

Species covered by the Proposal (common name for information only)	Proposal and proponents	Recommendation by the Secretariat
FAUNA		
CHORDATA		
MAMMALIA		
Bovidae		
 <p data-bbox="170 818 455 873"><i>Capra falconeri heptneri</i> (Markhor)</p>	<p data-bbox="562 496 737 521">CoP18 Prop. 1</p> <p data-bbox="562 557 1045 613">Transfer the population of Tajikistan from Appendix I to Appendix II</p> <p data-bbox="562 649 674 673">Tajikistan</p>	<p data-bbox="1087 496 1234 521"><u>Conclusions</u></p> <p data-bbox="1087 526 1959 613">In their assessment of the proposal, IUCN/TRAFFIC clarify that, in Tajikistan only the subspecies <i>Capra falconeri heptneri</i> occurs. There are no other subspecies of <i>Capra falconeri</i> in the country.</p> <p data-bbox="1087 649 1959 828">Annex 3 of Resolution Conf. 12.8 (Rev. CoP17) states that listing of a species in more than one Appendix should be avoided in general because of the enforcement problems it creates. Since the subspecies <i>Capra falconeri heptneri</i> also occurs in Afghanistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan as well as Tajikistan, a split listing in this case could present enforcement challenges.</p> <p data-bbox="1087 863 1959 1226">On the population status of <i>Capra falconeri heptneri</i> in Tajikistan, the IUCN/TRAFFIC assessment largely confirms the data provided in the supporting statement but adds that the latest estimations of over 2,500 animals are likely to be over-estimates, and that one sub-population is most likely extinct. The overall population in Tajikistan is recognised to be increasing but may have reached carrying capacity. It concludes that while existing survey data do not cover the whole range of the species in Tajikistan, it is very unlikely that the Tajik population exceeds 5,000 animals and is therefore a small population according to Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev CoP17). No information is available that suggests the population of <i>Capra falconeri heptneri</i> in Tajikistan would meet any of the aggravating factors i) to v) under criterion A in Annex 1 of Resolution Conf. 9.24. (Rev. CoP17).</p> <p data-bbox="1087 1261 1959 1406">Concerning the precautionary measures in Annex 4, the Secretariat observes that the supporting statement does not include an export quota or other special measures as an integral part of the proposal, as recommended in paragraph A 2 iii), and that concerning paragraph A 2 ii), the species is in demand for trade but there is very little information</p>

		<p>available on the effectiveness of enforcement controls and compliance with the requirements of the Convention.</p> <p><u>Recommendations</u> The population of <i>Capra falconeri heptneri</i> in Tajikistan does not meet the biological criteria in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) Annex 1 for its inclusion in Appendix I, but the amendment proposal does not sufficiently address the precautionary measures recommended in Annex 4 of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) for a transfer from Appendix I to II.</p> <p>The Secretariat recommends that this proposal be rejected.</p> <p><u>Note to Parties and Proponents</u> In the context of this proposal, the proponent may wish to consider whether the aim of the proposal can also be achieved under the provisions of Resolution Conf. 10.15 (Rev. CoP14) on <i>Establishment of quotas for markhor hunting trophies</i>, possibly to be discussed under agenda item 47 on <i>Enhancement of quotas for markhor hunting trophies</i> at the present meeting, or at a future meeting of the Conference of the Parties.</p>
 <p><i>Saiga tatarica</i> (Saiga antelope)</p>	<p>CoP18 Prop. 2</p> <p>Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I</p> <p>Mongolia and United States of America</p>	<p><u>Conclusions</u> Additional information made available to the Secretariat after its provisional assessment, including from the IUCN/TRAFFIC assessment and the Joint CMS-CITES Technical Workshop under the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) Concerning Conservation, Restoration and Sustainable Use of the Saiga antelope (<i>Saiga</i> spp.) (Vilm, Germany 1-4 April 2019), indicate that the overall population of Saiga antelopes increased from an estimated 67,169-72,169 animals in 2006 (when the Saiga MOU came into effect) to 228,100 in 2018, despite major disease outbreaks, particularly in 2015, and to a lesser extent in 2017. The latter affected the population of <i>S. borealis</i> in Mongolia in particular. Reported to be at 3,169 animals in 2006, the population had peaked to 14,869 in 2015 thanks to dedicated conservation efforts, after which a disease outbreak in 2016/17, followed by harsh winter conditions, caused a serious decline to 3,000 individuals in 2018. In April 2019, Mongolia reported at the Vilm workshop that the population was estimated at 6,000 animals, indicating large fluctuations as well as the capacity of recovery.</p> <p>The range States of <i>S. tatarica</i> all prohibit hunting of, and trade in saiga antelopes, and commercial exports of specimens of saiga antelope stopped around 2005. The current legal trade in, and consumption of, saiga specimens is essentially based on saiga horn that was imported before these export suspensions took effect. The very large majority of trade from</p>

stockpiles held outside saiga antelope range States is in specimens of *S. tatarica*, as also reported at SC70. IUCN/TRAFFIC indicate that illegally sourced horns of *S. tatarica* from poached animals are laundered into existing legal markets in Asia, although current levels of poaching are not considered to represent a threat to the survival of *S. tatarica*. It also indicates that poaching does not represent a major threat to *S. borealis*, noting that horns and other parts and derivatives of *S. tatarica* and *S. borealis* strongly resemble each other.

Based on available information, it appears that the global population of *S. tatarica*, numbering more than 220,000, is not small; that the area of distribution of the species is extensive; and that the species has not undergone a marked decline in size in the wild, noting that the species has been increasing since 2006, and continues to do so. The additional information related to illegal trade in specimens of *S. tatarica* does not provide evidence that the effective implementation of provisions applicable to it under Appendix II would not suffice to address concerns.

Recommendations

Saiga tatarica does not meet the biological criteria in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17), Annex 1 for its inclusion in Appendix I.

The Secretariat recommends that this proposal be **rejected**.

Note to Parties and Proponent

The text of Proposal 2 clearly refers to *Saiga tatarica*, and the Secretariat's assessment and recommendations concern this species only. Should the Conference of the Parties agree to consider the clarifications provided by the co-proponents whereby Proposal 2 should cover *Saiga tatarica* and *S. borealis*, the Secretariat draws attention to Rule 24.2 of the Rules of Procedure of the meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

The Secretariat further observes that from the available information, it seems unclear if *S. borealis* would meet the biological criteria for its inclusion in Appendix I.

The Secretariat finally notes that including *S. tatarica* and *S. borealis* in different Appendices would result in implementation challenges for regulating trade in *S. tatarica*, being the species in trade, because the parts and derivatives of both species are very similar.

Camelidae



Vicugna vicugna
(Vicuna)

CoP18 Prop. 3

Transfer the population of the Province of Salta (Argentina) from Appendix I to Appendix II with annotation 1

Argentina

Conclusions

Vicugna vicugna is the smallest species of camelid and is native to five South American countries: Argentina, Chile, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Ecuador and Peru. According to the latest assessment of *Vicugna vicugna* under the IUCN Red List of threatened species, the species is of “Least Concern”, and its populations are known to be increasing. The *Vicugna vicugna* population of the province of Salta (Argentina) is in trade and, if transferred to Appendix II with annotation 1, is expected to be managed in the same way as the adjacent and contiguous populations of Jujuy and Catamarca provinces, also in Argentina.

The information contained in the proposal suggests that the specimens currently not listed in Appendix II of vicuna of the province of Salta in Argentina no longer meet the biological criteria for Appendix I, as contained in Annex 1 of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17). Furthermore, if the remaining populations of vicunas from the province of Salta are transferred to Appendix II with annotation 1, criterion A of Annex 2b of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) would still apply. It also appears that precautionary measures set out in Annex 4 of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) are met.

Recommendations

The *Vicugna vicugna* population of the province of Salta (Argentina) does not meet the biological criteria in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) Annex 1 for its inclusion in Appendix I, and can be transferred to Appendix II with annotation 1, in accordance with the precautionary measures in Annex 4 of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17).

The Secretariat recommends that this proposal be **adopted**.

Note to Parties and Proponents

Argentina is invited to provide clarification of the term “semi-captive” population in annotation 1.



Vicugna vicugna
(Vicuna)

CoP18 Prop. 4

Amend the name of the population of Chile from “population of the Primera Región” to “populations of the region of Tarapacá and of the region of Arica and Parinacota”

Chile

Conclusions

Vicugna vicugna is the smallest species of camelid and is native to five South American countries: Argentina, Chile, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Ecuador and Peru. According to the latest assessment of *Vicugna vicugna* under the IUCN Red List of threatened species, the species is of “Least Concern”, and its populations are known to be increasing.

The proposal does not entail a change in the listings of the Chilean populations of vicuna in the Appendices. It is intended to correct the text of the annotation where it concerns references to territories in Chile, to better reflect relevant Chilean legislation, which has been in effect since 2007. The proposed amendment could facilitate compliance with the Convention for the regulation of trade of specimens of *Vicugna vicugna* from the populations of Chile.

Recommendations

The amendments proposed to the names of the Chilean populations of *Vicugna vicugna* in the annotation are needed in order to align the provisions of the Convention with the Chilean legislation.

The Secretariat recommends that this proposal be **adopted**.

Giraffidae



Giraffa camelopardalis
(Giraffe)

CoP18 Prop. 5

Include in Appendix II

Central African Republic, Chad, Kenya, Mali, Niger and Senegal

Conclusions

It appears that the global population of *Giraffa camelopardalis* is not small, with a population estimate of almost 100,000 animals spread over a wide geographic range in Africa. While IUCN notes that the species has experienced population declines of 36-40% over the last three generations, the main drivers of this decline are identified as habitat loss and fragmentation, illegal hunting, civil unrest and ecological changes.

The population trends vary significantly at regional and subspecies levels, and each population is subject to different conservation management strategies, levels of utilisation and pressure by threats that are specific to their local country or region. IUCN/TRAFFIC indicate that some giraffe populations in southern Africa are stable or increasing, such as *G. c. angolensis* (which increased by 95% between 2004 and 2018) and *G. c. giraffa* (which increased by 67% between 1979 and 2016). Other giraffe populations in central and eastern Africa are declining, such as *G. c. reticulata* (which has declined by between 56% and 67% from the 1990s to 2018), *G. c. antiquorum* (which has declined by 85% from 1986 to 2018) and *G. c. camelopardalis* (which has declined by 97% from 1982 to 2018).

		<p>However, there is little evidence to suggest that international trade is a driver for any population decline.</p> <p>IUCN/TRAFFIC provide a detailed analysis of available giraffe trade data, which showed that where international trade in specimens of <i>G. camelopardalis</i> does occur, it is predominantly in hunting trophies from areas with well managed populations in Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe, with small numbers of trophies originating from Botswana and Zambia. While some concerns had been raised about the management of giraffe populations in Zimbabwe, which had declined by 70% from around 26,000 in 1998 to 8,000 in 2016, IUCN/TRAFFIC explained in its analysis that the decline was largely due to land conversion and an increase in poaching for local consumption.</p> <p>Based on the above, there is little evidence to suggest that regulation of international trade in giraffe 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 as outlined in criterion B of Annex 2a of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17). An Appendix II listing would not address the main threats to the conservation of the species.</p> <p><u>Recommendations</u> <i>Giraffa camelopardalis</i> does not meet the criteria in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) Annexes 2a or 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>
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CARNIVORA

Mustelidae



Aonyx cinereus
(Small-clawed otter)

CoP18 Prop. 6
 Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I
 India, Nepal and Philippines

Conclusions
 The population size of *Aonyx cinereus* is unknown but is unlikely to be small given its broad geographical distribution. The species was categorized in the IUCN Red List as Vulnerable with a decreasing population trend, and the population was inferred to have declined by greater than 30% over the past 30 years (approximately three generations) (IUCN, 2014). This is below the general guideline for a marked recent rate of decline of 50% or more in the last 10 years or three generations, whichever is the longer, as provided in Annex 5 of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) that would warrant inclusion in Appendix I.

		<p>The species has been successfully bred in captivity. Although the CITES trade database indicates that small numbers of wild-sourced specimens have been traded, it is evident that most of the international trade in <i>Aonyx cinereus</i> is in captive bred specimens for non-commercial purposes, with the vast majority of captive-bred specimens coming from non-range States. There is no evidence to suggest that the demand for the species is not currently being met by existing captive breeding facilities. It is therefore not clear what additional benefits an Appendix-I listing would provide to the conservation of the species.</p> <p><u>Recommendations</u> <i>Aonyx cinereus</i> does not meet the biological criteria in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) Annex 1 for its inclusion in Appendix I.</p> <p>The Secretariat recommends that this proposal be rejected.</p>
 <p><i>Lutrogale perspicillata</i> (Smooth-coated otter)</p>	<p>CoP18 Prop. 7</p> <p>Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I</p> <p>Bangladesh, India and Nepal</p>	<p><u>Conclusions</u> The population size of <i>Lutrogale perspicillata</i> is unknown but is unlikely to be small given its broad geographical distribution. The species was categorized in the IUCN Red List as Vulnerable with a decreasing population trend and the population was inferred to have declined by greater than 30% over the past 30 years (approximately three generations) (IUCN, 2014). This is below the general guideline for a marked recent rate of decline of 50% or more in the last 10 years or three generations, whichever is the longer, as provided in Annex 5 of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) that would warrant inclusion in Appendix I.</p> <p>Since the species was included in the CITES Appendices in 1977, there has been limited legal trade, with a small number of live wild-sourced specimens being exported for zoological or scientific purposes. There is some anecdotal evidence that the species is traded illegally, but records of seizures are generally not species-specific, particularly where they concern otter pelts. It is therefore not clear what additional benefits an Appendix-I listing would provide to the conservation of the species.</p> <p><u>Recommendations</u> Based on the information available at the time of writing, <i>Lutrogale perspicillata</i> does not meet the biological criteria in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) Annex 1 for its inclusion in Appendix I.</p> <p>The Secretariat recommends that this proposal be rejected.</p>

PERISSODACTYLA

Rhinocerotidae



Ceratotherium simum simum
(Southern white rhinoceros)

CoP18 Prop. 8

Remove the existing annotation for the population of Eswatini [currently referred to as population of Swaziland]

Eswatini

Conclusions

The removal of the existing annotation for the population of *Ceratotherium simum simum* of Eswatini may be seen as analogous to a transfer of that population from Appendix I to Appendix II of the specimens that are deemed to be included in Appendix I. Regarding the precautionary measures contained in Annex 4 of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) for such transfers, the population of *Ceratotherium simum simum* of Eswatini is small, and may meet the biological criteria in Annex 1, A of that Resolution. The proponent provides certain precautionary safeguards concerning the management of future trade in rhinoceros horns. However, there are uncertainties relating to the conditions under which the proposed trade in rhino horn would take place; its possible impact on poaching, and on the demand for and illegal trade in rhino horn; and the appropriateness of enforcement controls. It would therefore not be in the best interest of the conservation of the white rhinoceros population of Eswatini to eliminate Appendix-I equivalent controls for trade in rhinoceros horn and other specimens of the species, as is being proposed by Eswatini.

The Secretariat will amend the annotation for *Ceratotherium simum simum* to replace “Swaziland” with “Eswatini”.

Recommendations

The Conference of the Parties, through Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17), resolved that Parties by virtue of the precautionary approach and in case of uncertainty regarding the status of a species or 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 for this proposal. The existing annotation for the Appendix-II listing of the population of *Ceratotherium simum simum* of Eswatini should be maintained.

The Secretariat recommends that this proposal be **rejected**.



Ceratotherium simum simum
(Southern white rhinoceros)

CoP18 Prop. 9

Transfer of the population of *Ceratotherium simum simum* of Namibia from Appendix I to Appendix II with the following annotation:

“For the exclusive purpose of allowing international trade in:

- a) live animals to appropriate and acceptable destinations; and
- b) 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.”

Namibia

Conclusions

Namibia’s wild population of *Ceratotherium simum simum* is small and increasing. It does not seem characterized by one of the aggravating factors indicated in subparagraphs i) to v) under criterion A in Annex 1 of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17). The majority of the population is not concentrated geographically, and the population does not have a 'restricted distribution'. There are no large short-term fluctuations in the wild population, which has not undergone a marked decline.

The proposed annotation to the population of *Ceratotherium simum simum* of Namibia is the same as for the two geographically separate populations of *C. s. simum* that are included in Appendix II. It would only allow trade in live animals to appropriate and acceptable destinations and hunting trophies, while other specimens shall be deemed to be specimens of species included in Appendix I and the trade in them shall be regulated accordingly. The annotation thereby seems to address the recommendations regarding precautionary measures in Annex 4 of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17), and to be proportionate to the anticipated risks to the species.

Recommendations

The wild population of *Ceratotherium simum simum* of Namibia does not meet the biological criteria in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17), Annex 1 for its inclusion in Appendix I, and can be transferred to Appendix II with the proposed annotation that provides the precautionary measures required in Annex 4 of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17).

The Secretariat recommends that this proposal be **adopted**.

PROBOSCIDEA

Elephantidae



Loxodonta africana
(African elephant)

CoP18 Prop. 10

Transfer the population of Zambia from Appendix I to Appendix II subject to:

1. Trade in registered raw ivory (tusks and pieces) for commercial purposes only to CITES approved trading partners who will not re-export.
2. Trade in hunting trophies for non-commercial purposes;
3. Trade in hides and leather goods.

Conclusions

The population of *Loxodonta africana* of Zambia does not seem to meet the biological criteria contained in Annex 1 of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) for its inclusion in Appendix I. Information relating to the precautionary measures stipulated in Annex 4 of the same Resolution is limited, especially relating to how the proposed trade in raw ivory would be conducted, regulated and enforced.

Recommendations

The population of *Loxodonta africana* of Zambia does not meet the biological criteria in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) Annex 1 for its

	<p>4. All other specimens shall be deemed to be specimens of species in Appendix I and the trade in them shall be regulated accordingly.</p>	<p>inclusion in Appendix I, but the precautionary measures in Annex 4 of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) are not met.</p> <p>The Secretariat recommends that this proposal be rejected.</p>
 <p><i>Loxodonta africana</i> (African elephant)</p>	<p>Zambia</p> <p>CoP18 Prop. 11</p> <p>Amend annotation 2 as follows: “For the exclusive purpose of allowing:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) trade in hunting trophies for non-commercial purposes b) trade in live animals to appropriate and acceptable destinations, as defined in Resolution Conf. 11.20 (Rev. CoP17), for Botswana and Zimbabwe and for in situ conservation programmes for Namibia and South Africa; c) trade in hides; d) trade in hair; e) trade in leather goods for commercial or non-commercial purposes for Botswana, Namibia and South Africa and for non-commercial purposes for Zimbabwe; f) trade in individually marked and certified ekipas incorporated in finished jewellery for non-commercial purposes for Namibia and ivory carvings for non-commercial purposes for Zimbabwe; g) trade in registered raw ivory (for Botswana, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe, whole tusks and pieces) subject to the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. only registered government-owned stocks, originating in the State (excluding seized ivory and ivory of unknown origin); ii. only to trading partners that have been verified by the Secretariat, in consultation with the Standing Committee, to have sufficient national legislation and domestic 	<p><u>Conclusions</u></p> <p>The African elephant populations of Botswana, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe do not meet the criteria for their inclusion in Appendix I. The deletion of paragraph h) of annotation 2 is logical as it has become obsolete, and this would be a helpful amendment.</p> <p>However, in relation to the proposed amendments to paragraph g) of annotation 2, it is unclear whether the precautionary safeguards in Annex 4 of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) have been fully addressed. If adopted, the proposed amendments would have the effect of reducing the quantity of registered government-owned raw ivory of <i>Loxodonta africana</i> from the populations of Botswana, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe deemed to be specimens of species of Appendix I. The potential risks of increased poaching or illegal trade in ivory associated with a legal trade in registered government-owned raw ivory stocks, or measures to address these risks, are not elaborated upon. The proponents propose to retain the main restrictions in the annotation to the Appendix-II listing adopted at CoP14, but it remains unclear how any future trade in registered government-owned raw ivory would be conducted, regulated and enforced, if the proposal were adopted. It is therefore difficult to determine whether the precautionary measures are adequate to address the anticipated risks to the species.</p> <p><u>Recommendations</u></p> <p>The populations of <i>Loxodonta africana</i> of Botswana, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe do not meet the criteria in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) Annex 1 for their inclusion in Appendix I, but the proposed amendments to annotation 2, paragraph g), where they concern trade in registered raw ivory, do not sufficiently address the precautionary measures in Annex 4 of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17).</p> <p>The Secretariat recommends that this proposal be rejected.</p>

	<p>trade controls to ensure that the imported ivory will not be re-exported and will be managed in accordance with all requirements of Resolution Conf. 10.10 (Rev. CoP17) concerning domestic manufacturing and trade;</p> <p>iii. not before the Secretariat has verified the prospective importing countries and the registered government-owned stocks;</p> <p>iv. raw ivory pursuant to the conditional sale of registered government-owned ivory stocks agreed at CoP12, which are 20,000 kg (Botswana), 10,000 kg (Namibia) and 30,000 kg (South Africa);</p> <p>v. in addition to the quantities agreed at CoP12, government-owned ivory from Botswana, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe registered by 31 January 2007 and verified by the Secretariat may be traded and despatched, with the ivory in paragraph (g) iv) above, in a single sale per destination under strict supervision of the Secretariat;</p> <p>vi. the proceeds of the trade are used exclusively for elephant conservation and community programmes within or adjacent to the elephant range; and</p> <p>vii. the additional quantities specified in paragraph g) v) above shall be traded only after the Standing Committee has agreed that the above conditions have been met; and</p> <p>h) no further proposals to allow trade in elephant ivory from populations already in Appendix II shall be submitted to the</p>	
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	<p>Conference of the Parties for the period from CoP14 and ending nine years from the date of the single sale of ivory that is to take place in accordance with provisions in paragraphs g) i), g) ii), g) iii), g) vi) and g) vii). In addition such further proposals shall be dealt with in accordance with Decisions 16.55 and 14.78 (Rev. CoP16).</p> <p>On a proposal from the Secretariat, the Standing Committee can decide to cause this trade to cease partially or completely in the event of non-compliance by exporting or importing countries, or in the case of proven detrimental impacts of the trade on other elephant populations. All other specimens shall be deemed to be specimens of species included in Appendix I and the trade in them shall be regulated accordingly.”</p>	
 <p><i>Loxodonta africana</i> (African elephant)</p>	<p>Botswana, Namibia and Zimbabwe CoP18 Prop. 12</p> <p>Transfer the populations of Botswana, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe from Appendix II to Appendix I</p> <p>Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Kenya, Liberia, Niger, Nigeria, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic and Togo</p>	<p><u>Conclusions</u></p> <p>The information provided in the supporting statement does not indicate that any of the four African elephant populations that are the subject of this proposal underwent marked declines. The wild populations of <i>Loxodonta africana</i> of Botswana, Namibia, South Africa or Zimbabwe are not small, and the area of distribution of the species in the four range States is not small or restricted. Criteria A, B or C in Annex 1 of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) are therefore not met by the populations of African elephants from these four range States.</p> <p><u>Recommendations</u></p> <p>The populations of <i>Loxodonta africana</i> of Botswana, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe do not meet the biological criteria in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17), Annex 1, for their inclusion in Appendix I.</p> <p>The Secretariat recommends that this proposal be rejected.</p>



Mammuthus primigenius
(Woolly mammoth)

CoP18 Prop. 13

[Include in Appendix II](#)

Israel

Conclusions

The CITES Convention seeks to regulate trade in species that are or may become threatened with extinction (Article II of the Convention). However, *Mammuthus primigenius* is considered to be long extinct, and Annex 3 of Resolution 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) on Special cases states that extinct species should not normally be proposed for inclusion in the Appendices, citing extinct species already included in the Appendices as a possible exception, when they meet one of the precautionary criteria included in Annex 4 D. The Secretariat understands that the special cases of extinct species referred to in Annexes 3 and 4 concern the deletion of species from the Appendices, not their inclusion.

Paragraph 2 of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) states that “*Parties shall act in the best interest of the species concerned and, when considering proposals to amend Appendix I or II, adopt measures that are proportionate to the anticipated risks to the species*”. The supporting statement seeks to regulate trade in mammoth ivory for ‘look-alike reasons’, in order to reduce the number of cases of “laundering” or mislabelling of elephant ivory. However, while a limited number of examples are presented in the supporting statement, there is no strong body of evidence to suggest that such “laundering” at a significant scale is happening. Moreover, no clear link has been shown between trade in mammoth ivory and levels of elephant poaching. MIKE reports actually indicate an overall downward trend in poaching levels since 2011. It remains unclear whether trade in mammoth ivory is having any impact on the wild populations of *Loxodonta africana* or whether regulation of trade in mammoth ivory or any other ivory substitutes is required to bring under more effective control trade in specimens of *L. africana* as outlined in paragraph 2 (b) of Article II of the Convention.

Concerning the potential problem of misidentification of specimens, it is acknowledged that tusks and larger pieces of raw ivory are relatively easy to identify. However, there is some concern that smaller carved items of elephant ivory and mammoth ivory, especially painted ones, are harder to distinguish. The development of improved guidance for enforcement officers on the identification of ivory and ivory substitutes should address this problem and this work is ongoing through implementation of CoP Decisions 17.162 and 17.163.

Finally, the inclusion of *M. primigenius* in Appendix II of CITES could cause a number of implementation challenges, in particular how the inclusion of an extinct species would be transposed into national legislation by Parties.

		<p>Based on the above arguments, it appears that the regulation of trade in <i>M. primigenius</i> is not required to bring under effective control trade in specimens of <i>L. africana</i>.</p> <p><u>Recommendations</u></p> <p>The criteria in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) Annex 2 b for including <i>Mammuthus primigenius</i> in Appendix II in accordance with Article II, paragraph 2 (b) of the Convention are not met.</p> <p>The Secretariat recommends that this proposal be rejected.</p>
<p>RODENTIA</p>		
<p>Muridae</p>		
 <p><i>Leporillus conditor</i> (Greater stick-nest rat)</p>	<p>CoP18 Prop. 14</p> <p>Transfer from Appendix I to Appendix II</p> <p>Australia</p>	<p><u>Conclusions</u></p> <p>Information in the supporting statements suggests that the size of the wild population of <i>Leporillus conditor</i>, endemic to Australia, is over 3,000 mature individuals, and that its distribution is fragmented and restricted to a number of islands and small fenced areas on the mainland. It appears that it could meet the biological criteria for inclusion in Appendix I. However, international trade is not considered a threat to the species and has not been a factor in its historic decline. The species is not in demand for international trade, nor is its transfer to Appendix II likely to stimulate trade in, or cause enforcement problems for, any other species included in Appendix I. The species does not meet paragraph 3 a) of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) or the definition of affected by trade in Annex 5 of the same Resolution.</p> <p>This proposal was prepared in the context of Resolution Conf. 14.8 (Rev. CoP17) on <i>Periodic Review of the Appendices</i>. The Animals Committee, at its 30th meeting (AC30, Geneva, July 2018) agreed with the recommendation from this Periodic Review that it would be appropriate to transfer <i>L. conditor</i> to Appendix II.</p> <p><u>Recommendations</u></p> <p><i>Leporillus conditor</i> does meet the biological criteria in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) Annex 1 for its inclusion in Appendix I, but is – or may – not be affected by trade, and can be transferred to Appendix II in accordance with the precautionary measure in paragraph A. 2. a) i) in Annex 4 of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17).</p> <p>The Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.</p>

 <p><i>Pseudomys fieldi praeconis</i> (Shark bay mouse)</p>	<p>CoP18 Prop. 15</p> <p>Transfer from Appendix I to Appendix II</p> <p>Australia</p>	<p><u>Conclusions</u> <i>Pseudomys fieldi praeconis</i>, endemic to Australia, does not appear to be in international trade and does not meet the criteria in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17), Annex 1 for its inclusion in Appendix I.</p> <p>According to the proponent, the listing of <i>Pseudomys fieldi praeconis</i> should be changed to <i>Pseudomys fieldi</i> (Waite, 1896), asserting that this is in compliance with Resolution Conf. 12.11 (Rev. CoP17) on <i>Standard nomenclature</i>, and that <i>P. f. praeconis</i> is not a recognized taxon.</p> <p>This proposal was prepared in the context of Resolution Conf. 14.8 (Rev. CoP17) on <i>Periodic Review of the Appendices</i>. The Animals Committee, at its 30th meeting (AC30, Geneva, July 2018) agreed with the recommendation from this Periodic Review that it would be appropriate to transfer <i>Pseudomys fieldi praeconis</i> to Appendix II and that the proposal to change the subspecies' name should be submitted for consideration at the present meeting.</p> <p><u>Recommendations</u> <i>Pseudomys fieldi praeconis</i> does not meet the biological criteria in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) Annex 1 for its inclusion in Appendix I and can be transferred to Appendix II in accordance with the precautionary measure in paragraph A. 2. a) i) in Annex 4 of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17). If the proposed nomenclature change is adopted, <i>Pseudomys fieldi praeconis</i> would be replaced with <i>Pseudomys fieldi</i>.</p> <p>The Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.</p>
 <p><i>Xeromys myoides</i> (False swamp rat)</p>	<p>CoP18 Prop. 16</p> <p>Transfer from Appendix I to Appendix II</p> <p>Australia</p>	<p><u>Conclusions</u> There is limited information on the size of the wild population of <i>Xeromys myoides</i> (estimated to be between 5,000 and 50,000 mature individuals), or to determine whether its distribution is restricted. Concerning precautionary measures, the species is not in demand for international trade, nor is its transfer to Appendix II likely to stimulate trade in, or cause enforcement problems for, any other species included in Appendix I.</p> <p>This proposal was prepared in the context of Resolution Conf. 14.8 (Rev. CoP17) on <i>Periodic Review of the Appendices</i>. The Animals Committee, at its 30th meeting (AC30, Geneva, July 2018) agreed with the recommendation from this Periodic Review that it would be appropriate to transfer <i>X. myoides</i> to Appendix II.</p>

		<p><u>Recommendations</u> <i>Xeromys myoides</i> does not meet the biological criteria in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) Annex 1 for its inclusion in Appendix I and can be transferred to Appendix II in accordance with the precautionary measure in paragraph A. 2. a) i) in Annex 4 of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17).</p> <p>The Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.</p>
 <p><i>Zyzomys pedunculatus</i> (Central rock rat)</p>	<p>CoP18 Prop. 17</p> <p>Transfer from Appendix I to Appendix II</p> <p>Australia</p>	<p><u>Conclusions</u> The supporting statement suggests that the size of the wild population of <i>Zyzomys pedunculatus</i>, endemic to Australia, is small (estimated to be less than 800 mature individuals). According to IUCN, the population declined by at least 81% from 2000/2001 to 2010/2011, and this decline rate may still be ongoing. The species is categorized as Critically Endangered. It therefore appears to meet the biological criteria for inclusion in Appendix I. However, paragraph 3 a) of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) and the definition of affected by trade in Annex 5 of the same Resolution are not met, as international trade is not considered a threat to the species and does not appear to have been a factor in its historic decline.</p> <p>This proposal was prepared in the context of Resolution Conf. 14.8 (Rev. CoP17) on <i>Periodic Review of the Appendices</i>. The Animals Committee, at its 30th meeting (AC30, Geneva, July 2018) agreed with the recommendation from this Periodic Review that it would be appropriate to transfer <i>Z. pedunculatus</i> to Appendix II.</p> <p><u>Recommendations</u> <i>Zyzomys pedunculatus</i> does meet the biological criteria in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) Annex 1 for its inclusion in Appendix I, but is or may not be affected by trade, and can be transferred to Appendix II in accordance with the precautionary measure in paragraph A. 2. a) i) in Annex 4 of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17).</p> <p>The Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.</p>

AVES

GALLIFORMES

Phasianidae



Syrmaticus reevesii
(Reeves's pheasant)

CoP18 Prop. 18

[Include in Appendix II](#)

China

Conclusions

It appears that the wild population of *Syrmaticus reevesii*, endemic to China, is not small (maximum 15,000 individuals), but according to the IUCN/TRAFFIC analysis declined by at least 50% in the last ten years (two generations), and is decreasing through loss of habitat, as well as illegal hunting and poisoning, thereby showing a marked decline as defined in Annex 5 of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17).

S. reevesii is fully and actively protected in China, and there is little indication that wild specimens from China are entering international trade. The species is well established in captivity outside China, and feral populations in Europe and North America exist. International trade in *S. reevesii* seems limited, involving feathers, eggs and live animals, with an unknown but probably large portion coming from captive-bred animals. However, the Conference of the Parties, through Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17), may consider the precautionary approach 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 species concerned. In this case, in view of the rapid decline of the population in the wild, the Secretariat recommends a precautionary approach. The species may also meet criterion B in Annex 2a of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) for inclusion in Appendix II.

Recommendations

Syrmaticus reevesii meets the criteria in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) Annex 2a criterion B for its inclusion in Appendix II, in accordance with Article II, paragraph 2 (a) or 2 (b) of the Convention.

The Secretariat recommends that this proposal be **adopted**.

GRUIFORMES

Gruidae



Balearica pavonina
(Black crowned crane)

CoP18 Prop. 19

[Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I](#)

Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire and Senegal

Conclusions

The total population of *Balearica pavonina* is not considered small and the species has a widespread but fragmented distribution across central Africa. In 2004, the population was estimated by IUCN to be between 43,000 and 70,000 individuals (with 28,000 to 47,000 mature individuals), although it is acknowledged that there is a high degree of uncertainty with these estimates. The species was classified as Vulnerable by IUCN, based on surveys that had “shown a rapid population decline which is predicted to continue into the future, primarily due to habitat loss and trapping for domestication or illegal international trade”. The IUCN Red List indicates that the population is estimated to have declined by 30-49% over three generations (45 years), however, the figures used to determine this decline are not very robust, with the maximum estimates for the eastern and western populations in 2004 falling within the ranges estimated in 1985.

There has been very little trade recorded in wild specimens of the species since 2005, and the species is protected in most range States. Concerns raised over unsustainable levels of trade in this species have been addressed under Resolution Conf. 12.8 (Rev. CoP17) on *Review of Significant Trade in specimens of Appendix-II species*. This has resulted in several recommendations to suspend trade, while trade in *B. pavonina* from Mali is currently under review. The effective implementation of the current Appendix-II listing seems adequate to address concerns about illegal trade in the species. It is therefore not clear what additional benefit an Appendix-I listing would provide to the conservation of the species.

Recommendations

Balearica pavonina does not meet the biological criteria in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) Annex 1 for its inclusion in Appendix I.

The Secretariat recommends that this proposal be **rejected**.

PASSERIFORMES

Muscicapidae



Dasyornis broadbenti litoralis
(Lesser rufous bristlebird)

CoP18 Prop. 20

Transfer from Appendix I to Appendix II

Australia

Conclusions

The subspecies *Dasyornis broadbenti litoralis*, endemic to Australia, is considered extinct for more than 100 years. As it somewhat resembles *D. longirostris*, which is included in Appendix I, *D. b. litoralis* should be transferred from Appendix I to Appendix II in accordance with Annex 3 and Annex 4, paragraph D of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17).

There is no known incidence of trade in this subspecies, and future commercial trade is thought to be unlikely, even if the subspecies is rediscovered, as there is also no recorded trade in any other subspecies of *D. broadbenti*.

This proposal was prepared in the context of Resolution Conf. 14.8 (Rev. CoP17) on *Periodic Review of the Appendices*. The Animals Committee, at its 30th meeting (AC30, Geneva, July 2018) agreed with the recommendation from this Periodic Review that it would be appropriate to transfer *D. broadbenti litoralis* to Appendix II.

Recommendations

Dasyornis broadbenti litoralis does not meet the biological criteria in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17), Annex 1 for its inclusion in Appendix I, and can be transferred to Appendix II in accordance with the precautionary measures in paragraph D 2 in Annex 4 of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17).

The Secretariat recommends that this proposal be **adopted**.



Dasyornis longirostris
(Long-billed bristlebird)

CoP18 Prop. 21

Transfer from Appendix I to Appendix II

Australia

Conclusions

The size of the wild population of *Dasyornis longirostris*, endemic to Australia, appears to be small (estimated conservatively at approximately 230 pairs). According to IUCN, the species is categorized as Endangered and the population is estimated to have declined by at least 63% between 2000 and 2015. The species therefore appears to meet the biological criteria for inclusion in Appendix I. However, paragraph 3 a) of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) and the definition of affected by trade in Annex 5 of the same Resolution are not met, as international trade is not considered a threat to the species and does not appear to have been a factor in its historic decline.

This proposal was prepared in the context of Resolution Conf. 14.8 (Rev. CoP17) on *Periodic Review of the Appendices*. The Animals

		<p>Committee, at its 30th meeting (AC30, Geneva, July 2018) with the recommendation from this Periodic Review that it would be appropriate to transfer <i>D. longirostris</i> to Appendix II.</p> <p><u>Recommendations</u> <i>Dasyornis longirostris</i> does meet the biological criteria in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) Annex 1 for its inclusion in Appendix I, but is or may not be affected by trade, and can be transferred to Appendix II in accordance with the precautionary measure in paragraph A. 2. a) i) in Annex 4 of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17).</p> <p>The Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.</p>
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REPTILIA

CROCODYLIA

Crocodylidae

 <p><i>Crocodylus acutus</i> (American crocodile)</p>	<p>CoP18 Prop. 22</p> <p>Transfer the population of Mexico from Appendix I to Appendix II</p> <p>Mexico</p>	<p><u>Conclusions</u></p> <p>Although there is no detailed information available on the population size or trends of <i>Crocodylus acutus</i> in Mexico, it is inferred that the population is not small, based on an analysis of studies conducted over the past 30 years in Mexico. The most recent IUCN Red List assessment of <i>C. acutus</i> was in 2009 when the global population was categorized as Vulnerable with an increasing population trend, noting that while the population had been severely depleted historically, substantial recovery has taken place in some areas, including in Mexico.</p> <p>Mexico plans to replicate the management scheme it developed for <i>Crocodylus moreletii</i>, involving a combination of captive breeding and ranching, where egg collection from the wild will only be authorised from areas where monitoring has established that populations are healthy.</p> <p>The Secretariat notes that transferring the population of Mexico of <i>C. acutus</i> from Appendix I to Appendix II may allow for the implementation of management and conservation strategies of the species that promote the conservation of its ecosystems, and simultaneously have a positive effect on the livelihoods of local communities by generating sustainable economic activities. Transferring the population to Appendix II could further encourage the monitoring of other populations of the species with a view to implementing similar strategies of sustainable use in other parts of the species' range.</p>
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		<p><u>Recommendations</u></p> <p>The population of <i>Crocodylus acutus</i> in Mexico does not meet the biological criteria in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) Annex 1 for its inclusion in Appendix I. Subject to confirmation of the precautionary measures and safeguards as outlined in Annex 4, paragraph A. 2. a) of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) that are to be put in place by Mexico, including a zero quota for exports of wild specimens, the population can be transferred to Appendix II.</p> <p>The Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.</p>
<p>SAURIA Agamidae</p>		
 <p><i>Calotes nigrilabris</i> and <i>Calotes pethiyagodai</i> (Garden lizards)</p>	<p>CoP18 Prop. 23</p> <p>Include in Appendix I</p> <p>Sri Lanka</p>	<p><u>Conclusions</u></p> <p>The supporting statement and additional information contained in the IUCN/TRAFFIC assessment indicate that there is demand for, and trade in <i>Calotes nigrilabris</i> and <i>Calotes pethiyagodai</i>, both endemic to Sri Lanka. According to IUCN/TRAFFIC, captive breeding of the species is reportedly possible, but difficult, and they conclude that it is probable that the specimens in trade are sourced from the wild despite national protection.</p> <p><i>C. nigrilabris</i> is classified as Endangered in the National Red List of Sri Lanka. From the information available, it is unclear whether its wild population is small, or whether it shows an observed marked decline. The criteria in paragraphs A and C of Annex 1 of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) are therefore not met by <i>C. nigrilabris</i>. The supporting statement indicates that the species population is highly fragmented, and additional information available by IUCN/TRAFFIC, while limited, seems to support this statement and that the species has a restricted area of distribution. The information available at the time of writing also indicates that the species is vulnerable to intrinsic and extrinsic factors, as it is habitat-specialized, has low reproductive rates, and is affected by deforestation and pollution.</p> <p>As <i>C. pethiyagodai</i> has only recently been described, information on its population size and trends is not yet available. However, the species has a restricted area of distribution, and is vulnerable to intrinsic and extrinsic factors. It is habitat-specialized, has low reproductive rates, and is affected by deforestation and pollution. A decrease in the area and quality of its habitat is inferred.</p>

		<p><u>Recommendations</u> <i>Calotes nigrilabris</i> and <i>Calotes pethiyagodai</i> meet the biological criteria in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) Annex 1, criterion B, for their inclusion in Appendix I.</p> <p>The Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.</p>
 <p><i>Ceratophora</i> spp. (Horned lizards)</p>	<p>CoP18 Prop. 24</p> <p>Include in Appendix I</p> <p>Sri Lanka</p>	<p><u>Conclusions</u> All five species of <i>Ceratophora</i> are endemic to Sri Lanka and considered either Endangered or Critically Endangered in the National Red List of Sri Lanka. IUCN has assessed <i>C. tennentii</i> as Endangered and <i>C. aspera</i> as Vulnerable.</p> <p>The information available in the supporting statement and the IUCN/TRAFFIC assessment indicate that <i>C. tennentii</i>, <i>C. stoddartii</i>, <i>C. erdeleni</i> and <i>C. karu</i> are distributed in restricted and fragmented areas. <i>C. erdeleni</i> and <i>C. karu</i> have an area of distribution much more restricted than <i>C. tennentii</i> and <i>C. stoddartii</i>. <i>C. aspera</i> has the least restricted area of distribution of the five species.</p> <p>According to IUCN/TRAFFIC, the distribution area of <i>C. tennentii</i> was possibly as low as less than 10 km² in 2012 (estimates of area of occupancy in 2005 were approximately 130 km²). As indicated in the supporting statement, <i>C. stoddartii</i> is thought to have an area of occupancy of around 200 km². <i>C. erdeleni</i> and <i>C. karu</i> are the two species for which available information suggests the smallest area of occupancy (less than 10km² as referred in the supporting statement, and an extent of occurrence of less than 100 km² as per IUCN/TRAFFIC). This suggests that <i>C. tennentii</i>, <i>C. stoddartii</i>, <i>C. erdeleni</i> and <i>C. karu</i> meet criterion B of Annex 1 of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17).</p> <p><i>C. aspera</i> is the most widely distributed of the five species, but it remains unclear if it could be considered to have a restricted distribution that would qualify for Appendix I. Additional information made available by IUCN/TRAFFIC indicates that the area of occupancy of <i>C. aspera</i> indicated in the supporting statement (approximately 700 km² in 2005) has more recently (2012) been assessed at less than 500 km² due to, among other factors, a decline in the quality and extent of habitat.</p> <p>While information on population sizes and trends is very limited, IUCN/TRAFFIC quote anecdotal information, suggesting that the absence of sightings of species during field surveys could reveal a decline in the populations of <i>C. karu</i>, <i>C. erdeleni</i>, and <i>C. aspera</i>.</p>

		<p>The supporting statement indicates that there is demand for, and trade in live specimens of <i>Ceratophora</i> spp., mainly driven by the pet trade. As successful reports of captive breeding of <i>Ceratophora</i> species are scarce, this source of specimens in trade is unlikely to be significant. Offtake from the wild is therefore likely taking place despite national protection.</p> <p>Information available suggests that most trade in the five <i>Ceratophora</i> species appears to involve adults, which can be relatively easily distinguished.</p> <p>Based on the information contained in the supporting statement, even at low volumes, it is possible that trade may be detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild, as the species of <i>Ceratophora</i> spp. are vulnerable to intrinsic and extrinsic factors, due to habitat-specialization, low reproductive rates, and habitat loss.</p> <p>While <i>C. asper</i> may not currently meet the criteria for its inclusion in Appendix I, should the other four species be listed in Appendix I, the focus of trade could shift to this species, which would not be regulated by CITES. Under such circumstances, the Conference of the Parties, through Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17), may consider taking a precautionary approach and act in the best interest of the species concerned by including all five species of <i>Ceratophora</i> in Appendix I.</p> <p><u>Recommendations</u> <i>Ceratophora</i> spp. meet the criteria in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17), Annex 1 criterion B for its inclusion in Appendix I.</p> <p>The Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.</p>
 <p><i>Cophotis ceylanica</i> and <i>Cophotis dumbara</i> (Pygmy lizards)</p>	<p>CoP18 Prop. 25</p> <p>Include in Appendix I</p> <p>Sri Lanka</p>	<p><u>Conclusions</u> Little is known about the population size of <i>Cophotis ceylanica</i> and <i>Cophotis dumbara</i>, two endemic lizards from Sri Lanka, but they both appear to occur in restricted areas with highly fragmented habitats. It is estimated that <i>C. ceylonica</i> has an area of occupancy of less than 500 km². <i>C. dumbara</i>, which was only discovered in 2006 and is classified as Critically Endangered by IUCN, has an even more restricted distribution, with an area of occupancy of less than 10 km², suggesting that it meets the biological criteria for inclusion in Appendix I. Due to the fact that <i>C. ceylanica</i> underwent a marked decline in the 1990s, has a relatively restricted distribution and is highly vulnerable to extrinsic factors such as drought, it may also meet criteria B and C in Annex I of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) for inclusion in Appendix I.</p>

		<p>There appears to be international demand for both species, particularly for <i>C. dumbara</i> as it has been recently discovered.</p> <p><u>Recommendations</u> <i>Cophotis ceylanica</i> and <i>Cophotis dumbara</i> both meet the biological criteria in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17), Annex 1 for their inclusion in Appendix I.</p> <p>The Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.</p>
 <p><i>Lyriocephalus scutatus</i> (Hump-nosed lizard)</p>	<p>CoP18 Prop. 26</p> <p>Include in Appendix I</p> <p>Sri Lanka</p>	<p><u>Conclusions</u> The information in the supporting statement indicates that there is demand for, and trade in the <i>Lyriocephalus scutatus</i>, a species endemic to Sri Lanka. Reportedly, captive breeding is challenging, which makes specimens in trade likely to be sourced from the wild, despite national protection. However, <i>L. scutatus</i> is not threatened with extinction, neither according to the National Red List of Sri Lanka, nor to IUCN's Red List of Threatened Species. Anecdotal information and opportunistic observations suggest that the species is not uncommon in its range. The information available indicates that the wild population of the species cannot be considered to have a restricted area of distribution. The species therefore does not seem to meet any of the criteria in Annex 1 of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) for its inclusion in Appendix I.</p> <p><u>Recommendations</u> <i>Lyriocephalus scutatus</i> does not meet the criteria in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) for inclusion in Appendix I, but it may meet the criteria for its inclusion in Appendix II.</p> <p>The Secretariat recommends that this proposal be rejected.</p> <p><u>Note to Parties and Proponents</u> Sri Lanka may wish to consider listing the species in Appendix II.</p>



Goniurosaurus spp.
(Leopard geckos)

CoP18 Prop. 27

Include the populations of China and Viet Nam in Appendix II

China, European Union and Viet Nam

Conclusions

Based on the information provided in the supporting statement, it appears that the *Goniurosaurus* species from China and Viet Nam have very limited ranges and presumably limited populations, linked to special habitat requirements. Eleven of the 13 species mentioned in the proposal were described only recently. All seem threatened to some extent by habitat destruction and collection for trade, with eight species categorized as ‘Critically endangered’ or ‘Endangered’ in the IUCN Red List (2018). There is evidence that wild sourced *Goniurosaurus* species are in local and international demand, and that unregulated and excessive international trade in live animals may be a threat to *Goniurosaurus* species from China and Viet Nam, including species recently discovered.

Recommendations

The *Goniurosaurus* species from China and Viet Nam meet the criteria in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17), 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.

The Secretariat recommends that this proposal be **adopted**.

Note to Parties and Proponents

Should this proposal be adopted, Parties are requested to provide advice on how “*Goniurosaurus* spp. - all species from China and Viet Nam” would have to be presented in the Appendices.

Gekkonidae



Gekko gecko
(Tokay gecko)

CoP18 Prop. 28

[Include in Appendix II](#)

European Union, India, Philippines and United States of America

Conclusions

The information presented in the supporting statement shows that *Gekko gecko* is traded internationally in very large numbers, mainly for medicinal purposes. According to the IUCN/TRAFFIC analysis, this trade peaked in 2010/2011 and declined since. Trade in live specimens is said to be decreasing. The species is common in much of its extensive range in Asia and adapts well to human-made environments, including cities. A recent IUCN Red List assessment (2019) classifies the species as Least Concern. Population declines, said to result from overharvesting for trade, have been reported in some parts of the range. There is however a large degree of uncertainty regarding the impact of international trade on the species.

Recommendations

Gekko gecko does not meet the criteria in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17), Annex 2a, criterion B, for its inclusion in Appendix II.

The Secretariat recommends that this proposal be **rejected**.



Gonatodes daudini
(Grenadines clawed gecko)

CoP18 Prop. 29

[Include in Appendix I](#)

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

Conclusions

Gonatodes daudini is endemic to Union Island, in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, where its single known population occupies an area of approximately 0,5 km². It is considered Critically Endangered by IUCN. The species was only discovered in 2005, and the most recent population estimate (2018) totals 9,957 individuals (including mature adults and juveniles). In the most accessible parts of its range, population density was found to have fallen by almost 80% since 2010. Given its restricted abundance and distribution, *G. daudini* is especially vulnerable to environmental change and intrinsic factors such as inbreeding depression. Based on an analysis of online adverts in 2016 and 2017, there appears to be demand for the species in international trade.

Recommendations

Gonatodes daudini meets the biological criteria in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) Annex 1 for its inclusion in Appendix I.

The Secretariat recommends that this proposal be **adopted**.

	<p>CoP18 Prop. 30</p> <p>Include in Appendix II</p> <p>European Union and Madagascar</p>	<p><u>Conclusions</u> <i>Paroedura androyensis</i> was categorized as Vulnerable in the IUCN Red List in 2011. Although there is no information on the size or structure of the wild population of <i>P. androyensis</i>, it is thought to have a small and fragmented area of distribution. It also appears to be declining as a result of the continuing reduction in the quality and extent of its habitat.</p> <p>Data from Madagascar show that wild specimens of the species are traded internationally, with more than 6,000 individuals reported as exported from Madagascar between 2013 and 2017, and it appears to be in significant demand.</p> <p><u>Recommendations</u> <i>Paroedura androyensis</i> meets the criteria in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17), Annex 2a, criterion B for its 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>Iguanidae</p>		
	<p>CoP18 Prop. 31</p> <p>Include in Appendix II</p> <p>El Salvador and Mexico</p>	<p><u>Conclusions</u> Information on the conservation status of wild populations of the 18 known species in the genus <i>Ctenosaura</i> is scarce, however some species have been estimated to have small populations or limited distribution. As pointed out by IUCN/TRAFFIC, some species may already meet the biological criteria for inclusion in Appendix I (including but not limited to <i>C. conspicuosa</i> and <i>C. nolascensis</i>), although reported international trade in wild-caught animals of these species is very limited. The recorded international trade primarily comprises two species, <i>C. quinquecarinata</i> and <i>C. similis</i>, and trade in individuals reported as wild-caught appears to be decreasing. The only species not currently listed in Appendix II that appears to meet the criteria for inclusion under Annex 2a of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) is <i>C. quinquecarinata</i>. This species has a small population (2,500 mature individuals) and a relatively restricted and fragmented range. Although the majority of trade in this species appears to be in captive-bred individuals, given the possible small size of the population, even low levels of trade may be of concern.</p> <p>It is reportedly difficult for non-experts to distinguish between species of <i>Ctenosaura</i> in their adult form and virtually impossible when they are juveniles, of which there are large numbers in trade.</p>

		<p>It seems therefore that <i>Ctenosaura</i> spp. may warrant inclusion in Appendix II, as the species covered by the genus seem to meet criterion A of Annex 2a, and criterion A of Annex 2b of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17).</p> <p><u>Recommendations</u> <i>Ctenosaura</i> spp. meets the criteria in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) Annex 2a, criterion A and Annex 2b, criterion A for its 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>SERPENTES</p>		
<p>Viperidae</p>		
 <p><i>Pseudocerastes urarachnoides</i> (Spider-tailed horned viper)</p>	<p>CoP18 Prop. 32</p> <p>Include in Appendix II</p> <p>Iran</p>	<p><u>Conclusions</u> Based on the limited information available at the time of writing, it is difficult to assess if <i>Pseudocerastes urarachnoides</i> meets the biological or trade criteria in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) Annex 2a for its inclusion in Appendix II. However, its purported small and fragmented populations and the fact that it naturally occurs in low densities may even qualify it for inclusion in Appendix I and make it likely that unregulated international trade would be detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild. This is supported by reports that collection for the pet trade has already resulted in local extinction of populations of other species of the <i>Pseudocerastes</i> genus.</p> <p><u>Recommendations</u> It is difficult to assess if <i>Pseudocerastes urarachnoides</i> meets the biological and/or trade criteria in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) Annex 2a for its inclusion in Appendix II. However, the Conference of the Parties, through Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17), 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 for this proposal.</p> <p>The Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.</p>

TESTUDINES

Geoemydidae



Cuora bourreti
(Bourret's box turtle)

CoP18 Prop. 33

Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I

Viet Nam

Conclusions

There is insufficient information available to determine whether or not the size of the wild population of *Cuora bourreti* is small, with estimates ranging from 10,000 to 20,000 individuals. It also does not appear to have a restricted area of distribution. However, owing to ongoing overharvesting for trade and ineffective implementation of existing protection measures, the species seems to have undergone a marked decline in population size in the wild, thereby meeting one of the biological criteria for inclusion of a species in Appendix I.

The proposal was prepared in the context of Resolution Conf. 14.8 (Rev. CoP17) on *Periodic Review of the Appendices*. The Animals Committee, at its 28th meeting (AC28, Tel Aviv, August 2015), agreed with the recommendation from this Periodic Review that it would be appropriate to transfer *Cuora galbinifrons* (including its subspecies) to Appendix I, implying that this recommendation would extend to *C. bourreti*.

Recommendations

Cuora bourreti meets the biological criteria in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) Annex 1 for its inclusion in Appendix I.

The Secretariat recommends that this proposal be **adopted**.



Cuora picturata
(Indochinese box turtle)

CoP18 Prop. 34

Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I

Viet Nam

Conclusions

Available information suggests that the wild population of *Cuora picturata* is small (estimated to be between 3,000 and 10,000 individuals), and the species has a restricted area of distribution. In addition, owing to ongoing overharvesting for trade and ineffective implementation of existing protection measures, the species seems to have undergone a marked decline of its population size in the wild, thereby meeting criterion A i) for its inclusion in Appendix I.

The proposal was prepared in the context of Resolution Conf. 14.8 (Rev. CoP17) on *Periodic Review of the Appendices*. The Animals Committee, at its 28th meeting (AC28, Tel Aviv, August 2015), agreed with the recommendation from this Periodic Review that it would be appropriate to transfer *Cuora galbinifrons* (including its subspecies) to Appendix I, implying that this recommendation would extend to *C. picturata*.

		<p><u>Recommendations</u> <i>Cuora picturata</i> meets criterion A i) in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) Annex 1 for its inclusion in Appendix I.</p> <p>The Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.</p>
 <p><i>Mauremys annamensis</i> (Annam leaf turtle)</p>	<p>CoP18 Prop. 35</p> <p>Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I</p> <p>Viet Nam</p>	<p><u>Conclusions</u> Available information indicates that <i>Mauremys annamensis</i> meets criterion B i) in Annex 1 of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) as it has a restricted area of distribution in Viet Nam and a fragmented occurrence. This formerly common species was previously categorized as of Least Concern by IUCN in 1996, but recategorized as Critically Endangered in 2000, based on a known or inferred population reduction of at least 80% over the past three generations, as a result of actual or potential levels of trade, and a similar projected future decline over the same time period. There appears to be demand for <i>M. annamensis</i> in international trade, and its life history characteristics (late maturity, modest annual reproductive output, and high egg and juvenile mortality rates) renders it intrinsically and extrinsically vulnerable to overexploitation.</p> <p>There has been a zero-export quota in place for wild-sourced specimens of <i>Mauremys annamensis</i> for commercial purposes since CoP16. The CITES trade database indicates that most trade is in captive-bred or captive-born specimens. If <i>M. annamensis</i> were to be included in Appendix I, breeding operations wishing to commercially export and trade in specimens of this species would need to register with the Secretariat in accordance with Resolution Conf. 12.10 (Rev. CoP15) on <i>Registration of operations that breed Appendix-I animal species in captivity for commercial purposes</i>. The proposal was prepared in the context of Resolution Conf. 14.8 (Rev. CoP17) on <i>Periodic Review of the Appendices</i>. The Animals Committee, at its 28th meeting (AC28, Tel Aviv, August 2015), agreed with the recommendation from this Periodic Review that it would be appropriate to transfer <i>M. annamensis</i> to Appendix I.</p> <p><u>Recommendations</u> <i>Mauremys annamensis</i> meets the biological criteria in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) Annex 1 for its inclusion in Appendix I.</p> <p>The Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.</p>



Geochelone elegans
(Star tortoise)

CoP18 Prop. 36

Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I

Bangladesh, India, Senegal and Sri Lanka

Conclusions

The population of *Geochelone elegans* is not thought to be small due to the high numbers of specimens that are regularly seized, although there are no reliable estimates of the population size in the wild. This is the most commonly recorded species of tortoise or freshwater turtle illegally traded worldwide.

The most recent IUCN assessment in 2015 categorised *G. elegans* as Vulnerable but determined that the species maintained relatively large populations of >10,000 with an extent of occurrence of >20,000 km² and an area of occupancy of more than 2,000 km². Based on recent documented levels of exploitation and the suspected future reduction in population size that could occur because of illegal trade, IUCN concluded that the population of *G. elegans* was inferred to face projected declines greater than 30% if this exploitation continues or expands. This projected rate of decline remains below the general guideline levels provided in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) that would warrant the inclusion of a species in Appendix I.

There has been very little trade recorded in wild specimens of the species since it was included in Appendix II in 1977. Most of the trade that takes place is in reportedly captive-bred specimens, and this trade is currently under review in accordance with Resolution Conf. 17.7 on *Review of trade in animal specimens reported as produced in captivity*. Illegal trade in tortoises and freshwater turtles already receives a high level of attention, and this enforcement effort is set to continue.

It is therefore not clear what additional benefit an Appendix-I listing would provide to the conservation of the species.

Recommendations

Geochelone elegans does not meet the criteria in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17), Annex 1 for its inclusion in Appendix I.

The Secretariat recommends that this proposal be **rejected**.



Malacochersus tornieri
(Pancake tortoise)

CoP18 Prop. 37

[Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I](#)

Kenya and United States of America

Conclusions

Malacochersus tornieri appears to have a restricted area of distribution, with fragmented and decreasing populations, and an observed and ongoing marked decline of wild populations as a result of trade, aggravated by habitat degradation. The species is considered highly vulnerable to both intrinsic and extrinsic factors owing to its late maturity, very low productive rate and specialized niche requirements.

IUCN/TRAFFIC have confirmed that a recent assessment accepted for publication in the March 2019 Red List update categorises *M. tornieri* as Critically Endangered due to observed, estimated and projected population reductions of about 80% over three generations (45 years in total) that will be reached in the next 15 years, which would meet criterion C ii) in Annex 1 of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17). The population is believed to be declining: the international pet trade has been identified as the main contributing factor, but habitat degradation and loss, particularly from rock destruction and farming, are also significant threats to the species. The levels of decline mentioned are well within the levels provided in the general guidelines in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) that would warrant inclusion of a species in Appendix I.

Recommendations

Malacochersus tornieri meets the biological criteria in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) Annex 1 for its inclusion in Appendix I.

The Secretariat recommends that this proposal be **adopted**.

AMPHIBIA

ANURA

Centrolenidae



Hyalinobatrachium spp., *Centrolene* spp., *Cochranella* spp., and *Sachatamia* spp.

CoP18 Prop. 38

[Include in Appendix II](#)

Costa Rica, El Salvador and Honduras

Conclusions

The family Centrolenidae (glass frogs) comprises 12 genera, 4 of which are covered by this proposal. In the supporting statement and confirmed by IUCN/TRAFFIC, unregulated international trade seems to be a developing threat for *Centrolene* spp., *Cochranella* spp., *Hyalinobatrachium* spp. and *Sachatamia* spp., noting however that fragmentation and habitat loss, climate change and chytrid fungus are the main known factors threatening their wild populations.

There is little information on the historical and current size of wild populations for most species of *Centrolene* spp., *Cochranella* spp., *Hyalinobatrachium* spp. and *Sachatamia* spp. According to the American Museum of Natural History (AMNH) Amphibian Database, eight genera of

(Glass frogs)		<p>glass frogs that would remain outside of CITES regulations may be in trade, but they are not subject to this proposal. They therefore would be excluded from an Appendix-II listing should this proposal be adopted. According to the proponents, it is very difficult to distinguish species and genera in trade. These “look-alike” challenges, coupled by the ongoing taxonomic changes within the family Centrolenidae may pose considerable implementation challenges, as species may be moved between genera and some genera would be outside of the CITES regulations.</p> <p>It would therefore be advisable for the proponents to gather further trade information to determine if the four genera of glass frogs that are subject to proposal 38 could warrant inclusion in Appendix II, in accordance with Article II, in compliance with criterion A (and possibly B) of Annex 2a, and criterion A of Annex 2b of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17).</p> <p><u>Recommendations</u> <i>Centrolene</i> spp., <i>Cochranella</i> spp., <i>Hyalinobatrachium</i> spp., and <i>Sachatamia</i> spp. do not seem to meet the criteria in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) Annex 2a 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 rejected.</p> <p><u>Note to Parties and Proponents</u> The proponents are encouraged to provide a standard nomenclature reference to cover glass frogs, including the four genera in the proposal. Parties may also wish to consider this proposal in the context of document CoP18 Doc. 62.</p>
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CAUDATA

Salamandridae

 <p><i>Echinotriton chinhaiensis</i> and <i>Echinotriton maxiquadratus</i> (Spiny newts)</p>	<p>CoP18 Prop. 39</p> <p>Include in Appendix II</p> <p>China</p>	<p><u>Conclusions</u> It appears that <i>Echinotriton chinhaiensis</i> and <i>E. maxiquadratus</i>, both endemic to China, are critically endangered species that have extremely limited distributions, low population sizes and highly fragmented habitats. They may actually meet the biological criteria for their inclusion in Appendix I, because of their intrinsic vulnerability, being two species of slow growth, late maturity, limited annual reproductive output and high mortality of eggs and juveniles.</p> <p>The population size of <i>E. chinhaiensis</i> has been estimated at less than 300 animals, based on capture-recapture surveys in 1997 and 1999, while <i>E. maxiquadratus</i> is thought to be restricted to only six breeding ponds, with</p>
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		<p>about 10 adults and a few larvae found in field surveys from 2011 to 2016. Both species are fully nationally protected, and although there is no strong evidence that international trade is a major threat, due to their rarity, they are likely to be in demand and any unregulated international trade could potentially have significant conservation impacts.</p> <p><u>Recommendations</u> <i>Echinotriton chinhaiensis</i> and <i>E. maxiquadratus</i> meet the criteria in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17), Annex 2a criterion A 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>Paramesotriton</i> spp. (Asian warty newts)</p>	<p>CoP18 Prop. 40</p> <p>Include in Appendix II</p> <p>China and European Union</p>	<p><u>Conclusions</u> There is limited information on the population status and distribution of individual species within the genus <i>Paramesotriton</i>. Evidence suggests that a number of species have a relatively restricted distribution, and that there is international demand for various species in the pet trade. There may also be difficulties in distinguishing species of the genus, particularly when they are traded in their dried state for traditional medicine.</p> <p>IUCN/TRAFFIC reported that the main species recorded in trade (based on data from the European Union and the United States of America), apart from <i>Paramesotriton hongkongensis</i>, were predominantly <i>P. labiatus</i> and <i>P. chinensis</i>, with lesser numbers of <i>P. fuzhongensis</i>, <i>P. guangxiensis</i> and <i>P. zhijinensis</i>.</p> <p>It is difficult to determine which species of the genus <i>Paramesotriton</i> might satisfy the criteria A or B of Annex 2a of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) for inclusion in Appendix II. Considering the difficulties in differentiating species of <i>Paramesotriton</i>, including <i>P. hongkongensis</i>, which is currently included in Appendix II, all species satisfy criterion A of Annex 2 b) of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17). It also appears that some of the species (e.g. <i>P. maolanensis</i> and <i>P. zhijinensis</i>) may even meet the biological criteria for their inclusion in Appendix I.</p>

		<p><u>Recommendations</u> <i>Paramesotriton</i> spp. meets the criteria in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17), Annex 2b criterion A for its 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>Tylototriton</i> spp. (Crocodile newts)</p>	<p>CoP18 Prop. 41</p> <p>Include in Appendix II</p> <p>China and European Union</p>	<p><u>Conclusions</u> There is limited information on the population status and distribution of individual species within the genus <i>Tylototriton</i>. Evidence suggests that a number of species have a relatively restricted distribution and that there is international demand for various species in the pet trade.</p> <p>IUCN/TRAFFIC provided some additional information on the levels of trade in <i>Tylototriton</i> species, reporting that imports of live <i>Tylototriton</i> into the USA between 2007-2013 totaled 9,701 individuals (52% recorded as <i>T. verrucosus</i>; 21% as <i>T. kweichowensis</i>; and 18% as <i>Tylototriton</i> spp.). Reported imports of live <i>Tylototriton</i> into the EU between 2009-2017 totaled 1,555 specimens (55% <i>T. kweichowensis</i> and 36% <i>T. asperrimus</i>) The IUCN/TRAFFIC analysis also provides some additional information on some species that are found in international trade, including <i>T. asperrimus</i>, <i>T. hainensis</i>, <i>T. kweichowensis</i>, <i>T. lizhenchangi</i>, <i>T. shanjing</i>, <i>T. shanorum</i>, <i>T. verrucosus</i>, <i>T. vietnamensis</i>, <i>T. wenxianensis</i>, <i>T. yangi</i> and <i>T. ziegleri</i>, some of which are considered to be threatened.</p> <p>On the basis of the information in the supporting statement and the IUCN/TRAFFIC analysis, it appears that at least some of the species of the genus <i>Tylototriton</i> (e.g. <i>T. asperrimus</i>, <i>T. hainanensis</i>, <i>T. kweichowensis</i>, <i>T. shanjing</i>, <i>T. shanorum</i>, <i>T. verrucosus</i>, <i>T. vietnamensis</i>, <i>T. yangi</i> and <i>T. ziegleri</i>) may qualify for inclusion in Appendix II in accordance with criterion A of Annex 2a of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17). Some species may even meet the biological criteria for their inclusion in Appendix I (e.g. <i>T. lizhenchangi</i>, <i>T. wenxianensis</i> and <i>T. yangi</i>) on the basis of restricted ranges and/or small wild populations that are declining.</p> <p>Considering the difficulties in identifying individual species of <i>Tylototriton</i>, all other species may satisfy criterion A of Annex 2 b) of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17).</p>

		<p><u>Recommendations</u> <i>Tylototriton</i> spp. meets the criteria in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17), Annex 2a criterion A or Annex 2b criterion A for its 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><u>ELASMOBRANCHII</u></p>		
<p><u>LAMNIFORMES</u></p>		
<p>Lamnidae</p>		
 <p><i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i> and <i>Isurus paucus</i> (Mako sharks)</p>	<p>CoP18 Prop. 42</p> <p>Include in Appendix II</p> <p>Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Dominican Republic, Egypt, European Union, Gabon, Gambia, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Maldives, Mali, Mexico, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Palau, Samoa, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sudan and Togo</p>	<p><u>Summary and review of available information</u></p> <p>The Secretariat notes that updated IUCN Red List assessments of the status of <i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i> and <i>I. paucus</i> have been published since the submission of the proposal. Both species have been categorised as Endangered. These assessments, as well as some of the responses by statutory consultees, contain new and additional information to that in the supporting statement. All of that information was available to the FAO Expert Panel, because IUCN had shared an advance copy of the updated IUCN Red List Assessment. The FAO Expert Panel further conducted its own analyses, where required, based on datasets available. For parts of the range of the species, multiple datasets were available with partially conflicting trends. The FAO Expert Panel assigned reliability scores to all datasets which the Secretariat is taking into account for its conclusion.</p> <p>All information available confirms that <i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i> has low productivity and is among the most vulnerable species for bycatch for long-line and purse-seine gear.</p> <p>While population structures remain uncertain, most studies and applicable management measures are organized in line with the jurisdictional boundaries of the relevant regional scientific and management agencies. This makes it useful to look at population status and trends on a regional basis. Pursuant to the guidelines for the application of the listing criteria for commercially exploited marine species in Annex 5 of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) and as in the original supporting statement, the historical extent of decline and the recent rate of decline should be considered in conjunction with one another. The Secretariat notes that data to assess the historical rate of decline from virgin biomass was not always available, and that the FAO Expert Panel judged that, where no abundance index was available, it considered that more simplistic forms of retroactive extrapolation of trends were not defensible. The following table presents summaries of the</p>

population trends for different ocean regions based on the datasets identified as most scientifically sound and reliable:

Region	Summary of information on populations of <i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>
North Atlantic	Population has declined to about 50% of historic levels May be at risk of declining to below 30% of baseline biomass in the next few decades if catches are not decreased well below current levels
South Atlantic	No direct evidence that the population is depleted below 30% Population may be overfished and may experience overfishing The analysis showing steep population declines of 99%, referenced in the updated IUCN Red List Assessment, is considered to be methodologically flawed by the FAO Expert Panel
Mediterranean	Species' abundance in the Mediterranean has decreased FAO Expert Panel considered the two datasets referenced in the supporting statement too unreliable to assess the extent of decline
Indian Ocean	Considerable uncertainty exists on aspects of data available, and no formal stock assessment has been conducted Catch Per Unit Effort (CPUE) series analyzed by the FAO Expert Panel suggest varying or declining trends until 2003 or 2004, and a subsequent increase The preliminary study referenced in the supporting statement to substantiate population declines in the Indian Ocean, according to its own authors and the FAO Expert Panel, has too much uncertainty to derive management advice from it
North Pacific	North Pacific shortfin mako assessment (ISC, 2018) provides the best available assessment of trends and supersedes previous datasets According to the FAO Expert Panel, the assessment's best estimate of depletion to 58% of its baseline represents the historical extent of decline According to the FAO Expert Panel, the population was currently slightly increasing Analysis of other datasets from the North Pacific yield

		<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="1073 147 1293 183"></td> <td data-bbox="1293 147 1974 183">similar conclusions</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1073 183 1293 553">South Pacific</td> <td data-bbox="1293 183 1974 553"> <p>No stock assessment for shortfin mako exists and therefore catch rate indicators provide the best available information to estimate the extent of any stock decline</p> <p>Re-analysing the longer of the two datasets referenced in the supporting statement, to address some methodological shortcomings, the FAO Expert Panel found that the time series 1996-2013 showed an increasing trend of 1.3 percent per annum, with the most recent and reliable ten years (2004-2013, i.e. 2014 excluded) an increasing trend of 2.2 percent per annum</p> </td> </tr> </table> <p>Considering the summaries by region above, the Secretariat considers that, with the possible but uncertain exception of the Mediterranean, the population of <i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i> does not seem to have declined below the 30% threshold in different ocean regions, and that the populations of the Indian Ocean, North Pacific and South Pacific seem to be stable or slightly increasing, meaning that it is currently not projected that declines will continue. The guidelines for the application of the listing criteria for commercially exploited marine species in Annex 5 of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) state that in most cases, listing would only be considered if declines were projected to continue. The only ocean region where decline is projected to continue and where <i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i> may likely decline below 30% of its historical biomass over the next few decades, is in the North Atlantic, which makes up 14.5% of the total range of the species.</p> <p>The reportedly high vulnerability to a wide variety of fishing gear, in particular long lines and purse seines, may be seen as additional taxon- and case-specific risk factors, but it is important to note that all tuna regional fisheries management organizations have adopted some management measures, ranging from prohibitions of finning and encouraging the live release of sharks (in non-targeting fisheries) to reduce fishing mortality, as well as the mandatory collection and submission of data for these species. The International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas in the North Atlantic has adopted management measures for mako shark specifically because the stock is currently declining as a result of excessive fishing mortality and plans to conduct a future assessment of the <i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i> stock in its area of competence to produce improved advice. Population</p>		similar conclusions	South Pacific	<p>No stock assessment for shortfin mako exists and therefore catch rate indicators provide the best available information to estimate the extent of any stock decline</p> <p>Re-analysing the longer of the two datasets referenced in the supporting statement, to address some methodological shortcomings, the FAO Expert Panel found that the time series 1996-2013 showed an increasing trend of 1.3 percent per annum, with the most recent and reliable ten years (2004-2013, i.e. 2014 excluded) an increasing trend of 2.2 percent per annum</p>
	similar conclusions					
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		<p>estimates for the North Atlantic and North Pacific alone indicate current numbers of about 1 million and 8 million individuals respectively.</p> <p><u>Conclusion</u> Based on the information summarised above, the Secretariat concludes that for the global population of <i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>, there is no evidence to currently assume 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” (Criterion B of Annex 2A of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17).</p> <p>All available information confirms that if <i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i> were listed on Appendix II, the similarities of the fins would make it necessary to also include <i>Isurus paucus</i> in Appendix II based on look-alike grounds pursuant to Annex 2b of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17).</p> <p><u>Recommendations</u> <i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i> does not meet the criteria in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) Annex 2a for its inclusion in Appendix II in accordance with Article II, paragraph 2 (a) or 2 (b) of the Convention. Consequently, <i>I. paucus</i> should not be included for look-alike reasons under Annex 2b, criterion A of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17).</p> <p>The Secretariat recommends that this proposal be rejected.</p>
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RHINOPRISTIFORMES

Glaucostegidae

 <p><i>Glaucostegus</i> spp. (Guitarfishes)</p>	<p>CoP18 Prop. 43</p> <p>Include in Appendix II</p> <p>Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Chad, Côte d’Ivoire, Egypt, European Union, Gabon, Gambia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Monaco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Palau, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo and Ukraine</p>	<p><u>Summary and review of available information</u> The Secretariat notes that new assessments of the status of <i>Glaucostegus cemiculus</i> and <i>G. granulatus</i> have become available since the submission of the proposal by the proponents, some of which contain new draft IUCN Red List assessments or additional information that is not contained in the supporting statement. The FAO Expert Panel has assigned reliability scores to datasets that were available to it, which the Secretariat is taking into account for its conclusions.</p> <p>Newly available information generally aligns well with that contained in the supporting statement, in particular regarding the species’ low productivity, widespread lack of management and high value of fins in trade.</p> <p>While no species-specific time-series are available until recent times, the updated IUCN Red List assessments for <i>Glaucostegus cemiculus</i> and <i>G.</i></p>
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granulatus (in prep.) infer historic population declines for the species, using datasets at higher taxonomic levels, e.g. Rhinobathidae (which is thought to include wedgefish and guitarfish species) for the Indo-West Pacific. Being non-species specific, these datasets cannot be directly looked at in conjunction with the contemporary datasets available, but they highlight that it is unlikely that the starting points of these contemporary datasets reflect the historic baseline of the species.

With regards to recent datasets, the Secretariat observes that data is only available for parts of the species' range, but where data is available, the species seems to have declined significantly, meeting or coming close to meeting the 70% decline threshold. The updated IUCN Red List assessments also state that for several datasets where it was previously unclear, fishing effort had not decreased during the period in question, making it likely that landing data is a useful indicator of abundance.

The available information also points to local extinction of *G. cemiculus* from parts of its range in the northern Mediterranean.

The reportedly high susceptibility to a wide variety of fishing gear and increasing fishing pressure in the absence of fisheries management for the species may be seen as additional taxon- and case-specific risk factors.

The updated IUCN Red List assessments for *Glaucostegus cemiculus* and *G. granulatus* (in prep.) categorize both species as Critically Endangered based on inference declines of >80% over the last three generations from fisheries landings, fishing effort, or declines of similar species.

Conclusion

Based on the information available, it is difficult to assess if *Glaucostegus cemiculus* and *G. granulatus* meet the biological and/or trade criteria in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) Annex 2a for inclusion in Appendix II.

All available information confirms that if one species of *Glaucostegus* spp. were to be included in Appendix II, the similarities of the fins within the genus would make it necessary to include all species of the genus in Appendix II based on look-alike grounds pursuant to Annex 2b of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17). The FAO Expert Panel further noted that the trade category "QUN" (used in China for fins) is suspected to contain species from both the Rhinidae and Glaucostegidae families. The FAO Expert Panel therefore suggests that CITES Parties should carefully consider whether there might be a look-alike problem between wedgefishes and guitarfishes (Proposals 43 and 44).

		<p><u>Recommendations</u></p> <p>The Conference of the Parties, through Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17), 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. Noting the low productivity of the species and the information summarized above, in particular the widespread lack of management of the species and high value in trade, the Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.</p>
<p>Rhinidae</p>		
 <p>Rhinidae spp. (Wedgefishes)</p>	<p>CoP18 Prop. 44</p> <p>Include in Appendix II</p> <p>Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ethiopia, European Union, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, India, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Maldives, Mali, Mexico, Monaco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Palau, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo and Ukraine</p>	<p><u>Summary and review of available information</u></p> <p>The Secretariat notes that draft updated IUCN Red List assessments of the status of <i>Rhynchobatus australiae</i> and <i>R. djiddensis</i> have become available since the submission of the proposal by the proponents, some of which contain new or additional information that is not contained in the supporting statement and was not available for review by the FAO Expert Panel. The Panel has assigned reliability scores to datasets that were available to it, which the Secretariat is taking into account for its conclusions.</p> <p>Newly available information generally aligns well with that contained in the supporting statement, in particular regarding the species' low productivity, widespread lack of management and high value of fins in trade. IUCN/TRAFFIC note that Madagascar is not indicated as a range State in the distribution maps used in the supporting statement, but the species are being landed in Madagascar.</p> <p>While no species-specific historic time-series are available, the updated IUCN Red List assessments for <i>Rhynchobatus australiae</i> and <i>R. djiddensis</i> (in prep.) infer historic population declines for the species, using datasets at higher taxonomic levels, e.g. Rhinobathidae (which is thought to include wedgefish and guitarfish species). Being non-species specific, these datasets come with large uncertainty and cannot be directly looked at in conjunction with the contemporary datasets available, but they highlight that it is unlikely that the starting points of these contemporary datasets reflect the historic baseline of the species.</p> <p>With regards to recent datasets additional to those in the supporting statement, the FAO Expert Panel had access to two additional time-series from India and Indonesia, and IUCN used additional time-series from India,</p>

		<p>Iran, Pakistan (unpublished) and South Africa (unpublished), most of which covered multi-species in an aggregated form.</p> <p>The Secretariat observes that very limited species-specific data is available, and that the most reliable datasets only cover small parts of the range of the species, but where data is available the species seem to have declined significantly, meeting or coming close to meeting the 70% decline threshold. The updated IUCN Red List assessments also state for several datasets where it was previously unclear from the supporting statement, that fishing effort is unlikely to have decreased during the period in question, meaning that a decrease in landing data is likely to reflect a decrease in abundance.</p> <p>The reportedly high susceptibility to a wide variety of fishing gear and increasing fishing pressure in the absence of fisheries management for the species may be seen as additional taxon- and case-specific risk factors.</p> <p>The updated IUCN Red List assessments for <i>Rhynchobatus australiae</i> and <i>R. djiddensis</i> (in prep.) categorize both species as Critically Endangered based on inference declines of >80% over the last three generations from fisheries landings, fishing effort, or declines of similar species.</p> <p><u>Conclusion</u> Based on the limited information available at the time of writing, it is difficult to assess if <i>Rhynchobatus australiae</i> or <i>R. djiddensis</i> meet the biological and/or trade criteria in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) Annex 2a for inclusion in Appendix II.</p> <p>All available information confirms that if a species of Rhinidae spp. were listed on Appendix II, the similarities of the fins within the family would make it necessary to include all species of the family in Appendix II based on look-alike grounds pursuant to Annex 2b of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17). The FAO Expert Panel further noted that the trade category “QUN” (fins) is suspected to contain species from both the Rhinidae and Glaucostegidae families. The Expert Panel therefore suggests that CITES Parties should carefully consider whether there might be a look-alike problem between wedgefishes and guitarfishes (Proposals 43 and 44).</p> <p><u>Recommendations</u> The Conference of the Parties, through Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17), 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. Noting the low productivity of</p>
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		<p>the species and the information summarized above, in particular the widespread lack of management of the species and high value in trade, the Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.</p>
<p>ECHINODERMATA</p>		
<p>HOLOTHUROIDEA</p>		
<p>ASPIDOCHIROTIDA</p>		
<p>Holothuriidae</p>		
 <p><i>Holothuria (Microthele) fuscogilva</i>, <i>Holothuria (Microthele) nobilis</i>, <i>Holothuria (Microthele) whitmaei</i> (Teatfish)</p>	<p>CoP18 Prop. 45</p> <p>Include in Appendix II</p> <p>European Union, Kenya, Senegal, Seychelles and United States of America</p>	<p>Summary and review of available information</p> <p>The Secretariat notes that the FAO Expert Panel, in its assessment of the proposal, drew on a significant amount of additional information that was not originally included in the supporting statement, as documented in the Expert Panel report. The proponents have since submitted an amended supporting statement in early April that was prepared on the basis of information contained in the FAO Expert Panel’s report. The amended supporting statement has included some, but not all, of the additional information. The Secretariat’s conclusions take into account all available information.</p> <p>Newly available information generally aligns well with that contained in the supporting statement, confirming that the species biological characteristics, including low productivity and density dependant production, and ease of collection make them vulnerable to fishing and over-exploitation, even in artisanal and small-scale fisheries.</p> <p>Reviewing the references contained in the original supporting statement, the FAO Expert Panel found little quantitative evidence of population decline for the proposed species and noted that generally there are few standardized datasets that could be used to assess population declines from baseline, because species-specific data on historic declines was missing. The Panel therefore researched and collated a number of abundance indices from different parts of their ranges, organized by country. Direct time-series data that reflect the status of teatfish stocks were scarce. However, survey-resurvey records (of variable replication) do exist for a small number of localities in countries that support or had historically supported sea cucumber fisheries. In situations where only single surveys were available, the Panel evaluated them against an established ‘rule-of thumb’ baseline threshold for healthy stocks. The Panel also considered trends in trade volumes as supplementary information.</p> <p>The following are summaries of whether or not each species seems to meet the percentage decline to 30% of the baseline threshold required a low</p>

		<p>productivity species to meet the listing criteria, according to the guidelines on the application of the listing criteria for commercially exploited marine species, in Annex 5 of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17), by species and country, based on the datasets identified as most scientific sound and reliable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Holothuria fuscogilva</i> – Meets the criteria in Tonga and remote offshore reefs in Australia but does not seem to meet the criteria in Solomon Islands and Indonesia and the Great Barrier Reef area of Australia. There is insufficient information available to assess if it meets the criteria in the Federated States of Micronesia, Palau, Samoa, Fiji and Maldives. • <i>Holothuria nobilis</i> – Seems to meet the criteria in Egypt (based on a small-scale study), while in the Maldives it is uncertain. There are generally very few datasets available. • <i>Holothuria whitmaei</i> - Meets the criteria in Palau, Fiji, Indonesia, Egypt and Australia’s remote outer reefs, while it does not seem to meet the criteria in the Solomon Islands and the Great Barrier reef area of Australia. It is unclear if it meets the criteria in the Federated States of Micronesia, the Cook Islands and Samoa. <p>IUCN Red List assessments of 2013 estimated the overall declines as: <i>H. fuscogilva</i> 30–50% since the 1960s, <i>H. nobilis</i> 60–70% in at least 80% of its range, and <i>H. whitmaei</i> 60–90% in the majority of its range.</p> <p>Despite their high commercial value, the Expert Panel found no obvious extirpation of teatfish species at the national scale, though localized extirpations and severe depletion of stocks have been observed.</p> <p>With regards to case-specific and taxon-specific risk factors, the panel noted that the high market value of these species and the ability of artisanal fishers to keep harvesting, even at low densities. These were considered risk factors for all teatfish, with <i>H. whitmaei</i> and <i>H. nobilis</i> recognized as being at particular risk because they are found in shallower water than <i>H. fuscogilva</i>. The Panel further noted that to date, national management measures and enforcement of regulations have been mostly unable to stabilize production, with boom-and-bust fishing cycles characterizing these fisheries in many Indo-Pacific countries. Teatfish fisheries and postharvest processing of their products commonly suffer from weak management and/or enforcement, and high pressures from largely foreign buyers have proved difficult to control.</p>
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		<p><u>Conclusion</u></p> <p>All available information clearly confirms that <i>H. fuscogilva</i>, <i>H. nobilis</i> and <i>H. whitmaei</i> are traded internationally, and that local markets for the sale of teatfish are a small proportion of the overall commercialization of, and trade in these species.</p> <p>Based on all available information, <i>Holothuria whitmaei</i> seems to have experienced declines in large parts of its range that meet the applicable threshold from the guidelines on the application of the listing criteria for commercially exploited marine species in Annex 5 of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17). <i>Holothuria fuscogilva</i> seems to also have undergone similar levels of declines in some locations, but not in others, resulting in the species as a whole not meeting the threshold. For <i>Holothuria nobilis</i>, insufficient information is available to judge whether or not it meets the threshold.</p> <p>Identification of species of sea cucumbers in trade is generally considered difficult, but teatfish are more easily identifiable, both in living and dried form, due to their name-giving lateral protrusions. Owing to potential confusion in identifying between dried <i>H. fuscogilva</i>, <i>H. nobilis</i> and <i>H. whitmaei</i> in trade, 'look-alike' provisions are considered appropriate for this group.</p> <p><u>Recommendations</u></p> <p><i>Holothuria whitmaei</i> meets the criteria in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) Annex 2 a criterion A for its inclusion in Appendix II in accordance with Article II, paragraph 2 (a) of the Convention. <i>Holothuria fuscogilva</i> and <i>Holothuria nobilis</i> meet the criteria in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) 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>
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ARTHROPODA

ARACHNIDA

ARANEAE

Theraphosidae



Poecilotheria spp.
(Ornamental spiders)

CoP18 Prop. 46

[Include in Appendix II](#)

Sri Lanka and United States of America

Conclusions

The available information suggests that there is international trade in, and demand for at least some of the 15 known species of *Poecilotheria*. However, it is unclear whether specimens in trade are typically wild-sourced. There is not sufficient information on the conservation status and trends of the eight species being proposed for inclusion in Appendix II in accordance with the biological criteria in criterion B of Annex 2(a) of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) to indicate that, even if not necessarily now threatened with extinction, the eight species may become so unless trade is subject to strict regulation. It is therefore also unclear whether the remaining seven species meet the biological criteria in criterion A of Annex 2(b) of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) for inclusion in Appendix II.

Recommendations

Poecilotheria spp. does not meet the criteria in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) Annex 2a criterion A or B or Annex 2b for its inclusion in Appendix II in accordance with Article II, paragraph 2 (a) of the Convention.

The Secretariat recommends that this proposal be **rejected**.

Note to Parties and Proponents

India and Sri Lanka may wish to consider listing their populations of *Poecilotheria* species in Appendix III.

INSECTA

LEPIDOPTERA

Papilionidae



Achillides chikae hermeli

CoP18 Prop. 47

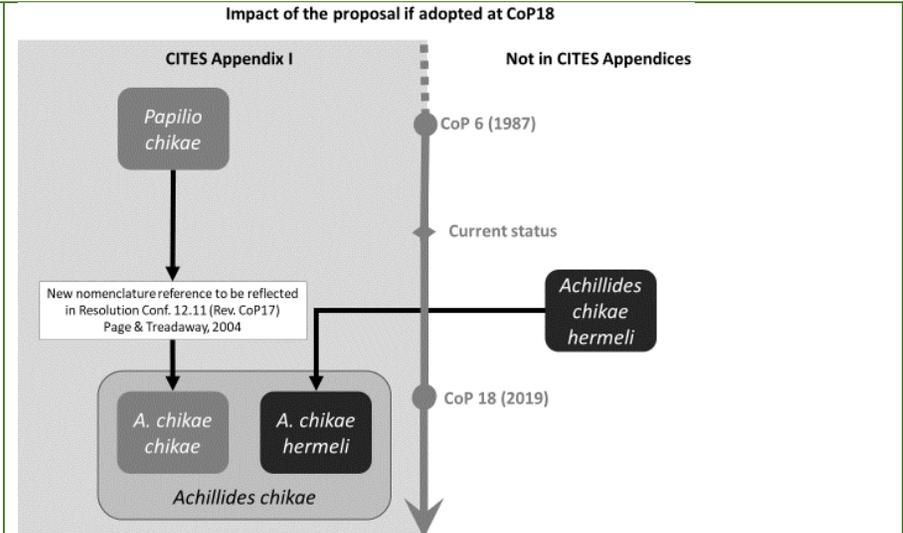
[Include in Appendix I](#)

European Union and Philippines

Conclusions

The Secretariat considers the proposal to list *Achillides chikae hermeli* in Appendix I as a look-alike of *Papilio chikae*, and the adoption of Page and Treadway (2004) as the standard taxonomic reference for Papilionidae, leading to *P. chikae* being renamed *Achillides chikae*, to be in line with the provisions of the Convention. The following graph summarizes the impact of the proposal (if adopted):

(Mindoro peacock swallowtail)



The Secretariat considers that in view of the population status and restricted habitat of the species, *Achillides chikae hermeli* may meet the criteria for its inclusion in Appendix I in its own right. Adopting this proposal would remove the current split-listing of the species in line with paragraph 3(d) of Resolution Conf. Res. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17), comply with the criteria for look-alike species in Annex 2(b) of Resolution Conf. Res. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17), and is in line with paragraph 2(b) of Resolution Conf. 12.11 (Rev. CoP17) on *Standard nomenclature*, which recommends that, where there are identification difficulties, the entire species be included within the same Appendix. The proposed nomenclature change will be considered in document CoP18 Doc. 99 Annex 6 f).

Recommendations

Achillides chikae hermeli meets the criteria in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) Annex 2(b) for its inclusion in Appendix I. If the nomenclature change is adopted, the name *Papilio chikae* would be replaced by *Achillides chikae*.

The Secretariat recommends that this proposal be **adopted**.

 <p><i>Parides burchellanus</i> (Riverside swallowtail)</p>	<p>CoP18 Prop. 48</p> <p>Include in Appendix I</p> <p>Brazil</p>	<p><u>Conclusions</u> The population of <i>P. burchellanus</i> has a fragmented and restricted area of distribution, and is vulnerable to extrinsic factors, because it is affected by habitat destruction and degradation. The information available on <i>Parides burchellanus</i> indicates that of the four known subpopulations, two are extremely small (each with 10-40 individuals). Loss and degradation of the very specific habitat utilized by <i>Parides burchellanus</i> (<i>Aristolochia chamissonis</i> is the only known host plant for its larval stage) are the main threats to the species. The species also seems to be in decline, as it was categorized as Lower Risk/Near Threatened in 1996 in the IUCN Red List and was re-categorized as Endangered in 2018. While there is weak evidence of international trade in, or demand for this species, it seems that even small volumes of trade could have a detrimental impact on its conservation status.</p> <p><u>Recommendations</u> <i>P. burchellanus</i> meets the biological criterion A, ii) and v), and criterion B i) and iii) in Annex 1 of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) for its inclusion in Appendix I.</p> <p>The Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.</p>
FLORA		
Bignoniaceae		
 <p><i>Handroanthus</i> spp., <i>Tabebuia</i> spp. and <i>Roseodendron</i> spp. (Trumpet trees)</p>	<p>CoP18 Prop. 49</p> <p>Include in Appendix II with annotation #6</p> <p>Brazil</p>	<p>Proposal withdrawn.</p>

Cupressaceae



Widdringtonia whytei
(Mulanje cedar)

CoP18 Prop. 50

Include in Appendix II

Malawi

Conclusions

Widdringtonia whytei is a critically endangered species endemic to Malawi, with a small population size and extremely limited distribution, and there has been a marked decline in the population size in the wild in recent years. It thereby meets the biological criteria for inclusion in Appendix I. However, the species is considered economically extinct, and only a few young seedlings remain in the wild that will take decades to mature. However, international trade is not a driver of the decline of the species. Trade in timber from wild sources will not occur for decades to come, and paragraph 3 h) of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) resolves that species of which all specimens in trade are artificially propagated should not be included in the Appendices if there is a negligible probability of trade taking place in specimens of wild origin. Trade in other specimens, such as seeds and seedlings, might become of interest, and a precautionary approach could thus be warranted. However, identification of seeds and seedlings in trade would pose challenges with various look-alike species.

Recommendations

Widdringtonia whytei does not meet the criteria in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) Annex 2(a) for its inclusion in Appendix II in accordance with Article II, paragraph 2(a) of the Convention.

The Secretariat recommends that this proposal be **rejected**.

Note to Parties and Proponents

If this proposal were to be adopted, the listing would lead to identification challenges with look-alike species, in particular *Widdringtonia nodiflora*. If the proposal were to be rejected and the proponent wished to monitor potential future trade and gather additional information whether this endemic species is in global trade, the Secretariat suggests the proponent to consider a potential Appendix III listing of the species.

Leguminosae (Fabaceae)



CoP18 Prop. 51

Delete from Appendix II

Bangladesh, Bhutan, India and Nepal

Conclusions

Dalbergia sissoo is native to 11 countries in Asia and South Africa and has been introduced as an exotic species in around 35 countries in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, North and South America, and Oceania. The species seems to be widespread throughout its range, and there seems to be a strong agroforestry industry in place in India to (partially) satisfy the demand for the species in international trade. However, should the proposal be adopted, no information is available as to how specimens of *D. sissoo* in trade can be easily distinguished from those of *Dalbergia* spp. that would

<p><i>Dalbergia sissoo</i> (Indian rosewood)</p>		<p>remain listed in the Appendices. Furthermore, there is a considerable gap of information regarding the conservation status and management of the species in range States other than India.</p> <p><u>Recommendations</u> <i>Dalbergia sissoo</i> continues to meet criterion A of Annex 2b of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) regarding species similar in appearance. Furthermore, although some Indian populations of <i>D. sissoo</i> appear not to meet criteria A or B of Annex 2a of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) for inclusion in Appendix II, the same cannot be said of the populations of the species throughout other range States of the species.</p> <p>The Secretariat recommends that this proposal be rejected.</p> <p><u>Note to Parties and Proponents</u> Canada and the European Union have submitted a proposal (CoP18 Prop. 52), the outcomes of which are likely to affect the listings of <i>Dalbergia</i> spp., since it seeks to amend the current annotation #15.</p>
 <p><i>Dalbergia</i> spp., <i>Guibourtia demeusei</i>, <i>Guibourtia pellegriniana</i>, <i>Guibourtia tessmannii</i> (Rosewoods, Palisanders and Bubingas)</p>	<p>CoP18 Prop. 52</p> <p>Amend annotation #15 as follows: “All parts and derivatives, except:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) leaves, flowers, pollen, fruits, and seeds; b) finished products to a maximum weight of wood of the listed species of 500g per item; c) finished musical instruments, finished musical instrument parts and finished musical instrument accessories; d) parts and derivatives of <i>Dalbergia cochinchinensis</i>, which are covered by annotation # 4; e) parts and derivatives of <i>Dalbergia</i> spp. originating and exported from Mexico, which are covered by annotation # 6.” <p>Canada and European Union</p>	<p><u>Conclusions</u> Proposal 52 to amend annotation #15 reflects the agreements achieved by the Standing Committee at its 70th meeting (SC70, Sochi, October 2018). The Secretariat acknowledges the importance of these agreements, and that the proposed new annotation #15 represents an improvement from the existing one that could facilitate the interpretation and implementation of the Convention for trade in Appendix II-listed rosewood species of the genus <i>Dalbergia</i> and <i>Guibourtia</i>.</p> <p>While recognizing the improvements to the text made by this proposal, the Secretariat is concerned by the potential enforceability challenges created by new terms included in paragraphs b) and c) of the proposed new annotation #15. In the case of the exemptions introduced in paragraph b), these could be partially be covered by existing provisions of the Convention, such as those of Resolution Conf. 13.7 (Rev. CoP17) on <i>Control of trade in personal and household effects</i>. In the case of paragraph c), the Secretariat anticipates implementation challenges associated to the fact that there is currently no agreed definition as to what is understood for “musical instruments”. In the case of paragraphs d) and e) of the proposed new annotation #15, the reference to other annotations within the same annotation is also a matter of concern. Finally, the Secretariat considers that the overall language of the proposed new annotation #15 can be improved in order to ease its interpretation.</p>

The Secretariat is of the view that there is still room to further improve the proposed new annotation, in compliance with the provisions in Resolution Conf. 11.21 (Rev. CoP17) on *Use of annotations in Appendices I and II*, as well as with the Rules of Procedure of the Conference of the Parties (particularly Rule 24.2). For this purpose, the Secretariat includes a commentary for each paragraph of the proposed new annotation #15, including in some cases an alternative approach. These conclusions and recommendations take into account the outcomes of an informal consultation process organised by the Secretariat, and that involved the proponents, some range States, and some importing Parties of the species covered by current annotation #15.

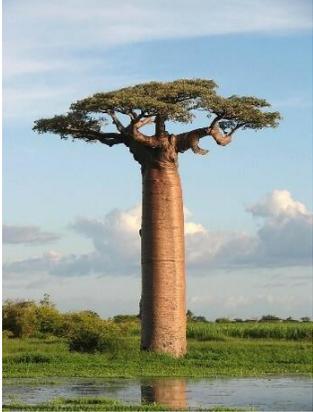
Paragraph of the proposed “new” annotation #15	Conclusions
“All parts and derivatives, except:	<p><u>Scope of the proposal (if adopted):</u> Maintain <i>status quo</i></p> <p>The proposed amendment simplifies the paragraph in comparison to the current annotation #15 and is supported by the Secretariat.</p>
a) Leaves, flowers, pollen, fruits, and seeds;	<p><u>Scope of the proposal (if adopted):</u> Maintain <i>status quo</i></p> <p>This paragraph reads the same as paragraph a) in the current annotation #15. The Secretariat supports its maintenance.</p>
b) Finished products to a maximum weight of wood of the listed species of 500g per item;	<p><u>Scope of the proposal (if adopted):</u> Make trade easier by expanding the exemption to all trade</p> <p>The basis for proposing 500 g for items to be exempted is not known and may seem arbitrary. The change from “10 kg per shipment” to “500 g per item” does not seem to resolve the existing interpretation and implementation challenges.</p> <p>The Secretariat recommends that the term “item” is replaced with terminology already defined either in the text of the Convention or in the Interpretation section of the Appendices. Specifically, “item” could be replaced by “<u>specimen</u>”.</p> <p>An alternative approach may be for Parties to consider deleting this new paragraph and using the provisions of Resolution Conf. 13.7 (Rev. CoP17) on <i>Control of trade in personal and household effects to</i></p>

			create an exemption for a given number of the specimens in question.
		c) <i>Finished musical instruments, finished musical instrument parts and finished musical instrument accessories;</i>	<u>Scope of the proposal (if adopted):</u> Make trade easier The Secretariat recommends the adoption of this new paragraph, noting however that the terms included in it are yet to be defined in the Interpretation section of the Appendices. The Secretariat notes that the absence of a definition could pose implementation challenges.
		d) <i>Parts and derivatives of Dalbergia cochinchinensis, which are covered by annotation # 4;</i>	<u>Scope of the proposal (if adopted):</u> Maintain <i>status quo</i> This paragraph reads the same as the current paragraph c) of annotation #15. The Secretariat notes that by retaining a reference to annotation #4, the paragraph may continue to pose implementation challenges. However, deleting paragraph d) would imply making trade easier, which in the view of the Secretariat would expand the scope of the proposal. Therefore, the Secretariat recommends this paragraph to be maintained.
		e) <i>Parts and derivatives of Dalbergia spp. originating and exported from Mexico, which are covered by annotation # 6.”</i>	<u>Scope of the proposal (if adopted):</u> Maintain <i>status quo</i> The cross-reference in an annotation to another annotation will continue to represent an interpretation and implementation challenge. Taking into account both the options presented by the Secretariat to new paragraph b), as well as the additional exemptions provided by new paragraph c), Parties could give consideration to the deletion of paragraph e). Since eliminating paragraph e) would entail additional specimens of <i>Dalbergia</i> spp. “originating and exported from Mexico” being covered by Appendix II provisions, in the view of the Secretariat this would reduce the scope of the proposal. Should Parties agree to this approach, the Secretariat notes that this could potentially simplify the new annotation #15 and improve the implementation of the Convention.

		<p><u>Recommendations</u></p> <p>The Secretariat recommends that the proposal be adopted, taking into consideration the alternatives presented by the Secretariat to paragraphs b) and e) of the proposed new annotation #15.</p> <p><u>Note to Parties and Proponents</u></p> <p>Building upon the experience gained and lessons learnt following the entry into force of the existing annotation #15 to the inclusion of the genus <i>Dalbergia</i> spp. at CoP17, it appears essential to develop practical guidance on the implementation of the revised annotation shortly after CoP18. If the proposal were to be adopted (regardless of further amendments made to it at CoP18), the Secretariat invites the proponents and Parties to strive to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop practical guidance on the interpretation of the new annotation #15, as well as standardized definitions for new terms included in it, and in particular those of paragraphs b) and c); and - Regarding the finished musical instruments, parts and accessories referred to in the proposed new paragraph c), develop a non-binding reference list that is illustrative, yet not exhaustive, of the finished “musical instruments, musical instrument parts and musical instrument accessories” that are covered by this paragraph in order to facilitate consistent implementation among the Parties. <p>The Secretariat further notes that for ease of reference during CoP18, the two points raised above could be submitted through information documents.</p>
 <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Pericopsis elata</i> (Afroormosia)</p>	<p>CoP18 Prop. 53</p> <p>Expand the scope of the annotation for <i>Pericopsis elata</i> (currently #5) to include plywood and transformed wood as follows:</p> <p>"Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets, plywood, and transformed wood¹."</p> <p>¹ Whereby transformed wood is defined by HS code 44.09: Wood (including strips, friezes for parquet flooring, not assembled), continuously shaped (tongued, grooved, v-jointed, beaded or the like) along any edges, ends or faces, whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed.</p> <p>Côte d'Ivoire and European Union</p>	<p><u>Conclusions</u></p> <p>Problems may well exist in implementing annotation #5, as was also demonstrated by a similar listing proposal on <i>Dalbergia cochinchinensis</i> at the 17th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (CoP17 Prop. 53). The proposed amendment may address this concern and improve the management of <i>Pericopsis elata</i>. However, the supporting statement does not contain sufficient information to judge compliance of the proposed amendment with the provisions concerning the first commodities in trade in paragraph 6 of Resolution Conf. 11.21 (Rev. CoP17) on <i>Use of annotations in Appendices I and II</i>. The proposed change of the annotation would increase the complexity of CITES implementation by adding: i) a new annotation; ii) new terminology; and iii) a footnote to an annotation. It is thus not in line with paragraph 7 of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17), which resolves that proposals to amend annotations should be harmonized with existing annotations. However, the Secretariat considers that a precautionary approach might be appropriate for <i>Pericopsis elata</i>, and that the definition of transformed wood might in the future be warranted for a</p>

		<p>more general amendment of the annotations of other CITES-listed tree species.</p> <p><u>Recommendations</u> The Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.</p> <p><u>Note to Parties and Proponents</u> If the proposal is adopted, the Secretariat recommends that Parties consider the inclusion of the definition of 'transformed wood' in the Interpretation section of the Appendices, rather than retaining it as a footnote to the annotation. The Standing Committee might consider whether an inclusion of the definition of 'transformed wood' in the <i>Guidelines for the preparation and submission of CITES annual trade reports</i> and the <i>Guidelines for the preparation and submission of CITES annual illegal trade reports</i> is warranted. Parties might also consider whether a revised annotation #5 ("logs, sawn wood and veneer sheets") may be warranted for other CITES-listed tree species.</p>
 <p><i>Pterocarpus tinctorius</i> (Mukula)</p>	<p>CoP18 Prop. 54</p> <p>Include in Appendix II</p> <p>Malawi</p>	<p><u>Conclusions</u> <i>Pterocarpus tinctorius</i> is a rosewood tree species native to Africa's miombo woodland, and known to occur in Angola, Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Burundi, Malawi, Mozambique, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia. Although the species seems to be widespread in Africa, its population is known to be decreasing mainly because of unregulated harvest of trees for timber destined for international trade. This, coupled with look-alike considerations, suggests that <i>Pterocarpus tinctorius</i> meets the criteria for its inclusion in Appendix II.</p> <p><u>Recommendations</u> <i>Pterocarpus tinctorius</i> meets criterion B (and possibly A) in Annex 2a of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) for its 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><u>Note to Parties and Proponents</u> The Secretariat observes that the demand for timber, and in particular rough squared logs and rough sawn timber, seems to drive the international trade in <i>Pterocarpus tinctorius</i>. While reviewing this proposal and taking into consideration the guidance in Resolution Conf. 11.21 (Rev. CoP17) on <i>Use of annotations in Appendices I and II</i>, Parties may wish to consider the merit of including an annotation that reflects those commodities of <i>P. tinctorius</i> that first appear in international trade. In this regard, consideration</p>

		<p>could be given to annotation #6 (“Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets and plywood”) or annotation #7 (“Logs, woodchips, powder and extracts”), noting that if the proposal is adopted, the latter would align the listing of <i>P. tinctorius</i> in Appendix II with that of <i>P. santalinus</i>.</p>
Liliaceae		
 <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Aloe ferox</i> (Aloe)</p>	<p>CoP18 Prop. 55</p> <p>Amend annotation #4 for <i>Aloe ferox</i> as follows:</p> <p>“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>Dypsis 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 products¹ of <i>Aloe ferox</i> and <i>Euphorbia antisyphilitica</i> packaged and ready for retail trade. 	<p><u>Conclusions</u></p> <p>Additional information provided by IUCN/TRAFFIC suggests that South Africa is the only Party that exports products of <i>Aloe ferox</i>, since only 10 live specimens have been exported by the only other range State (Lesotho) as registered in the CITES trade database. IUCN/TRAFFIC also remark that South Africa clarified in bilateral communication that ‘derivatives’ in the proposal refers to ‘finished products’, even though it remains unclear whether all exports reported as derivatives are indeed ‘finished products packaged and ready for retail trade’. Exports of derivatives (by total weight) have exceeded exports of extracts and powders in 2013, 2014 and 2015 due to increased in-country processing (Figure 1 of the IUCN/TRAFFIC assessment), even though it remains unclear which share of the total weight was derived from <i>A. ferox</i>. The actual quantity of <i>A. ferox</i> components in finished products exported from South Africa remains unclear, noting that the vast majority of finished products from South Africa could contain up to 50% of <i>A. ferox</i> components. A substantial amount of finished products from <i>A. ferox</i> are traded online and shipped to recipients by post. The German customs seized 3,000 such products in 2018.</p> <p>The Secretariat is of the view that it remains unclear whether an exemption of finished <i>A. ferox</i> products from annotation #4 would be detrimental to the population of the species in the wild, and whether such an exemption would comply with the recommendations in paragraph 6 b) of Resolution Conf. 11.21 (Rev. CoP17) on <i>Use of annotations in Appendices I and II</i>. In particular, finished products of <i>A. ferox</i> seem to be (or have become) a substantial portion of the specimens/products of this species that first appear in international trade, and this portion is anticipated to further rise due to increased in-country processing. It remains unclear how much <i>A. ferox</i> components are contained in finished products; what share of these are derived from leaves that were specifically harvested for these products (in contrast to those harvested for extracting bitter saps that are not proposed for an exemption from CITES provisions), and to what degree the conservation status of the species in the wild may be affected by this trade.</p> <p><u>Recommendations</u></p> <p>The Secretariat recommends that this proposal be rejected.</p>

	<p>¹ This term, as used in the CITES Appendices refers to product, shipped singly or in bulk, requiring no further processing, packaged, labelled for final use or the retail trade in a state fit for being sold to or used by the general public.</p> <p>South Africa</p>	<p><u>Note to Parties and Proponents</u> Should the proposal be adopted, there would be no need for a footnote to define “finished products packaged and ready for retail trade” because this definition is already included in the Interpretation section of the Appendices.</p>
<p>Malvaceae</p>		
 <p><i>Adansonia grandidieri</i> (Grandidier's baobab)</p>	<p>CoP18 Prop. 56</p> <p>Amend the annotation “#16 Seeds, fruits, oils and living plants” to the listing of <i>Adansonia grandidieri</i> in Appendix II by deleting reference to live plants, so as to read: #16 Seeds, fruits and oils</p> <p>Switzerland</p>	<p><u>Conclusions</u> The proposal to exclude living plants from annotation #16 is in accordance with the provisions of the Convention, since living plants are already automatically included under Article I of the Convention and Resolution Conf. 11.21 (Rev. CoP17) on <i>Use of annotations in Appendices I and II</i>.</p> <p><u>Recommendations</u> The Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.</p> <p><u>Note to Parties and Proponents</u> When reviewing this proposal, Parties may also wish to consider the proposal in document CoP18 Doc. 101 on <i>Annotations</i> to amend the Interpretation section of the Appendices.</p>
<p>Meliaceae</p>		
 <p><i>Cedrela</i> spp. (Cedar)</p>	<p>CoP18 Prop. 57</p> <p>Include in Appendix II</p> <p>Ecuador</p>	<p><u>Conclusions</u> The available information demonstrates that <i>Cedrela</i> populations are in many range States depleted and fragmented, with reduced genetic diversity and population density, and few remaining large trees in good shape. However, it also appears that <i>Cedrela</i> populations in some range States are well managed.</p> <p>In view of experience with the implementation of the inclusion in the CITES Appendices of timber species at the genus level, it seems advisable to consider the complexity of regulating the international trade in parts and derivatives of <i>Cedrela</i> species, and an annotation seems desirable to specify which parts and derivatives should be subject to regulation.</p> <p><u>Recommendations</u> <i>Cedrela odorata</i> meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix II in accordance with Article II, paragraph 2 (a) of the Convention and criterion B of Annex</p>

		<p>2a of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17). The other species in the genus <i>Cedreia</i> meet the criteria for inclusion in Appendix II in accordance with Article II, paragraph 2 (b) of the Convention and criterion A of Annex 2b of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17).</p> <p>The adoption of this proposal would preferably be subject to an appropriate annotation that covers the specimens that first appear in international trade. The Secretariat notes that annotation #5 (i.e. “logs, sawn wood and veneer sheets”) or #6 (i.e. “logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets and plywood”) might be warranted or, if adopted, the annotation proposed in proposal CoP18 Prop. 53.</p> <p>The Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.</p> <p><u>Note to Parties and Proponents</u></p> <p>The Secretariat notes that <i>Cedreia</i> is cultivated outside its native range, similar to <i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>, whose listing is restricted to the populations of the Neotropics. Parties are also invited to note the Plants Committee document on <i>Neotropical tree species</i> (document CoP18 Doc. 93).</p>
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