








Higher taxa	Species covered by the Proposal (and common name - for information only) ¹	Proposal and proponents	Secretariat Recommendation
F A U N A			
C H O R D A T A			
<u>M A M M A L I A</u>			
ARTIODACTYLA			
Bovidae	 <p><i>Bison bison athabasca</i> (Wood bison)</p>	<p>CoP17 Prop. 1</p> <p>Delete <i>Bison bison athabasca</i> from Appendix II</p> <p>Canada</p>	<p><u>Conclusions and recommendations</u></p> <p>It appears that international trade of <i>Bison bison athabasca</i> is not a concern for the survival of the subspecies, and that the criteria for an Appendix II listing are therefore not met. Furthermore, the current listing of <i>B. b. athabasca</i> in Appendix II while <i>B. b. bison</i> is outside the Appendices is inconsistent with recommendations for split-listing.</p> <p><i>Recommendation</i></p> <p>Based on the information available at the time of writing, <i>Bison bison athabasca</i> does not meet the criteria in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16) Annexes 2 a or 2 b for its inclusion in Appendix II in accordance with Article II, paragraph 2 (a) or 2 (b) of the Convention.</p> <p>The Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.</p>
	 <p><i>Capra caucasica</i> (Western tur)</p>	<p>CoP17 Prop. 2</p> <p>Include <i>Capra caucasica</i> in Appendix II, with a zero quota for wild-taken <i>Capra caucasica caucasica</i> exported for commercial purposes or as hunting trophies</p> <p>European Union and Georgia</p>	<p><u>Conclusions and recommendations</u></p> <p>The global population of <i>Capra caucasica</i> does not seem to be small, and the area of distribution of this species is relatively extensive. Trade in specimens of <i>C. caucasica</i> appears to be limited and there is little evidence that regulation of trade in the species under Appendix II 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 influence.</p> <p>Regarding the subspecies <i>C. c. caucasica</i>, insufficient evidence has been presented within the proposal that the subspecies is known to be affected by international trade, or that such trade could be inferred or projected.</p> <p><i>Recommendation</i></p> <p>Based on the information available at the time of writing, <i>Capra caucasica</i> does not meet</p>


¹ Every effort has been made to select an appropriate photograph and seek approval for the non-commercial use of the photographs in the present document as necessary.



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			<p>the criteria in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16) Annexes 2 a or 2 b for its inclusion in Appendix II in accordance with Article II, paragraph 2 (a) or 2 (b) of the Convention.</p> <p>The Secretariat recommends that this proposal be rejected.</p> <p>Georgia may wish to consider including <i>Capra caucasica caucasica</i> in Appendix III.</p>
Camelidae	 <p><i>Vicugna vicugna</i> (Vicuña)</p>	<p>CoP17 Prop. 3</p> <p>Amendment to the CITES Appendices referring to annotations 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of the populations of <i>Vicugna vicugna</i> in Appendix II</p> <p>Peru</p>	<p><u>Conclusions and recommendations</u></p> <p>The Secretariat notes that the proposed annotation is based on the five existing annotations and the provisions adopted by the five range States under the <i>Convenio para la Conservación y Manejo de la Vicuña</i>. The proposed annotation is intended to unify, clarify and provide certainty about the scope and interpretation of the existing text in the five different annotations. It contains more specific wording on the conditions for the authorization of trade in the fibre, cloth and final products made outside the range States, including those elaborated with fibres originated in different range States. It also includes the accompanying logotypes that were missing in the existing annotations.</p> <p>The Secretariat notes that, if adopted, the proposed annotation requires the registration by the range States of trademarks and logotypes in accordance with intellectual property laws.</p> <p><i>Recommendation</i></p> <p>Based on the available information at the time of writing, the Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.</p> <p><i>Note to Parties</i></p> <p>As a complement to the proposed annotation, the proponents may wish to consider a draft resolution for consideration by the Conference of the Parties establishing a programme to monitor legal trade, cooperate with the World Intellectual Property Organization and fight poaching of vicuñas and related illicit trafficking in their fibre.</p>



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CARNIVORA			
Felidae	 <p data-bbox="349 587 488 651"><i>Panthera leo</i> (Lion)</p>	<p data-bbox="707 320 864 347">CoP17 Prop. 4</p> <p data-bbox="707 400 1059 480">Transfer all African populations of <i>Panthera leo</i> from Appendix II to Appendix I</p> <p data-bbox="707 533 1144 587">Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria and Togo</p>	<p data-bbox="1182 320 1547 347"><u>Conclusions and recommendations</u></p> <p data-bbox="1182 352 2101 600">The available information suggests that <i>Panthera leo</i> does not meet the biological criteria for its inclusion in Appendix I. This is because wild populations, when assessed against the criteria, are not small and the area of distribution is not restricted as the species is still widely distributed in sub-Saharan Africa. Based upon the latest assessments from IUCN, declines in recent decades, while of concern, appear to have been less significant than indicated in the proposal, and not to meet the “marked decline” definition of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16). The rate of decline may have slowed because the largest portion of Africa’s lions are now found in Southern Africa, where populations are stable or increasing.</p> <p data-bbox="1182 608 2112 767">The supporting statement claims that “an Appendix I listing would reduce the impacts of international trade on the species”, but these impacts seem limited and involve mostly specimens of captive bred origin. <i>P. leo</i> has not been selected for the Review of Significant Trade, which would have been the case if CITES trade data had shown concerns with the implementation of Article IV and the making of adequate non-detriment findings for trade in specimens of <i>P. leo</i> of wild origin.</p> <p data-bbox="1182 775 2112 943">The Communiqué of the African lion range State meeting that CITES and CMS jointly organised in Entebbe (Uganda) in May 2016 states that the long-term conservation of <i>P. leo</i> appears to mostly depend on better protection of its habitat and prey base, particularly outside protected areas, reduction of human-wildlife conflicts, and providing conservation incentives by giving value to lions through tourism and well-regulated trophy hunting.</p> <p data-bbox="1182 983 1368 1007"><i>Recommendation</i></p> <p data-bbox="1182 1015 2112 1094">Based on the information available at the time of writing, <i>Panthera leo</i> does not meet the biological criteria in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16), Annex 1 for its inclusion in Appendix I.</p> <p data-bbox="1182 1134 1805 1158">The Secretariat recommends that this proposal be rejected.</p> <p data-bbox="1182 1198 1346 1222"><i>Note to Parties</i></p> <p data-bbox="1182 1230 2112 1318">When reviewing this proposal, the Parties may wish to take into consideration the draft decisions presented in document CoP17 Doc. 39.1 regarding guidance for achieving non-detrimental findings for the export of African lion hunting trophies.</p> <p data-bbox="1182 1326 2074 1375">Based on the Communiqué of the African lion range States that emanated from their joint CITES-CMS meeting in May 2016, the Parties may consider actions directed to</p>


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			<p>Parties and the Secretariat to support range States of lions in Africa by: (i) creating relevant databases; (ii) undertaking comparative analyses of lion conservation policies, particularly between countries that allow and do not allow trophy hunting; (iii) securing funding to establish a CITES task force on lions composed of countries most affected by poaching and illegal trade to improve compliance with CITES provisions; (iv) developing strategies to reinforce international cooperation on trade in and management of lions; and (v) undertaking a study on legal and illegal trade in wild lions, including lion bones, to <i>inter alia</i> ascertain origins, trade routes and trade patterns, and identify appropriate enforcement responses. Furthermore, given the breadth of the identified conservation and management measures, CITES, CMS and IUCN could jointly be directed to: (i) actively support lion conservation activities in Africa through the provision of scientific information, e.g. regarding the appropriate listing of species; (ii) establish mechanisms to develop and implement joint lion conservation plans and strategies; (iii) support capacity-building in lion conservation and management in Africa, including public awareness raising and education programmes; and (iv) assist with the establishment of a fund for specific emergency projects for lion conservation in Africa.</p>
	 <p><i>Puma concolor coryi</i> (Florida puma) <i>Puma concolor cougar</i> (Eastern puma)</p>	<p>CoP17 Prop. 5</p> <p>Transfer <i>Puma concolor coryi</i> and <i>Puma concolor cougar</i> from Appendix I to Appendix II</p> <p>Canada</p>	<p><u>Conclusions and recommendations</u></p> <p><i>Puma concolor coryi</i> is not in trade and is not likely become so, and therefore does not meet the criteria for listing in Appendix I. Its proposed inclusion in Appendix II is not expected to stimulate commercial trade in the subspecies, nor is there a reason to expect that the transfer would stimulate trade in any other taxon of puma, or cause enforcement problems. The subspecies is totally protected and subject to intensive management and recovery programmes.</p> <p>Regarding <i>Puma concolor cougar</i>, there seems little doubt that this subspecies is extinct. Its inclusion in Appendix I is therefore no longer pertinent. The Secretariat notes that the proposal is consistent with the proposed amendments to Resolution Conf. 9.24. (Rev. CoP16) regarding extinct species that will be discussed under agenda item 85.</p> <p>This proposal results from the Periodic Review of the Appendices for Felidae, conducted by the Animals Committee in compliance with Decision 13.93 (Rev. CoP16), and in accordance with Resolution Conf. 14.8 (Rev. CoP16).</p> <p><u>Recommendation</u></p> <p>Based on the information available at the time of writing, <i>Puma concolor coryi</i> and <i>Puma concolor cougar</i> do not meet the criteria in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16), Annex 1 for their inclusion in Appendix I, and can be transferred to Appendix II in accordance with the precautionary measures A. 2. a) in Annex 4 of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16).</p>


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			The Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted .
PERISSODACTYLA			
Equidae	 <p data-bbox="349 587 551 655"><i>Equus zebra zebra</i> (Mountain zebra)</p>	<p data-bbox="707 387 864 416">CoP17 Prop. 6</p> <p data-bbox="707 464 1151 549">Transfer the Cape mountain zebra, <i>Equus zebra zebra</i>, from Appendix I to Appendix II</p> <p data-bbox="707 596 837 625">South Africa</p>	<p data-bbox="1182 387 1547 411"><u>Conclusions and recommendations</u></p> <p data-bbox="1182 419 2112 555"><i>Equus zebra zebra</i> does not appear to meet the biological criteria for its inclusion in Appendix I. The proposed system to set hunting quotas may be considered as a special precautionary measure compliant with paragraph A. 2. a) iii) of Annex 4 of Resolution 9.24 (Rev. CoP16), although more information would be desirable on these management measures.</p> <p data-bbox="1182 563 2112 619">Furthermore, the current listing of <i>E. z. zebra</i> in Appendix I while <i>E. z. hartmannae</i> is listed in Appendix II is inconsistent with recommendations for split-listing.</p> <p data-bbox="1182 659 1368 683"><u>Recommendation</u></p> <p data-bbox="1182 691 2078 802">Based on the information available at the time of writing, <i>Equus zebra zebra</i> does not meet the criteria in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16), Annex 1 for its inclusion in Appendix I, and can be transferred to Appendix II in accordance with the precautionary measures in Annex 4 of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16).</p> <p data-bbox="1182 842 1805 866">The Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.</p>
Rhinocerotidae	 <p data-bbox="349 1072 651 1141"><i>Ceratotherium simum simum</i> (Southern white rhinoceros)</p>	<p data-bbox="707 880 864 909">CoP17 Prop. 7</p> <p data-bbox="707 957 1151 1262">To alter the existing annotation on the Appendix II listing of Swaziland's white rhino, adopted at the 13th Conference of Parties in 2004, so as to permit a limited and regulated trade in white rhino horn which has been collected in the past from natural deaths, or recovered from poached Swazi rhino, as well as horn to be harvested in a non-lethal way from a limited number of white rhino in the future in Swaziland</p> <p data-bbox="707 1310 815 1339">Swaziland</p>	<p data-bbox="1182 880 1547 904"><u>Conclusions and recommendations</u></p> <p data-bbox="1182 912 2112 1104">The population of <i>Ceratotherium simum simum</i> from Swaziland is included in Appendix II with the annotation “For the exclusive purpose of allowing international trade in live animals to appropriate and acceptable destinations and hunting trophies. All other specimens shall be deemed to be specimens of species included in Appendix I and the trade in them shall be regulated accordingly”. The proposal seeks to add rhino horn, which is deemed to be of a species in Appendix I, to the specimens for which commercial trade could be allowed.</p> <p data-bbox="1182 1112 2101 1303">Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16) does not contain guidelines for assessing such a proposal, but this substantive annotation may be seen as analogous to a transfer from Appendix I to Appendix II for rhino horn, for which Resolution Conf. 11.21 (Rev. CoP16) provides that it should be in compliance with the precautionary measures contained in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16), Annex 4. In this light, the Secretariat notes that the wild population of <i>C. simum simum</i> from Swaziland is small and has a restricted range, but is stable and subject to intensive management efforts.</p> <p data-bbox="1182 1311 2089 1367">The proposed annotation is vague, with no specifications as regards to volumes of horn that would be exported or destinations, and the supporting statement does not for</p>


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			<p>example provide details on how the proposed trade in rhino horn would be conducted or monitored, what appropriate enforcement controls are in place, or the likely markets and impacts on demand. There are serious concerns relating to illegal killing of, and illegal trade in specimens of rhinoceros (described in document CoP17 Doc. 68), and questions about the effects of a possible reopening of legal trade in rhino horn in range States and destination countries. The Secretariat considers that the Parties should, by virtue of the precautionary approach and in case of uncertainty as regards the impact of trade on the conservation of a species, act in the best interest of the conservation of the species concerned and adopt measures that are proportionate to the anticipated risks to the species.</p> <p><i>Recommendation</i></p> <p>The proposed amendment to the existing annotation for the population of <i>Ceratotherium simum simum</i> from Swaziland does not meet the precautionary measures set out in Annex 4 of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16).</p> <p>The Secretariat recommends that this proposal be rejected.</p>
PHOLIDOTA			
Manidae	 <p><i>Manis crassicaudata</i> (Indian pangolin)</p>	<p>CoP17 Prop. 8</p> <p>Transfer <i>Manis crassicaudata</i> from CITES Appendix II to CITES Appendix I</p> <p>Bangladesh</p>	<p><u>Conclusions and recommendations</u></p> <p>The supporting statement shows that <i>Manis crassicaudata</i> has undergone past and projected severe population declines and meets the biological criteria for its inclusion in Appendix I.</p> <p><i>Recommendation</i></p> <p>Based on the information available at the time of writing, <i>Manis crassicaudata</i> meets the biological criteria in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16), Annex 1 for its inclusion in Appendix I.</p> <p>The Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.</p> <p><i>Note to Parties</i></p> <p>Parties may wish to consider this proposal in tandem with the similar proposal submitted by India, Nepal, Sri Lanka and United States of America which also seeks to transfer <i>M. crassicaudata</i> from Appendix II to Appendix I.</p> <p>Furthermore, the Secretariat would like to draw the Parties' attention to three additional</p>


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	 <p data-bbox="349 651 568 715"><i>Manis crassicaudata</i> (Indian pangolin)</p>	<p data-bbox="707 400 864 427">CoP17 Prop. 9</p> <p data-bbox="707 475 1144 531">Transfer <i>Manis crassicaudata</i> from CITES Appendix II to CITES Appendix I</p> <p data-bbox="707 584 1137 635">India, Nepal, Sri Lanka and United States of America</p>	<p data-bbox="1182 276 2112 379">proposals to transfer other Asian and African pangolin species from Appendix II to Appendix I. When discussing the present proposal, the Parties may also wish to take note of the provisions contained in the draft resolution on conservation of and trade in pangolins, contained in document CoP17 Doc. 64.</p> <p data-bbox="1182 395 1547 422"><u>Conclusions and recommendations</u></p> <p data-bbox="1182 427 2112 507">The supporting statement shows that <i>Manis crassicaudata</i> has undergone past and projected severe population declines and meets the biological criteria for its inclusion in Appendix I.</p> <p data-bbox="1182 552 1368 579"><i>Recommendation</i></p> <p data-bbox="1182 584 2112 663">Based on the information available at the time of writing, <i>Manis crassicaudata</i> meets the biological criteria in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16), Annex 1 for its inclusion in Appendix I.</p> <p data-bbox="1182 703 1805 730">The Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.</p> <p data-bbox="1182 770 1339 798"><i>Note to Parties</i></p> <p data-bbox="1182 802 2112 882">Parties may wish to consider this proposal in tandem with the similar proposal submitted by Bangladesh which also seeks to transfer <i>M. crassicaudata</i> from Appendix II to Appendix I.</p> <p data-bbox="1182 890 2112 1026">Furthermore, the Secretariat would like to draw the Parties' attention to three additional proposals to transfer other Asian and African pangolin species from Appendix II to Appendix I. When discussing the present proposal, the Parties may also wish to take note of the provisions contained in the draft resolution on conservation of and trade in pangolins, contained in document CoP17 Doc. 64.</p>
	 <p data-bbox="349 1310 568 1374"><i>Manis culionensis</i> (Philippine pangolin)</p>	<p data-bbox="707 1050 875 1077">CoP17 Prop. 10</p> <p data-bbox="707 1125 1043 1181">Transfer <i>Manis culionensis</i> from CITES Appendix II to Appendix I</p> <p data-bbox="707 1233 1133 1260">Philippines and United States of America</p>	<p data-bbox="1182 1042 1547 1069"><u>Conclusions and recommendations</u></p> <p data-bbox="1182 1074 2089 1153">The supporting statement shows that <i>Manis culionensis</i> has undergone past and projected severe population declines and meets the biological criteria for its inclusion in Appendix I.</p> <p data-bbox="1182 1198 1368 1225"><i>Recommendation</i></p> <p data-bbox="1182 1230 2067 1310">Based on the information available at the time of writing, <i>Manis culionensis</i> meets the biological criteria in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16), Annex 1 for its inclusion in Appendix I.</p> <p data-bbox="1182 1350 1805 1377">The Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.</p>


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			<p><i>Note to Proponent and Parties</i></p> <p>The Secretariat would like to draw the Parties' attention to four additional proposals to transfer other Asian and African pangolin species from Appendix II to Appendix I. When discussing the present proposal, the Parties may also wish to take note of the provisions contained in the draft resolution on conservation of and trade in pangolins, contained in document CoP17 Doc. 64.</p>
	 <p><i>Manis javanica</i> (Sunda pangolin) <i>Manis pentadactyla</i> (Chinese pangolin)</p>	<p>CoP17 Prop. 11</p> <p>Transfer <i>Manis javanica</i> and <i>M. pentadactyla</i> from CITES Appendix II to Appendix I</p> <p>United States of America and Viet Nam</p>	<p><u>Conclusions and recommendations</u></p> <p>The supporting statement shows that <i>Manis javanica</i> and <i>M. pentadactyla</i> have undergone past severe population declines and severe population declines are projected. They meet the biological criteria for their inclusion in Appendix I.</p> <p><i>Recommendation</i></p> <p>Based on the information available at the time of writing, <i>Manis javanica</i> and <i>M. pentadactyla</i> meet the biological criteria in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16), Annex 1 for their inclusion in Appendix I.</p> <p>The Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.</p> <p><i>Note to Proponent and Parties</i></p> <p>The Secretariat would like to draw the Parties' attention to four additional proposals to transfer other Asian and African pangolin species from Appendix II to Appendix I. When discussing the present proposal, the Parties may also wish to take note of the provisions contained in the draft resolution on conservation of and trade in pangolins, contained in document CoP17 Doc. 64.</p>
	 <p><i>Manis gigantea</i> (Giant pangolin) <i>Manis temminckii</i> (South African pangolin)</p>	<p>CoP17 Prop. 12</p> <p>Transfer <i>Manis tetradactyla</i>, <i>M. tricuspis</i>, <i>M. gigantea</i> and <i>M. temminckii</i> from CITES Appendix II to Appendix I</p> <p>Angola, Botswana, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Guinea, Kenya, Liberia, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, Togo and United States of America</p>	<p><u>Conclusions and recommendations</u></p> <p>Insufficient information is provided to determine if the wild populations of <i>Manis tetradactyla</i>, <i>M. tricuspis</i>, <i>M. gigantea</i> and <i>M. temminckii</i> are small, and the species have no restricted area of distribution. However, due to past, ongoing, and projected future significant overharvesting for trade, the four species are projected to undergo marked declines of their populations in the wild.</p> <p><i>Recommendation</i></p> <p>Based on the information available at the time of writing, <i>Manis tetradactyla</i>, <i>M. tricuspis</i>, <i>M. gigantea</i> and <i>M. temminckii</i> meet the biological criteria in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16), Annex 1 for their inclusion in Appendix I.</p>



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	<p><i>Manis tetradactyla</i> (Long-tailed pangolin)</p> <p><i>Manis tricuspis</i> (White-bellied pangolin)</p>		<p>The Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.</p> <p><i>Note to Proponent and Parties</i></p> <p>The Secretariat would like to draw the Parties' attention to four additional proposals to transfer other Asian pangolin species from Appendix II to Appendix I. When discussing the present proposal, the Parties may wish to take note of the provisions contained in the draft resolution on conservation of and trade in pangolins, contained in document CoP17 Doc. 64.</p>
PRIMATES			
Cercopithecidae	 <p><i>Macaca sylvanus</i> (Barbary macaque)</p>	<p>CoP17 Prop. 13</p> <p>Transfer <i>Macaca sylvanus</i> from Appendix II to Appendix I</p> <p>European Union and Morocco</p>	<p><u>Conclusions and recommendations</u></p> <p>The wild population of <i>Maccaca sylvanus</i> (8,000 to 11,500 animals) is not small and does not have a restricted area of distribution, although it is increasingly encroached and fragmented. The species is globally in decline, but not to the extent that it meets the biological criteria for its inclusion in Appendix I. The main threats seem to be habitat degradation, while the proposal also documents insufficient implementation of existing national measures to conserve the species and the protected areas in which occurs.</p> <p>While the species may be affected by trade, recorded legal trade in the species has been insignificant over the last decade. While illegal capture of, and trade in live animals for the national and international pet trade is stated to be of concern, very little quantitative information is provided. The species is already fully protected in Algeria and Morocco, and the European Union, as a major potential market, has suspended all imports from the two range States since 1997. As such, it is unclear how an Appendix-I listing could alter the reported illegal collection, possession or trade. The proposal contains a good overview of the species management and conservation measures in place, and it would seem that their full implementation, as well as strict adherence to existing CITES provisions concerning international trade in this species, would be in the best interest of its conservation.</p> <p><i>Recommendation</i></p> <p>Based on the information available at the time of writing, <i>Maccaca sylvanus</i> does not meet the biological criteria in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16), Annex 1 for its inclusion in Appendix I.</p> <p>The Secretariat recommends that this proposal be rejected.</p>


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PROBOSCIDEA			
Elephantidae	 <p data-bbox="349 579 555 643"><i>Loxodonta africana</i> (African elephant)</p>	<p data-bbox="707 323 880 347">CoP17 Prop. 14</p> <p data-bbox="707 400 1128 507">Delete the annotation to the listing of the Namibian African elephant population in Appendix II by deleting any reference to Namibia in that annotation</p> <p data-bbox="707 560 797 584">Namibia</p>	<p data-bbox="1182 320 1547 344"><u>Conclusions and recommendations</u></p> <p data-bbox="1182 352 2101 488">The proposal seeks to remove reference to Namibia from the existing annotation for populations of <i>Loxodonta africana</i> included in Appendix II. If adopted, ivory and other specimens from the elephant population of Namibia could enter international commercial trade, subject to the provisions of Article IV of the Convention, and taking into consideration relevant Resolutions and Decisions.</p> <p data-bbox="1182 496 2112 799">Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16) does not contain guidelines for assessing such a proposal, but this substantive annotation may be seen as analogous to a transfer from Appendix I to Appendix II for all specimens of <i>L. africana</i> from Namibia that are current annotated as “deemed to be specimens of species included in Appendix I and the trade in them shall be regulated accordingly”. Resolution Conf. 11.21 (Rev. CoP16) provides that substantive annotations should be in compliance with the precautionary measures contained in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16), Annex 4. The Secretariat notes in this regard that Namibia’s elephant population is not small (23,000 elephants in 2015); that the area of distribution is neither small nor restricted (147,000 km²); and that the population has grown by over 150% (or 13,800 animals) since it was transferred to Appendix II in 1997.</p> <p data-bbox="1182 807 2101 967">The rationale of the proposal is framed around the creation of positive incentives for land holders to engage in elephant conservation and increase tolerance for human-elephant conflict, as well as the use of proceeds from the sale of elephant specimens to finance elephant conservation programmes. Elephant specimens in trade would be obtained solely from natural and management-related mortality, and no elephants would be killed specifically to obtain ivory or other products for trade.</p> <p data-bbox="1182 975 2112 1310">Concerning the precautionary safeguards in Annex 4, paragraph A. 2 a) of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16), the supporting statement outlines a number of specific enforcement controls and compliance mechanisms, including marking, registration of traders, and other aspects of compliance with Resolution Conf. 10.10 (Rev. CoP16). Any revenue generated from trade in elephant specimens would be used exclusively for elephant conservation and community development in conservation programmes. Nevertheless, the proposal does not seek to establish any quotas. It does not detail precautionary measures concerning future trade in raw or worked ivory, suggesting that these matters would be handled through recommendations in document CoP17 Doc. 84.3 of which the proponent is a co-author. These recommendations may however not be agreed to by the Parties, acknowledging that trade in ivory remains the subject of comprehensive and difficult discussions in CITES (see agenda item 84 of CoP17).</p>


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			<p><i>Recommendation</i></p> <p>The proposed amendment to the existing annotation for the population of <i>Loxodonta africana</i> from Namibia does not meet the precautionary measures set out in Annex 4 of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16).</p> <p>The Secretariat recommends that this proposal be rejected.</p>
	 <p><i>Loxodonta africana</i> (African elephant)</p>	<p>CoP17 Prop. 15</p> <p>Amend the present Appendix II listing of the population of Zimbabwe of <i>Loxodonta africana</i> by removing the annotation in order to achieve an unqualified Appendix II listing</p> <p>Namibia and Zimbabwe</p>	<p><u>Conclusions and recommendations</u></p> <p>The proposal seeks to remove the existing annotation for the Zimbabwean population of <i>Loxodonta africana</i>, which is included in Appendix II. If adopted, ivory and other specimens from the elephant population of Zimbabwe could enter international commercial trade, subject to the provisions of Article IV of the Convention, and taking into consideration relevant Resolutions and Decisions. The proposal notes that the annotation it seeks to remove includes a clause intended to preclude, until 2017, the submission of any proposals for trade in ivory from elephant populations in Appendix II. The Secretariat concurs with the proponent that no annotation can override the right of any Party, as stipulated in Article XV of the Convention, to submit any proposal for the amendment of the Appendices to the Conference of the Parties. Nevertheless, the Secretariat does not consider that the proponent has made the case that the annotation is <i>ultra vires</i> or that it has been rendered invalid by the lack of progress on developing a decision-making mechanism for trade in ivory.</p> <p>Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16) does not contain guidelines for assessing such a proposal, but this substantive annotation may be seen as analogous to a transfer from Appendix I to Appendix II for all specimens of <i>L. africana</i> from Zimbabwe that are current annotated as “deemed to be specimens of species included in Appendix I and the trade in them shall be regulated accordingly”. Resolution Conf. 11.21 (Rev. CoP16) provides that substantive annotations should be in compliance with the precautionary measures contained in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16), Annex 4. The Secretariat notes in this regard that Zimbabwe’s elephant population is not small (82,000 elephants in 2014); that the area of distribution is neither small nor restricted (75,000 km²); and that the population has stabilized in recent years after having grown by some 20% (or 12,500 animals) since it was transferred to Appendix II in 1997.</p> <p>The rationale of the proposal is framed around habitat loss being the main threat to elephant populations, as well as around the use of proceeds from the sale of elephant specimens to provide incentives to rural communities for the conservation of elephants and their habitats.</p> <p>Concerning the precautionary safeguards in Annex 4, paragraph A. 2 a) of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16), the supporting statement indicates that Zimbabwe would sell ivory at open auction to any willing buyer from around the world. The proposal gives no</p>



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			<p>details on the provenance of ivory for to be auctioned, other than from its current stockpile of approximately 70 tonnes. It also does not propose any quotas or control mechanisms. The proposal is silent on whether Zimbabwe complies, or intends to comply, with the additional safeguards provided for in Resolution Conf. 10.10 (Rev. CoP16). Trade in African elephant specimens, and raw or worked ivory in particular, remain the subject of comprehensive and difficult discussions in CITES (see for example agenda item 84 of CoP17).</p> <p><i>Recommendation</i></p> <p>The proposed amendment to the existing annotation for the population of <i>Loxodonta africana</i> from Zimbabwe does not meet the precautionary measures set out in Annex 4 of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16).</p> <p>The Secretariat recommends that this proposal be rejected.</p>
	 <p><i>Loxodonta africana</i> (African elephant)</p>	<p>CoP17 Prop. 16</p> <p>Include all populations of <i>Loxodonta africana</i> (African elephant) in Appendix I through the transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I of the populations of Botswana, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe</p> <p>Benin, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Chad, Ethiopia, Kenya, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sri Lanka and Uganda</p>	<p><u>Conclusions and recommendations</u></p> <p>The wild populations of <i>Loxodonta africana</i> of Botswana, Namibia, South Africa or Zimbabwe are not small as defined in the guideline in Annex 5 of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16). Estimated at over 130,000 animals, Botswana has the largest elephant population in Africa. Zimbabwe, with an estimate of over 82,000 elephants, has the second largest. The population of South Africa currently stands at around 19,000 elephants, and Namibia at 23,000 (the highest estimate ever). The area of distribution of the species in the four range States is not small or restricted, with large tracts of habitat available and several important populations that are contiguous with other conservation areas and across international borders. Criteria A or B in Annex 1 of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16) does not apply to any of the range States.</p> <p>The elephant populations of Botswana, Namibia and South Africa have increased considerably in the last 20 years. So has the population of Zimbabwe, although the growth appears to have stalled in recent years. As there has been no marked decline in the wild populations in any of the four range States, criterion C in Annex 1 of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16) does not apply.</p> <p>The stated objective of the proposal is to “unify African elephants and their range States in one listing [...], so that all range States come together in strategies to remove threats to their survival and send a clear message to the world [...] [by] extending our hands to our brothers and sisters in the Southern African range States to join the rest of the continent in a united, cohesive mission to fight against the extinction of elephants.” However, the supporting statement indicates that when consulted, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe did not support the proposal.</p>


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			<p><i>Recommendation</i></p> <p>Based on the information available at the time of writing, the populations of <i>Loxodonta africana</i> in Botswana, Namibia, South Africa or Zimbabwe do not meet the biological criteria in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16), Annex 1 for their inclusion in Appendix I.</p> <p>The Secretariat recommends that this proposal be rejected.</p>
<u>AVES</u>			
FALCONIFORMES			
Falconidae	 <p><i>Falco peregrinus</i> (Peregrine falcon)</p>	<p>CoP17 Prop. 17</p> <p>Transfer <i>Falco peregrinus</i> from Appendix I to Appendix II</p> <p>Canada</p>	<p><u>Conclusions and recommendations</u></p> <p>The available information shows that <i>Falco peregrinus</i> does not meet the biological criteria for its inclusion in Appendix I because the wild population is large and stable, and extremely widely distributed. The international trade in this species is mostly in live captive-bred specimens for falconry. The levels are relatively small in relation to the population size. In terms of the precautionary measures, it is likely that, if the species were transferred to Appendix II, it would be in demand for commercial trade, but it seems to be sufficiently well managed and protected in the range States, and 'key trading' countries in particular, to ensure that trade would be conducted in compliance with the provisions of the Convention and adequately controlled.</p> <p><i>Recommendation</i></p> <p>Based on the information available at the time of writing, <i>Falco peregrinus</i> does not meet the criteria in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16), Annex 1 for its inclusion in Appendix I, and can be transferred to Appendix II in accordance with the precautionary measures in Annex 4 of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16).</p> <p>The Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.</p>


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PASSERIFORMES			
Meliphagidae	 <p data-bbox="349 683 622 778"><i>Lichenostomus melanops cassidix</i> (Helmeted honeyeater)</p>	<p data-bbox="707 323 880 347">CoP17 Prop. 18</p> <p data-bbox="707 400 1115 453">Transfer <i>Lichenostomus melanops cassidix</i> from Appendix I to Appendix II</p> <p data-bbox="707 505 801 529">Australia</p>	<p data-bbox="1182 320 1552 344"><u>Conclusions and recommendations</u></p> <p data-bbox="1182 352 2112 571"><i>Lichenostomus melanops cassidix</i> may still meet the biological criteria for inclusion in Appendix I in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16), given that it has a restricted range and a very small population. However, there is no evidence of known, inferred or projected international trade threatening the survival of this species, and it appears highly unlikely that its transfer to Appendix II would stimulate such trade. In terms of the precautionary measures, if the species is transferred to Appendix II, it would remain protected under Australian legislation and no commercial trade would be allowed. An Appendix II listing therefore appears to be more proportionate to the risks to the taxon.</p> <p data-bbox="1182 579 2047 632">The proposal results from the Periodic Review of the Appendices, conducted by the Animals Committee in accordance with Resolution Conf. 14.8 (Rev. CoP16).</p> <p data-bbox="1182 671 1368 695"><u>Recommendation</u></p> <p data-bbox="1182 703 2078 815">Based on the information available at the time of writing, <i>Lichenostomus melanops cassidix</i> does not meet the trade criterion in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16) for its inclusion in Appendix I, and can be transferred to Appendix II in accordance with the precautionary measures in Annex 4 of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16).</p> <p data-bbox="1182 855 1805 879">The Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.</p>
PSITTACIFORMES			
Psittacidae	 <p data-bbox="349 1177 562 1246"><i>Psittacus erithacus</i> (African grey parrot)</p>	<p data-bbox="707 940 880 963">CoP17 Prop. 19</p> <p data-bbox="707 1016 1055 1069">Transfer <i>Psittacus erithacus</i> from Appendix II to Appendix I</p> <p data-bbox="707 1121 1126 1201">Angola, Chad, European Union, Gabon, Guinea, Nigeria, Senegal, Togo and United States of America</p>	<p data-bbox="1182 936 1559 960"><u>Conclusions and recommendations</u></p> <p data-bbox="1182 968 2085 1299">The available information indicates that <i>Psittacus erithacus</i> does not have a restricted area of distribution as it still has a very large range in Africa, nor does it have a small population (estimations vary from several hundreds of thousands to several millions of birds in the wild). Declines due to habitat destruction and fragmentation, and targeted legal and illegal harvesting for the pet trade have occurred over much of its range, particularly in West Africa where the subspecies <i>P. e. timneh</i> occurs. However, there is no information to determine if there has been a marked decline for the entire wild population, as defined in Annex 4 of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16). Reliable data on populations and trends are mostly absent from the Congo basin, which is the main area of distribution of <i>P. erithacus</i> (more specifically of the distinct subspecies <i>P. e. erithacus</i>), and where forest conversion, which affects the conservation of <i>P. erithacus</i>, has been relatively slow and limited.</p> <p data-bbox="1182 1307 2069 1383">As indicated in the supporting statement, trade in captive-bred birds originating from outside of range States has increased significantly and may now meet much of the demand for the species. The authorized trade in wild specimens, which occurs mainly</p>


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			<p>under CITES-sanctioned quotas, seems limited in relation to the size of the populations. The proponents highlight the widely acknowledged problems concerning the effective implementation of the provisions of CITES for trade in <i>P. erithacus</i>. The Conference of the Parties, and the Animals and Standing Committees have made recommendations to address these concerns in the past. These measures may need to be further strengthened and expanded upon. They should also consider how to provide incentives for all stakeholders concerned, which would be in the best interest of the conservation of the species.</p> <p><i>Recommendation</i> Based on the information available at the time of writing, <i>Psittacus erithacus</i> does not meet the biological criteria in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16), Annex 1 for its inclusion in Appendix I.</p> <p>The Secretariat recommends that this proposal be rejected.</p>
STRIGIFORMES			
Strigidae	 <p><i>Ninox novaeseelandiae undulata</i> (Norfolk Island boobook owl)</p>	<p>CoP17 Prop. 20</p> <p>Transfer <i>Ninox novaeseelandiae undulata</i> from Appendix I to Appendix II</p> <p>Australia</p>	<p><u>Conclusions and recommendations</u></p> <p>It appears that the genetically pure subspecies <i>Ninox novaeseelandiae undulata</i> is extinct, and that the remaining hybrid population is managed and intensively monitored. <i>N. n. undulata</i> has not been in demand for international trade, nor - in the unlikely event of its rediscovery - is its transfer to Appendix II likely to stimulate trade in, or cause enforcement problems for any other species included in Appendix I. The Secretariat notes that the proposal is consistent with the proposed amendments to Resolution Conf. 9.24. (Rev. CoP16) regarding extinct species that will be discussed under agenda item 85.</p> <p>The proposal results from the Periodic Review of the Appendices, conducted by the Animals Committee in compliance with Resolution Conf. 14.8 (Rev. CoP16).</p> <p><i>Recommendation</i> Based on the information available at the time of writing, <i>Ninox novaeseelandiae undulata</i> does not meet the criteria in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16), Annex 1 for its inclusion in Appendix I, and can be transferred to Appendix II in accordance with the precautionary measures A. 2. a) in Annex 4 of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16).</p> <p>The Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.</p>



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<u>REPTILIA</u>			
CROCODYLIA			
Crocodylidae	 <p data-bbox="349 628 568 692"><i>Crocodylus acutus</i> (American crocodile)</p>	<p data-bbox="707 363 875 387">CoP17 Prop. 21</p> <p data-bbox="707 440 1155 715">Transfer from Appendix I to Appendix II of the population of <i>Crocodylus acutus</i> (Cuvier, 1807) of the « Distrito Regional de Manejo Integrado del Área de Manglar de la Bahía de Cispata y Sector Aledaño del Delta Estuarino del Río Sinú », located in the department of Cordoba, Republic of Colombia, in accordance with Resolution Conf. 11.16 (Rev. CoP15) on ranching and trade in ranched specimens</p> <p data-bbox="707 767 808 791">Colombia</p>	<p data-bbox="1182 363 1547 387">Conclusions and recommendations</p> <p data-bbox="1182 395 2112 555">The proposal regarding a population of <i>Crocodylus acutus</i> in Columbia was submitted in compliance with Resolution Conf. 11.16 (Rev. CoP15) on <i>Ranching and trade in ranched specimens of species transferred from Appendix I to Appendix I</i>. It was submitted 330 days before CoP17, and reviewed in accordance with the provisions in that resolution. The Party has considered the information requested by the Secretariat following this review.</p> <p data-bbox="1182 563 2112 810">With respect to Resolution Conf. 11.16 (Rev. CoP15), the supporting statement fully addresses paragraphs i), ii) and iv) of paragraph b) under RECOMMENDS. Regarding paragraph iii) in the same paragraph, the supporting statement explains that a management plan is under development although a draft or overview is not provided. The information required under paragraph c), i), ii) and iii) is all provided. Regarding paragraph iv), the Secretariat notes that inventories per gender class do not seem to have been made and that the number of female specimens seems unavailable. The criteria in paragraph d) all seem to have been complied with, but further clarifications on the proposed harvesting levels under i) would be useful.</p> <p data-bbox="1182 818 2112 1098">The supporting statement indicates that the proposed listing meets the safeguards in Annex 4 paragraph A. 2. b) in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16). It seems that overall, the ranching and trade measures described in the proposal meet the conditions laid out in Resolution Conf. 11.16 (Rev. CoP15), noting that further clarification would be helpful regarding: the status of the management plan for the sustainable use of <i>C. acutus</i>, mentioned in the proposal; the results of inventories and the gender classes encountered; and enforcement measures to distinguish Appendix-I from Appendix-II specimens in trade, and the legal origin of specimens to be exported. The proponent is therefore encouraged to submit further information concerning paragraph b) iii); c) iv); and d) i) under RECOMMENDS of Resolution Conf. 11.16 (Rev. CoP15).</p> <p data-bbox="1182 1134 1368 1158">Recommendation</p> <p data-bbox="1182 1166 2112 1334">Based on the available information at the time of writing, <i>Crocodylus acutus</i> (Cuvier, 1807) of the “Distrito Regional de Manejo Integrado del Área de Manglar de la Bahía de Cispata y Sector Aledaño del Delta Estuarino del Río Sinú” could be listed in Appendix II in compliance with the provisions in Resolution Conf. 11.16 (Rev. CoP15) and the precautionary measures and safeguards in Annex 4, paragraph A. 2. b) of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16).</p>


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	 <p data-bbox="349 549 568 616"><i>Crocodylus moreletii</i> (Morelet's crocodile)</p>	<p data-bbox="707 319 878 344">CoP17 Prop. 22</p> <p data-bbox="707 395 1144 504">Delete the “zero quota for wild specimens traded for commercial purposes” from the Appendix-II listing of the population of Mexico of <i>Crocodylus moreletii</i></p> <p data-bbox="707 555 788 580">Mexico</p>	<p data-bbox="1178 274 1809 300">The Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.</p> <p data-bbox="1178 316 1550 341"><u>Conclusions and recommendations</u></p> <p data-bbox="1178 347 2112 676">Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16) does not contain explicit guidelines for assessing the removal of a zero quota for wild specimens from an Appendix-II listed species through an amendment of existing annotations. However, this substantive annotation may be seen as analogous to a transfer from Appendix I to Appendix II, for which Resolution Conf. 11.21 (Rev. CoP16) provides that it should be in compliance with the precautionary measures contained in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16), Annex 4. In this light, the Secretariat considers that the wild population of <i>Crocodylus moreletii</i> in Mexico is not small, does not have a restricted range, and is stable or increasing. The proposed amendment to the existing annotation appears to meet the precautionary measures set out in Annex 4 of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16) because the harvest of the wild population will be limited to eggs in the context of sustainable ranching activities involving local communities.</p> <p data-bbox="1178 718 1370 743"><u>Recommendation</u></p> <p data-bbox="1178 750 2112 804">Based on the information available at the time of writing, the Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.</p>
	 <p data-bbox="349 1069 564 1136"><i>Crocodylus niloticus</i> (Nile crocodile)</p>	<p data-bbox="707 823 878 849">CoP17 Prop. 23</p> <p data-bbox="707 900 1144 983">Maintain the Malagasy population of <i>Crocodylus niloticus</i> in Appendix II subject to the following annotations:</p> <ol data-bbox="707 995 1144 1378" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="707 995 1144 1129">1. No skins or products within the artisanal industry from wild <i>C. niloticus</i> less than 1 m or greater than 2.5 m total length will be permitted for national or international trade <li data-bbox="707 1142 1144 1251">2. An initial wild harvest ceiling of 3000 animals per year for the artisanal industry will be imposed for the first three years of operation (2017-2019) <li data-bbox="707 1264 1144 1347">3. No export of raw or processed skins harvested from the wild will be permitted for the first 3 years <li data-bbox="707 1359 1144 1378">4. Farm production shall be restricted to 	<p data-bbox="1178 817 1550 842"><u>Conclusions and recommendations</u></p> <p data-bbox="1178 849 2112 1238">The population of the <i>Crocodylus niloticus</i> of Madagascar is currently included in Appendix II under the provisions set out in Resolution Conf. 11.16 (Rev. CoP15). A review by the Standing Committee of compliance by Madagascar with this Resolution resulted in a trade suspension entering into effect in 2010, which was withdrawn in 2014 following the adoption of new relevant legislation (see Notification to the Parties No. 2014/064). In this context, Madagascar presently does not allow the export of skins of wild origin, and adopted zero export quotas for specimens of ranched origins in 2014 and 2015. The proposed annotations seem more restrictive ‘for the first 3 years of operation’ than the harvest and trade policies that are currently in place. As they involve changes to the original ranching proposal, Madagascar could have submitted them to the Secretariat for consultation and advice, as provided for in Resolution Conf. 11.16 (Rev. CoP15) [see paragraphs b) and c) under the section Regarding changes to the ranching programme described in the proposal to transfer a species from Appendix I to Appendix II].</p> <p data-bbox="1178 1244 2112 1378">However, Madagascar is submitting the proposal in the context of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16), and more specifically Annex 2 a, paragraph B. The wild population of <i>C. niloticus</i> in Madagascar is estimated at 30,000 to 40,000 non-hatchlings. The species is widely distributed in the country, with available information suggesting that wild populations are increasing or stable. The main threats seem habitat degradation and</p>




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		<p>ranching and/or captive breeding, with national skin production quotas</p> <p>5. Management, wild harvest ceiling and national skin production quotas will be audited and reviewed annually by international experts for the first three years to ensure sustainability and national skin production quotas will be audited and reviewed annually by international experts for the first three years to ensure sustainability</p> <p>Madagascar</p>	<p>loss. The proponent indicates that the proposed annotations will support a new management programme, aimed primarily at sustaining and rebuilding the wild <i>C. niloticus</i> population, and consolidating and better regulating the wild harvest associated with the domestic artisanal industry.</p> <p>The supporting statement remains vague on what is expected to happen after “the first three years of operation”, or how the annual audits during that period would operate or be acted upon. Compliance with the proposed annotations 1, 2 and 4 may be challenging at the national level, and would require considerable internal control capacity. The proponent may wish to comment on these matters.</p> <p><i>Recommendation</i></p> <p>Based on the information available at the time of writing, the population of <i>Crocodylus niloticus</i> of Madagascar meets the criteria in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16), Annex 2 a, criterion B for inclusion in Appendix II in accordance with Article II, paragraph 2 (a) of the Convention.</p> <p>The Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.</p>
	 <p><i>Crocodylus porosus</i> (Salt-water crocodile)</p>	<p>CoP17 Prop. 24</p> <p>Transfer the Saltwater crocodile (<i>Crocodylus porosus</i>) in Malaysia from Appendix I to 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</p> <p>Malaysia</p>	<p><u>Conclusions and recommendations</u></p> <p>The available information suggests that the population of <i>Crocodylus porosus</i> in Malaysia does not meet the biological criteria for its inclusion in Appendix I as the wild population is not small (over 12,000 animals in Sarawak alone), has no restricted area of distribution, and has continually increased in recent decades in Sarawak and Sabah (little information is provided on the population from Peninsular Malaysia).</p> <p>The species is clearly in demand for international trade. However, the proposal appears to meet the precautionary safeguards set out in Annex 4 of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16) because the harvest of the wild population will be restricted to a limited number of non-hatchlings and eggs from the population of Sarawak in the context of an adaptive management and monitoring programme, and of Sarawak’s Crocodile Management Plan. The supporting statement assures that appropriate enforcement controls are in place to meet the requirements of the Convention, and that there is no recent evidence of illegal trade in crocodile specimens leaving Malaysia. It would nevertheless be useful for the proponent to provide additional information on safeguards concerning its control of harvest and trade; the enforcement of the zero quotas for wild specimens of Sabah and Peninsular Malaysia; and the differentiation between specimens of wild origins and those originating from the existing captive breeding facilities in Malaysia (these captive breeding operations would no longer fall under the purview of Resolution Conf. 11.12 (Rev. CoP15) if the proposal were to be adopted).</p>



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			<p><i>Recommendation</i></p> <p>Based on the information available at the time of writing, <i>Crocodylus porosus</i> in Malaysia does not meet the criteria in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16), Annex 1 for its inclusion in Appendix I, and can be transferred to Appendix II in accordance with the precautionary measures in Annex 4 of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16).</p> <p>The Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.</p>
SAURIA			
Anguidae	 <p><i>Abronia anzuetoii</i> (Anzuetoii alligator lizard)</p> <p><i>Abronia campbelli</i> (Campbell's alligator lizard)</p> <p><i>Abronia fimbriata</i></p> <p><i>Abronia frosti</i> (Frost's alligator lizard)</p> <p><i>Abronia meledona</i> (Meledona alligator lizard)</p> <p><i>Abronia aurita</i> (Cope's alligator lizard)</p> <p><i>Abronia gaiophasma</i> (Brilliant alligator lizard)</p> <p><i>Abronia montecristoi</i> (Monte Cristo alligator lizard)</p>	<p>CoP17 Prop. 25</p> <p>Include <i>Abronia anzuetoii</i> (Campbell & Frost, 1993); <i>Abronia campbelli</i> (Brodie & Savage, 1993); <i>Abronia fimbriata</i> (Cope, 1884); <i>Abronia frosti</i> (Campbell, Sasa, Acevedo & Mendelson, 1998); and <i>Abronia meledona</i> (Campbell & Brodie, 1999), in Appendix I and <i>Abronia aurita</i> (Cope, 1869); <i>Abronia gaiophasma</i> (Campbell & Frost, 1993); <i>Abronia montecristoi</i> (Hidalgo, 1983); <i>Abronia salvadorensis</i> (Hidalgo, 1983); and <i>Abronia vasconcelosii</i> (Bocourt, 1871), in Appendix II</p> <p>Annotation:</p> <p>a) 0 (zero) export quota for wild specimens</p> <p>b) 0 (zero) export quota for specimens bred in non-range countries of the species</p> <p>Guatemala</p>	<p><u>Conclusions and recommendations</u></p> <p>The ten <i>Abronia</i> species that are subject of this proposal occur in El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala. The available information indicates that live specimens have been taken from the wild for the international pet trade, while El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala do not allow the trade or export of native <i>Abronia</i> species. Given the existing identification difficulties, the Secretariat considers that the inclusion of all <i>Abronia</i> species in the CITES Appendices would be more effective than the partial listing that is being proposed.</p> <p>The Secretariat draws the Parties' attention to the annotation for the five species proposed for inclusion in Appendix II, stating "zero export quota for specimens bred in non-range countries of the species". This annotation, if adopted, would differentiate between countries where <i>A. aurita</i>, <i>A. gaiophasma</i>, <i>A. montecristoi</i>, <i>A. vasconcelosii</i> or <i>A. salvadorensis</i> are bred in captivity, and limit the right to export such specimens to range States only. International trade law, particularly rules on non-discrimination, might apply to these restrictions on trade in captive-bred specimens. Several existing annotations to the Appendices contain a "zero export quota" clause for Appendix II species, which in the view of the Secretariat is more restrictive than an Appendix I listing because it prohibits any trade for commercial as well as non-commercial purposes. In this instance, the annotation would result for non-range States in more restrictions on trade in captive-bred specimens than if the five species were included in Appendix I (under Appendix I, it would be possible to export captive-bred specimens from non-range States for non-commercial purposes, or register commercial breeding operations in non-range States in compliance with Resolution Conf. 12.10 (Rev. CoP15) for which the export limitations would not apply).</p> <p><i>Recommendation</i></p> <p>The Secretariat supports the inclusion of all species of the genus <i>Abronia</i> in the Appendices. Based on the information available at the time of writing, the Secretariat recommends that this proposal be discussed in conjunction with proposal 26, which</p>



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	<p><i>Abronia salvadorensi</i> (Salvador alligator lizard)</p> <p><i>Abronia vasconcelosii</i> (Bocourt's alligator lizard)</p>		<p>seeks to list the genus in Appendix II. The Secretariat also draws the Parties' attention to the annotation for the five species proposed for inclusion in Appendix II.</p> <p>The Secretariat recommends that this proposal be rejected in favour of proposal 26.</p> <p><i>Note to Parties</i></p> <p>With regard to the captive breeding of species in the <i>Abronia</i> genus, the Secretariat notes that Resolution Conf. 13.9 considers the cooperation between Parties with <i>ex situ</i> breeding operations and those with <i>in situ</i> conservation programmes, but that this Resolution is limited to Appendix-I animal species, and does not comprehensively explore the possibilities in which range States and non-range States could collaborate in this regard. Parties may wish to consider a revision of Resolution Conf. 13.9 with a view to broadening its scope and fully addressing these matters.</p>
	 <p><i>Abronia</i> spp. (Alligator lizards)</p>	<p>CoP17 Prop. 26</p> <p>Include the genus <i>Abronia</i> (29 species) in Appendix II</p> <p>European Union and Mexico</p>	<p><u>Conclusions and recommendations</u></p> <p>The available information indicates that a number of species of the genus <i>Abronia</i> (i.e. <i>A. anzuetoii</i>, <i>A. campbelli</i> and <i>A. frosti</i> – cfr. Proposal 25) are known to have small wild populations and very restricted ranges, which are stated to be affected by ongoing habitat degradation. There is international demand for live specimens of <i>Abronia</i> spp. for the pet trade. It is furthermore difficult to differentiate the species of the genus. It therefore appears that at least <i>A. anzuetoii</i>, <i>A. campbelli</i> and <i>A. frosti</i> meet criterion A of Annex 2 a) of Resolution 9.24 (Rev. CoP16), while the other species of the <i>Abronia</i> genus meet criterion B of Annex 2 a) of Resolution 9.24 (Rev. CoP16).</p> <p><u>Recommendation</u></p> <p>Based on the information available at the time of writing, all of the species in the genus <i>Abronia</i> spp. meet the criteria in either Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16), Annex 2 a, criterion A, or criterion B for their inclusion in Appendix II in accordance with Article II, paragraph 2 (a) of the Convention.</p> <p>The Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.</p> <p><i>Note to Parties</i></p> <p>The Secretariat would like to invite the proponents to consider their proposal together with proposal 25, submitted by Guatemala, which seeks to list 10 <i>Abronia</i> species endemic to El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras on Appendices I and II, with zero export quotas for wild specimens and specimens reproduced in countries other than</p>


Higher taxa	Species covered by the Proposal (and common name - for information only) ¹	Proposal and proponents	Secretariat Recommendation
			the range States of the species.
Chamaeleonidae	 <p><i>Rhampholeon</i> spp., <i>Rieppeleon</i> spp. (Pygmy chameleons)</p>	<p>CoP17 Prop. 27</p> <p>Include the genera <i>Rhampholeon</i> spp. and <i>Rieppeleon</i> spp. in Appendix II</p> <p>Central African Republic, Chad, Gabon, Kenya, Nigeria and United States of America</p>	<p><u>Conclusions and recommendations</u></p> <p>Distinguishing between live specimens of the different species of <i>Rhampholeon</i> spp. and <i>Rieppeleon</i> spp. is difficult because of their similarity. Shipments labelled "assorted pygmy chameleons" have been found to contain wild caught specimens of <i>Rhampholeon</i> spp., including the CITES-listed <i>Rhampholeon spinosus/Bradypodion spinosum</i>. The Secretariat therefore considers that all the other <i>Rhampholeon</i> spp. and <i>Rieppeleon</i> spp. satisfy criterion A, Annex 2 b of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16) (look-alike) for their inclusion in the CITES Appendices.</p> <p><i>Recommendation</i></p> <p>Based on the information available at the time of writing, the species in the genera <i>Rhampholeon</i> spp. and <i>Rieppeleon</i> spp. not already included in the Appendices meet the criteria in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16), Annex 2 b, criterion A, for their inclusion in Appendix II in accordance with Article II, paragraph 2 (b) of the Convention.</p> <p>The Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.</p> <p><i>Note to Parties</i></p> <p>The Secretariat recommends that proposal 27 be discussed together with proposal 28 by Kenya that also concerns the inclusion of <i>Rhampholeon</i> spp. and <i>Rieppeleon</i> spp. in Appendix II. The Secretariat notes that the main difference between proposals 27 and 28 is the justification for listing <i>Rhampholeon (Rhinodigitum) nchisiensis</i>. Proposal 27 states that the taxon is proposed for listing in satisfaction of criterion A of Annex 2 b of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16), while proposal 28 states that the taxon satisfies criterion B of Annex 2 a of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16) for its inclusion.</p>
	 <p><i>Rhampholeon</i> spp., <i>Rieppeleon</i> spp.</p>	<p>CoP17 Prop. 28</p> <p>Include the genera <i>Rhampholeon</i> spp. and <i>Rieppeleon</i> spp. in Appendix II</p> <p>Kenya</p>	<p><u>Conclusions and recommendations</u></p> <p>Distinguishing between live specimens of the different species of <i>Rhampholeon</i> spp. and <i>Rieppeleon</i> spp. is difficult because of their similarity. Shipments labelled "assorted pygmy chameleons" have been found to contain wild caught specimens of <i>Rhampholeon</i> spp., including the CITES-listed <i>Rhampholeon spinosus/Bradypodion spinosum</i>. The Secretariat therefore considers that all the other <i>Rhampholeon</i> spp. and <i>Rieppeleon</i> spp. satisfy criterion A of Annex 2 b of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16) (look-alike) for their inclusion in the CITES Appendices.</p> <p><i>Recommendation</i></p> <p>Based on the information available at the time of writing, the species in the genera</p>



Higher taxa	Species covered by the Proposal (and common name - for information only) ¹	Proposal and proponents	Secretariat Recommendation
	(Pygmy chameleons)		<p><i>Rhampholeon</i> spp. and <i>Rieppeleon</i> spp. not already included in the Appendices meet the criteria in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16), Annex 2 b, criterion A, for their inclusion in Appendix II in accordance with Article II, paragraph 2 (b) of the Convention.</p> <p>The Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.</p> <p><i>Note to Parties</i></p> <p>The Secretariat recommends that the proposal 28 be discussed together with proposal 27 by the Central African Republic, Chad, Gabon, Kenya, Nigeria, and United States of America to list <i>Rhampholeon</i> spp. and <i>Rieppeleon</i> spp. in Appendix II. The Secretariat notes that the main difference between proposals 27 and 28 is the justification for listing <i>Rhampholeon nchisiensis</i>. Proposal 27 states that the taxon is proposed for listing in satisfaction of criterion A of Annex 2 b of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16), while proposal 28 states that the taxon satisfies criterion B of Annex 2 a of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16) for its inclusion.</p>
Gekkonidae	 <p><i>Cnemaspis psychedelica</i> (Psychedelic rock gecko)</p>	<p>CoP17 Prop. 29</p> <p>Include <i>Cnemaspis psychedelica</i> in Appendix I</p> <p>European Union and Viet Nam</p>	<p><u>Conclusions and recommendations</u></p> <p>While the information on <i>Cnemaspis psychedelica</i> contained in the supporting statement is limited in many aspects, in particular biological characteristics, population trends, and levels and trends of international trade, the proposal presents sufficient information to infer that the species may be affected by trade, and because of its small population and very restricted area of occurrence, meets the criteria for inclusion in CITES Appendix I.</p> <p><i>Recommendation</i></p> <p>Based on the information available at the time of writing, <i>Cnemaspis psychedelica</i> meets the biological criteria in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16), Annex 1 for its inclusion in Appendix I.</p> <p>The Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.</p>


Higher taxa	Species covered by the Proposal (and common name - for information only) ¹	Proposal and proponents	Secretariat Recommendation
	 <p><i>Lygodactylus williamsi</i> (Turquoise dwarf gecko)</p>	<p>CoP17 Prop. 30</p> <p>Include <i>Lygodactylus williamsi</i> in Appendix I</p> <p>European Union and United Republic of Tanzania</p>	<p><u>Conclusions and recommendations</u></p> <p><i>Lygodactylus williamsi</i> has a very restricted and fragmented area of distribution. Due to habitat loss and illegal collection for the international pet trade, the species seems to have undergone a marked decline of its population size in the wild and meets the biological criteria for Appendix I.</p> <p><u>Recommendation</u></p> <p>Based on the information available at the time of writing, <i>Lygodactylus williamsi</i> meets the biological criteria in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16), Annex 1 for its inclusion in Appendix I.</p> <p>The Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.</p>
	 <p><i>Paroedura masobe</i> (Masobe gecko)</p>	<p>CoP17 Prop. 31</p> <p>Include <i>Paroedura masobe</i> in Appendix II</p> <p>European Union and Madagascar</p>	<p><u>Conclusions and recommendations</u></p> <p><i>Paroedura masobe</i> has a small and fragmented area of distribution. There is no information on the overall population status, but the population appears to be declining due to a continuing decline in the quality and extent of its habitat. The species is in trade for the international pet market and the available information indicates that regulation of trade in the species is necessary in order to ensure that the harvest of specimens from the wild does not reduce the wild population to a level at which its survival might be threatened by continued harvesting or other influences.</p> <p><u>Recommendation</u></p> <p>Based on the information available at the time of writing, <i>Paroedura masobe</i> meets criterion B in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16) Annex 2 a for its inclusion in Appendix II in accordance with Article II, paragraph 2 (a) or 2 (b) of the Convention.</p> <p>The Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.</p>
Lanthanotidae		<p>CoP17 Prop. 32</p> <p>Include <i>Lanthanotidae</i> spp. in Appendix I</p> <p>Malaysia</p>	<p><u>Conclusions and recommendations</u></p> <p>While the information contained in the supporting statement on most aspects of Lanthanotidae spp. is very limited, it presents sufficient information to infer that the taxon has a restricted fragmented area of occurrence, and is or may be affected by trade, and it appears to meet the biological criteria for Appendix I. It is protected through domestic legislation in all range States.</p> <p><u>Recommendation</u></p> <p>Based on the information available at the time of writing, Lanthanotidae spp. appears to</p>



Higher taxa	Species covered by the Proposal (and common name - for information only) ¹	Proposal and proponents	Secretariat Recommendation
	<i>Lanthanotidae</i> spp. (Earless monitor lizards)		meet the biological criteria in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16), Annex 1 for its inclusion in Appendix I. The Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted .
Xenosauridae	 <i>Shinisaurus crocodilurus</i> (Chinese crocodile lizard)	CoP17 Prop. 33 Transfer <i>Shinisaurus crocodilurus</i> (Ahl, 1930) from Appendix II to Appendix I China, European Union and Viet Nam	<u>Conclusions and recommendation</u> <i>Shinisaurus crocodilurus</i> appears to have a small population size and a restricted and fragmented area of distribution, and has undergone a marked population decline due to excessive overexploitation and trade, and meets the biological criteria for Appendix I. <u>Recommendation</u> Based on the information available at the time of writing, <i>Shinisaurus crocodilurus</i> meets the biological criteria in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16), Annex 1 for its inclusion in Appendix I. The Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted .
SERPENTES			
Viperidae	 <i>Atheris desaixi</i> (Ashe's bush viper)	CoP17 Prop. 34 Include <i>Atheris desaixi</i> in Appendix II Kenya	<u>Conclusions and recommendations</u> <i>Atheris desaixi</i> is endemic to Kenya and has a restricted area of distribution. The proposal contains little information on the conservation status of the species. The population size is unknown but is likely to be small. The supporting statement suggests that, due to habitat loss and trade, the population is in decline. The supporting statement reports that there is an increasing market for <i>A. desaixi</i> in the international pet trade, but gives no further details. The species is protected by domestic law in Kenya. Wild caught individuals are reportedly selling in the European market for 4,000 EUR. According to IUCN, the species may meet the criteria for its inclusion in Appendix I. <u>Recommendation</u> Based on the information available at the time of writing, <i>Atheris desaixi</i> meets the criteria in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16), Annex 2 a, criteria A and/or B for its inclusion in Appendix II in accordance with Article II, paragraph 2 (a) of the Convention. The Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted .


Higher taxa	Species covered by the Proposal (and common name - for information only) ¹	Proposal and proponents	Secretariat Recommendation
	 <p data-bbox="349 512 568 579"><i>Bitis worthingtoni</i> (Kenya horned viper)</p>	<p data-bbox="707 284 875 308">CoP17 Prop. 35</p> <p data-bbox="707 360 1115 384">Include <i>Bitis worthingtoni</i> in Appendix II</p> <p data-bbox="707 437 775 461">Kenya</p>	<p data-bbox="1178 280 1547 304"><u>Conclusions and recommendations</u></p> <p data-bbox="1178 312 2101 504"><i>Bitis worthingtoni</i> is endemic to Kenya. The proposal contains little information on the conservation status of the species. The population size is unknown and the available information suggests that the area of distribution is limited, but not restricted in the sense of Resolution 9.24 (Rev. CoP16). The supporting statement reports that there is an increasing market for <i>B. worthingtoni</i> in the international pet trade, but gives no further details. Other available information indicates very few recorded instances of trade at very low quantities. The species is protected by domestic law in Kenya.</p> <p data-bbox="1178 512 2078 671">In view of the low volume of actual or projected international trade, there is not enough evidence to claim that harvesting of specimens of this species from the wild for international trade has, or may have, a detrimental impact on the species by either exceeding, over an extended period, the level that can be continued in perpetuity or reducing the population to a level at which its survival would be threatened by other influences.</p> <p data-bbox="1178 711 1368 735"><u>Recommendation</u></p> <p data-bbox="1178 743 2101 831">Based on the information available at the time of writing, <i>Bitis worthingtoni</i> does not meet the criteria in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16), Annex 2 for its inclusion in Appendix II in accordance with Article II, paragraph 2 (a) of the Convention.</p> <p data-bbox="1178 871 1805 895">The Secretariat recommends that this proposal be rejected.</p> <p data-bbox="1178 935 1917 959">Kenya may wish to consider including <i>Bitis worthingtoni</i> in Appendix III.</p>
TESTUDINES			
Trionychidae	 <p data-bbox="349 1286 591 1350"><i>Cyclanorbis elegans</i> (Nubian flapshell turtle)</p>	<p data-bbox="707 1023 875 1046">CoP17 Prop. 36</p> <p data-bbox="707 1099 1122 1262">Include the following six species of the Family Trionychidae in Appendix II: <i>Cyclanorbis elegans</i>, <i>Cyclanorbis senegalensis</i>, <i>Cycloderma aubryi</i>, <i>Cycloderma frenatum</i>, <i>Trionyx triunguis</i> and <i>Rafetus euphraticus</i></p> <p data-bbox="707 1315 1099 1369">Burkina Faso, Chad, Gabon, Guinea, Liberia, Mauritania, Nigeria, Togo and</p>	<p data-bbox="1178 1019 1547 1043"><u>Conclusions and recommendations</u></p> <p data-bbox="1178 1051 2107 1270">The supporting statement provides little relevant information on the five African and one Middle Eastern freshwater turtle species concerned. Twenty-six taxa of the family of <i>Trionychidae</i>, mainly distributed in Asia, are currently already included in Appendices I or II. While it is not yet known if the six species that are the subject of this proposal are traded internationally at any significant levels, it could reasonably be inferred or projected that trade may increase if trade patterns shift from Asian species of softshell turtles to non-Asian species, as has been observed in the past. The trade needs to be regulated by CITES to prevent threats to wild populations from overharvesting.</p> <p data-bbox="1178 1310 1368 1334"><u>Recommendation</u></p> <p data-bbox="1178 1342 1984 1366">Based on the information available at the time of writing, <i>Cyclanorbis elegans</i>,</p>


Higher taxa	Species covered by the Proposal (and common name - for information only) ¹	Proposal and proponents	Secretariat Recommendation
	<i>Cyclanorbis senegalensis</i> (Senegal flapshell turtle) <i>Cycloderma aubryi</i> (Aubry's flapshell turtle) <i>Cycloderma frenatum</i> (Zambezi flapshell turtle) <i>Trionyx triunguis</i> (Nile soft-shell turtle) <i>Rafetus euphraticus</i> (Euphrates soft-shell turtle)	United States of America	<i>Cyclanorbis senegalensis</i> , <i>Cycloderma aubryi</i> , <i>Cycloderma frenatum</i> , <i>Trionyx triunguis</i> , and <i>Rafetus euphraticus</i> meet the criteria in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16), Annex 2 a, criterion B for their inclusion in Appendix II in accordance with Article II, paragraph 2 (a) of the Convention. The Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted .
<u>AMPHIBIA</u>			
ANURA			
Microhylidae	 <i>Dyscophus antongilii</i> (Tomato frog)	CoP17 Prop. 37 Transfer <i>Dyscophus antongilii</i> from Appendix I to Appendix II Madagascar	<u>Conclusions and recommendations</u> <i>Dyscophus antongilii</i> does not have a restricted range in Madagascar. It is locally very common, adapts to degraded habitat and its population is not small or in decline. On the basis of the available information, the species does not appear to meet the biological criteria for inclusion in Appendix I. Sufficient precautionary measures are in place to ensure the future trade complies with the provisions in Article IV. Inclusion in Appendix II of the similar <i>Dyscophus guineti</i> and <i>D. insularis</i> , as proposed by Madagascar in CoP17 Prop. 38, might ensure more systematic and harmonized trade management and controls, and provide incentives for local people to better conserve the species and its habitats. <u>Recommendation</u> Based on the information available at the time of writing, <i>Dyscophus antongilii</i> does not meet the criteria in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16), Annex 1 for its inclusion in Appendix I, and can be transferred to Appendix II in accordance with the precautionary measures in Annex 4 of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16). The Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted .


Higher taxa	Species covered by the Proposal (and common name - for information only) ¹	Proposal and proponents	Secretariat Recommendation
	 <p><i>Dyscophus guineti</i> (False tomato frog) <i>Dyscophus insularis</i> (Antsouhy tomato frog)</p>	<p>CoP17 Prop. 38</p> <p>Include <i>Dyscophus guineti</i> and <i>D. insularis</i> in Appendix II</p> <p>Madagascar</p>	<p><u>Conclusions and recommendations</u></p> <p>Both <i>Dyscophus guineti</i> and <i>D. insularis</i> resemble <i>D. antongillii</i>, which is currently included in CITES Appendix I. Both <i>D. guineti</i> and <i>D. insularis</i> are in international trade, which requires to be regulated. If this proposal and Proposal 37 (to transfer <i>D. antongillii</i> to Appendix II) were accepted, it will have the effect of placing <i>D. guineti</i>, <i>D. insularis</i> and <i>D. antongillii</i> in the same Appendix II. This is expected to ensure more systematic and harmonized trade management and controls for the three species concerned, and provide incentives for local people to better conserve the species and its habitats.</p> <p><u>Recommendation</u></p> <p>Based on the information available at the time of writing, <i>Dyscophus guineti</i> and <i>D. insularis</i> meet the criteria in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16), Annex 2 b, criterion A for their inclusion in Appendix II in accordance with Article II, paragraph 2 (b) of the Convention. It is unclear from the available information if the two species meet the criteria for inclusion in Appendix II in Annex 2 a of Resolution Conf. 9.16 (Rev. CoP16).</p> <p>The Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.</p>
	 <p><i>Scaphiophryne marmorata</i> (Green burrowing frog) <i>Scaphiophryne boribory</i> (Burrowing frog) <i>Scaphiophryne spinosa</i></p>	<p>CoP17 Prop. 39</p> <p>Include <i>Scaphiophryne marmorata</i>, <i>Scaphiophryne boribory</i> and <i>Scaphiophryne spinosa</i> in Appendix II</p> <p>Madagascar</p>	<p><u>Conclusions and recommendations</u></p> <p><i>Scaphiophryne boribory</i>, <i>S. marmorata</i> and <i>S. spinosa</i> all have relatively wide distributions in eastern Madagascar. There is no information on the overall population status of any of these three species, which are difficult to distinguish. <i>S. boribory</i> and <i>S. marmorata</i> are likely to be declining due to habitat loss and degradation. It should be noted that all three species may be affected by fungal diseases. All three have been recorded in international trade at low levels, but only <i>S. marmorata</i> in any quantity. International trade in these species is likely to remain limited to specialist markets, but it 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.</p> <p><u>Recommendation</u></p> <p>Based on the information available at the time of writing, <i>Scaphiophryne boribory</i>, <i>S. marmorata</i> and <i>S. spinosa</i> meet the criteria in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16), Annex 2 a, criterion B for their inclusion in Appendix II in accordance with Article II, paragraph 2 (a) of the Convention.</p> <p>The Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.</p>



Higher taxa	Species covered by the Proposal (and common name - for information only) ¹	Proposal and proponents	Secretariat Recommendation
Telmatobiidae	 <p data-bbox="349 549 560 612"><i>Telmatobius culeus</i> (Titicaca water frog)</p>	<p data-bbox="707 280 878 309">CoP17 Prop. 40</p> <p data-bbox="707 360 1016 414">Include <i>Telmatobius culeus</i> (Garman, 1876) in Appendix I</p> <p data-bbox="707 466 1120 494">Bolivia (Plurinational State of) and Peru</p>	<p data-bbox="1182 280 1550 303"><u>Conclusions and recommendations</u></p> <p data-bbox="1182 312 2112 644">The main threats to <i>Telmatobius culeus</i> appear to be habitat loss and degradation, overharvesting, and ineffective implementation of existing protection measures. Yet, the species does not have a small population, nor a restricted range, and, where there are indications of recent population declines, they appear to relate to the Minor Lake of Titicaca, which comprises less than a third of the species' range. The global decline by 80% indicated by the IUCN Red List assessment stems from 2004. There is no updated information available if the population has continued to decline, stabilized or increased and thus there is not sufficient information available to assess the recent decline in the sense of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16), which would require evidence of a "marked decline" over the last three generations (15 years) or 10 years, whichever is the longest. Therefore, the Secretariat considers that there is insufficient information to determine whether the species meets the biological criteria for its inclusion in Appendix I.</p> <p data-bbox="1182 683 1370 705"><u>Recommendation</u></p> <p data-bbox="1182 715 2069 798">Based on the information available at the time of writing, <i>Telmatobius culeus</i> does not meet the biological criteria in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16), Annex 1, for its inclusion in Appendix I.</p> <p data-bbox="1182 836 1805 861">The Secretariat recommends that this proposal be rejected.</p> <p data-bbox="1182 900 2112 1091">However, while there is insufficient information to determine whether the species meets the biological criteria for its inclusion in Appendix I, the available information on the status and trends of the wild population of <i>T. culeus</i> appear to indicate that the regulation of trade in the species is necessary to avoid it becoming eligible for inclusion in Appendix I in the near future. The Secretariat therefore considers that <i>T. culeus</i> may be eligible for inclusion in Appendix II, in satisfaction of criterion A of Annex 2 a of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16).</p>


Higher taxa	Species covered by the Proposal (and common name - for information only) ¹	Proposal and proponents	Secretariat Recommendation
CAUDATA			
Salamandridae	 <p data-bbox="349 587 685 655"><i>Paramesotriton hongkongensis</i> (Hong Kong warty newt)</p>	<p data-bbox="707 320 1115 456">CoP17 Prop. 41</p> <p data-bbox="707 400 1133 456">Include <i>Paramesotriton hongkongensis</i> (Myers and Leviton, 1962) in Appendix II</p> <p data-bbox="707 504 775 528">China</p>	<p data-bbox="1182 320 1552 344"><u>Conclusions and recommendations</u></p> <p data-bbox="1182 352 2112 520">While no detailed studies of population size and trends have been conducted, the proposal contains sufficient information on population size and illegal trade to infer that, in addition to other non-trade related threats, regulation of trade in <i>Paramesotriton hongkongensis</i> 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 measures.</p> <p data-bbox="1182 552 1373 576"><i>Recommendation</i></p> <p data-bbox="1182 584 2101 671">Based on the information available at the time of writing, <i>Paramesotriton hongkongensis</i> meets the criteria in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16), Annex 2 a, criterion B for inclusion in Appendix II in accordance with Article II, paragraph 2 (a) of the Convention.</p> <p data-bbox="1182 703 1809 727">The Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.</p>
<u>ELASMOBRANCHII</u>			
CARCHARHINIFORMES			
Carcharhinidae	 <p data-bbox="349 1054 607 1121"><i>Carcharhinus falciformis</i> (Silky shark)</p>	<p data-bbox="707 834 880 858">CoP17 Prop. 42</p> <p data-bbox="707 911 1055 967">Include Silky shark <i>Carcharhinus falciformis</i> in Appendix II</p> <p data-bbox="707 1015 1133 1182">Bahamas, Bangladesh, Benin, Brazil, Burkina Faso, the Comoros, Dominican Republic, Egypt, European Union, Fiji, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Maldives, Mauritania, Palau, Panama, Samoa, Senegal, Sri Lanka and Ukraine</p>	<p data-bbox="1182 834 1552 858"><u>Conclusions and recommendations</u></p> <p data-bbox="1182 866 2112 1386"><i>Carcharhinus falciformis</i> is a highly migratory, low productivity shark species with population status and trend varying across oceanic regions. Information available shows that the species is susceptible to overfishing and that the population has declined throughout its range, markedly in some areas, which is attributed to fishing mortality. Fins of <i>C. falciformis</i> are in high demand in international trade. They are reported to be of moderate value and among the most commonly traded in major consumer markets. It seems they can be readily distinguished in trade. In the Atlantic Ocean and the Western and Central Pacific Ocean, where information suggests that populations do not meet the decline criteria set out in Annex 5 of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16), the respective Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs) have adopted measures prohibiting the retaining, transshipping or landing of <i>C. falciformis</i>. For the remaining three oceanic regions where the species occurs, no such management measures are in place (although some countries provide domestic protection). For these regions, the picture is less clear-cut, with the north eastern Pacific stock not meeting and the south eastern Pacific stock possibly meeting the decline criteria. Insufficient information is available to assess population trends for the Indian Ocean. In sum, the available information seems inconclusive regarding the global stock status and population trend of <i>C. falciformis</i>. The FAO expert panel concluded that a global CITES Appendix II listing would be inconsistent with the</p>


Higher taxa	Species covered by the Proposal (and common name - for information only) ¹	Proposal and proponents	Secretariat Recommendation
			<p>proportionate risk to the species as a whole. Because harvest and trade levels appear to be high, and may particularly affect stocks where no RFMO measures are in place, a precautionary approach as agreed by the Conference of the Parties may be considered to be in the best interest for the conservation of the species.</p> <p><i>Recommendation</i></p> <p>Based on the available information at the time of writing, it is unclear whether <i>Carcharhinus falciformis</i> meets the criteria in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16), Annex 2 a, criterion A, for its inclusion in Appendix II when read in conjunction with the footnote with respect to the application of decline for commercially exploited aquatic species in Annex 5. However, the Conference of the Parties, through Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16), resolved that Parties by virtue of the precautionary approach and in case of uncertainty regarding the status of a species or the impact of trade on the conservation of a species, shall act in the best interest of the conservation of the species concerned, and the Secretariat recommends taking a precautionary approach.</p> <p>The Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.</p>
LAMNIFORMES			
Alopiidae	 <p><i>Alopias</i> spp. (Thresher sharks)</p>	<p>CoP17 Prop. 43</p> <p>Include the genus <i>Alopias</i> spp. in Appendix II</p> <p>Bahamas, Bangladesh, Benin, Brazil, Burkina Faso, the Comoros, Dominican Republic, Egypt, European Union, Fiji, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Maldives, Mauritania, Palau, Panama, Samoa, Senegal, Seychelles, Sri Lanka and Ukraine</p>	<p><u>Conclusions and recommendations</u></p> <p>There are three species in the genus <i>Alopias</i>. The available information shows that <i>Alopias superciliosus</i> (Bigeye Thresher Shark) is highly migratory, has low productivity and is vulnerable to overfishing. Its population has declined, in some stocks markedly, throughout its range. This decline is attributed to fishing pressure, with international trade likely to be a driver. However, the most recent information available, some of which was published after the proposals was submitted, seems to show that the declines for two of the three stocks assessed by the FAO expert panel (Atlantic Ocean; Western and Central Pacific Ocean) seem to have stabilized. Insufficient information is available for the third stock (Indian Ocean). No-retention measures have been adopted by the International Commission for the Conservation of the Atlantic Tuna (ICCAT), the General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM) and the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC). The FAO expert panel concluded that there is no reliable evidence to demonstrate a decline of <i>Alopias superciliosus</i> that would meet the Appendix II listing criterion A in Annex 2 a of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16). The other two species of Thresher shark, <i>A. vulpinus</i> (Common thresher) and <i>A. pelagicus</i> (Pelagic thresher) are covered by the proposal because the most commonly traded derivative are dried, unprocessed fins, which closely resemble the fins of <i>A. superciliosus</i>. The stated look-alike problems are of justified concern.</p>



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			<p><i>Recommendation</i></p> <p>Based on the information available at the time of writing, <i>Alopias superciliosus</i> does not meet criterion A of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16), Annex 2 a for its inclusion in Appendix II. The supporting statement does not refer to criterion B. If <i>Alopias superciliosus</i> were to be included in Appendix II, <i>A. vulpinus</i> and <i>A. pelagicus</i> would meet the criteria in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16), Annex 2 b, criterion A, for their inclusion in Appendix II in accordance with Article II, paragraph 2 (b) of the Convention (look-alike). The Conference of the Parties, through Resolution 9.24 (Rev. CoP16), may consider the precautionary approach and in case of uncertainty regarding the status of a species or the impact of trade on the conservation of a species, shall act in the best interest of the conservation of the species concerned.</p> <p>The Secretariat recommends that this proposal be rejected (as the species do not meet criterion A of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16), Annex 2 a).</p> <p><i>Note to Parties</i></p> <p>Important new information on the status of <i>Alopias</i> spp. has become available since the submission of proposal 43. Taking this into account, the proponents may consider if it would be appropriate to submit an updated proposal at the next meeting of the Conference of the Parties and whether the species might meet criterion B.</p>
MYLIOBATIFORMES			
Myliobatidae	 <p><i>Mobula</i> spp. (Devil rays)</p>	<p>CoP17 Prop. 44</p> <p>Include the genus <i>Mobula</i> spp. in Appendix II</p> <p>Bahamas, Bangladesh, Benin, Brazil, Burkina Faso, the Comoros, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Egypt, European Union, Fiji, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Maldives, Mauritania, Palau, Panama, Samoa, Senegal, Seychelles, Sri Lanka and United States of America</p>	<p><u>Conclusions and recommendations</u></p> <p>Currently, nine species are recognized in the genus <i>Mobula</i> spp. <i>Mobula japonica</i> and <i>M. tarapacana</i> are low productive species, with information on population status and trend, sometimes at genus level, limited to the eastern and Indo-Pacific regions. The available information demonstrates that <i>Mobula</i> spp. are vulnerable to fishing pressure and, where assessed, meet the criteria for inclusion in Appendix II. International trade in <i>Mobula</i> spp. gill plates is reportedly increasing, which may partly be due to the Appendix II listing of <i>Manta</i> spp. and a shift to <i>Mobula</i> spp. as a source for gill plates. This would explain why the genus meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix II throughout at least parts of its range. The FAO expert panel concluded that, in view of the evidence of decline, <i>Mobula japonica</i> and <i>M. tarapacana</i> meet the CITES Appendix II listing criteria. The Secretariat agrees with this assessment.</p> <p>The other seven species of <i>Mobula</i> spp. are included in the proposal for listing because the most commonly traded specimens (dried gill plates) closely resemble those of <i>Mobula japonica</i> and <i>M. tarapacana</i> and small specimens of <i>Manta</i> spp.</p>


Higher taxa	Species covered by the Proposal (and common name - for information only) ¹	Proposal and proponents	Secretariat Recommendation
			<p><i>Recommendation</i></p> <p>Based on the available information at the time of writing, <i>Mobula japonica</i> and <i>M. tarapacana</i> meet the criterion A of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16), Annex 2 a, read in conjunction with the footnote with respect to the application of decline for commercially exploited aquatic species in Annex 5, for inclusion in Appendix II in accordance with Article II, paragraph 2 (a) of the Convention. The other seven species of <i>Mobula</i> spp. meet criterion A of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16), Annex 2 b in accordance with Article II, paragraph 2 (b) of the Convention.</p> <p>The Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.</p>
Potamotrygonidae	 <p><i>Potamotrygon motoro</i> (Ocellate river stingray)</p>	<p>CoP17 Prop. 45</p> <p>Include Ocellate river stingray <i>Potamotrygon motoro</i> in Appendix II</p> <p>Bolivia (Plurinational State of)</p>	<p><u>Conclusions and recommendations</u></p> <p><i>Potamotrygon motoro</i> is a freshwater stingray widely distributed across several countries in South America. Its population size and populations trends are unknown, although the available information indicates that it is abundant in some locations. The species is fished and traded locally and regionally for consumption. Live specimens are traded internationally for the ornamental aquarium industry. The supporting statement does not provided verifiable data regarding historic or recent rates of decline, as also noted by the FAO expert panel.</p> <p><i>Recommendation</i></p> <p>Based on the available information at the time of writing, <i>Potamotrygon motoro</i> does not meet the criterion A of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16), Annex 2 a for inclusion in Appendix II in accordance with Article II, paragraph 2 (a) of the Convention.</p> <p>The Secretariat recommends that this proposal be rejected.</p> <p><i>Note to Parties</i></p> <p>The Secretariat wishes to draw the Parties' attention to the report of the Freshwater Stingray Expert workshop that took place October 2014 in Colombia and that is available as Annex 1 of document CoP17 Doc. 87. The Animals Committee subsequently recommended all range States to include all species of concern, including <i>Potamotrygon motoro</i>, in Appendix III, as reflected in draft decision 17.BB contained in document CoP17 Doc. 87.</p>


Higher taxa	Species covered by the Proposal (and common name - for information only) ¹	Proposal and proponents	Secretariat Recommendation
<u>ACTINOPTERYGII</u>			
PERCIFORMES			
Apogonidae	 <p data-bbox="349 593 577 660"><i>Pterapogon kauderni</i> (Banggai cardinalfish)</p>	<p data-bbox="707 363 875 389">CoP17 Prop. 46</p> <p data-bbox="707 440 1032 494">Include <i>Pterapogon kauderni</i> in Appendix II</p> <p data-bbox="707 545 875 571">European Union</p>	<p data-bbox="1182 363 1547 389"><u>Conclusions and recommendations</u></p> <p data-bbox="1182 395 2085 555">While available information shows that <i>Pterapogon kauderni</i>, which is an endemic species from Indonesia, is a high productivity fish species with a good capacity to recover from population depletion, there are documented local extinction at five sites, while population decline rates at seven other sites meet the criteria for inclusion in Appendix II. The overall decline in abundance of the population from estimated pre-harvest level is reported to be over 90%.</p> <p data-bbox="1182 561 2096 810">The species was the subject of a listing proposal submitted at CoP14. The proposal was withdrawn, with the range State committing to implement targeted conservation actions. However, the supporting statement shows that the species has continued to decline in the past nine years, and questions the effectiveness of the attempts to manage the species nationally. The species remains in demand for the ornamental fish trade, noting that that demand is partially met by captive-bred specimens. Its very restricted range, very low dispersal ability and the ease of depleting a local population with relatively little effort are important vulnerability factors that increase the risk that the species might become eligible for inclusion in Appendix I within a short period of time.</p> <p data-bbox="1182 817 2101 896">The Secretariat notes that the FAO expert panel concluded that the sequential serial depletion (historical extent of decline and recent rate of decline) of a large proportion of <i>Pterapogon kauderni</i> subpopulations meets the CITES Appendix II listing criteria.</p> <p data-bbox="1182 944 1368 970"><u>Recommendation</u></p> <p data-bbox="1182 976 2092 1056">Based on the available information at the time of writing, <i>Pterapogon kauderni</i> meets criterion A of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16), Annex 2 a for inclusion in Appendix II in accordance with Article II, paragraph 2 (a) of the Convention.</p> <p data-bbox="1182 1098 1805 1123">The Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.</p>
Pomacanthidae	 <p data-bbox="349 1343 613 1369"><i>Holacanthus clarionensis</i></p>	<p data-bbox="707 1134 875 1160">CoP17 Prop. 47</p> <p data-bbox="707 1211 1077 1265">Include <i>Holacanthus clarionensis</i> in Appendix II</p> <p data-bbox="707 1316 786 1342">Mexico</p>	<p data-bbox="1182 1134 1547 1160"><u>Conclusions and recommendations</u></p> <p data-bbox="1182 1166 2074 1278"><i>Holacanthus clarionensis</i> is a medium to high productivity species harvested as aquarium fish. There is insufficient information available to assess if the reported local population declines are representative across the range of the species. The available information rather indicates that the population is stable.</p> <p data-bbox="1182 1284 2101 1364">The species is in international trade, but it seems unlikely that levels of trade would result in the species meeting any of the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I in the near future, given that it is domestically regulated and that large parts of its range are protected.</p>


Higher taxa	Species covered by the Proposal (and common name - for information only) ¹	Proposal and proponents	Secretariat Recommendation
	(Clarion angelfish)		<p>International demand for this species seems at least partially to be met by captive-bred specimens. The Secretariat agrees with the FAO expert panel that no decline in the overall population of the Clarion angelfish is demonstrated in the supporting statement.</p> <p><i>Recommendation</i></p> <p>Based on the available information at the time of writing, <i>Holacanthus clarionensis</i> does not meet the criterion A of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16), Annex 2 a for inclusion in Appendix II in accordance with Article II, paragraph 2 (a) of the Convention.</p> <p>The Secretariat recommends that this proposal be rejected.</p> <p>Mexico may wish to consider including <i>Holacanthus clarionensis</i> in CITES Appendix III.</p>
M O L L U S C A			
<u>CEPHALOPODA</u>			
NAUTILIDA			
Nautilidae	 <p><i>Nautilidae</i> spp. (Nautilus)</p>	<p>CoP17 Prop. 48</p> <p>Include the Family Nautilidae (Blainville, 1825) in Appendix II</p> <p>Fiji, India, Palau and United States of America</p>	<p><u>Conclusions and recommendations</u></p> <p>The family <i>Nautilidae</i> contains two genera, <i>Allonautilus</i> spp. with two species, and <i>Nautilus</i> spp. with four species. The species of the family <i>Nautilidae</i> occur in naturally sparse, small and isolated populations in fore reef slopes throughout south-east Asia and Oceania, have low productivity and are highly vulnerable to targeted overexploitation for shells. Harvesting and trade similarly affect the nine species. While there is insufficient data on the global population status and trends, strong declines and some local extinctions from fished populations are clearly shown by the data in the proposal. The FAO expert panel concluded that major declines at locations where long-term fishing has occurred meet the Appendix II listing criteria.</p> <p><i>Recommendation</i></p> <p>Based on the available information at the time of writing, the species of the family <i>Nautilidae</i> meet the criterion B of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16), Annex 2 a for inclusion in Appendix II in accordance with Article II, paragraph 2 (a) of the Convention.</p> <p>The Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.</p>


Higher taxa	Species covered by the Proposal (and common name - for information only) ¹	Proposal and proponents	Secretariat Recommendation
<u>GASTROPODA</u>			
STYLOMMATOPHORA			
Cepolidae	 <p data-bbox="349 641 548 710"><i>Polymita</i> spp. (Cuban landsnails)</p>	<p data-bbox="707 363 878 391">CoP17 Prop. 49</p> <p data-bbox="707 438 1151 657">Inclusion of the genus <i>Polymita</i> in Appendix I in accordance with Article II, paragraph 1 of the Text of the Convention, as it meets Annex I criteria B and C of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16) for <i>Polymita picta</i>, <i>P. muscarum</i>, <i>P. venusta</i>, <i>P. sulphurosa</i>, <i>P. brocheri</i> and <i>P. versicolor</i></p> <p data-bbox="707 710 766 737">Cuba</p>	<p data-bbox="1182 363 1550 391"><u>Conclusions and recommendations</u></p> <p data-bbox="1182 395 2112 582">The genus <i>Polymita</i> includes six recognized species. With the exception of <i>Polymita sulphurosa</i>, which has a very restricted range and evidence of marked population decline, other species in the genus <i>Polymita</i> spp. do not have small populations or very small ranges, nor do they show marked historic or recent declines in the sense of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16). Based on the available information, it seems that only <i>Polymita sulphurosa</i> therefore meets the biological criteria for its inclusion in Appendix I.</p> <p data-bbox="1182 590 2112 726">However, the available information suggests that, regarding <i>P. venusta</i> and <i>P. muscarum</i>, it can be inferred or projected that the regulation of trade in these species is necessary to avoid them becoming eligible for inclusion in Appendix I in the near future because of marked historical population declines. <i>P. venusta</i> and <i>P. muscarum</i>, therefore appear to meet criterion A of Annex 2 a of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16).</p> <p data-bbox="1182 734 2112 869">Regarding <i>P. brocheri</i> and <i>P. versicolor</i>, it can be inferred or projected, that regulation of trade in these 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>P. brocheri</i> and <i>P. versicolor</i> therefore appear to meet criterion B of Annex 2 a of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16).</p> <p data-bbox="1182 877 2112 989">Furthermore, in <i>P. picta</i> and in other species of <i>Polymita</i> spp., there is considerable intraspecific variation, making it difficult for non-experts to distinguish between the species. <i>P. picta</i>, <i>P. muscarum</i>, <i>P. venusta</i>, <i>P. sulphurosa</i> and <i>P. versicolor</i> therefore seem to meet criterion A of Annex 2 b of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16) (look-alike).</p> <p data-bbox="1182 1029 1370 1056"><u>Recommendation</u></p> <p data-bbox="1182 1061 2112 1252">Based on the information available at the time of writing, <i>Polymita sulphurosa</i> meets the biological criteria in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16), Annex 1, for its inclusion in Appendix I; <i>P. muscarum</i> and <i>P. venusta</i> meet the criteria in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16), Annex 2 a, criterion A; <i>P. brocheri</i> and <i>P. versicolor</i> meet the criteria in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16), Annex 2 a, criterion B; and <i>P. muscarum</i>, <i>P. picta</i>, <i>P. venusta</i>, and <i>P. versicolor</i> meet the criteria in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16), Annex 2 b, criterion A.</p> <p data-bbox="1182 1284 2112 1340">The Secretariat recommends therefore that <i>Polymita sulphurosa</i> be included in Appendix I and <i>P. brocheri</i>, <i>P. muscarum</i>, <i>P. picta</i>, <i>P. venusta</i>, and <i>P. versicolor</i> be listed</p>



Higher taxa	Species covered by the Proposal (and common name - for information only) ¹	Proposal and proponents	Secretariat Recommendation
			in Appendix II.
FLORA			
ASPARAGACEAE	 <p data-bbox="349 831 658 922"><i>Beaucarnea</i> spp. (Ponytail palm, Elephant-foot tree)</p>	<p data-bbox="707 384 880 411">CoP17 Prop. 50</p> <p data-bbox="707 461 1137 488">Include genus <i>Beaucarnea</i> in Appendix II</p> <p data-bbox="707 539 786 566">Mexico</p>	<p data-bbox="1180 379 1536 406"><u>Conclusions and recommendation</u></p> <p data-bbox="1180 413 2107 743">There seems to be a high, and possibly increasing demand for live plants and seeds of the genus <i>Beaucarnea</i> for ornamental purposes, and particularly of <i>B. recurvata</i>, which is a widely cultivated endemic from Mexico. The genus has 11 species, of which six are reported to be frequent in trade. International trade seems to consist mostly of artificially propagated specimens, but also involve specimens of wild origin, some of which may be erroneously declared as cultivated. Mexico regulates the management, harvest and export of nine species of <i>Beaucarnea</i>. It reports numerous seizures of wild-collected live plants and seeds of <i>B. recurvata</i> for domestic trade and cultivation, but apparently also for overseas markets. <i>B. recurvata</i> is believed to be decreasing in the wild in Mexico. If international trade in some species of <i>Beaucarnea</i> needs to be regulated under CITES to prevent threats to wild populations from overharvesting, the listing of the other species in the genus would be justified for look-alike reasons.</p> <p data-bbox="1180 783 1368 810"><u>Recommendation</u></p> <p data-bbox="1180 817 2107 954">Based on the information available at the time of writing, <i>Beaucarnea recurvata</i> meets the criteria in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16), Annex 2 a, criterion B., for its inclusion in Appendix II in accordance with Article II, paragraph 2 (a) of the Convention. All other species in the genus <i>Beaucarnea</i> meet the criteria in Annex 2 b, criterion A, for their inclusion in Appendix II in accordance with Article II, paragraph 2 (b) of the Convention.</p> <p data-bbox="1180 994 1805 1021">The Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.</p>
BROMELIACEAE	 <p data-bbox="349 1302 562 1366"><i>Tillandsia mauryana</i> (Maury's tillandsia)</p>	<p data-bbox="707 1038 880 1066">CoP17 Prop. 51</p> <p data-bbox="707 1115 1048 1174">Delete <i>Tillandsia mauryana</i> from Appendix II</p> <p data-bbox="707 1225 786 1252">Mexico</p>	<p data-bbox="1180 1034 1536 1061"><u>Conclusions and recommendation</u></p> <p data-bbox="1180 1067 2063 1174">This endemic Mexican species is not subject to international trade and does not have similarities with other <i>Tillandsia</i> species currently listed in Appendix II. Mexico has adopted national measures to ensure the long-term conservation of the species in the wild.</p> <p data-bbox="1180 1182 2040 1241">The proposal results from the Periodic Review of the Appendices, conducted by the Plants Committee in compliance with Resolution Conf. 14.8 (Rev. CoP16).</p> <p data-bbox="1180 1281 1368 1308"><u>Recommendation</u></p> <p data-bbox="1180 1315 2063 1366">Based on the information available at the time of writing, <i>Tillandsia mauryana</i> does not meet the criteria in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16) Annexes 2 a or 2 b for its</p>



Higher taxa	Species covered by the Proposal (and common name - for information only) ¹	Proposal and proponents	Secretariat Recommendation
			<p>inclusion in Appendix II in accordance with Article II, paragraph 2 (a) or 2 (b) of the Convention.</p> <p>The Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.</p>
CACTACEAE	 <p><i>Sclerocactus cloverae</i> (New Mexico fishhook cactus)</p> <p><i>Sclerocactus sileri</i> (Siler's fishhook cactus)</p> <p><i>Sclerocactus spinosior blainei</i> (Blaine's fishhook cactus)</p>	<p>CoP17 Prop. 52</p> <p>Transfer fishhook cacti <i>Sclerocactus spinosior</i> ssp. <i>blainei</i> (= <i>Sclerocactus blainei</i>), <i>Sclerocactus cloverae</i> (CITES-listed synonym of <i>Sclerocactus parviflorus</i>), and <i>Sclerocactus sileri</i> from Appendix II to Appendix I</p> <p>United States of America</p>	<p><u>Conclusions and recommendation</u></p> <p>The proposal results from the Periodic Review of the Appendices, conducted by the Plants Committee in compliance with Resolution Conf. 14.8 (Rev. CoP16).</p> <p>The proposal refers to “the six species” of <i>Sclerocactus</i>. However, to date, the Parties have only recognized two of them: <i>Sclerocactus glaucus</i> (listed in Appendix I); and <i>Sclerocactus sileri</i> (listed in Appendix II). The question of whether: <i>Sclerocactus glaucus</i> can be split into <i>S. brevispinus</i>, <i>S. glaucus</i> and <i>S. wetlandicus</i>; and whether in addition to <i>Sclerocactus sileri</i>, two further species, <i>S. blainei</i> and <i>S. cloverae</i>, can be recognized under CITES, needs to be addressed before this proposal is considered. These matters will be discussed in document CoP17 Doc. 81.1 Annex 10 (Rev. 1).</p> <p>The proposed revision of the taxonomy of <i>S. glaucus</i> does not relate to the implementation of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16) and therefore, the Secretariat provides comments only on the proposed transfer of <i>Sclerocactus sileri</i> and, if a new taxonomy is agreed, <i>S. blainei</i> and <i>S. cloverae</i>, from Appendix II to Appendix I. The Secretariat notes that the main threats to the conservation of <i>Sclerocactus blainei</i>, <i>S. cloverae</i>, and <i>S. sileri</i> seem to be loss of habitat and climate change. The supporting statement indicates that some trade occurs in seeds of these three species, which is of additional concern and seems to be the main reason why the proposal has been put forward.</p> <p><u>Recommendation</u></p> <p>Based on the information available at the time of writing, it is not possible to conclude that <i>Sclerocactus blainei</i>, <i>Sclerocactus cloverae</i> and <i>Sclerocactus sileri</i> meet the biological criteria in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16) Annex 1 for their inclusion in Appendix I.</p> <p>The Secretariat recommends that this proposal be rejected.</p> <p>In order to ensure control of trade in seeds of these three species, the proponent could alternatively consider amending annotation #4, paragraph a) to read: “... The exemption does not apply to seeds from Cactaceae spp. exported from Mexico, and to seeds from <i>Beccariophoenix madagascariensis</i> and <i>Neodypsis decaryi</i> exported from Madagascar; and, to seeds from <i>Sclerocactus blainei</i>, <i>S. cloverae</i>, and <i>S. sileri</i> from the United States of America”. (Proposed text to be deleted is struck through, new proposed text is</p>



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			underlined). This amendment to annotation #4 would require that the Conference of the Parties agree to recognize <i>Sclerocactus blainei</i> and <i>S. cloverae</i> .
LEGUMINOSAE (Fabaceae)	 <p><i>Dalbergia cochinchinensis</i> (Siamese rosewood)</p>	<p>CoP17 Prop. 53</p> <p>Amend the annotation to the listings of <i>Dalbergia cochinchinensis</i> as follow:</p> <p>Delete the current annotation #5 Logs, sawn wood and veneer sheets. Replace it with annotation #4 that reads as follows:</p> <p>#4 All parts and derivatives, except:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Seeds (including seedpods of Orchidaceae), spores and pollen (including pollinia). The exemption does not apply to seeds from Cactaceae spp. exported from Mexico, and to seeds from <i>Beccariophoenix madagascariensis</i> and <i>Neodypsis decaryi</i> exported from Madagascar b) Seedling or tissue cultures obtained in vitro, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; c) Cut flowers of artificially propagated plants; d) Fruits, and parts and derivatives thereof, of naturalized or artificially propagated plants of the genus <i>Vanilla</i> (Orchidaceae) and of the family Cactaceae; e) Stems, flowers, and parts and derivatives thereof, of naturalized or artificially propagated plants of the genera <i>Opuntia</i> subgenus <i>Opuntia</i> and <i>Selenicereus</i> (Cactaceae); and f) Finished products of <i>Euphorbia antisyphilitica</i> packaged and ready for 	<p><u>Conclusions and recommendation</u></p> <p>Annotation #5 for <i>Dalbergia cochinchinensis</i> in Appendix II does not cover the full range of products and derivatives of this species recorded in international trade, thereby posing threats to the conservation of the species in the wild. This can be effectively addressed by replacing annotation #5 with annotation #4. If the proposal is adopted, international trade in all specimens of <i>Dalbergia cochinchinensis</i> will become subject to the provisions of CITES, and regulated in accordance with Article IV of the Convention.</p> <p><u>Recommendation</u></p> <p>The Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.</p>


Higher taxa	Species covered by the Proposal (and common name - for information only) ¹	Proposal and proponents	Secretariat Recommendation
		<p>retail trade</p> <p>Thailand</p>	
	 <p><i>Dalbergia calderonii</i> <i>Dalbergia calycina</i> <i>Dalbergia congestiflora</i> <i>Dalbergia cubilquitzensis</i> <i>Dalbergia glomerata</i> <i>Dalbergia longepedunculata</i> <i>Dalbergia luteola</i> <i>Dalbergia melanocardium</i> <i>Dalbergia modesta</i> <i>Dalbergia palo-escrito</i> <i>Dalbergia rhachiflexa</i> <i>Dalbergia ruddae</i> <i>Dalbergia tucurensis</i> (Rosewoods)</p>	<p>CoP17 Prop. 54</p> <p>Include 13 timber species of genus <i>Dalbergia</i> (native to Mexico and Central America) in Appendix II:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) <i>Dalbergia calderonii</i> 2) <i>Dalbergia calycina</i> 3) <i>Dalbergia congestiflora</i> 4) <i>Dalbergia cubilquitzensis</i> 5) <i>Dalbergia glomerata</i> 6) <i>Dalbergia longepedunculata</i> 7) <i>Dalbergia luteola</i> 8) <i>Dalbergia melanocardium</i> 9) <i>Dalbergia modesta</i> 10) <i>Dalbergia palo-escrito</i> 11) <i>Dalbergia rhachiflexa</i> 12) <i>Dalbergia ruddae</i> 13) <i>Dalbergia tucurensis</i> <p>Mexico</p>	<p><u>Conclusions and recommendation</u></p> <p>The proposal concerns thirteen tree species of the genus <i>Dalbergia</i> distributed from Mexico to Panama. The available evidence suggests that all are in decline and threatened to various degrees by legal and illegal logging for timber, loss of habitat and intrinsic biological characteristics making them vulnerable to exploitation. International trade in timber is putting increasing pressures on remaining wild populations of these thirteen, as well as many other <i>Dalbergia</i> species.</p> <p><i>Dalbergia glomerata</i> is consider Vulnerable in the IUCN Red List and may therefore meet the criterion B in Annex 2 a of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16).</p> <p>Timber of the genus <i>Dalbergia</i> can be reliably distinguished from that of other genera, but cannot be identified at species-level. It is therefore not possible to differentiate timber of CITES-listed <i>Dalbergia</i> species from that of non-CITES listed <i>Dalbergia</i> species. For this reason, it would be very difficult for Parties to regulate trade in these thirteen species alone, particularly re-exportation. Parties may also wish to consider how best to address issues relating to <i>inter alia</i> identification, the making of non-detriment findings, and the issuance of CITES permits and certificates, as also mentioned in document CoP17 Doc. 62.</p> <p><u>Recommendation</u></p> <p>Based on the information available at the time of writing, the thirteen species of <i>Dalbergia</i> meet the criteria in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16), Annex 2 a, criterion B, for their inclusion in Appendix II in accordance with Article II, paragraph 2 (a), of the Convention.</p> <p>The Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.</p>

Higher taxa	Species covered by the Proposal (and common name - for information only) ¹	Proposal and proponents	Secretariat Recommendation
	 <p data-bbox="349 699 629 767"><i>Dalbergia</i> spp. (Rosewoods, Palisanders)</p>	<p data-bbox="707 280 875 308">CoP17 Prop. 55</p> <p data-bbox="707 360 1133 440">Include the genus <i>Dalbergia</i> in CITES Appendix II with exception to the species included in Appendix I</p> <p data-bbox="707 493 1128 520">Argentina, Brazil, Guatemala and Kenya</p>	<p data-bbox="1178 280 1536 308"><u>Conclusions and recommendation</u></p> <p data-bbox="1178 312 2101 472">The proposal shows growing trade in <i>Dalbergia</i> species in response to demand for 'rosewood' in Asia, with an increasing number of species being logged, twenty-nine of which are now considered Critically Endangered or Endangered by IUCN, and these species meet criterion B in Annex 2 a of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16). Many species populations are in decline due to habitat loss and overharvesting, combined with low regeneration rates. Illegal harvest and trade seem a general problem.</p> <p data-bbox="1178 483 2107 810">The implementation of CITES for the species of <i>Dalbergia</i> already included in CITES is challenging. It is presently not possible to reliably identify timbers of <i>Dalbergia</i> at the species-level, or tell timbers of CITES-listed <i>Dalbergia</i> species apart from non-listed <i>Dalbergia</i> species (many shipments in international trade only refer to <i>Dalbergia</i> spp. or to 'rosewood'). Including the genus <i>Dalbergia</i> in Appendix II would facilitate the regulation of international trade in specimens of these species in accordance with the provisions of the Convention. By virtue of the precautionary approach, it is in the best interest of the conservation of the species concerned to include the genus <i>Dalbergia</i> in Appendix II. These measures are proportionate to the anticipated risks to the species. Parties may also wish to consider how best to address issues relating to <i>inter alia</i> identification, the making of non-detriment findings, and the issuance of CITES permits and certificates, as also mentioned in document CoP17 Doc. 62.</p> <p data-bbox="1178 855 1368 882"><u>Recommendation</u></p> <p data-bbox="1178 887 2107 994">Based on the information available at the time of writing, the species in the genus <i>Dalbergia</i> meet the criteria in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16), Annex 2 a, criteria A and B, or Annex 2 b criterion A, for their inclusion in Appendix II in accordance with Article II, paragraph 2 (a) of the Convention.</p> <p data-bbox="1178 1038 1805 1066">The Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.</p>

Higher taxa	Species covered by the Proposal (and common name - for information only) ¹	Proposal and proponents	Secretariat Recommendation
	 <p><i>Guibourtia demeusei</i> <i>Guibourtia pellegriniana</i> <i>Guibourtia tessmannii</i> (Bubingas)</p>	<p>CoP17 Prop. 56</p> <p>Include <i>Guibourtia tessmannii</i>, <i>Guibourtia pellegriniana</i> and <i>Guibourtia demeusei</i> in Appendix II</p> <p>European Union and Gabon</p>	<p><u>Conclusions and recommendation</u></p> <p>The proposal contains little information on population status and trends of the three species, which are in international trade for their timber. The supporting statement indicates that unregulated trade and demand in international markets has become a clear threat for the long-term survival of <i>Guibourtia tessmannii</i> and <i>G. pellegriniana</i> in the wild, and that <i>G. demeusei</i> requires regulation of its trade in timber for look-alike reasons.</p> <p><u>Recommendation</u></p> <p>Based on the information available at the time of writing, <i>G. tessmannii</i> and <i>G. pellegriniana</i> meet the criteria in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16), Annex 2 a, criterion B, and <i>G. demeusei</i> those in Annex 2 b criterion A, for their inclusion in Appendix II in accordance with Article II, paragraphs 2 (a) and 2 (b) of the Convention.</p> <p>The Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.</p>
	 <p><i>Pterocarpus erinaceus</i> (African rosewood, Kosso)</p>	<p>CoP17 Prop. 57</p> <p>Include <i>Pterocarpus erinaceus</i> in Appendix II, without annotation</p> <p>Benin, Burkina Faso, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, European Union, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal and Togo</p>	<p><u>Conclusions and recommendation</u></p> <p>Increasing international demand for, and trade in timber of <i>Pterocarpus erinaceus</i> has reduced populations in the wild across its range, to the extent that some populations are considered commercially extinct. In 2015, the species was included in Appendix III for Senegal. The supporting statement shows that <i>P. erinaceus</i> was the most heavily traded species of “Hongmu” (“red wood”) in 2015. Unsustainable and illegal exploitation of this species for international trade is likely to have long-term negative impacts on the species populations in the wild, on the ecology of the West African dry forests and on the human populations who depend on them.</p> <p><u>Recommendation</u></p> <p>Based on the information available at the time of writing, <i>Pterocarpus erinaceus</i> meets the criteria in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16), Annex 2 a, criteria A and B, for its inclusion in Appendix II in accordance with Article II, paragraph 2 (a), of the Convention. If the species is not listed in Appendix II, it could meet criterion C ii) of Annex 1 in the near future.</p> <p>The Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.</p>

Higher taxa	Species covered by the Proposal (and common name - for information only) ¹	Proposal and proponents	Secretariat Recommendation
MALVACEAE	 <p data-bbox="349 738 584 810"><i>Adansonia grandidieri</i> (Grandidier's baobab)</p>	<p data-bbox="707 284 875 308">CoP17 Prop. 58</p> <p data-bbox="707 360 1151 440">Include <i>Adansonia grandidieri</i> in Appendix II only for seeds, fruits, oil and live plants and annotate the listing to this effect</p> <p data-bbox="707 493 842 517">Madagascar</p>	<p data-bbox="1178 279 1536 303"><u>Conclusions and recommendation</u></p> <p data-bbox="1178 311 2112 475">The supporting statement indicates that seeds and fruits of <i>Adansonia grandidieri</i> are mostly harvested for internal consumption in Madagascar. Exports are noted to involve live plants, fruits, seeds and seed oil. <i>A. grandidieri</i> has a very restricted distribution in southwest Madagascar. It appears from the available information that the current levels of exploitation could lead to its extinction in the near future in line with criterion A in Annex 2 a of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16).</p> <p data-bbox="1178 483 2085 592">The proposed annotation limits CITES controls to trade in seeds, fruits, oils and live plants. However, the proponent asserts that there is also an intensive use of bark fibers that is leading to frequent logging, and that fibers and products made thereof appear in international trade. It would require a new proposal to regulate such trade under CITES.</p> <p data-bbox="1178 632 1368 655"><i>Recommendation</i></p> <p data-bbox="1178 663 2063 748">Based on the information available at the time of writing, <i>Adansonia grandidieri</i> meets criterion B in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16), Annex 2 a, for its inclusion in Appendix II in accordance with Article II, paragraph 2 (a), of the Convention.</p> <p data-bbox="1178 788 1805 812">The Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.</p>
PINACEAE	 <p data-bbox="349 1090 517 1161"><i>Abies numidica</i> (Algerian fir)</p>	<p data-bbox="707 834 875 858">CoP17 Prop. 59</p> <p data-bbox="707 911 1088 935">Include <i>Abies numidica</i> in Appendix I</p> <p data-bbox="707 987 786 1011">Algeria</p>	<p data-bbox="1178 829 1536 853"><u>Conclusions and recommendation</u></p> <p data-bbox="1178 861 2107 1106">Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16) resolves that proposals to amend Appendices I and II should be based on the best information available and, when appropriate, presented in the format in Annex 6 of this Resolution. The supporting statement concerning <i>Abies numidica</i> does not follow the recommended format, and much of the information required is absent (morphological characteristics; role of the species in the ecosystem; habitat and geographic trends; population structure; national utilization; legal and illegal trade; parts and derivatives in trade; actual and potential trade impacts; national and international legislation; management and control measures; population monitoring; propagation; habitat conservation; safeguards; and information on similar species).</p> <p data-bbox="1178 1114 2063 1169">The Secretariat notes that the concerns for the conservation of this species in the wild seem unrelated to international trade (known, inferred or projected).</p> <p data-bbox="1178 1209 1368 1233"><i>Recommendation</i></p> <p data-bbox="1178 1241 2085 1326">Based on the information available at the time of writing, <i>Abies numidica</i> does not meet the criteria in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16) for its inclusion in Appendix I in accordance with Article II, paragraph 1.</p> <p data-bbox="1178 1334 1805 1358">The Secretariat recommends that this proposal be rejected.</p>

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THYMELAEACEAE (Aquilariaceae)	 <p><i>Aquilaria</i> spp., <i>Gyrinops</i> spp. (Agarwoods)</p>	<p>CoP17 Prop. 60</p> <p>Amend the listings of <i>Aquilaria</i> spp. and <i>Gyrinops</i> spp. in Appendix II:</p> <p>Amend Annotation #14 with the underlined text:</p> <p>“All parts and derivatives except:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) seeds and pollen; b) seedling or tissue cultures obtained in vitro, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; c) fruits; d) leaves; e) exhausted agarwood powder, including compressed powder in all shapes; and f) finished products packaged and ready for retail trade, this exemption does not apply to <u>wood chips</u>, beads, prayer beads and carvings” <p>United States of America</p>	<p><u>Conclusions and recommendation</u></p> <p>The United States of America has submitted this proposal in its role of Chair of the working group on annotations called for by the Standing Committee.</p> <p>It is not clear from the supporting statement if the range States of <i>Aquilaria</i> spp. and <i>Gyrinops</i> spp were consulted about the proposed amendment to annotation #14 in accordance with Resolution Conf. 8.21 (Rev. CoP16). The guidance in Resolution Conf. 11.21 (Rev. CoP16) on <i>Use of annotations in Appendices I and II</i> provides that any revision of the annotations is intended to ensure that CITES controls cover those commodities that first appear in international trade as exports from range States and include those commodities that dominate the trade and the demand for the wild resource. In line with the guidance in Resolution Conf. 5.20 (Rev. CoP16), the Secretariat also considers that the proposed change to the annotation is appropriate with regard to those specimens that dominate the trade and the demand for the wild resource and foresees no potential problems in its implementation. As this annotation is specific to <i>Aquilaria</i> spp. and <i>Gyrinops</i> spp., there are no issues in relation to the harmonization with existing annotations.</p> <p>The proposal does not elaborate on the current status of conservation of these species in their range, the current levels of harvest and demand for woodchips, or the potential impact that the proposed change if it were to be adopted. The Secretariat notes however that at several international meetings dedicated to agarwood that were held in recent years, range States have confirmed that woodchips are a commodity that represents an important part of agarwood products in international trade.</p> <p><u>Recommendation</u></p> <p>Based on the information available at the time of writing, the Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.</p>
ZINGIBERACEAE	 <p><i>Siphonochilus aethiopicus</i></p>	<p>CoP17 Prop. 61</p> <p>Include <i>Siphonochilus aethiopicus</i> (populations of Mozambique, South Africa, Swaziland and Zimbabwe) in Appendix II</p> <p>South Africa</p>	<p><u>Conclusions and recommendation</u></p> <p>The supporting statement shows that international trade in <i>Siphonochilus aethiopicus</i> concerns mostly cleaned, fresh, unprocessed rhizomes and leaves. There is concern about the impact of international trade on wild populations of <i>S. aethiopicus</i> in South Africa and the neighbouring range States that are the subject of the proposal such that the criterion B in Annex 2 a of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16) is met..</p> <p>The adoption of the proposal would result in a split-listing. Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16), in Annex 3, provides that split-listings that place some populations of a species in the Appendices, and the rest outside the Appendices, should normally not be permitted. But it also points out that “when split-listing does occur, this should generally be on the basis of national or regional populations, rather than subspecies”. The latter is the case for the present proposal. It would however be appropriate for the proponent to</p>

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	(Natal ginger)		<p>explain how the anticipated enforcement challenges will be addressed.</p> <p><i>Recommendation</i></p> <p>Based on the information available at the time of writing, that populations of <i>S. aethiopicus</i> of South Africa and Swaziland, and possibly of Mozambique and Zimbabwe, meet the criteria in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16), Annex 2 a, criterion B, for inclusion in Appendix II in accordance with Article II, paragraph 2 (A), of the Convention.</p> <p>The Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.</p>
ZYGOPHYLLACEAE	 <p><i>Bulnesia sarmientoi</i> (Holy wood)</p>	<p>CoP17 Prop. 62</p> <p>Amend the listing of <i>Bulnesia sarmientoi</i> in Appendix II</p> <p>Amend Annotation #11 with the underlined text:</p> <p>Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets, plywood, powder and extracts. <u>Finished products containing such extracts as ingredients, including fragrances, are not considered to be covered by this annotation</u></p> <p>United States of America</p>	<p><u>Conclusions and recommendation</u></p> <p>The United States of America has submitted this proposal in its role of Chair of the working group on annotations called for by the Standing Committee.</p> <p>It is not clear from the supporting statement if the range States of <i>Bulnesia sarmientoi</i> were consulted in accordance with Resolution Conf. 8.21 (Rev. CoP16). The guidance in Resolution Conf. 11.21 (Rev. CoP16) on <i>Use of annotations in Appendices I and II</i> provides that any revision of the annotations is intended to ensure that CITES controls cover those commodities that first appear in international trade as exports from range States and include those commodities that dominate the trade and the demand for the wild resource. In line with the guidance in Resolution Conf. 5.20 (Rev. CoP16), the Secretariat also considers that the proposed change to the annotation is appropriate with regard to those specimens that dominate the trade and the demand for the wild resource and foresees no potential problems in its implementation. Adoption of this proposal would result in the harmonization of the annotation for this species with that for <i>Aniba rosaeodora</i> making control of the similar trade involving these taxa easier for enforcement officials.</p> <p>It appears that range States do export extracts as a main commodity for international trade in this species, but there is no clear evidence that finished products containing these extracts are also exported. The relevant range States may wish to confirm this assumption.</p> <p>The proposal does not elaborate on the conservation status of the species, current levels of harvest and demand for its products, or the potential impact of the proposed change on trade. The work with range States “to review outstanding implementation challenges resulting from the listings of <i>Aniba rosaeodora</i> and <i>Bulnesia sarmientoi</i> in the Appendices, particularly concerning trade in extracts, and propose appropriate solutions”, is proposed to continue, as per paragraph e) of draft decision 16.162 (Rev. CoP17) in Annex 5 of document CoP17 Doc. 83.1.</p>

Higher taxa	Species covered by the Proposal (and common name - for information only) ¹	Proposal and proponents	Secretariat Recommendation
			<p><i>Recommendation</i> Based on the available information at the time of writing, the Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.</p>