade suspension; the SC was still deliberating on this matter. <u>Stigmochelys pardalis (leopard tortoise)</u>: SC57 agreed to withdraw the trade suspension on this species if Tanzania maintains its export moratorium on wild-caught specimens until it had established a process for making NDF to the satisfaction of the Secretariat and Chair of the AC; Tanzania agreed; and Notification to the Parties No. No. 2009/003 informed the Parties that the suspension has been withdrawn by the SC. <u>Gongylophis colubrinus (East African sand boa)</u>: SC57 agreed to withdraw the trade suspension on this species if Tanzania maintains its export moratorium on wild-caught specimens until it had established a process for making NDF to the satisfaction of the Secretariat and Chair of the AC; Tanzania agreed; and Notification to the Parties No. 2009/003 informed the Parties that the suspension has been withdrawn by the SC. <u>Poicephalus cryptoxanthus (brown-headed parrot)</u>, <u>Poicephalus meyeri (Meyer's parrot)</u>, <u>Poicephalus rufiventris (red-bellied parrot)</u>, <u>Tauraco fischeri</u> 	<p>DRC to provide the scientific justification for its exports; RC 12.8 (Rev. CoP13) clearly states that the suspension should remain in place until DRC has complied with Article IV.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Madagascar – <u>Chamaeleo spp. (chameleons) and Phelsuma spp. (day geckos)</u>: SSN strongly urges the SC to maintain its recommendation to suspend trade in all chameleon and day-geckos (except those species exempted from the suspension) because: a) the original AC recommendation issued in 1994 required Madagascar to, <i>inter alia</i>, “undertake scientifically-based field assessments before allowing exports to resume”, and “implement a system to verify the identification of specimens.” This has yet to be complied with and no recent scientific information is available on the population size or status of any of these species and b) given the current political crisis and calls by several governments and NGOs to halt the illegal exploitation of wildlife in the country, Madagascar should be required to demonstrate adequate implementation and enforcement of the Convention before trade suspensions are lifted. <u>Coracopsis vasa (greater vasa parrot)</u>: SSN strongly urges the SC to maintain the trade suspension on this species. SSN strongly disagrees with the recommendation to withdraw the suspension if Madagascar establishes a “cautious” export quota for the species. The AC recommendation required Madagascar to provide the biological basis for its exports and then to set a cautious export quota; RC 12.8 (Rev. CoP13) clearly states that the suspension should remain in place until Madagascar has complied with Article IV. The suspension should be re-examined only if Madagascar can provide science-based information on the size of the population and status of the species in the country. • Malawi - <u>Hippopotamus amphibius (hippopotamus)</u>: No comment. • Suriname - <u>Dendrobates tinctorius (dyeing poison dart frog)</u>: No comment. • Tanzania - <u>Agapornis fischeri (Fischer's lovebird)</u>: SSN recommends that the SC should maintain the suspension until Tanzania can provide scientifically sound population survey and status assessment on which to base capture and export quotas. RC 12.8 (Rev. CoP13) provides clear direction to the SC as to when the trade suspension on this species should be withdrawn, “...only (emphasis added) when that State demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Standing Committee, through the Secretariat, compliance with Article IV, paragraph 2 (a), 3 or 6 (a).” Originally,

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	<p>(Fischer's turaco): SC57 agreed to withdraw the trade suspension on this species if Tanzania established a cautious export quota in consultation with the Secretariat and the Chairman of the AC; no reply has been received.</p>	<p>Tanzania was recommended to “undertake a population survey of the species”. While Tanzania presented a survey at SC57, unfortunately, the study did not provide sufficient data on which to base an estimate of the population size; for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The area surveyed totaled less than 3 km² (see page 25 of SC57 Doc. 29.2 Annex 3). ■ No information is provided to indicate the extent which the habitats surveyed are represented in the range of the species. ■ No information is provided to indicate that the study took into account that this species often aggregates in large numbers; resulting density estimates are not likely to be representative throughout the range of the species. ■ This survey only addresses one of Tanzania’s 28 regions. It does not indicate what the full range of the species is or the status of habitats in this region or any other regions. <p><u>Stigmochelys pardalis (leopard tortoise), Gongylophis colubrinus (East African sand boa):</u> No comment. <u>Poicephalus cryptoxanthus (brown-headed parrot), Poicephalus meyeri (Meyer’s parrot), Poicephalus rufiventris (red-bellied parrot), Tauraco fischeri (Fischer’s turaco):</u> SSN <u>urges</u> the SC to maintain the trade suspension on these species. SSN <u>strongly disagrees</u> with the recommendation to withdraw the suspension if Tanzania establishes a “cautious” export quota for these species. The AC recommendation required Tanzania to provide the details of the biological basis of its NDF; RC 12.8 (Rev. CoP13) clearly states that the suspension should remain in place until Tanzania has complied with Article IV.</p>
<p>22. E-commerce of specimens of CITES-listed species</p> <p>SC58 Doc. 22</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Reports that, in compliance with Decision 14.35, a workshop related to e-commerce in specimens of CITES listed species was organized in February 2009 and includes the report from this workshop. A list of recommendations by the workshop participants is included in the Annex of the workshop report. ● Notes that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Little hard evidence or few data emerged to indicate the scale of illicit trade that may be facilitated via the Internet. ■ Large numbers of CITES listed specimens are advertised for sale online. ■ There was little support among participants for a general ban on advertising the sale of specimens of Appendix I species online. ■ No resolution or decision was proposed for consideration at CoP15 by the workshop participants. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● SSN <u>urges</u> the SC to establish a drafting group to transform the recommendations presented in the Annex of the workshop report into a draft Resolution for consideration at CoP15. ● SSN <u>notes</u> that the workshop participants reached agreement by consensus on several important recommendations pertaining to the need to stop the illegal trade of CITES-listed species online (lack of consensus among workshop participants is limited to one of the 17 recommendations presented in the Annex of the workshop report). These recommendations propose important measures which need follow-up. Without the inclusion of these recommendations in a draft Resolution, the resources and the efforts invested in the organization of the workshop will have been spent in vain. ● SSN <u>urges</u> the SC to recall that several studies (HSUS 2002; TRAFFIC 2004; IFAW 2004, 2005; Commission for Environmental

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States that the SC should determine how this issue should move forward. 	<p>Cooperation/North American Wildlife Enforcement Group 2005) have exposed the use of the Internet as a platform for legal and illegal wildlife trade in a number of industrialized CITES Parties, and as a means to open new markets. All studies have shown that the volume of this trade, which involves live specimens of CITES-listed species as well as their parts and derivatives, is increasing significantly.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Because the nature of the Internet allows traders to operate anonymously and to circumvent national and international law more easily, urgent action needs to be taken to deal with this issue. Therefore SSN <u>strongly encourages</u> the SC to recommend the creation of an Enforcement Task Force at CoP15 to deal with illegal trade on the Internet, in addition to the adoption of the draft Resolution.
<p>23. Enforcement matters</p> <p>SC58 Doc. 23</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reports that the CITES Enforcement Expert Group will meet in June 2009 in the USA. Notes that a manual on Controlled Delivery (used to intercept contraband in transit to help identify those responsible for the smuggling) has been produced. States that over 100 Parties have yet to provide contact details of their CITES-related national law-enforcement agencies. Provides a report (Annex) from Egypt on its progress in implementing recommendations of a 2007 CITES Mission. Nigeria remains the only Party currently affected by a recommendation for a suspension of trade because of enforcement issues. The Secretariat hopes to undertake a high-level mission to Nigeria in 2009. Reports that an enforcement-focused capacity building workshop for the Oceania region was held in Australia, 23-26 March 2009. Reports that a mission to Saudi Arabia was carried out in November 2008 and that the Secretariat was impressed by their efforts to improve implementation of CITES. States that the Secretariat is working with Egypt to establish a wildlife enforcement network for Arabic-speaking countries. Requests the SC to note this report. 	<p>Regarding Egypt:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SSN <u>notes</u> that the SC has discussed CITES implementation in Egypt for many years and that, following a Secretariat mission in 2007, Egypt agreed to implement a list of recommendations agreed at SC57. SSN is concerned that a number of SC57 recommendations were not addressed in the report provided by Egypt including that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any confiscated Appendix-I animal placed in a rescue centre should remain the property of the government; All Appendix-I live animals in Egypt are registered with the CITES Management Authority and that these records indicate each specimen's origin, legal status, owner, possessor and location; and No Appendix-I animal is exported or re-exported commercially from Egypt unless it is of a legal origin and was imported into, or removed from the wild in Egypt, in compliance with the Convention. SSN <u>urges</u> the SC to recommend that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parties not authorize trade in specimens of CITES-listed species with Egypt until all recommendations agreed at SC57 have been fully complied with; Great apes currently held in captivity in Egypt be DNA tested to ascertain their country and region of origin to help initiate adequate enforcement (Pan African Sanctuary Alliance (PASA), a member of SSN, has offered to assist Egypt by funding the testing) and repatriated in accordance with RC 10.7 on <i>Disposal of confiscated live specimens of species included in the Appendices, Annex 1, option 1</i>; and

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ All public and private facilities that hold captive great apes be open for government inspection and be subject to random follow-up inspections. ● SSN <u>notes</u> that PASA, on invitation of the Egyptian CITES Management Authority, visited some of the facilities holding great apes in March 2009 and would be pleased to share their findings with any Party that request them. ● SSN <u>is concerned</u> that the report from Egypt is only available in English, which is likely to interfere with proper access to information by non-English speakers on the SC. <p>Regarding other enforcement matters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● SSN <u>commends</u> the CITES Secretariat and the Interpol General Secretariat for their successful collaboration on the publication of a manual on controlled deliveries. SSN <u>notes</u> that several developing countries have difficulties accessing the Internet or that do not have easy access to computers and respectfully recommends that paper copies of this manual be distributed when necessary. ● SSN <u>encourages</u> the SC to urge Parties who have not yet done so to communicate the contact details of their CITES-related national law-enforcement agencies to the CITES Secretariat.
<p>24. Introduction from the sea</p> <p>SC58 Doc. 24</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Suggests that the working group on Introduction from the Sea needs to continue its work on a draft resolution and that it might meet on the margins of the current meeting to organize a meeting of the working group. ● Invites the SC to review the discussion document and proposed resolution when it's available and to submit comments electronically. The Chair of the Working Group and the Secretariat will then make any revisions that might be necessary and will submit the documents, on behalf of the SC, for consideration at CoP15. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● SSN <u>recommends</u> that the SC support the organization of a meeting of the working group to finalize the discussion document and proposed resolution. ● SSN <u>recommends</u> that observers are provided an opportunity to comment on the documents when they are available.
<p>25. Purpose codes on CITES permits and certificates</p> <p>SC58 Doc. 25</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Prepared by the Chair of the Purpose Codes Working Group (USA). ● Decision 14.54 directs the SC to establish a working group on purpose-of-transaction codes to, <i>inter alia</i>, review and define their use. ● Provides proposed amendments to RC 12.3 (Rev. CoP14) on <i>Permits and certificates</i> prepared by the Purpose Codes Working Group. ● Recommends that Parties assign purpose codes based on 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● SSN <u>strongly believes</u> that clarification of the purpose codes is essential for effective implementation of the Convention and <u>agrees</u> that the use of purpose codes should be retained for all CITES-listed specimens. ● SSN <u>recommends</u> that the SC support the amendments to RC 12.3 (Rev. CoP14) recommended in this document. SSN <u>believes</u> that the proposed definitions will assist the Parties in applying the proper purpose code to transactions and provide a useful baseline for any future discussions on the use and definition of purpose codes.

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	<p>the purpose for which the document is being issued and notes that the purpose codes on import and export documents do not need to match.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposes deletion of a number of purpose codes, including Z (Zoos), G (Botanical Gardens), S (Scientific), M (Medical), E (Educational), N (Reintroduction or introduction into the wild), and B (breeding in captivity or artificial propagation). Proposes the following definitions of the remaining purpose codes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> T Commercial trade: <i>“Trade in live or dead specimens, parts or derivatives, for economic benefit, including, but not limited to sale, establishing breeding or artificial propagation operations for the sale or progeny, commercial zoological or botanical display, and medical use and biomedical research for intended economic benefit”</i> Q Commercial exhibition: <i>“Exhibition of live or dead specimens, parts or derivatives, for economic benefit, with the intent of returning to the country of origin at the completion of exhibition (this code should be used in connection with trade authorized under Article VII, paragraph 7)”</i> N Non-commercial trade: <i>“Non-commercial trade in live or dead specimens, parts or derivatives, including trade for non-commercial scientific, diagnostic, or medical activities; non-commercial educational, zoological, or botanical exhibition; captive breeding or artificial propagation for introduction, reintroduction or conservation purposes”</i> H Hunting trophies: <i>“Personally sport-hunted trophies transported by the hunter or their legal representative”</i> P Personal: <i>“Personal, non-commercial activities involving personally owned live or dead specimens, parts or derivatives (not including specimen covered under H)”</i> L Law enforcement/judicial/forensic: <i>“Live or dead specimens, parts or products transported for governmental law enforcement, judicial or forensic purposes, including the return of confiscated specimens to the country of origin.”</i> Notes that the Working Group did not come to consensus on all issues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SSN <u>notes with approval</u> that the proposed amendments eliminate the use of certain codes (Z, G, S, M, E, and B) that have been used inconsistently. SSN proposes the following amendments to the proposed text (additions <u>underlined</u>, deletions strike through): Purpose Code L: <i>“live or dead specimens, parts, or products and <u>derivatives</u>, transported for governmental law enforcement, judicial or forensic purposes, including the return of confiscated specimens to the country of origin”</i> as in the Convention text.
<p>26. Electronic permitting</p> <p>SC58 Doc. 26</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No document. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No comment.
<p>27. Trade in crocodylian</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepared by the Chair of Working Group on Trade in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SSN <u>recommends</u> that the SC support the proposed revisions to

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<p>specimens</p> <p>SC58 Doc. 27</p>	<p>Crocodilian Specimens (USA).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decisions CoP 14.62 and 14.63 established a working group to review implementation and effectiveness of universal tagging system and the trade in small crocodilian leather goods. • Provides the key responses received from two questionnaires distributed by the Working Group; the first was designed to assess procedures used to streamline and facilitate compliance with RC 11.12. The second requested information about means used to regulate CITES trade in small leather products manufactured from crocodiles and ways to alleviate the administrative burden associated with such trade. • Reports that efforts were made within the Working Group to define “<i>small crocodilian leather good</i>” but no agreement was reached on the particular size limitation for products not specifically listed in the proposed definition. A comparison of the advantages and disadvantages of certain potential definitions is provided in SC58 Doc 27 Annex 3. It was agreed to use the definition contained in the <i>Guidelines for the preparation and submission of CITES annual reports</i> which defines “<i>small crocodilian leather good</i>” to include products such as belts, bicycle saddles, credit card holders, handbags, key fobs, purses, shoes, wallets, watch straps or other manufactured products of comparable size. • Recommends revisions to RC 12.3 (Rev. CoP14) part IX by inserting two new subparagraphs to encourage Parties to consider the use of simplified procedures to issue permits and certificates and to review of stricter domestic measures applicable to the trade in small crocodilian leather goods to ensure that they are effective in achieving the objectives of the Convention. 	<p>RC 11.12 with the exception of the proposed deletion of the requirements contained in Annex 2 that specify that tag manufacturers must immediately report to the Secretariat each tag order that is fulfilled and that Management Authorities must report details of all tag orders. These requirements should be retained so that the Secretariat can, if necessary, compare the numbers of tags ordered/obtained to those used in the event that a future discrepancy may arise.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • While SSN is not opposed to the proposed revisions to RC 12.3 (Rev. CoP14) Part IX, SSN <u>notes</u> that the adoption of any simplified permitting procedures and/or the removal of any stricter domestic measures must not result in an increased incidence of fraud or illegal activities associated with the trade in any crocodilian product. • SSN <u>opposes</u> other suggested means of streamlining the permitting process for the trade in small crocodilian leather goods including the delisting of certain crocodile species (unless the species meets the criteria for delisting) or the recognition of a personal effects exemption for up to four crocodilian specimens per person. SSN believes that species protection must take precedence over simplifying or facilitating trade, and urges the SC to avoid creating new loopholes that may promote fraud and/or illegal activities associated with the trade in small leather products manufactured from crocodiles. • SSN <u>remains concerned</u> about the trade in small crocodilian leather goods due to the sheer volume of said trade; we recommend that the SC assert that all Parties importing, exporting, and re-exporting crocodilian products must ensure that such trade is in compliance with the Convention. • SSN <u>recommends</u> that any proposal to streamline trade in small crocodilian leather goods by amending RC 12.3 (Rev. CoP14) should be accompanied by a proposal to review the results at the next two CoPs.
<p>28. Physical inspection of timber shipments</p> <p>SC58 Doc. 28</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepared by the Chair of the Working Group on Physical Inspection of Timber Shipments (Italy). • Decision 14.60 directs the Secretariat to establish an electronic working group to compile Parties procedures for identification and inspection of traded timber. • Decision 14.61 directs the SC to use the results of the Working Group to identify best practices and capacity-building measures that may be implemented. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No comment.

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<p>29. Inconsistent implementation of Appendix-III timber listings annotated to include only the national populations of the listing countries</p> <p>SC58 Doc. 29</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports that the Chair will provide a verbal report to SC58. • Prepared by the USA. • Notes that of the 135 Appendix-III listings in the CITES Appendices, three are annotated to include only the national populations of the listing countries and all of these are species traded as timber. • Recalls that the USA submitted to PC17 a document entitled <i>Problems regarding population-specific Appendix-III timber listings</i> ; in response, Notification to the Parties No. 2008/048 was issued in July 2008, asking Parties if they have in encountered issues in implementing these listings. • Recalls that PC17 supported the USA document, but advised that, because this is a CITES implementation issue involving an interpretation of the Convention, the SC was the correct forum in which to discuss it. • Responses to the Notification and other comments received indicate that such listings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Lead to confusion and inconsistencies in implementation by both importing and exporting countries, as to which populations are actually covered by CITES and should be reported. ■ Do not result in effective control of trade in the listed species, and also limit CITES' ability to collect information about the trade in these species outside of the listing countries. • Recommends that the SC: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Ask the Secretariat to issue a Notification to the Parties as to how Appendix-III timber listings annotated to include only national populations should be implemented; and ■ Endorse the submission of a document to CoP15 proposing to revise RC 9.25 (Rev. CoP14) on <i>Inclusion of species in Appendix III</i> by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -- deleting recommendation a) iv); and -- adding a new recommendation that, if a Party proposes a population-level Appendix-III listing, the Secretariat consult with that Party to ensure that the listing will achieve the level of control and cooperation with other range States intended by the listing Party. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SSN <u>strongly urges</u> the SC to support the recommendations contained in this document with the following amendment to the language proposed by the USA (addition <u>underlined</u>) in order to maintain the original intention that such annotated listings be considered only for species traded for their timber: (under DIRECTS) "<i>c) if a Party requests to include a particular population of a species <u>traded for its timber</u> in Appendix III, to consult with that Party to ensure that the listing will achieve the level of control and cooperation with other range states intended by the Party.</i>"
<p>30. Identification manual</p> <p>SC58 Doc. 30</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports that UNEP-WCMC has been contracted to develop a Web-based Identification Manual database to be completed by July 2009. This will transfer the Identification Manual to a 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • While SSN <u>supports</u> the conversion of the Identification Manual to a 'Wiki' format, we <u>urge</u> the SC to secure reliable methods of access for developing countries that may not have Internet access.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'Wiki' format that on-line allows users to create, edit and link Web pages. • States that Notification to the Parties No. 2008/043 of 7 July 2008 transmitted a copy of "<i>The Aloes and Euphorbias of CITES Appendix I & the Genus Pachypodium</i>" to the Parties. • Notes that submissions were received from Switzerland on orchid hybrids exempted from CITES provisions and from Sweden on the identification of the European eel <i>Anguilla anguilla</i>. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SSN <u>encourages</u> the SC to allow NGOs to contribute information (including text, references, and photos) to the Identification Manual once it is in 'Wiki' format.
<p>31. Personal and household effects</p> <p>SC58 Doc. 31</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepared by the Secretariat, in consultation with the Chair of the Working Group on Personal and Household Effects (China). • Reports that a new Chair of the Working Group will provide a verbal report at SC58. • States that the Working Group will prepare a report for CoP15 and that a draft of this report will be circulated to the SC for comments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No comment.
<p>32. Great apes</p> <p>SC58 Doc. 32</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC 13.4 on <i>Conservation of and trade in great apes</i> directs the SC to "<i>review the implementation of this Resolution at each of its regular meetings on the basis of the Secretariat's reports.</i>" • Reports that in September 2008, the Secretariat published a six-page alert on combating illicit trade in great apes. • States that the Secretariat presented CITES enforcement information, which included an emphasis on the illegal trade in orangutans, at a meeting of the World Customs Organization's Regional Contact Points for Asia-Pacific held in Korea, November 2008. • States that capacity building in relation to rhinoceros for the Democratic Republic of Congo and neighboring countries (SC58 Doc. 37) will benefit combating illegal trade in great apes, since many rhino range States are also range States of great apes. • Invites the SC to note this document. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SSN <u>recommends</u> that the SC note this document.
<p>33. Asian big cats</p> <p>SC58 Doc. 33 SC58 Doc. 33 A1</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decisions 14.65 through 14.72 relate to Asian big cats. • <u>Regarding Decision 14.65</u>, states that no additional reports from Asian big cat range States were received in addition to the five reports received at SC57. Under the Decision, range States were to report on progress to strengthen their efforts to implement RC 12.5 on <i>Conservation of and trade in tigers</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Regarding Decision 14.65</u>, SSN <u>recommends</u> that the SC urge the remaining tiger range States to submit reports to the CITES Secretariat in time for consideration by the IUCN / GTF / CITES Tiger Conservation Workshop in October 2009. SSN <u>urges</u> other relevant Parties, which are not tiger range States, but range States of other Asian big cats, to submit reports in time for consideration

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	<p><i>and other Appendix-I Asian big cat species.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Regarding Decision 14.69</u>, which states, “Parties with intensive operations breeding tigers on a commercial scale shall implement measures to restrict the captive population to a level supportive only to conserving wild tigers; tigers should not be bred for trade in their parts and derivatives,” SC57 called for relevant Parties to submit reports on implementation of this Decision. A working group of the SC was established to assist the Secretariat in preparing a Notification to the Parties to request these reports. The Notification (No. 2008/059) was distributed on 8 October 2008 with a reply deadline of 28 February 2009. It recommended that the following issues be taken into account during implementation and reporting: a) establishment of a national individual animal registration process, incorporating a marking system using, for example, microchips or DNA profiling; b) segregation of sexes to prevent further breeding; c) development of a strategic plan, incorporating deadlines, for the phasing-out of intensive breeding operations on a commercial scale or their conversion to operations devoted solely to the conservation of tigers; and d) development of a policy with regard to what will happen to tigers currently in intensive breeding operations. The Annex contains the only response received to Notification No. 2008/059. The response from China states, “The Chinese Government reiterates that it has strictly followed the provisions of the text of the convention to prohibit the commercial export, re-export and import of the tiger, including its parts and derivatives, since it acceded to CITES.” • <u>Regarding Decision 14.70</u>, reports that the Secretariat expects to convene a law enforcement intelligence training course for tiger range States before the end of 2009. In addition, the Secretariat reports that Nepal has offered to act as host for the CITES / GTF / IUCN Tiger Conservation Workshop scheduled for October 2009. • <u>Regarding Decision 14.72</u>, states that the Secretariat will report on the outcome of the CITES Enforcement Expert Working Group meeting. • <u>Regarding the relationship between CITES and the Global Tiger Initiative</u>, notes that the Secretariat seeks a mandate from the SC to cooperate with the Global Tiger Initiative and requests the SC to consider how the CITES community, and 	<p>by CoP15.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Regarding Decision 14.69</u>, SSN recalls that CoP14 adopted this Decision by consensus, recognizing the considerable threat posed to wild tigers from intensive, commercial scale tiger farming; that Parties expressed concern at SC57 about its implementation; and that SC57 asked Parties to report on this matter. China’s response indicates that it does not intend to implement this Decision. Other Parties to which this Decision clearly applies (such as Thailand) did not respond. SSN urges the SC to; a) establish another deadline well in advance of CoP15 by which Parties must report to the SC and agree to apply strict measures if adequate responses are not received by the deadline; and b) recommend to CoP15 that the Decision be incorporated into RC 12.5. • <u>Regarding Decision 14.72</u>, SSN recalls the recommendations of previous meetings of the CITES Enforcement Expert WG and the CITES Tiger Enforcement Task Force and notes that several key recommendations have yet to be implemented. SSN urges the SC to set deadlines by which Parties should implement key enforcement recommendations, and to establish a set of parameters by which future progress and implementation can be measured. • <u>Regarding the relationship between CITES and the Global Tiger Initiative</u>, SSN recommends that the CITES community call upon the GTI to support efforts to deliver common goals, such as financial assistance for Interpol, the CITES Secretariat, the World Customs Organization and the U.N. Office on Drugs and Crime, so that these intergovernmental bodies may more effectively combat international illegal trade in tigers and other Asian big cats.

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		especially tiger range States, can collaborate with the Initiative.	
34. Bushmeat SC58 Doc. 34		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No document. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No comment.
35. Tibetan antelope SC58 Doc. 35		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC 11.8 (Rev. CoP13) on <i>Conservation of and control of trade in the Tibetan antelope</i> directs the SC to: “undertake a regular review of the enforcement measures taken by the Parties in eliminating the illicit trade in Tibetan antelope products...” Reports that the Interpol Wildlife Crime Working Group intends to convene a workshop on illegal trade in Tibetan antelope wool. The Secretariat has been unable to identify any specific additional measures that need to be taken on this issue. The Secretariat suggests that it reports once to the SC on this issue between CoPs rather than at each SC meeting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SSN <u>recommends</u> that the SC commend the Interpol Wildlife Crime Working Group’s efforts to convene a workshop on the illegal trade in Tibetan antelope wool and encourage range States and other interested Parties to assist the Working Group in facilitating that workshop. SSN <u>disagrees</u> with the Secretariat’s suggestion that it report on the illicit trade in Tibetan antelope products at only one SC meeting between CoPs rather than at each SC meeting. SSN <u>urges</u> the SC to direct the Secretariat to report on this issue at each SC meeting, given the imperiled status of the Tibetan antelope. SSN <u>notes</u> that this species is listed as Endangered by the IUCN based on a 2008 assessment with wild populations declining by more than 50% in the past 20 years. Its numbers and distribution have decreased sharply mainly as a result of commercial hunting for the species’ underbelly fur. While some protection measures have reduced the rate of illegal hunting, trade remains a significant threat to this species.
36. Elephants			
36.1	<p>Reviews of the status of the elephant, trade in its specimens and the impact of the legal trade</p> <p>SC58 Doc. 36.1 SC58 Doc. 36.1A1</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recalls Decision 14.78 which states that the SC “<i>shall conduct ongoing comprehensive reviews of the status of the elephant, trade in its specimens and the impact of the legal trade, based on data from MIKE, the Elephant Trade Information System [ETIS] and the implementation of the Action plan for the control of trade in elephant ivory and the African elephant action Plan...</i>” SC57 agreed that implementation of Decision 14.78 should not lead to duplicative reporting and reviews; and requested the Secretariat, in consultation with IUCN, TRAFFIC and UNEP-WCMC, to research and compile relevant information on the conservation status of and trade in both species of elephants, and provide an overview at SC58. Reports that external funding was secured to enable UNEP-WCMC to compile recent, existing materials on the status of trade in elephants. A summary of the work is provided in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SSN <u>disagrees</u> with the Secretariat’s recommendation that the provision of a single report on conservation status and trade in elephants fulfills the requirements of Decision 14.78, which specifically calls for ongoing reviews. SSN <u>urges</u> the SC to establish a mechanism which enables it to regularly review information on the conservation status and trade in both African and Asian elephants and the impact of legal trade. SSN <u>recommends</u> that duplicative reporting (e.g. of MIKE and ETIS data) should be prevented. SSN <u>recommends</u> that these ongoing reviews include additional information from range States, NGOs, IGOs and other sources. In the interests of transparency and accountability, SSN <u>urges</u> the SC to publish details regarding the cost of this consultation process, and who the donors are.

ISSUE	PROPOSED ACTIONS	SSN RECOMMENDATIONS
	<p>Annex 1. [Note that the full report is not yet published on the agenda – once ready it will be published as Annex 2 to SC36.1].</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Invites the SC to consider the information presented at the meeting and decide whether Decision 14.78 has been complied with. 	
<p>36.2</p> <p>Control of trade in elephant ivory</p> <p>SC58 Doc. 36.2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides an update regarding the Action Plan for the control of trade in elephant ivory adopted at CoP14 and notes that trade suspensions are in force for Gabon and Somalia due to non-compliance with the Action Plan, and specifically for lack of response to Notification No. 2007/029. Reports on the re-emergence of illegal domestic trade in ivory in Ethiopia, a country which had been previously praised for its efforts to combat ivory trade. The Secretariat has written to Ethiopia to express its concerns and is awaiting a response. Regarding Zimbabwe: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Questions that ivory trade controls in Zimbabwe are being adequately implemented and notes at least two incidents where raw ivory has been exported, accompanied by export permits for trade in ivory carvings, and where the ivory and permits were not inspected by customs; States that the Secretariat is particularly concerned about a lack of evidence that the prosecution or judicial authorities in Zimbabwe are responding to such cases of illegal trade. It notes a major case that appears to never have reached conclusion in court and other cases where perpetrators have not been penalized. It is concerned that the lack of penalization of illegal activities offers no deterrent; and Reports that the Secretariat has advised Zimbabwe of its concerns and will report further verbally at the SC meeting Notes recent reports have raised concern about the availability of ivory in a number of countries in Asia, but that the Secretariat has no resources available to look into this. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Regarding Ethiopia</u>: SSN is aware that Ethiopia is currently undertaking a number of measures to address the concerns raised by the Secretariat regarding re-emerging illegal ivory trade in the country, and <u>recommends</u> that the SC support Ethiopia in these efforts. <u>Regarding Zimbabwe</u>: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Given ongoing concerns about Zimbabwe, SSN <u>strongly urges</u> the SC to recommend that Parties suspend trade in specimens of CITES-listed species with Zimbabwe (as provided for in point 7 of the Action Plan). SSN <u>notes</u> that this is the second time the Secretariat has reported non-compliance with Zimbabwe's control system (see SC54 Doc. 26.1). Subsequent to the first report, the Secretariat conducted a mission to Zimbabwe and reported that it <i>"was satisfied that it was taking adequate steps to prevent further illicit trade"</i> and that <i>"no additional measures require to be taken by the CoP"</i> (CoP14 Doc. 53.1). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SSN further <u>recommends</u> that additional immediate measures need to be taken to prevent further illegal trade, particularly given the fact that Zimbabwe has an active domestic ivory market and is permitted to export ivory-carvings for non-commercial purposes. SSN <u>urges</u> the SC to recommend that Zimbabwe implement a voluntary suspension of ivory carving exports until such time as Zimbabwe can provide clear evidence that adequate measures have been taken to significantly reduce illegal trade. <u>Regarding Asian countries</u>: SSN <u>is concerned</u> by recent reports by TRAFFIC highlighting unregulated ivory trade both in Burma and Vietnam as well as illegal trade to neighboring China and <u>encourages</u> the SC to direct the Secretariat to urgently address this issue.
<p>36.3</p> <p>Report on the one-off ivory sale in southern African countries</p> <p>SC58 Doc. 36.3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At CoP12 a one-off sale of ivory was approved from Botswana, South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe. In addition to the quantities agreed at CoP12, the Parties at CoP14 approved the sale of government-owned ivory from Botswana, South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe registered by 31 January 2007 and verified by the Secretariat. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SSN <u>notes</u> that the proceeds from recent ivory sale in most cases appear not to have been spent: Namibia and South Africa provided reports indicating the intended use of these funds in the future, and Botswana provided a report on how the proceeds from the previous one-off sale was spent. Given that CoP14 set a pre-condition for the ivory sales that

ISSUE	PROPOSED ACTIONS	SSN RECOMMENDATIONS															
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CoP14 agreed the proceeds of the trade are to be used exclusively for elephant conservation and community conservation and development programs within or adjacent to elephant range. Both Japan and China were approved by the SC as ivory trading partners. Reports that the stockpiled ivory was audited by the Secretariat. Ivory auctions took place between October and November 2008. These sales included: <table border="1" data-bbox="571 459 1205 743"> <thead> <tr> <th>Country</th> <th>Amount (kg)</th> <th>Sale price (US\$)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Botswana</td> <td>43,153</td> <td>7,093,550</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Namibia</td> <td>7,503</td> <td>1,186,260</td> </tr> <tr> <td>South Africa</td> <td>50,945</td> <td>6,702,695</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Zimbabwe</td> <td>3,764</td> <td>486,886</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intended use of the proceeds of the sale are reported by Botswana, South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe in Annexes 1-4. Recommends that the SC take note of this report. 	Country	Amount (kg)	Sale price (US\$)	Botswana	43,153	7,093,550	Namibia	7,503	1,186,260	South Africa	50,945	6,702,695	Zimbabwe	3,764	486,886	<p>proceeds <i>“are used <u>exclusively</u> for elephant conservation and community conservation and development programmes in or adjacent to the elephant range,”</i> SSN <u>urges</u> the SC to establish a reporting mechanism requiring Botswana, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop guidelines for the allocation of funds obtained from the ivory auctions that are in accordance with the conditions set at CoP14, and to publish these; and Provide detailed accounts of how the proceeds have been spent at future meetings of the SC / CoP. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SSN <u>recommends</u> the SC to request the Secretariat to provide a full report of their missions to the central ivory database in Harbin, China, an ivory workshop in Guangzhou, China and an ivory workshop in Tokyo. SSN <u>notes</u> that an adequate audit report of stockpiles in Botswana, South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe has still not been provided by the Secretariat. The figures in paragraph 4 only record the quantities of ivory that were declared for sale, and there is no explanation of why these amounts differed greatly from amounts declared in earlier proposals (for example, for Botswana, the declared quantity is 2,062.71kg less than the amount declared in CoP14 Prop. 5). Whilst SSN welcomes the reports from the Parties on the proceeds from their sales, we <u>remain concerned</u> about the ambiguity of these reports. Regarding the Conservation Trust Fund (Botswana), SSN <u>notes</u> that it is unclear whether the amounts reported refer only to the disbursement of the proceeds of the first sale or a combination of both. SSN <u>notes</u> that concerns have been raised about the disbursement of these funds, specifically regarding the period between 2002 and 2008 when no funding was disbursed to any programs, despite the fact that the sum of 2.5 million Pula (US\$358,000/255,000 €) (equivalent to roughly one third of the total amount) remained available. This was at a time when one of the main rationales for the second sale was the need for funding for elephant conservation and community conservation development programs on the ground. SSN <u>urges</u> the SC to ask Botswana to explain this discrepancy. SSN further <u>urges</u> the SC to seek clarification from Botswana concerning the funds outlined in their report to the SC, which only contain information concerning the previous one-off sale, SSN <u>recommends</u> that further details be provided concerning use
Country	Amount (kg)	Sale price (US\$)															
Botswana	43,153	7,093,550															
Namibia	7,503	1,186,260															
South Africa	50,945	6,702,695															
Zimbabwe	3,764	486,886															

ISSUE	PROPOSED ACTIONS	SSN RECOMMENDATIONS
<p>36.4</p> <p>African elephant action plan and African Elephant Fund</p> <p>SC58 Doc. 36.4</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decision 14.75 directs the African elephant range States to develop an African Elephant Action Plan for improved elephant management. • Decision 14.76 directs Parties, trading countries, the ivory carving industry, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and other donors to contribute to the African Elephant Fund. • Decision 14.79 directs the Secretariat to establish an African Elephant Fund. • African elephant meetings have been held in Mombasa (23 – 25 June 2008) and Gigiri (9 – 11 March 2009), during which development of the African Elephant Action Plan and African Elephant Fund were discussed. The Secretariat has prepared a Summary Record of these meetings as an Annex to Doc 36.4. • Working groups comprising two representatives from each region (East, Central, West and Southern Africa) were appointed to consult further with their regions and to meet again in Tanzania, from 22 – 27 June 2009. • Invites the SC to take note and request the African elephant range States to report on progress made. 	<p>of the ivory internally in China and Japan. Which buyers did the ivory go to, which outlets will it be sold in, etc? In the interests of transparency and in order for the Parties to be confident that the ivory is being carefully tracked and recorded, this information should be made available to the Parties.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SSN <u>recommends</u> that the SC: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Fully support the work of the African elephant range States in development of the African Elephant Action Plan and African Elephant Fund; ■ Confirm that the African Elephant Action Plan and African Elephant Fund are both processes that must be developed, driven and owned by the African elephant range States; and ■ Encourage all potential donors to provide funds to the African Elephant Fund.
<p>36.5</p> <p>Decision-making mechanism for authorizing ivory trade</p> <p>SC58 Doc. 36.5</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decision 14.77 directs the SC, assisted by the Secretariat, to propose for approval at the latest at CoP16, a decision-making mechanism trade in ivory under the auspices of the CoP. • SC57 agreed that a study be undertaken on the development of this decision-making mechanism. Based on proposals from the Secretariat and inputs from an open working group established at SC57, the SC agreed that the study could be coordinated by the Secretariat in consultation with African and Asian elephant range States. • The Secretariat estimates a minimum of US\$60,000 is required to undertake the study on the decision-making mechanism, and will inform the SC of progress in securing these funds. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SSN <u>believes</u> that the decision-making process on any future ivory trade must remain the responsibility of the Conference of the Parties and cannot be decided at other meetings or replaced through any mechanism. • SSN <u>believes</u> it is too early to be considering development of the decision-making mechanism. Any effects of the stockpile sales that took place in October and November 2008 must first be documented and understood. • SSN <u>urges</u> the SC to amend the terms of reference for the proposed study to ensure that evaluation of trade regimes and controls for other high-valued commodities examine only those commodities that are similar in nature to elephants. There is no point to comparing dissimilar commodities. As a commodity, elephants are mostly unprotected from poachers (there is unrestricted access to the resource) and they are a limited

ISSUE	PROPOSED ACTIONS	SSN RECOMMENDATIONS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Invites the SC to take note of the Secretariat's efforts in launching the study and to encourage donors to support this activity financially. 	<p>resource with a very limited capacity to replenish. The continued existence of elephants is also threatened by many factors other than trade. There are very few, if any, high-value commodities that can compare to elephants.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SSN <u>urges</u> the SC to instruct the authors of the proposed study to consult widely with any and all sources with information relevant to the study, including NGOs, scientists and others. SSN <u>is concerned</u> that USD \$60,000 to undertake the study seems extremely expensive. SSN <u>urges</u> the SC to ensure that this and other studies should be subject to an open call for tender and to request a more detailed breakdown of costs and explanation for the proposed budget from the Secretariat. SSN also <u>notes</u> that there seems to be some overlap of this study with that required under Decision 14.78. SSN <u>urges</u> the SC to take action with regard to recent reports on significant illegal trade in ivory. Recent seizures include: Vietnam (6,000 kg), the Philippines (3,500 kg), both reportedly originating from Tanzania. Additionally, large seizures in Thailand (1,000 kg) and Kenya (800 kg), reportedly originating from Uganda. The SC should request information regarding any actions being taken to prosecute these cases and to stop these illegal trade routes.
<p>36.6</p>	<p>MIKE-ETIS subgroup</p> <p>SC58 Doc. 36.6</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SC57 agreed to re-establish the MIKE-ETIS Subgroup, with the following membership: China, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Japan, Kenya, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Zambia. At its first meeting, Zambia was selected as Chair. Presents the Terms of Reference approved by the Subgroup. The Subgroup requested the Secretariat and TRAFFIC to provide quarterly reports on MIKE and ETIS activities. To date, three such reports have been submitted to the group. Recommends the MIKE-ETIS Subgroup convene during SC58, and consider: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The tasks of the MIKE-ETIS Subgroup and results of the intersessional communications between the group; Progress in the development and implementation of MIKE; Progress in the development and implementation of ETIS; Outcomes of the MIKE and ETIS Technical Advisory Group (TAG) meetings; Revised Terms of Reference for MIKE-ETIS TAG; MIKE-ETIS reporting for CoP15; and Work of the subgroup until CoP15 and beyond. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SSN <u>notes</u> that CoP14 participants stressed that range States should "<i>own</i>" the MIKE baseline data and be included in their compilation, and that both the MIKE and ETIS Subgroup and the TAG are to be consulted before the publication of data. SSN <u>continues</u> to be concerned that the data gathered by MIKE, despite significant levels of investment, are not portraying a true picture of the levels of illegal killing of elephants. The selection of sites is strongly biased towards protected areas; data are not up-to-date, have been collected in different years and with different methods and therefore are not comparable. MIKE is therefore not able to detect increases in poaching in time for immediate and effective action to be taken. SSN <u>is concerned</u> that MIKE noted increases in poaching (e.g. at the elephant meeting in Gigiri in March 2009) without providing any details. SSN <u>urges</u> the SC to direct MIKE and ETIS to make their quarterly reports publicly available. Regarding the revision of the Terms of Reference (TOR) for the TAG, SSN <u>is concerned</u> that the draft TOR suggest that the Secretariat nominates TAG members and at the same time acts as Chair and Secretary of the TAG. SSN <u>urges</u> the SC to recommend

ISSUE	PROPOSED ACTIONS	SSN RECOMMENDATIONS
		<p>that members, Chair and Secretary of the TAG are nominated by the elephant range States in order to ensure the independence of the TAG. SSN <u>notes</u> that the Secretariat is itself operating the MIKE Central Coordination Unit and that the TAG is tasked with monitoring the consistency and scientific robustness of MIKE (and ETIS) and its interpretation of data. The TAG therefore needs to be independent from the Secretariat.</p>
<p>37. Rhinoceroses SC58 Doc. 37</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decisions 14.88 through 14.90 relate to rhinoceros. • Notification to the Parties No. 2009/011 of 20 March 2009 requested Parties to submit completed declaration forms on the status of their stocks of rhinoceros horns and derivatives by 30 June 2009. • States that funding is needed for IUCN and TRAFFIC to conduct a review and analysis of rhino horn stocks and illegal rhino horn trade as described in Decision 14.89. • Reports that the Secretariat has discussed with the General Secretariat of Interpol and the UN Office on Drugs and Crime, the provision of capacity building to the Democratic Republic of the Congo and neighboring countries; a date and place to engage in such training have yet to be determined. • A CITES Rhinoceros Enforcement Task Force meeting was convened in Nairobi, Kenya on 18-19 November 2008. One result is that the Secretariat prepared a briefing document on illegal rhino trade and distributed it to permanent missions in Geneva seeking their engagement in combating the poaching of and illegal trade in rhinos. • Reports that the Interpol Wildlife Crime Working Group will create a checklist of questions that can be put to persons who are discovered to be engaged in smuggling in order to gain more information, for review by the CITES Enforcement Expert Group. • Reports on law enforcement efforts in South Africa regarding exploitation of legal hunting of rhinos in South Africa to obtain horns for illicit purposes; states that reducing the possible illegal exploitation of hunting trophies has led to increased poaching, and that there are indications that poaching is increasing in other range States, too. • Reports that the Secretariat conducted a mission to Yemen to study the trade in rhino horn in November 2008 and participated in a capacity building workshop; notes that some researchers have recently expressed concern that such 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SSN is very concerned with the reported increase in rhino poaching for the illegal trade. We <u>recommend</u> the SC commend the Secretariat for the efforts it has taken to address this important issue. • SSN <u>recommends</u> that the SC: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Request the Secretariat to provide their briefing document on illegal rhino trade to CoP15 so that greater public attention can be brought to this issue; and, ■ Request Yemen and South Africa to report on their rhino enforcement efforts at SC59.

ISSUE		PROPOSED ACTIONS	SSN RECOMMENDATIONS
		<p>trade in rhino horn for traditional dagger (jambiyas) handles might be reemerging.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intelligence indicates that most rhinoceros horn being traded illegally at present is destined for eastern Asia. • States that the Secretariat finds it difficult to identify any further ways in which it might assist Parties in combating crime related to rhinos, given its current limited resources. • Notes that in the past, technical missions have often been undertaken to consumer States to look at specific species in illegal trade. However, for the moment, such work seems unlikely to be productive, as the current final use of rhino horn is not known. • Requests that SC members encourage their regions to respond to this trade. 	
38. Sturgeons			
38.1	<p>Caviar trade database</p> <p>SC58 Doc. 38.1</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC 12.7 (Rev. CoP14) on <i>Conservation of and trade in sturgeons and paddlefish</i> recommends that the Secretariat report at each SC meeting on the operation of the caviar trade database. • Recalls that Notification to the Parties No. 2009/008 was issued on 6 March 2009 to draw attention to discrepancies in the database. • States that the Secretariat intends to cooperate closely with UNEP-WCMC to determine whether the initial and any subsequent analysis of the data reflects insufficient submission or possible illegal trade. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SSN <u>recommends</u> that the SC note this document and urge Parties to submit copies of permits and certificates that authorize trade in caviar in a timely manner.
38.2	<p>Recommendations of the Animals Committee</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No document. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No comment.
39. Bigleaf mahogany			
	<p>SC58 Doc. 39</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recalls that SC57 adopted a set of recommendations on bigleaf mahogany (<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>), the majority of which were directed to Peru; the Annex provides Peru's response. • Reports that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Peru did not provide information on implementation of its 2008 mahogany export quota; ■ Peru's Scientific Authority had provided a non-detriment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SSN <u>recommends</u> that the SC agree that Peru has not fully addressed all the recommendations regarding bigleaf mahogany • SSN <u>urges</u> the SC to recommend that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Peru report to SC58 on how the suspension (at the time this briefing was prepared) of Peru's Forestry and Wildlife Law, as well as the regionalization of forestry and wildlife administrative functions, affect its ability to implement CITES for mahogany and other species;

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	<p>finding (NDF) for a 2009 mahogany export quota that was under consideration by the Management Authority;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Though SC57 recommended that importers of mahogany from Peru should report on their imports of mahogany, only the USA has responded; ■ Peru has expressed to the Secretariat an interest in shifting away from the use of mahogany export quotas and towards the use of managed and verified concessions and NDFs for individual shipments; ■ Peru is now exporting finished products of bigleaf mahogany (e.g. doors) which are exempt from CITES coverage, pursuant to annotation #6; and ■ In November 2008, the Mahogany Working Group determined that Peru was adequately implementing CITES Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3 and, in response, PC18 removed Peru from the Review of Significant Trade for bigleaf mahogany. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports that there are allegations that large volumes of mahogany are being exported as semi-finished or finished products, thus avoiding international trade regulation under CITES. • Recommends that the SC should determine whether the recommendations on bigleaf mahogany have been addressed and whether any further action is needed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Peru move away from mahogany export quotas in 2010 in favor of inspected and pre-verified legal concessions for all shipments; ■ Peru report to CoP15 on implementation of its 2008 mahogany export quota, development of its 2009 mahogany export quota, the results of the technical committee on conversion factors, and the volume of export of semi-finished and finished mahogany products in order to ensure that such exports are not being used to avoid CITES regulation; ■ Peru report to SC58 whether it has implemented recommendations from SC57, where <i>inter alia</i> it was stated that each export permit should contain information about the concession from which it came; and ■ This issue be addressed again at SC59.
<p>40. Ramin</p> <p>SC58 Doc. 40</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No document. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No comment.
<p>41. International expert workshop on non-detriment findings</p> <p>SC58 Doc. 41</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepared by Mexico. • Notes that the International Expert Workshop on Non-Detriment Findings was held in Cancún, Mexico, 17-22 November 2008. • Annex includes the workshop report that was submitted to PC18 and AC24. • States that draft decisions (see document AC24 WG7 Doc. 2, Annex 2) will be submitted to CoP15 on this topic. • Invites the SC to note this document. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SSN <u>recommends</u> that the SC note this document.
<p>42. Revision and publication of the CITES Appendices</p> <p>SC58 Doc. 42</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In response to concerns expressed about the length of time taken to publish the revised Appendices after a CoP, SC57 directed the Secretariat to consult with the AC and PC on ways to accelerate the publication of the revised Appendices. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SSN <u>supports</u> urging Parties to consult the Nomenclature Specialists, but <u>opposes</u> opening RC 9.24 to amendment and suggests that if a resolution is required on this point it should be a new document or be included in RC 12.11 (Rev. CoP14).

ISSUE	PROPOSED ACTIONS	SSN RECOMMENDATIONS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on the consultation, proposes that the SC should agree to have the Secretariat prepare, for consideration at CoP15: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A draft amendment to RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP14) on <i>Criteria for amendment of Appendices I and II</i> urging Parties that submit proposals to consult with the AC or PC nomenclature specialist in advance of submitting the proposal, in cases where there is any doubt regarding the appropriate nomenclature; A draft amendment to RC 12.11 (Rev. CoP14) on <i>Standard nomenclature</i> requesting that the AC and PC, when submitting any proposal to the CoP to change a standard nomenclatural reference, include a list of the amendments that would have to be made to the Appendices if the proposal were adopted; and A draft decision requesting the AC and PC to conduct an analysis to identify monospecific taxa listed in the Appendices at the level of genus or above [i.e. taxa that could be listed at a higher taxon level, such as Family, without adding any new species], and where appropriate to prepare proposals to simplify the listing of these taxa to cover the highest taxon possible, without altering the scope of the listing, for submission to the CoP by the Depositary Government. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SSN <u>supports</u> the recommendation regarding the listing of monospecific taxa. SSN <u>notes</u> that the Parties have preferred this approach in the past, adopting (for example) a listing of the entire genus <i>Latimeria</i> to the Appendices rather than a specific proposal on <i>L. manadensis</i> so that any further species of the genus discovered in the future would not have to be subjected to specific uplisting proposals.
<p>43. Criteria for Amendment of Appendices I and II</p> <p>SC58 Doc. 43</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At CoP14 some Parties expressed concern over differences between the Secretariat's recommendations on proposals to amend the Appendices (provided to Parties in accordance with Article XV) and those provided by FAO; Secretariat accordingly discussed this with FAO in March 2008. Differences between the Secretariat and FAO concern RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP14) Annex 2a paragraph B, regarding criteria for including species on Appendix II, which reads: "<i>It is known, or can be inferred or projected, that regulation of trade in the species is required to ensure that the harvest of specimens from the wild is not reducing the wild population to a level at which its survival might be threatened by continued harvesting or other influences.</i>" FAO's view is that the word <i>reducing</i> can be assimilated to a 'decline' and this paragraph should therefore be read in conjunction with and interpreted according to RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP14), Annex 5, where the word "<i>decline</i>" is defined. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SSN <u>strongly urges</u> the SC to support the view of the Secretariat for the following reasons: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The FAO's interpretation of "<i>reducing</i>" effectively nullifies paragraph B by limiting consideration to the biological aspects of decline as set out in RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP14) Annex 5. Paragraph B should be interpreted to allow for consideration of market demand levels, harvesting techniques and other factors that may affect the status of a species but whose effects are not covered by the definition of "<i>decline</i>". SSN <u>urges</u> the SC to communicate its advice to FAO through appropriate channels and ask that FAO use the interpretation accepted by the SC when making recommendations. SSN further <u>urges</u> the SC to direct the Secretariat to inform the Parties through its own recommendations on proposals should future FAO recommendations not take the SC's interpretation into account.

ISSUE	PROPOSED ACTIONS	SSN RECOMMENDATIONS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Secretariat's view is that the definition of the term "<i>decline</i>" is not relevant in the consideration of whether a species meets the criterion; the EC supported this view in CoP14 Inf. 48. The SC is requested to provide guidance on the interpretation of Annex 2a, paragraph B, of RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP14) to the Secretariat. 	
44. Periodic Review of the Appendices SC58 Doc. 44	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No document. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No comment.
45. Reports of regional representatives SC58 Doc. 45.1-45.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only the report from Oceania was available at the time this briefing was prepared. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No comment.
46. Improving the participation of Parties in the African region in CITES and strengthening the implementation of CITES throughout Africa SC58 Doc. 46	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepared by Kenya and Tunisia; has received the support of Cameroon, the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mali, Niger, Senegal and Sierra Leone. Notes that the African region has the richest diversity of CITES species and the least developed Parties. Proposes the creation of a Working Group on the participation of the African region in CITES in order to strengthen coordination within the region, and for the region to define its needs for capacity-building; proposed terms of reference are included in the Annex. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SSN <u>recommends</u> that the SC support the formation of the working group and welcome the submission of a document from the Working Group at CoP15.
47. Any other business No document	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No document. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No comment.
48. Determination of the time and venue of the 59th meeting No document	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No document. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No comment.
49. Closing remarks No document	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No document. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No comment.



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