

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



Seventy-fourth meeting of the Standing Committee  
Lyon (France), 7 - 11 March 2022

Species specific matters

Maintenance of the Appendices

GUIDANCE FOR THE PUBLICATION OF THE APPENDICES

1. This document has been prepared by the Secretariat.
2. In Decision 18.331, the Conference of the Parties directs the Secretariat, in consultation with the Animals and Plants Committees, to develop guidance for improved clarity and predictability in the presentation of the Appendices.

**18.331 Directed to the Secretariat**

*Based on its experience, in consideration of the issues raised in document CoP18 Doc. 103, its discussions with Parties (especially those that amend legislation after each Conference of the Parties), and the recommendations of the 18th meeting of the Conference of the Parties on this subject, the Secretariat shall:*

- a) *in consultation with the Animals and Plants Committees, develop guidance for improved clarity and predictability in the presentation of the Appendices;*
  - b) *distribute the draft guidance by Notification to seek comments from Parties, and consider and incorporate comments as appropriate into a revised draft; and*
  - c) *submit the draft guidance for consideration by the Standing Committee, incorporate comments from the Standing Committee into the guidance, and publish the guidance on the CITES website.*
3. Because of the postponement of the 31st meeting of the Animals Committee (AC) and of the 25th meeting of the Plants Committee (PC), the scientific committees were unable to formally review and contribute to the guidance prior to its submission to the Standing Committee. However, the Secretariat was able to incorporate comments provided by the AC Chair and the zoological and botanical nomenclature specialists of the committees in the present document.
  4. In fulfilment of paragraph b) of Decision 18.331, a draft version of the present document, as document [SC2020 Doc. 5](#), was posted on the CITES website on 5 November 2020 and comments from Parties and observers were sought in Notification to the Parties No. 2020/067 of 5 November 2020. The Secretariat would like to thank Canada, Colombia, the European Union, Japan and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as well as IWMC – World Conservation Trust for taking the time to go through the draft guidance and providing their feedback. The Secretariat has incorporated the comments in the latest version of the draft guidance that was published as document [SC73 Doc. 26 \(Rev. 1\)](#). However, “the Standing Committee did not have time to discuss this agenda item and agreed to defer consideration of this document to its next meeting” (see [SC73 SR](#)).

5. After the 73rd meeting of the Standing Committee (SC73, online, May 2021), the Secretariat prepared a version of the Appendices that applied the guidance and shared it with the Parties and observers that had sent comments on Notification to the Parties No. 2020/067 and with the nomenclature specialists of the Animals and Plants Committees. The aim of that exercise was to ensure that the draft guidance did indeed provide greater clarity and predictability to the Appendices. As a result of this last consultation, the draft guidance has been amended so that species that have populations in different Appendices are shown on the same row and so that reference annotations related to nomenclature are clearly identified in curly brackets. These changes are reflected in the Annex to the present document.
6. To a large extent, the draft guidance outlined in this document reflects the Secretariat's established practice for the publication of the Appendices following amendments thereof. For the presentation and location of annotations, past practice has been to amend the Appendices by incorporating strictly what had been adopted by the Conference of the Parties as reflected in the summary records. This has sometimes led to inconsistencies. In order to avoid future inconsistencies, the draft guidance annexed to the present document includes some proposals that should improve the clarity and predictability in the publication of the Appendices.
7. The development of this guidance is also an opportunity for the Secretariat to highlight to Parties that, while some consequential changes may be warranted following the adoption of an amendment proposal (see the example of *Manis* spp. below), the Secretariat does not change the Appendices beyond orthographical changes (per paragraph 4 of Resolution Conf. 12.11 (Rev. CoP18) on *Standard nomenclature*) without the explicit approval of the Conference of the Parties. The Secretariat incorporates strictly what has been adopted by the Conference of the Parties as reflected in the summary records, including the taxonomic level of the listing. For instance, at its 17th meeting, the Conference of the Parties agreed to transfer individually the eight known species of pangolins (*Manis* spp.) from Appendix II to Appendix I rather than transfer the higher taxon, *Manis* spp., from Appendix II to Appendix I. As such, the Appendices still include *Manis* spp. in Appendix II with the exception of the species listed in Appendix I. When publishing the Appendices, the Secretariat cannot out of its own accord include *Manis* spp. in Appendix I since such a decision was not taken by the Conference of the Parties, but this case is under review by the Animals Committee in accordance with Decision 18.315 (see document [AC31 Doc. 38](#)).

#### Additional issues that could be considered by Parties

8. Two separate issues arose from the work on the *Guidance for the publication of the Appendices*: the possibility of harmonizing references to zero quotas in the Appendices and the possibility of including higher taxa listings in accordance with Annex 3 to Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) on *Criteria for amendment of Appendices I and II*.
9. In document SC2020 Doc. 5, the Secretariat drew the Parties' attention to the possibility of harmonizing references to zero quotas in the Appendices. The diversity of the wording in references to zero quotas in the Appendices, specifically the inclusion of the terms "export" and "for commercial purposes", currently leads to different regulation of the trade in specimens of species in Appendix II with very similar annotations which may or may not have been intended, but which are likely to lead to confusion in their implementation.
10. For instance, the inclusion of the word "export", in the case of *Saiga borealis* ("A zero export quota for wild specimens traded for commercial purposes"), means that re-exports are allowed. The term "export" is not included in the annotations on the following species: *Crocodylus moreletii*, *C. niloticus*, *C. porosus*, *Batagur borneoensis*, *B. trivittata*, *Cuora aurocapitata*, *C. flavomarginata*, *C. galbinifrons*, *C. mccordi*, *C. mouhotii*, *C. pani*, *C. trifasciata*, *C. yunnanensis* and *C. zhoui*, *Heosemys annandalii*, *H. depressa*, and *Orlitia borneensis*. For instance, the annotation on *Batagur borneoensis* reads "Zero quota for wild specimens for commercial purposes." This means that re-exports of wild specimens for commercial purposes are not allowed for this species.
11. Furthermore, the phrase "for commercial purposes" is included in annotations concerning zero export quotas for *Saiga borealis*, *S. tatarica*, *Crocodylus acutus*, *C. moreletii*, *C. niloticus*, *Ceratophora aspera*, *C. stoddartii*, *Lyriocephalus scutatus*, Lanthanotidae spp., *Batagur borneoensis*, *B. trivittata*, *Cuora* spp., *Heosemys annandalii*, *H. depressa* and *Orlitia borneensis* but not included in the annotation for the following species: *Chaetophractus nationi*, *Melanosuchus niger*, *Crocodylus porosus*, *Abronia aurita*, *A. gaiophasma*, *A. montecristoi*, *A. salvadorensis* and *A. vasconcelosii*, and *Chelodina mccordi*. For instance, the annotation on *Chelodina mccordi* reads "Zero export quota for specimens from the wild". The absence of the term "for commercial purposes" means that trade for scientific and other non-commercial purposes for wild specimens is not allowed, thus resulting in a listing that is "stricter" than an Appendix-I listing.

12. Another issue was evoked in the comments received on the draft guidance was the possibility of a review of the Appendices with the aim of including higher taxa listings in accordance with Annex 3 to Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) on *Criteria for amendment of Appendices I and II*. Annex 3 to Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) provides guidance on the inclusion of higher taxa in the Appendices as follows:

*If all species of a higher taxon are included in Appendix I or II, they should be included under the name of the higher taxon. If some species in a higher taxon are included in Appendix I or II and all the rest in the other Appendix, the latter species should be included under the name of the higher taxon, with an appropriate annotation made in accordance with the provisions of the relevant Resolutions on the use of annotations in the Appendices.*

13. The guidance quoted above applies mainly to amendment proposals but could also be applied as part of a review of the Appendices. Indeed, such a review may be warranted for such listings as *Manis* spp. (see example above) or, conversely for *Rheobatrachus* spp. – “*Rheobatrachus* spp. (Except *Rheobatrachus silus* and *Rheobatrachus vitellinus* which are not included in the Appendices)” – where the Appendices exclude the only two known species on account of being extinct.
14. In a similar approach, in 2012, the Animals Committee reviewed the Appendices within the context of simplifying the Appendices to identify taxa listed in the Appendices that can be included under the name of a higher taxon without altering the scope of the listing (see document AC26 Doc. 20, [Annex 5](#)). The Committee determined that it could not, with certainty, identify changes that would not alter the scope of the original listings since shifting to a higher taxon always bears the potential of widening the scope of the original proposal in cases where species newly described are true species and not split from listed ones. Due to this uncertainty noted by the Animals Committee, any higher taxon listing would entail the drafting of an amendment proposal under Article XV of the Convention, as would the harmonization of references to “zero quotas” outlined above.
15. The last round of consultations generated further suggestions such as, for instance, the possibility of including families as separate rows when the order is listed in the Appendices. The Secretariat suggests that any issues that arose in the drafting of this guidance be referred to a mechanism for undertaking a periodic review of existing annotations envisaged in Decision 18.316 (see document SC74 Doc. 82).

### Conclusions

16. The Secretariat notes that since the Appendices are updated by the Secretariat by strictly copying the decisions of the Conference of the Parties as recorded in the relevant summary record, there have been, on occasion, different French and Spanish translations of the same text in English. Once the guidance has been finalized, the Secretariat will ensure that consistent terminology is used in French and Spanish. The Secretariat would be interested in working with Parties with French or Spanish as their official language in order to get their feedback on the French and Spanish versions of the Appendices.
17. After incorporating any additional changes suggested by the Standing Committee in the guidance, the Secretariat will prepare a track change version of the Appendices indicating any changes in the presentation of the Appendices and submit it to the Conference of the Parties at its 19th meeting. All proposed changes will be strictly limited to changes in the presentation in the Appendices, i.e. formatting changes, changes to the location of the annotations (brackets vs. footnote) and changes to common names. In a way similar to the changes to Appendices brought about by the adoption by the Conference of the Parties of new standard nomenclatural references, the changes in presentation will not alter the scope of protection for fauna or flora under the Convention.

### Recommendations

16. The Standing Committee is invited to:
- a) provide any additional comment on the draft *Guidance for the publication of the Appendices* in the Annex to this document before its publication on the CITES website; and
  - b) in order to provide for the use and possible update of the *Guidance*, propose to the Conference of the Parties that the following sub-paragraph 4 f) be inserted in Resolution Conf. 4.6 (Rev. CoP18) on *Submission of draft resolutions and other documents for meetings of the Conference of the Parties*:

- f) to take account of the *Guidance for the publication of the Appendices*, as may be amended in consultation with the Standing Committee, when revising the Appendices after a meeting of the Conference of the Parties
- c) agree to refer the issues outlined in this document, *inter alia* the possibility of harmonizing references to “zero quotas” in the Appendices and of including higher taxa listings in accordance with Annex 3 to Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) on *Criteria for amendment of Appendices I and II*, to a mechanism for undertaking a periodic review of existing annotations, should it be established.

## Guidance for the publication of the Appendices

The aim of the guidance is to support the Secretariat in publishing the Appendices and assist those Parties that incorporate the amendments to the Appendices directly into their national legislation. The guidance, while respecting the substance of what was agreed by the Conference of the Parties, should make the publication of the Appendices more coherent and predictable. The guidance can also be used by the specialists on zoological and on botanical nomenclature in preparing documents on standard nomenclature for the Conference of the Parties.

When publishing the Appendices after a meeting of the Conference of the Parties, the Secretariat will strictly incorporate what has been adopted by the Conference of the Parties as reflected in the summary records, including the taxonomic level of a listing. The Secretariat does not change the Appendices beyond orthographical changes [per paragraph 4 of Resolution Conf. 12.11 (Rev. CoP18) on *Standard nomenclature*] without the explicit approval of the Conference of the Parties.

The guidance focuses on four elements: scientific names; common names; presentation and location of annotations; and timeline and process for publication.

### **I. Scientific names**

1. Whenever the Conference of the Parties adopts an amendment to the Appendices, the update of the Appendices entails adding, moving or deleting the scientific name of a taxon with consequent changes to higher taxon names where required. The Appendices respect the following standards:

a) Kingdom, phylum and class names are written in bold and in upper case.

**FAUNA**  
**CHORDATA**  
**AVES**

b) Order names are written in grey and in upper case in the left column.

ANSERIFORMES

When an order is included in the Appendices, it is written in bold and in upper case.

**FALCONIFORMES spp.**

c) Family names are written in grey in smaller upper case with the first letter in upper case in the left column.

IGUANIDAE

When a family is included in the Appendices, it is written in bold in smaller upper case with the first letter in upper case.

**CACTACEAE spp.**

For plants, following the International Code of Nomenclature for algae, fungi and plants, when an alternative name to a family exists, the alternative name is written in grey in parentheses and in smaller upper case with the first letter in upper case in the left column.

COMPOSITAE (ASTERACEAE)

d) A subfamily name is written the same way as a family name. In the left column, they are indented in the Appendices to indicate that they are a subfamily. See LUTRINAE and MUSTELINAE. Subfamilies names are not normally used in the Appendices, except in the specific case where a subfamily (LUTRINAE spp.) was listed in Appendix II with a species within that subfamily listed in Appendix I.

e) Genus names are written in bold and in italics with the first letter in upper case.

***Oophaga* spp.**

- f) Species names are written in bold, lower case and in italics.  
***Nepenthes khasiana***
- g) Subspecies and varieties are written in bold, lower case and in italics, like species names.  
***Damaliscus pygargus pygargus***  
***Echinocereus ferreiranus ssp. lindsayorum***  
***Magnolia liliifera var. obovata***
- h) The abbreviations “**spp.**” is used to denote all species of a higher taxon; for plants (but not animals), “**ssp.**” is used to denote a subspecies; and “**var.**” is used to denote a variety. They are written in bold (except in the Interpretation section).
- i) Subgenera such as *Microthele* in ***Holothuria [Microthele] fuscogilva*** are not used in the Appendices. The use of subgenera is an option under the International Code on Zoological Nomenclature’s rules and conventions but is for convenience only and has no formal standing.
- j) The Appendices generally follow the writing standards of the International Code on Zoological Nomenclature and of the International Code of Nomenclature for algae, fungi and plants.

## II. Common names

- 2. As indicated in the Interpretation section of the Appendices, “The common names included after the scientific names of families are for reference only. They are intended to indicate the species within the family concerned that are included in the Appendices. In most cases this is not all of the species within the family.” Unlike scientific names, common names have no official status in nomenclature.
  - a) Common names are normally included in plural after the family name. They are also included after the kingdom and the class names. When only one species of a family is included, for instance *Eschrichtius robustus* in the Eschrichtiidae family, it is referred to as “grey whale” in singular for its common name.
  - b) Common names are usually not capitalized (except for the first common name after the family name in the left column). When the common name refers to a location, the name of that geographical location is capitalized, for instance “Gila monster”.
  - c) If, despite an online reference search, a common name exists only in one language, the Secretariat provides a translation for information purposes only. The Secretariat further indicates that it is translated from another language. For example, Eublepharidae, eyelid geckos, is translated as “geckos con párpados (traducido del inglés)” in Spanish.

## III. Presentation and location of annotations

- 3. In Resolution Conf. 11.21 (Rev. CoP18) on *Use of annotations in Appendices I and II*, Parties have defined annotations as being either ‘reference annotations’ or ‘substantive annotations’. Reference annotations are for information only and indicate that one or more geographically separate populations, subspecies, or species of the annotated taxon are included in another Appendix; that the taxon is ‘possibly extinct’; or relate to nomenclatural issues. Substantive annotations are integral parts of the listing and can specify the inclusion or exclusion of designated geographically separate populations, subspecies, species, groups of species, or higher taxa, the types of specimens covered by the listing or export quotas, etc.
- 4. Annotations are presented in three forms in the Appendices in brackets, in footnotes and in hash footnotes.
  - a) ‘Bracketed annotations’ are found in brackets following the name of the taxon in the text of the Appendices;
  - b) ‘Footnote annotations’ are contained in a footnote and may relate to both animals and plants species; and
  - c) ‘Hash (#) annotations’ are contained in a footnote [for Appendix-II or -III plants and Appendix-III animals] “that indicates the parts or derivatives of animals or plants that are designated as ‘specimens’ subject to the provisions of the Convention in accordance with Article I, paragraph (b), subparagraph (ii) or (iii).” (This definition is found in paragraph 7 the Interpretation section of the Appendices). When both a footnote and a hash annotation are presented after a species name, the footnote annotation appears first.

There is no definition adopted by the Conference of the Parties for bracketed annotations and footnote annotations. Substantive annotations can be found in all types of annotations (bracketed annotations, footnote annotations and hash annotations). Reference annotations can only be found in bracketed annotations.

5. Guidance for the development of substantive annotations prior to a meeting of the Conference of the Parties is available in Resolution Conf. 11.21 (Rev. CoP18), particularly paragraphs 5 and 6. There is, however, no guidance for the lay-out and location of annotations in the Appendices, in particular for bracketed and footnote annotations and for reference annotations.

#### *Location of definitions*

6. Whenever the Conference of the Parties adopts an amendment proposal that includes the definition of a new term, such as for instance “transformed wood”, its definition should be located in the Interpretation section of the Appendices.

#### *Numbering and location of annotations*

7. The footnote annotations have not been systematically renumbered after each meeting of the Conference of the Parties. In the 28 August 2020 version of the Appendices, the footnotes have the following numbers: 1, 2, 9, 10, 11 and 12. The Secretariat will now renumber footnotes systematically after each meeting of the Conference of the Parties. Footnotes for animals are labelled A1, A2, A3, etc. Footnotes for plants are labelled P1, P2, P3, etc. For example, if a new animal footnote is inserted in the Appendices between the previous A1 and A2 footnotes, the new footnote will be labelled A2 and the previous A2 footnote will be labelled A3. Footnotes in superscript are placed after the species or the populations concerned. There are no changes to the numbering of hash annotations. Any new hash annotations are added to the end of the existing list. If there are more than one hash annotation adopted at a meeting of the Conference of the Parties, they are placed at the end of the list in the order that they appear in the Appendices.
8. When footnote annotations contain exactly the same text, the same footnote is used. This is currently the practice for hash annotations. See also for example:

*Saiga borealis*<sup>A2</sup>

*Saiga tatarica*<sup>A2</sup>

<sup>A2</sup> A zero export quota for wild specimens traded for commercial purposes

#### *Length and format of annotations*

9. Bracketed annotations can be either reference or substantive annotations as defined in paragraph 3 of this guidance and contain information about species, geographically separate populations and information related to delayed entry into effect. Anything beyond these elements, specifically specimens (including specimens of the domesticated form or fossils) covered or exempted and information on an export quota, are included in a footnote annotation. See for instance the annotation for *Crocodylus porosus* and *Crocodylus niloticus*:

##### Old format:

***Crocodylus porosus*** {Except the populations of Australia, Indonesia, Malaysia [wild harvest restricted to the State of Sarawak and a zero quota for wild specimens for the other States of Malaysia (Sabah and Peninsular Malaysia), with no change in the zero quota unless approved by the Parties] and Papua New Guinea, which are included in Appendix II}

##### New format:

***Crocodylus porosus*** (Except the populations of Australia, Indonesia, Malaysia<sup>AX</sup> and Papua New Guinea, which are included in Appendix II)

<sup>AX</sup> The population of Malaysia of *Crocodylus porosus* is included in Appendix II with wild harvest restricted to the State of Sarawak and a zero quota for wild specimens for the other States of Malaysia (Sabah and Peninsular Malaysia), with no change in the zero quota unless approved by the Parties.

Old format:

***Crocodylus niloticus*** [Except the populations of Botswana, Egypt (subject to a zero quota for wild specimens traded for commercial purposes), Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania (subject to an annual export quota of no more than 1,600 wild specimens including hunting trophies, in addition to ranched specimens), Zambia and Zimbabwe, which are included in Appendix II]

New format:

***Crocodylus niloticus*** (Except the populations of Botswana, Egypt<sup>AY</sup>, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania<sup>AZ</sup>, Zambia and Zimbabwe, which are included in Appendix II)

<sup>AY</sup> The population of Egypt of *Crocodylus niloticus* is included in Appendix II subject to a zero quota for wild specimens traded for commercial purposes.

<sup>AZ</sup> The population of the United Republic of Tanzania of *Crocodylus niloticus* is included in Appendix II subject to an annual export quota of no more than 1,600 wild specimens including hunting trophies, in addition to ranched specimens.

10. The first word in bracketed annotations is always capitalized. As a general rule, brackets of this type ( ) are used. However, where an annotation contains brackets within brackets, the following types are used: (...) and [...] starting from the outside of the annotation to the inside. The use of the brackets is as follows: ([...]).

*Structure of species, populations and nomenclature annotations in bracketed annotations*

11. Annotations on species and populations in Appendices I, II and III are included only in bracketed annotations and are structured as follows:

- a) If some species in a higher taxon are included in Appendix I or II and all the rest in the other Appendix, the latter species should be included under the name of the higher taxon accompanied by a bracketed annotation indicating the listing of the other species in the other Appendix. An example is the *Acerodon* spp. listing in Appendix II:

*Acerodon* spp. (Except the species included in Appendix I)

- b) When, for one taxon, some species are included in two or more Appendices and some species are not included in the Appendices, the annotation starts by referring to the species in the other Appendices and continues with the species excluded from the Appendices, as follows:

TAYASSUIDAE spp. (Except the species included in Appendix I and the populations of *Pecari tajacu* of Mexico and the United States of America which are not included in the Appendices)

- c) When populations of a species are split between two Appendices, these listings should be included in the same row. For instance:

MOSCHIDAE Musk deer		
	<b><i>Moschus</i> spp.</b> (Only the populations of Afghanistan, Bhutan, India, Myanmar, Nepal and Pakistan; all other populations are included in Appendix II)	<b><i>Moschus</i> spp.</b> (Except the populations of Afghanistan, Bhutan, India, Myanmar, Nepal and Pakistan, which are included in Appendix I)

- d) Populations are listed alphabetically by country and then by region. An example is the annotation for the vicuña:

Only the populations of Argentina (the populations of the Provinces of Catamarca, Jujuy and Salta, and the semi-captive populations of the Provinces of Catamarca, Jujuy, La Rioja, Salta and San Juan), Chile (populations of the regions of Arica and Parinacota and Tarapacá), Ecuador (the whole population), Peru (the whole population) and the Plurinational State of Bolivia (the whole population)



- e) When the population listed corresponds to a ‘geographically separate population’, the singular is used. When the populations listed correspond to several geographically separate populations, the plural is used. For example: *Panthera leo* (African populations).
- f) Following the guidance related to species in Annex 3 to Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) on *Criteria for amendment of Appendices I and II*, the Appendices should include a clarifying bracketed reference annotation in the following instances: when some populations are included in Appendix I or II and all the rest in the other Appendix; or when only some populations are included in the Appendices. The following are examples of these clarifying bracketed reference annotations: (no other population is included in the Appendices) or (all other populations are included in Appendix I or II). See for example:

*Prionailurus bengalensis bengalensis* (Only the populations of Bangladesh, India and Thailand; all other populations are included in Appendix II)

- g) Regarding bracketed annotations in Appendix III, the Secretariat draws the attention to the *Guidance for understanding the scope of Appendix-III listings* in Annex 3 to Resolution Conf. 9.25 (Rev. CoP18) on *Implementation of the Convention for species in Appendix III*.
- g) According to Resolution Conf. 12.11 (Rev. CoP18) on *Standard nomenclature*, paragraph 2 c), where there are domesticated forms of listed taxa, the Animals and Plants Committee are to recommend names for the wild and domestic forms. Where a scientific name for the domesticated form exists, it is included in the relevant standard nomenclatural reference as a separate species. This information is included for instance in the Appendices for *Bos gaurus*, *Bos mutus*, *Bubalus arnee* and *Equus africanus*. The annotation {Excludes the domesticated form which is referenced as XXX, and is not subject to the provisions of the Convention} is included in the Appendices. To identify reference annotations clarifying the nomenclature, these will be included in curly brackets. For instance:

*Bos mutus* {Excludes the domesticated form, which is referenced as *Bos grunniens*, and is not subject to the provisions of the Convention.}

*Mammillaria pectinifera* {Includes *ssp. solisioides*}

#### *Temporary annotations relating to the entry into effect of listings*

12. The Appendices are sometimes published with a temporary annotation enclosed in angle brackets to indicate when an amendment will come into effect.

***Cedrela spp.*<sup>#6</sup>** (Populations of the Neotropics) <Entry into effect delayed by 12 months, i.e. until 28 August 2020>.

When a new annotation adopted with a delay under one Appendix impacts a current listing in another Appendix, this should be referenced in angle brackets in the columns for both Appendices. For instance, the Conference of the Parties decided to delay the entry into effect of the amendment for *Cedrela spp.* by 12 months after the 18th meeting of the Conference of the Parties, i.e. until 28 August 2020. This implied that *Cedrela fissilis*, *Cedrela lilloi* and *Cedrela odorata*, which were included in Appendix III, would be deleted from Appendix III and included in Appendix II on 28 August 2020. This is reflected by adding an angle bracketed reference annotation next to the three species. The three species and this annotation in the Appendix III column were deleted on 28 August 2020.

*Cedrela fissilis*<sup>#5</sup> (Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil) <To be deleted on 28 August 2020>

#### *Footnote annotations*

13. Annotations establishing export quotas and specifying specimens covered or exempted, as well as any other information not involving information about species, geographically separate populations and information related to delayed entry into effect, are included in the Appendices as footnote annotations.
14. For annotations for zero export quotas, Parties proposing to include “zero export quotas” may consider proposing a “zero annual export quota for wild specimens traded for commercial purposes.” This might lead to more harmonized language in the Appendices, where appropriate. In all cases, the language adopted by the Conference of the Parties will be included in the adopted summary record and be inserted in the Appendices. Parties should be clear and precise in the language they use. Parties may use the wording

“zero annual export quota for wild specimens traded for commercial purposes” in their amendment proposals, when this is what the Party intends.

15. Any annotation specifying which specimens are covered or exempted from Appendices are included as footnotes in the Appendices. In the current Appendices, this corresponds *inter alia* to annotations about the specimens of the domesticated form, fossils and cultivars. See for example:

*Capra hircus aegagrus*<sup>A1</sup>

<sup>A1</sup> Specimens of the domesticated form are not subject to the provisions of the Convention.

Stylasteridae spp.<sup>AZ</sup>

<sup>AZ</sup> Fossils are not subject to the provisions of the Convention.

*Cyclamen* spp.<sup>P1 #4</sup>

<sup>P1</sup> Artificially propagated specimens of cultivars of *Cyclamen persicum* are not subject to the provisions of the Convention. However, the exemption does not apply to such specimens traded as dormant tubers.

#### **IV. Timeline and process**

16. Prior to the meeting of the Conference of the Parties, in order to facilitate the publication of the amendments to the Appendices, the documents prepared by the specialists on zoological nomenclature and on botanical nomenclature for a meeting of the Conference of the Parties should clearly indicate how the proposed nomenclature changes should be reflected in the Appendices.
17. After the meeting of the Conference of the Parties, in order to help Parties that have a 90-day deadline to amend their national legislation after the closure of the meeting of the Conference of the Parties, the Secretariat will endeavour to share with those Parties, upon request, a first draft of the amended Appendices within two weeks of the end of the meeting of the Conference of the Parties. So far, the following Parties have expressed an interest in receiving an advance copy of the amended Appendices: Canada, the European Union, Japan, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.