16th meeting of the Conference of the Parties Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) Bangkok, Thaïland, 3-14 March 2013

PRESS KIT







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



For use of the media only; not an official document

MEDIA ADVISORY

CITES conference to adopt measures to combat overfishing, illegal logging and wildlife crime

Aquatic and timber species top on the agenda, including sharks and rays. Elephants, rhinos, polar bears, vicuñas, freshwater turtles and many other plants and animals also under discussion.

Top anti-crime officials meet to discuss integrated strategies to halt poaching and smuggling of most endangered animals and plants. Use of secret ballots and financing also under consideration.

Bangkok/Geneva, 27 February 2013 – The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) will hold its next triennial conference in Bangkok from 3 to 14 March to decide how to improve the world's wildlife trade regime that has been in place for 40 years.

Some 2,000 delegates representing 177 governments, indigenous peoples, non-governmental organizations and businesses are expected to attend and discuss, among other things, 70 proposals for amending the rules for specific species. Many of these proposals reflect growing international concern about the escalation of poaching and illegal trafficking of wild animals, the destruction of the world's marine and forest resources through overfishing and excessive logging and the risks that wildlife crime represents for the security of the planet.

The 70 proposals submitted by 55 countries from across all regions of the world seek to improve the conservation and sustainable use of marine species (including several shark species) and timber species (including over a 100 species from Madagascar), the vicuña population of Ecuador, freshwater turtles, frogs, crocodiles, ornamental and medicinal plants and many other animals and plants. Proposals addressing elephants, white rhinoceros, and polar bears were also submitted.

Governments will consider and accept, reject or adjust these proposals for amending the CITES Appendices at the Conference of the Parties. The world's conference will also consider: how CITES can further enhance efforts to combat the illegal trade in elephant ivory and rhino horn – and other species; whether CITES should request the Global Environment Facility to serve as a financial mechanism for CITES - to assist countries implement their obligations at the national level; the potential impacts of CITES measures on the livelihoods of the rural poor, who are often on the frontlines of using and managing wildlife; the use of secret ballots; and whether 3 March, the date of adoption of CITES in Washington DC in 1973, should be declared as World Wildlife Day.

Many of these proposals are submitted jointly, including by producing and consuming countries, and they reflect the growing international concern about the accelerating decline of biodiversity through the illegal or unsustainable trade of individual species.

The CITES Appendices lists species that could be at risk and whose import, export and re-export is controlled through a permit system (Appendix II) and species that are already threatened with extinction and cannot be commercially traded (Appendix I).

Some governments propose to remove CITES regulations on certain species, underlining the dynamic nature of the lists and in some instances the success of CITES in key areas 40 years after its entry into force.

This year, the 70 proposals¹ will be divided up as follows:

Animals: 48 proposals

Plants: 22 proposals

Transfer from Appendix I to Appendix II: 10 proposals

- Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I: 12 proposals

- Inclusion into Appendix I: none

Inclusion into Appendix II: 25

Deletion from Appendix I: 7 → from which 6 exctinct animal species

Deletion from Appendix II: 11 → from which 4 extinct animal species

Annotations to the Appendices: 5

¹ For further details, see the *List of proposals to amend Appendices I and II and CITES Secretariat's Recommendations* included in this Press kit

Backgrounder: understanding CITES.

Thousands of species of wild fauna and flora are used by people in their daily lives for food, housing, health care, cosmetics or fashion. CITES recognizes that commercial trade in these plants and animals may be beneficial both to conservation and to the livelihoods of local people.

However, unregulated wildlife trade can seriously affect species populations, especially those that are already vulnerable as a result of other factors, such as habitat loss. Governments responded to this concern by adopting CITES in 1973 to regulate international wildlife trade and ensure that it remains at a sustainable level. With 177 Parties, CITES remains one of the world's most powerful tools for biodiversity conservation through the regulation of trade in wild fauna and flora.

Even setting aside commercial fishing and the timber industry, international trade in wildlife remains a very lucrative business, estimated to be worth billions of dollars annually and to involve more than 350 million plant and animal specimens every year. Unregulated international trade can push threatened and endangered species over the brink, especially when combined with habitat loss and other pressures.

CITES provides three regulatory options in the form of Appendices. Animals and plants listed in Appendix I are prohibited from international commercial trade except in very special circumstances. Appendix I contains about 530 animal species and a little more than 300 plant species, including all the great apes, various big cats such as cheetahs, the snow leopard and the tiger, numerous birds of prey, cranes and pheasants, all sea turtles, many species of crocodiles, tortoises and snakes, and some cacti and orchids.

Commercial international trade is permitted for species listed in Appendix II, but it is strictly controlled on the basis of CITES permits. This Appendix II covers over 4,460 animal species and 28,000 plant species, including all those primates, cats, cetaceans, parrots, crocodiles and orchids not listed in Appendix I.

Finally, Appendix III includes species that are protected within the borders of a member country. By including a species in Appendix III, a country calls on others to help it regulate trade in the said species by making the issuance of a certificate of origin necessary to enter into trade. This Appendix lists over 290 species.

CITES, then, does much more than regulating trade in large charismatic mammals. It sets up what some regard as a green certification system for non-detrimental wildlife trade (based on CITES permits and certificates), combats illegal trade and related wildlife offences, promotes international cooperation, and helps establish management plans so that range States can monitor and manage sustainably CITES-listed species.

CITES requires each member State to adopt the necessary national legislation and to designate a Management Authority that issues permits to trade. Governments must also designate a Scientific Authority to provide scientific advice on imports and exports. These national authorities are responsible for implementing CITES in close cooperation with Customs, wildlife enforcement, police or similar agencies.

As the impact of trade on a population or a species increases or decreases, the species can be added to the CITES Appendices, transferred from one Appendix to another, or removed from them. These decisions are taken at the triennial CITES conferences and must be based on the best biological information available and on an analysis of how different types of protection can affect specific populations.

It is worth noting that when a species is transferred from Appendix I to Appendix II, its protection has not necessarily been 'downgraded'. Rather, it can be a sign of success that a species population has grown to the point where trade may be possible with strict oversight. In addition, by allowing a species to be commercially traded at sustainable levels, an Appendix-II listing can actually improve protection by giving local people a greater incentive to ensure the species' survival.

The CITES Secretariat produces recommendations on the proposals described above after analysing them against the various listing criteria. These criteria relate to: trade (is the species being actively traded? Is trade really the problem rather than, say, habitat destruction?); biology (what is the scientific evidence that populations are declining or increasing?); and other technical matters (e.g. has the proponent consulted thoroughly other range States?)

On January 2013, 177 States were Parties to the Convention, with 5 others in the process of joining. Switzerland is the Depositary Government of the Convention.

CITES budget is covered entirely by contributions of the Parties to a Trust Fund (established in 1984) administered by UNEP. Contributions from Parties are calculated in accordance with the UN scale of contributions. The average annual budget is USD 5,500,000 for the triennium 2010-2012. Specific projects may also be financed through external funding from the public or private sector.

Note to Editors/accredited journalists: For more information, please contact:

Juan Carlos Vasquez

(Communication and Outreach Officer)

Mobile: +66 (0)853322469, email: juan.vasquez@cites.org

Stefania Kirschmann (Media Assistant)

Mobile: +66 (0) 907 981 384 or stefania.kirschmann@cites.org,

David Prosser

(Outreach support officer)

Mobile: +66 (0) 907 980 931 or david.prosser@cites.org

Lisa Rolls

(Liaison with UNEP and NGOs)

Mobile: +66 (0) 907 986 152 or lisa@virginbushsafaris.com

General Information to correspondents and accredited media:

CITES CoP 16 will take place from 3 to 14 March 2013 at the following address:

Queen Sirikit National Convention Center (QSNCC)

60 New Rachadapisek Road, Klongtoey, Bangkok 10110, Thailand

Tel.: (662) 229-3000 | Fax: (662) 229-3001

E-mail : <u>info@qsncc.com</u> http://www.qsncc.co.th/

Opening Ceremony:

When: Sunday 3 March 2013 Where: QSNCC, Bangkok, plenary room Time: from 11:00 to 12:30

Speakers: Mr Achim Steiner, UNEP Executive Director and Under-Secretary General of the United Nations

Mr John E. Scanlon, CITES Secretary-General

Mr Oysten Storkersen, Chair of the CITES Standing Committee Ms Yingluck Shinawatra, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Thailand,

Opening press briefing:

When: Sunday 3 March 2013 Where: QSNCC Auditorium Time: 12:30 to 13:15

Speakers: Mr Achim Steiner, UNEP Executive Director and Under-Secretary General of the United Nations

Mr John E. Scanlon, CITES Secretary-General A High level representative of the Kingdom of Thailand,

Media Centre : Zone C-2nd floor

Press conference room : Auditorium, Zone A

- CITES Dialy Press briefings will take place at Auditorium, Zone A from 12.30 to 1.15 p.m.
- The details of daily press briefings will be provided at the opening briefing.
- You can pick up your badge at the media registration desk on the following days:

Friday 01/03: 10:00AM-12:00M

Saturday 02/03: 10:00AM-12:00M

Sunday 03/03 to Thursday 14/03: office hours

Media registration desk will be open during the two weeks of the Conference from 10:00 AM – 12:00M

- For more information about the procedures for media accreditation to cover the Bangkok Conference CITES CoP16, see: http://www.cites.org/eng/cop/16/media_accreditation.php
- Learn more about CITES by visiting www.cites.org/eng/cop/index.php or connecting to:

www.facebook.com/CITES.org www.twitter.com/citesconvention www.youtube.com/citesvd www.flickr.com/cites

WORKING PROGRAMME

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



Sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties Bangkok (Thailand), 3-14 March 2013

- 1. This document contains three Annexes:
 - a) Annex 1: Provisional working programme for the plenary meeting;
 - b) Annex 2: Provisional working programme for Committee I; and
 - c) Annex 3: Provisional working programme for Committee II.
- 2. In Annex 1, the second column of the table includes, for each agenda item, an indication of the forum in which it is proposed that the item be discussed before it is presented for a decision in a plenary session. The abbreviation 'Plen.' indicates that the item will be discussed only in the plenary meeting. The abbreviations 'Com. I' and 'Com. II' indicate that the item will be discussed in Committee I or Committee II, before being presented for a final decision in the plenary meeting.

Provisional working programme for the plenary meeting

Thursday 28 February 2013

Afternoon: 14h00-17h00 Registration of participants

Friday 1 March 2013

Morning: 08h00-12h00

and Registration of participants

Afternoon: 14h00-17h00

Saturday 2 March 2013

Morning: 08h00-12h00 Registration of participants

09h00-12h00 63rd meeting of the Standing Committee

Afternoon: 14h00-17h00 Registration of participants

and

63rd meeting of the Standing Committee

Sunday 3 March 2013

Morning: 08h00-13h00 Registration of participants

Opening of the meeting

11h00-12h30 Plen. Opening ceremony

Plen. Welcoming addresses

Afternoon: <u>Administrative matters</u>

14h00-17h00 Plen. 1. Election of Chair and Vice-Chair of the meeting

and of Chairs of Committees I and II

and the Credentials Committee

Plen. 2. Adoption of the agenda

Plen. 3. Adoption of the working programme

4. Rules of Procedure

Plen. 4.1 Report of the Secretariat

Plen. 4.2 Proposal to improve transparency of voting during

meetings of the Conference of the Parties

Plen. 4.3 Proposed amendment to Rule 25 on Methods of voting – Use of secret ballots

5. Credentials Committee

Plen. 5.1 Establishment of the Credentials Committee

Plen. 6. Admission of observers

Plen. 7. Report of UNEP

Strategic matters

Plen. 24. World Wildlife Day

10. Committee reports and recommendations

10.1 Standing Committee

10.1.1 Report of the Chair

10.2 Animals Committee

Plen. 10.2.1 Report of the Chair

10.3 Plants Committee

Plen. 10.3.1 Report of the Chair

Plen. 13. Cooperation with organizations and multilateral

environmental agreements

Plen. 15. International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime

Evening: 18h00-19h30 CITES 40th Anniversary celebration

Plen.

Monday 4 March 2013

Morning: 09h00-12h00 Meetings of Parties on a regional basis

and

Afternoon: 14h00-17h30 Meetings of Committees I and II

Tuesday 5 March 2013

Morning: 09h00-12h00 Meetings of Committees I and II (cont.)

and

Afternoon: 14h00-17h30

Wednesday 6 March 2013

Morning: 09h00-12h00 Meetings of Committees I and II (cont.)

and

Afternoon: 14h00-17h30

Thursday 7 March 2013

Morning: 09h00-12h00

and

Afternoon: 14h00-17h30

Meetings of Committees I and II (cont.)

Friday 8 March 2013

Morning: 09h00-12h00

and

Afternoon: 14h00-17h30

Meetings of Committees I and II (cont.)

Saturday 9 and Sunday 10 March 2013

no official meetings

Monday 11 March 2013

Morning: 09h00-12h00

and

Afternoon: 14h00-17h30

Meetings of Committees I and II (cont.)

Tuesday 12 March 2013

Morning: 09h00-12h00

and

Afternoon: 14h00-17h30

Meetings of Committees I and II (cont.)

Wednesday 13 March 2013

Morning: 09h00-12h00

Administrative matters

Credentials Committee

Plen. 5.2 Report of the Credentials Committee

8. Financing and budgeting of the Secretariat and of meetings

of the Conference of the Parties

Com. II 8.1 Implementation of the costed programme of work for 2010-2011

Com. II 8.2 Implementation of the costed programme of work for 2012

Com. II 8.3 Budgetary proposals for 2014 to 2016

Com. II 8.4 Access to Global Environment Facility funding

Com. II 8.5 Access to other sources of funding

Com. II 9. Arrangements for meetings

Strategic matters

10. Committee reports and recommendations (cont.)

10.1 Standing Committee (cont.)

Plen. 10.1.2 Election of new regional and alternate

regional members

10.2 Animals Committee

Plen. 10.2.2 Election of new regional and alternate

regional members

10.3 Plants Committee

Plen. 10.3.2 Election of new regional and alternate

regional members

Com. II	11.	Potential conflicts of interest in the Animals and
0 11	10	Plants Committees
Com. II Com. II	12. 14.	3
COIII. II	14.	with other biodiversity-related conventions
Com. I	16.	Resolution on Cooperation with the Global Strategy for
		Plant Conservation of the CBD (Decision 15.19)
Com. I	17.	Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity
		and Ecosystem Services
Com. II	18.	Cooperation between Parties and promotion of multilateral
		measures
Com. II	19.	CITES and livelihoods
Com. II	20.	Wildlife trade policy reviews
Com. II	21.	Capacity Building
Com. II	22.	Proposal concerning a needs assessment for strengthening
		the implementation of CITES in developing countries
Com. II	23.	Capacity-building programme for science-based
		establishment and implementation of voluntary national
		export quotas for Appendix-II species – Report of the
		Animals and Plants Committees
	<u>Inte</u>	erpretation and implementation of the Convention
		Review of Resolutions
Com. II	25.	Proposals of the Secretariat
Com. II	26.	·
		on Trade in elephant specimens
Com. I	27.	Climate change
		Compliance and enforcement
Com. II	28.	·
Com. II	29.	
Com. II	30.	National reports
Com. II	31.	Disposal of illegally-traded and confiscated specimens of Appendix-II and -III species
		or reportant it and its species
		Trade control and marking
Com. II	32.	Introduction from the sea
Com. I	33.	Non-detriment findings
Com. II	34.	Electronic permitting
Com. II	35.	Improving the efficiency of international cooperation on permit and certificate verification
Com. II	36.	Decision-making mechanism for a process of trade in ivory
Com. II	37.	Proposal to amend Decision 14.77 on a Decision-making
Com. II		mechanism for a future trade in elephant ivory
	38.	Purpose codes on CITES permits and certificates
Com. II	39.	Purpose codes on CITES permits and certificates Transport of live specimens
Com. II	39. 40.	Purpose codes on CITES permits and certificates Transport of live specimens Cross-border movement of musical instruments
Com. II Com. II	39. 40. 41.	Purpose codes on CITES permits and certificates Transport of live specimens Cross-border movement of musical instruments Use of taxonomic serial numbers
Com. II	39. 40. 41. 42.	Purpose codes on CITES permits and certificates Transport of live specimens Cross-border movement of musical instruments Use of taxonomic serial numbers Physical inspection of timber shipments
Com. II Com. II Com. II	39. 40. 41.	Purpose codes on CITES permits and certificates Transport of live specimens Cross-border movement of musical instruments Use of taxonomic serial numbers Physical inspection of timber shipments Standard nomenclature
Com. II Com. II Com. II	39. 40. 41. 42.	Purpose codes on CITES permits and certificates Transport of live specimens Cross-border movement of musical instruments Use of taxonomic serial numbers Physical inspection of timber shipments Standard nomenclature 43.1 Report of the Animals and Plants Committees
Com. II Com. II Com. II	39. 40. 41. 42. 43.	Purpose codes on CITES permits and certificates Transport of live specimens Cross-border movement of musical instruments Use of taxonomic serial numbers Physical inspection of timber shipments Standard nomenclature 43.1 Report of the Animals and Plants Committees 43.2 Standard nomenclature for Hippocampus species
Com. II Com. II Com. II Com. I	39. 40. 41. 42.	Purpose codes on CITES permits and certificates Transport of live specimens Cross-border movement of musical instruments Use of taxonomic serial numbers Physical inspection of timber shipments Standard nomenclature 43.1 Report of the Animals and Plants Committees 43.2 Standard nomenclature for Hippocampus species Identification Manual
Com. II Com. II Com. II	39. 40. 41. 42. 43.	Purpose codes on CITES permits and certificates Transport of live specimens Cross-border movement of musical instruments Use of taxonomic serial numbers Physical inspection of timber shipments Standard nomenclature 43.1 Report of the Animals and Plants Committees 43.2 Standard nomenclature for Hippocampus species Identification Manual

Afternoon:

14h00-17h00

Com. II 46. Personal and household effects 47. Proposed revision of Resolution Conf. 13.7 (Rev. CoP14) Com. II on Control of trade in personal and household effects 48. Implementation of the Convention relating to captive-bred Com. II and ranched specimens Thursday 14 March 2013 Morning: 09h00-12h00 Interpretation and implementation of the Convention (cont.) Species trade and conservation Com. II 49. Great apes Com. II 50. Asian big cats Com. II Illegal trade in cheetahs 51 Com. II 52. Leopard quotas 53. Elephants Com. I 53.1 Monitoring the Illegal Killing of Elephants 53.2 Monitoring of illegal trade in ivory and other elephant specimens Com. I 53.2.1 Report of the Secretariat Com. I 53.2.2 ETIS report of TRAFFIC Com. II 53.3 Proposed new resolution concerning the African Elephant Action Plan and African Elephant Fund 54. Rhinoceroses Com. II 54.1 Report of the Working Group Com. II 54.2 Report of the Secretariat Com. II 55. Tibetan antelope 56. Saiga antelope Com. I Com. I 57. Snake trade and conservation management 58. Tortoises and freshwater turtles Com. II 58.1 Report of the Standing Committee Com. II 58.2 Report of the Animals Committee 59. Hawksbill turtle Com. II 60. Sturgeons and paddlefish Com. II 60.1 Report of the Animals Committee Com. II 60.2 Report of the Secretariat Com. I 61. Sharks and stingrays Com. II 62. Humphead wrasse 63. Toothfish: report of CCAMLR Com. II Com. I 64. Sea cucumbers 65. Regional cooperation on the management of and trade Com. I in the queen conch (Strombus gigas) Com. I 66. Madagascar 67. Agarwood-producing taxa Com. I 67.1 Report of the Plants Committee Com. I 67.2 Draft resolution on Implementation of the Convention for agarwood-producing taxa Bigleaf mahogany Com. I Cedrela odorata, Dalbergia retusa, Dalbergia granadillo Com. I and Dalbergia stevensonii Com. II 70. Report of the Central Africa Bushmeat Working Group Afternoon: 14h00-17h00 Amendment of the Appendices Com. I 71. Criteria for the inclusion of species in Appendices I and II Com. I 72. Criteria related to ranched populations

45. E-commerce of specimens of CITES-listed species

Exemptions and special trade provisions

Com. II

Com. II 73. Proposed revision of Resolution Conf. 10.9 on Consideration of proposals for the transfer of African elephant populations from Appendix I to Appendix II 74. Periodic Review of the Appendices

Com. I 74.1 Revision of Resolution Conf. 14.8 on Periodic Review of the Appendices

Com. I 74.2 Review of the Appendices: Felidae

Com. II 75. Development and application of annotations

Com. II 76. Annotations – Report of the Plants Committee

77. Proposals to amend Appendices I and II

Conclusion of the meeting

Com. I

Plen. 78. Determination of the time and venue of the next regular meeting of the Conference of the Parties

Plen. 79. Closing remarks

Provisional working programme for Committee I

		31 3		
Monday 4 I	March 2013			
Morning:	09h00-12h00	Meetings of Parties on a regional basis		
Afternoon:	14h00-17h30	Strategic matters 16. Resolution on Cooperation with the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation of the CBD (Decision 15.19) 17. Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services Interpretation and implementation of the Convention Review of Resolutions 27. Climate change Trade control and marking 33. Non-detriment findings 43. Standard nomenclature 43.1 Report of the Animals and Plants Committees 43.2 Standard nomenclature for Hippocampus species		
Tuesday 5	March 2013			
Morning: Afternoon:	09h00-12h00 14h00-17h30	Species trade and conservation 56. Saiga antelope 57. Snake trade and conservation management 61. Sharks and stingrays 64. Sea cucumbers 65. Regional cooperation on the management of and trade in the queen conch (Strombus gigas) 66. Madagascar 67. Agarwood-producing taxa 67.1 Report of the Plants Committee 67.2 Draft resolution on Implementation of the Convention for agarwood-producing taxa		
Wednesday	y 6 March 2013			
Morning:	09h00-12h00	 Bigleaf mahogany Cedrela odorata, Dalbergia retusa, Dalbergia granadillo and Dalbergia stevensonii Amendment of the Appendices Criteria for the inclusion of species in Appendices I and II Criteria related to ranched populations 		
Afternoon:	14h00-17h30	 74. Periodic Review of the Appendices 74.1 Revision of Resolution Conf. 14.8 on Periodic Review of the Appendices 74.2 Review of the Appendices: Felidae 77. Proposals to amend Appendices I and II 		

Thursday 7 March 2013

Morning: 09h00-12h00

and

and Afternoon:

Afternoon: 14h00-17h30

77. Proposals to amend Appendices I and II (cont.)

Friday 8 March 2013

Morning:

09h00-12h00

14h00-17h30

iiig. 091100-121

77. Proposals to amend Appendices I and II (cont.)

Monday 11 March 2013

Morning:

09h00-12h00

and

Afternoon: 14h00-17h30

77. Proposals to amend Appendices I and II (cont.)

Tuesday 12 March 2013

Morning:

09h00-12h00

77. Proposals to amend Appendices I and II (cont.)

and Afternoon: 14h00-17h30

Provisional working programme for Committee II

Monday	4	March	2013
--------	---	-------	------

Morning: 09h00-12h00 Meetings of Parties on a regional basis

Afternoon: 14h00-17h30 Administrative matters

- 8. Financing and budgeting of the Secretariat and of meetings of the Conference of the Parties
 - 8.1 Implementation of the costed programme of work for 2010-2011
 - 8.2 Implementation of the costed programme of work for 2012
 - 8.3 Budgetary proposals for 2014 to 2016
 - 8.4 Access to Global Environment Facility funding
 - 8.5 Access to other sources of funding
- 9. Arrangements for meetings

Interpretation and implementation of the Convention

Review of Resolutions

25. Proposals of the Secretariat

Tuesday 5 March 2013

Morning: 09h00-12h00 <u>Strategic matters</u>

11. Potential conflicts of interest in the Animals and

Plants Committees

12. CITES Strategic Vision

14. Draft resolution and decisions on the cooperation of CITES

with other biodiversity-related conventions

18. Cooperation between Parties and promotion of multilateral

measures

Afternoon: 14h00-17h30 19. CITES and livelihoods

20. Wildlife trade policy reviews

21. Capacity Building

22. Proposal concerning a needs assessment for strengthening

the implementation of CITES in developing countries

23. Capacity-building programme for science-based establishment

and implementation of voluntary national export quotas for

Appendix-II species – Report of the Animals and

Plants Committees

Wednesday 6 March 2013

Morning: 09h00-12h00 Interpretation and implementation of the Convention

Species trade and conservation

53. Elephants

53.1 Monitoring the Illegal Killing of Elephants

53.2 Monitoring of illegal trade in ivory and other

elephant specimens

53.2.1 Report of the Secretariat

53.2.2 ETIS report of TRAFFIC

53.3 Proposed new resolution concerning the African Elephant Action Plan and African Elephant Fund

Review of Resolutions

		26.	Draft revision of Resolution Conf. 10.10 (Rev. CoP15) on Trade in elephant specimens
Afternoon:	14h00-17h30	36. 37. 32. 34.	Trade control and marking Decision-making mechanism for a process of trade in ivory Proposal to amend Decision 14.77 on a Decision-making mechanism for a future trade in elephant ivory Introduction from the sea Electronic permitting
Thursday 7	/ March 2013		
Morning:	09h00-12h00	35.	Improving the efficiency of international cooperation on
		38. 39. 40.	permit and certificate verification Purpose codes on CITES permits and certificates Transport of live specimens Cross-border movement of musical instruments
Afternoon:	14h00-17h30	41. 42. 44. 45.	Use of taxonomic serial numbers Physical inspection of timber shipments Identification Manual 44.1 Report of the Secretariat 44.2 Report of the Plants Committee E-commerce of specimens of CITES-listed species
Friday 8 Ma	arch 2013		
Morning:	09h00-12h00	46. 47. 48. 54.	Personal and household effects Proposed revision of Resolution Conf. 13.7 (Rev. CoP14) on Control of trade in personal and household effects Implementation of the Convention relating to captive-bred and ranched specimens Species trade and conservation Rhinoceroses 54.1 Report of the Working Group 54.2 Report of the Secretariat
Afternoon:	14h00-17h30	49. 50. 51 52.	Great apes Asian big cats Illegal trade in cheetahs Leopard quotas
Monday 11	March 2013		
Morning:	09h00-12h00	28. 29. 30. 31.	Compliance and enforcement National laws for implementation of the Convention Enforcement matters National reports Disposal of illegally-traded and confiscated specimens of Appendix-II and -III species
Afternoon:	14h00-17h30	55. 58. 59. 60.	Tibetan antelope Tortoises and freshwater turtles 58.1 Report of the Standing Committee 58.2 Report of the Animals Committee Hawksbill turtle Sturgeons and paddlefish 60.1 Report of the Animals Committee

60.2 Report of the Secretariat

Tuesday 12	Tuesday 12 March 2013						
Morning:	09h00-12h00	62. 63. 70.	Humphead wrasse Toothfish: report of CCAMLR Report of the Central Africa Bushmeat Working Group Amendment of the Appendices Proposed revision of Resolution Conf. 10.9 on				
Afternoon:	14h00-17h30	75. 76.	Consideration of proposals for the transfer of African elephant populations from Appendix I to Appendix II Development and application of annotations Annotations – Report of the Plants Committee				











The International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICCWC)

SIXTEENTH MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO CITES

ROUNDTABLE ON COMBATING TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED WILDLIFE AND FOREST CRIME FOR MINISTERS AND HIGH-LEVEL REPRESENTATIVES

Date: 4 March 2013, 09:30-12:00

Venue: Queen Sirikit National Convention Center (QSNCC), meeting room 2, Bangkok, Thailand

Introduction

Recognizing that illegal trade in endangered species of fauna and flora is escalating and increasingly organized, and aware that strong support from the highest political levels is essential to combat such illegal trade effectively, the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICCWC), in consultation with the Government of Thailand, is organizing a high-level roundtable during the 16th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES in Bangkok, Thailand.

Objectives of the meeting

The purpose of the roundtable is to share experiences across States and regions on efforts to combat transnational wildlife crime and to reaffirm a commitment at the highest political levels to combat wildlife crime, including forest crime.

Discussions will focus on the serious nature of illegal wildlife trade, the importance of international cooperation and the need to make best use of existing or proposed international or regional enforcement bodies or networks. It will draw attention to the tools that countries can access through ICCWC to combat illegal trade in fauna and flora at the national, regional and global levels, and will highlight the need to mobilize further human and financial resources to combat effectively transnational organized wildlife crime, including forest crime.

<u>Partners</u>

ICCWC partner organizations, represented by their executive heads or a senior representative: CITES Secretariat, ICPO-INTERPOL, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), World Bank and the World Customs Organization (WCO).

Target participants

Ministers and other high-level representatives will be invited to attend.











International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICCWC)

FIRST GLOBAL MEETING OF THE WILDLIFE ENFORCEMENT NETWORKS

Date: 5 March 2013, 08:30 – 17:30

Venue: Queen Sirikit National Convention Center (QSNCC), meeting room 3, Bangkok, Thailand

Introduction

Illegal trade in wildlife is a growing global phenomenon that involves transnational organized crime. Responses to wildlife crimes have often been poorly structured, uncoordinated and delivered in a sporadic or short-term manner, without having a full understanding of the nature or scope of the problem.

National wildlife law enforcement agencies face many challenges. These include: inadequate legislation; lack of equipment; limited training opportunities; poor governance; and a limited appreciation among prosecutors and the judiciary of the serious nature of transnational organized wildlife crime. These agencies are often ill-prepared to respond to the scale of the threat and lack the means to share information and intelligence effectively at the regional and subregional levels. Powerful tools, such as forensic science support and anti-money laundering legislation, as well as specialized investigation techniques, such as covert operations and controlled deliveries, are often neglected.

In response to the transnational nature of wildlife crime, and in support of a more coordinated enforcement response, Wildlife Enforcement Networks (WENs) are emerging throughout the world to provide enforcement officials with the means to interact with their counterparts at the national, subregional and regional levels.

In recognition of the critical need for enhanced cooperation and a well-coordinated law enforcement response, the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICCWC), in close cooperation with the Department of State of the United States, is organizing the first global meeting of the existing and proposed WENs.

Objectives of the meeting

The purpose of the meeting is to discuss the need for a global system that will improve coordination amongst the WENs and to consider the role that ICCWC, together with different global networks and partners could play in such a system. A declaration capturing the views expressed at the meeting on how such a global system could operate will be drafted.

Partners

- · ICCWC partners: CITES Secretariat, ICPO-INTERPOL, UNODC, World Bank, WCO
- · U.S. Department of State

Target participants

Representatives from:

- Association of Southeast Asian Nations Wildlife Enforcement Network (ASEAN-WEN)
- · Central Africa WEN*/Central African Forests Commission (COMIFAC)
- Central America WEN/Red de Observancia y Aplicación de la Normativa Silvestre para Centroamérica y República Dominicana (ROAVIS)
- Central Asia*
- China National Inter-agencies CITES Enforcement Coordination Group
- European Commission Enforcement Working Group
- Horn of Africa WEN*
- Lusaka Agreement Task Force
- North America Wildlife Enforcement Group (NAWEG)
- Pacific**
- South America WEN
- · South Asia WEN (SA-WEN)
- · West Asia*

Observers (non-funded participants):

- · African Development Bank
- · Anti-money laundering unit, World Bank
- Asian Development Bank
- · Financial Action Task Force
- · International Network for Environmental Compliance and Enforcement (INECE)
- United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
- World Customs Organization (WCO) Regional Intelligence Liaison Office (RILO)
- · Non-governmental organizations
- * The representative should be the lead country or agency of the proposed network.
- ** The Oceania/Pacific region is encouraged to participate and consider the need to establish a network in the region.

Side and social events during the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties

Bangkok (Thailand), 3-14 March 2013

Queen Sirikit National Convention Centre

Date	Time	Meeting room	Requesting Party or organization	Title of event
3 March 2013	10:00-12:00	Plenary hall 2-3		Opening Ceremony
3 March 2013	14:00-17:00	Plenary hall 2-3		CoP16 Plenary
4 March 2013	09:30-12:00	Meeting room 1		ICCWC Ministerial Meeting on Combating Transnational Organized Wildlife and Forestry Crimes
4 March 2013	12:30-14:00	Plenary hall 2-3	CMS	CITES/CMS cooperation using the CMS Saiga MOU
4 March 2013	12:30-14:00	Plenary hall 1	Great Apes Survival	Launch of a Rapid Response Assessment report on the illegal trade in great ape
4 March 2013	12:30-14:00	Meeting room 2	Humane Society International, International Fund for Animal Welfare, natural Resources Defense Council	English Polar Bear Luncheon
4 March 2013	12:30-14:00	Meeting room 3	Innovative Finance Foundation Switzerland	Innovative Financing for CITES

Date	Time	Meeting room Requesting Party or organization		Title of event
4 March 2013	12:30-14:00	Meeting room 4	Pro Wildlife	International trade in frogs' legs trade and its ecological impact
4 March 2013	17:30-20:00	Meeting room 3	CITES MA New Zealand	Uplisting New Zealand Green Geckos
4 March 2013	17:30-20:00	Executive room	Divisão do Meio Ambiente / Division of the Environment (Brazil)	Looking for spix macaw
4 March 2013	18:30-20:00	Meeting room 4	CITES	CITES Pledging Event
5 March 2013	08:30-18:15	Meeting room 3	CITES	ICCWC – Global Meeting of the Wildlife Enforcement Networks
5 March 2013	12:30-14:00	Plenary hall 1	South Africa	Rhino Conservation
5 March 2013	12:30-14:00	Meeting room 1	Consortium for the Barcode of Life	Google Global Impact Award: DNA Barcoding Pilot Project for CITES Enforcement
5 March 2013	12:30-14:00	Meeting room 4	CITES and UNEP/DELC	Where does inforMEA go from here? Opportunities and challenges
5 March 2013	18:00-21:00	Plenary hall 1	SSN/FREELAND Thailand	Reception and Award Ceremony

Date	Time	Meeting room	Requesting Party or organization	Title of event
6 March 2013	12:30-14:00	Plenary hall 2-3	UNEP/GRID-Arenda	Launch of the Rapid Response Assessment: Elephants in the dust: the African elephant crisis
6 March 2013	12:30-14:00	Plenary hall 1	South Africa	Rhino safety and conservation
6 March 2013	12:30-14:00	Meeting room 1	The Phew Environment Group on behalf of the government of Honduras	Sharks and Manta Rays at CoP16
6 March 2013	12:30-14:00	Meeting room 2	International Trade Centre	The Trade in South East Asian python Skins – A Dialogue.
6 March 2013	12:30-14:00	Meeting room 3	CITES/UNEP-WCMC	New electronic tools for sustainable and legal trade in CITES-listed species
6 March 2013	17:30-20:00	Meeting room 1	National Geographic TV	Film & Reception for National Geographic's "Battle for the Elephants"
6 March 2013	17:30-20:00	Meeting room 2	Humane Society International, International Fund for Animal Welfare, natural Resources Defense Council	French Polar Bear Cocktail

Date	Time	Meeting room	Requesting Party or organization	Title of event
6 March 2013	17:30-20:00	Meeting room 3	Humane Society International, International Fund for Animal Welfare, natural Resources Defense Council	Spanish Polar Bear Cocktail
6 March 2013	18:00-20:00	Plenary hall 2-3	UNU-IAS-JAPAN, LATF AND ASEAN WEN	UNU-IAS side event Bytes beyond Borders: Strengthening Transboundary Information Sharing on Wildlife Crime through the Wildlife Enforcement Monitoring System (WEMS) initiative
7 March 2013	12:30-14:00	Plenary hall 1	CITES MA Germany	Age Determination and Development of a Spatial Database for Elephant Ivory
7 March 2013	12:30-14:00	Meeting room 1	INTERPOL	Linking Countries and Regions to INTERPOL Global Environmental Security Network
7 March 2013	12:30-14:00	Meeting room 2	International Trade Centre	Vicuña: Conservation success story & current trade challenges – a Dialogue
7 March 2013	12:30-14:00	Meeting room 3	Pax Animalis	The Conakry Connection
7 March 2013	17:30-20:00	Plenary hall 1	South Africa	Rhino Economics
8 March 2013	12:30-14:00	Meeting room 1	International Elephant Foundation	The IEF's Strategy for Asian Elephant Conservation
8 March 2013	12:30-14:00	Meeting room 2	CITES/ITTO	CITES-ITTO program

Date	Time	Meeting room	Requesting Party of organization	rTitle of event
8 March 2013	12:30-14:00	Meeting room 3	South Africa	UNEP-GEF Project
8 March 2013	12:30-14:00	Meeting room 4	CITES MA Ethiopia UNDP/GEF/WCS	Illegal cheetah trade and the Horn of Africa Illegal Wildlife Trade Network
8 March 2013	17:30-20:00	Meeting room 2	Australian CITES Management Authority; Chair of CAWT	CAWT Partners Meeting and Reception
8 March 2013	17:30-20:00	Meeting room 3	Pax Animalis	The Hanoi Connection
8 March 2013	17:30-20:00	Meeting room 4	SAWEN	Combating wildlife crime in South Asia
11 March 2013	12:30-14:00	Meeting room 1	CITES Secretariat/Working Group on E- Permitting (Switzerland Management Authority)	CITES E-electronic permitting systems: New developments and projects
11 March 2013	12:30-14:00	Meeting room 2	FAO	Review of the FAO International Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Shark
11 March 2013	12:30-14:00	Meeting room 3	CITES	Cites and Livelihoods

Date	Time	Meeting room	Requesting Party or organization	Title of event
11 March 2013	17:30-20:00	Plenary hall 1	Vivek Menon, Dr Prajna Panda	India – Showcasing forthcoming International Elephant Congress and Ministerial Meeting
11 March 2013	17:30-20:00	Meeting room 4		CITES and Livelihoods (second part if needed)
12 March 2013	12:30-14:00	Meeting room 4		Traceability systems for python skins
12 March 2013	13:15-14:45	Meeting room 2		What does it take to be an effective model in conservation?
12 March 2013	18:00-19:15	Meeting room 2		Global leadership for conservation Program
13 March 2013	12:00-14:00	Meeting room 1		Royal Event "Return to the Forest"
13 March 2013	12:30-14:00	Meeting room 3	Treaty Organization- ACTO	Regional Cooperation, Strengthens CITES implementation in the ACTO Member Countries

Proposal number and Proponent	Proposal	Common name and illustration	CITES Secretariat's recommendations
		Fauna	
Proposal 1 Denmark*	Rupicapra pyrenaica ornata Transfer from Appendix I to Appendix II	Abruzzo Chamois	The facts indicate that the species does not meet the biological criteria for inclusion in Appendix I and is no in demand for international trade. Based on the available information at the time of writing (late January 2013), the Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.
Proposal 2 Ecuador	Vicugna vicugna Transfer of populations of Ecuador from Appendix I to Appendix II with the following annotation "The transfer from Appendix I to Appendix II of the vicuña populations of Ecuador is for the exclusive purpose of allowing international trade in wool and products made from wool sheared from live vicuñas, under the brand VICUÑA-ECUADOR."		The populations of Vicugna vicugna from Ecuador do not seem to meet the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I. Since the proposing statement claims that precautionary measures in Annex 4 A 2c are met, an export quota or other special measure should have been an integral part of this proposal. The proponents have amended their proposal to include an annotation, although the Secretariat notes that it is slightly different than that for populations of this species from other range States. On the basis of the information available at the time of writing (late January 2013), the Secretariat recommends that this proposal, as amended, be adopted.

Proposal number and Proponent	Proposal	Common name and illustration	CITES Secretariat's recommendations
Proposal 3 United States of America	Ursus maritimus Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I	Polar bear	In accordance with the criteria in Annex 1 and the guidelines in Annex 5 of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP15), the global population of Ursus maritimus does not appear to be small, the area of distribution of this species extends over several million square kilometres and is not restricted and there is insufficient evidence to show that the species has undergone a marked decline in the population size in the wild (when applying the definitions, explanations and guidelines in Annex 5). Whilst the guidelines provide for population declines to be projected by extrapolation to infer likely future values, in this instance such a projection is heavily dependent on estimations of future sea ice coverage which vary widely. An Appendix I listing would not appear to be a measure proportionate to the anticipated risk to the species at this time. Based on the available information at the time of writing (late January 2013), the Secretariat recommends that this proposal be rejected.
Proposal 4 Australia	Pteropus brunneus Deletion from Appendix II	Dusky flying-fox	If this species is not a valid one as the proponent claims, then the recognition of this fact should be accomplished by amending the adopted standard nomenclatural reference for mammals in Resolution Conf. 12.11 (Rev. CoP15) which is being discussed under agenda item 43, rather than by amending the Appendices. The exclusion of one species from a higher taxonomic listing such as Pteropus spp. would have the effect of complicating the Appendices rather than simplifying them.
			Based on the available information at the time of writing (late January 2013), the Secretariat recommends that this proposal be rejected.
Proposal 5 Australia	Thylacinus cynocephalus Deletion from Appendix I	Tasmanian tiger	There seems little doubt that this species is extinct. Its inclusion in the CITES Appendices is therefore no longer pertinent and its removal would simplify the Appendices. Based on the available information at the time of writing (late January 2013), the Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.
Proposal 6 Australia	Onychogalea lunata Deletion from Appendix I	Crescent nailtail wallaby	

Proposal number and Proponent	Proposal	Common name and illustration	CITES Secretariat's recommendations
Proposal 7 Australia	Caloprymnus campestris Deletion from Appendix I	Buff-nosed rat-kangaroo	There seems little doubt that this species is extinct. Its inclusion in the CITES Appendices is therefore no longer pertinent and its removal would simplify the Appendices. Based on the available information at the time of writing (late January 2013), the Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.
Proposal 8 Australia	Chaeropus ecaudatus Deletion from Appendix I	Pig-footed bandicoot	There seems little doubt that this species is extinct. Its inclusion in the CITES Appendices is therefore no longer pertinent and its removal would simplify the Appendices. Based on the available information at the time of writing (late January 2013), the Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.
Proposal 9 Australia	Macrotis leucura Deletion from Appendix I	Lesser rabbit-eared bandicoot	There seems little doubt that this species is extinct. Its inclusion in the CITES Appendices is therefore no longer pertinent and its removal would simplify the Appendices. Based on the available information at the time of writing (late January 2013), the Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.

Proposal		Common nome	
number and	Proposal	Common name and illustration	CITES Secretariat's recommendations
Proponent		and mustration	
Proposal 10 Kenya	Ceratotherium simum simum Amendment of the annotation for Ceratotherium simum simum as follows: (added text underlined): "Ceratotherium simum simum (Only the populations of South Africa and Swaziland; all other populations are included in Appendix I. For the exclusive purpose of allowing international trade in live animals to appropriate and acceptable destinations and hunting trophies. Hunting trophies from South Africa and Swaziland shall be subject to a zero export quota until at least CoP18. All other specimens of species included in Appendix I and the trade in them shall be regulated accordingly.)"	White rhinoceros	The proposed amendment would result in a trade regime for hunting trophies from the Appendix-II listed Ceratotherium simum simum populations of South African and Swaziland that is more restrictive than that for range States whose populations are included in Appendix I (noting that the populations of South Africa and Swaziland do not meet Appendix-I criteria). It would prevent South Africa and Swaziland from a using a management option that can be sustainable and beneficial for the conservation of the species; discourage the involvement of private landowners in the conservation of white rhinoceroses and undermine national and local rhino management strategies. South Africa has recently taken significant steps to improve its management of rhino hunting and the supporting statement does not show that trophy hunting, as currently regulated and enforced in South Africa, is negatively impacting the populations of C. s. simum in that country. The available information suggests the contrary. A precautionary approach that acts in the best interest of the conservation of the species therefore consists in keeping those management options in place that have successfully contributed to the restoration of C. s. simum in South Africa and Swaziland, ensuring that abuses are minimized and effective regulatory provisions strictly adhered to. Based on the information available at the time of writing (late January 2013), the Secretariat recommends that this proposal be rejected.
Proposal 11 United Republic of Tanzania	Loxodonta Africana Withdrawn	African elephant	

Proposal			
number and	Proposal	Common name	CITES Secretariat's recommendations
Proponent	1	and illustration	
Proposent Proposal 12 Burkina Faso and Kenya	Loxodonta Africana Amend the annotation for Loxodonta africanaas follows (additional text <u>underlined</u> , deleted text struckthrough): h) no further proposals to allow trade in elephant ivory from <u>any</u> populations already in Appendix II shall be submitted to the 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 14.77 and 14.78 (Rev. CoP15).	African elephant	The proposed wording in the annotation refers to "the date of the single sale of ivory that is to take place", but this 'single sale' actually occurred four years ago, in 2008 and the two Decisions referenced are scheduled to expire after CoP16. As regards the main purpose of the proposal, the proponents claim that the suggested language would better reflect "the intention" of what the Parties meant at CoP14, but this is questionable given that the current annotation was collectively agreed and proposed there by all African Parties, and adopted by consensus. More generally, the Secretariat is of the view that the annotations related to the listing of L. africana in the Appendices are no longer solely governed by the listing criteria or the existing guidance on annotations. They are the result of protracted, difficult negotiations and compromises, and consequently have become particularly lengthy and detailed. The existing annotation was agreed and proposed by all African Parties at CoP14, and is widely understood and adhered to. It would be preferable if amendments to it were agreed in a similar spirit of continent-wide consent and agreement. A debate on this matter - at a time when all African elephant range States are uniting to face the common challenge of increased levels of illegal killing of elephants in Africa and illegal trade in ivory - could take valuable time and attention away from the focus on agreeing to more concerted and coordinated enforcement responses thereto. Based on the information available at the time of writing (late January 2013), the Secretariat
Proposal 13 Benin, Senegal and Sierra Leone	Trichechus senegalensis Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I	West African manatee	The Secretariat shares the concerns of the proponents as range States about the habitat loss and modification, poaching, fragmentation of water courses by dams, diverse pollution and accidental catch in fishing nets and dams valves which impinge on this species. However, there is little evidence that the species meets the biological criteria for inclusion in Appendix I or that specimens of the species are in international trade. Based on the available information at the time of writing (late January 2013), the Secretariat recommends that this proposal be rejected.

Proposal number and Proponent	Propo	sal	Common name and illustration	CITES Secretariat's recommendations
Proposal	Caracara lutosa D Appendix II	Peletion from	Guadalupe caracara	There seems little doubt that this species is extinct. The inclusion of Caracara lutosa in Appendix II is no longer pertinent. Regarding the criteria of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP14), Annex 2 b Caracara lutosa resembled other species, however, the latter seem to have a widespread distribution and international trade would seem to be currently inexistent. After discussing this issue with enforcement officials, the Secretariat notes that while removing a species can simplify the Appendices if it is listed at a species level, but removing a species that is listed at a higher taxonomic level can complicate them. If this proposal is adopted and, if the exercise of deleting extinct species that are listed at a higher level is carried out on a systematic basis, there is a high probability of ending up with very long and complicated Appendices. As mentioned in the cover page to the present document, this is a generic matter that the Animals and Plants Committees should review in future. Pending the outcome of this review, the Secretariat recommends that a decision on this proposal should be deferred until CoP17.
	Gallus sonneratii I Appendix II	Deletion from	Sonnerat's junglefowl	International trade in wild specimens has decreased considerably in recent years and Gallus sonneratii no longer appears to meet the criteria for inclusion in Appendix II. It is not likely that its deletion will result in it qualifying for inclusion in the Appendices in the near future. Based on the available information at the time of writing (late January 2013), the Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.
Proposal 16 Switzerla nd, as the Depositary Government, at the request of the Animals Committee	Ithaginis cruentus Appendix II	Deletion from	Blood pheasant	International trade in specimens of Ithaginis cruentus does not appear to be a factor affecting the conservation of the species. The species no longer meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix II and it is not likely that its deletion will result in it qualifying for inclusion in the Appendices in the near future. Based on the available information at the time of writing (late January 2013), the Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.

Proposal number and Proponent	Proposal	Common name and illustration	CITES Secretariat's recommendations
Proposal	Lophura imperialis Deletion from Appendix I	Imperial pheasant	It is clear that specimens of the 'species' Lophura imperialis are in fact hybrids between L. edwardsi and L. nycthemera. Based on available information at the time of writing (late January 2013), the Secretariat recommends that the proponent's suggestion to amend the contents of the square brackets after the mention of the standard reference for birds [Dickinson, E. C. (ed.) (2003): The Howard and Moore Complete Checklist of the Birds of the World. Revised and enlarged 3rd Edition. 1039 pp. London (Christopher Helm)] in the Annex to Resolution Conf. 12.11 (Rev. CoP15) be adopted. However, for clarity and to maintain the original intent of the listing of L. imperialis, the proposed new text should be amended to read "[for all bird species – except for the taxa mentioned below and for Lophura imperialis, specimens of which should be treated as specimens of L. edwardsi']" (new text is underlined). If this is agreed, then the proposal to delete L. imperialis from Appendix I will not be necessary as this will be achieved by virtue of the change of name of the birds in question.
Proposal 18 Switzerla nd, as the Depositary Government, at the request of the Animals Committee	Tetraogallus caspius Transfer from Appendix I to Appendix II	Caspian snowcock	Tetraogallus caspius no longer appears to meet the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I and its transfer to Appendix II is not likely to stimulate trade in, or cause enforcement problems for, any other species included in Appendix I. Based on the available information at the time of writing (late January 2013), the Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.
Proposal 19 Switzerla nd, as the Depositary Government, at the request of the Animals Committee	Tetraogallus tibetanus Transfer from Appendix I to Appendix II	Tibetan snowcock	Tetraogallus tibetanus no longer appears to meet the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I and its transfer to Appendix II is not likely to stimulate trade in, or cause enforcement problems for, any other species included in Appendix I. Based on the available information at the time of writing (late January 2013), the Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.

Proposal number and Proponent	Proposal	Common name and illustration	CITES Secretariat's recommendations
	Tympanuchus cupido attwateri Transfer from Appendix I to Appendix II	Attwater's greater prairie chicken	As international trade in specimens of Tympanuchus cupido attwateri does not appear to be a factor affecting the conservation of the species, the species no longer appears to meet the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I and its transfer to Appendix II is not likely to stimulate trade in, or cause enforcement problems for, any other species included in Appendix I. Based on available information at the time of writing, the Secretariat recommends that this proposal de adopted.

Proposal number and	Proposal	Common name and illustration	CITES Secretariat's recommendations
Proponent		and mustration	
Proposal 21 Mexico	Campephilus imperialis Deletion from Appendix I	Imperial woodpecker	The original habitat of this species has disappeared along with its natural populations. The inclusion of Campephilus imperialis is not longer pertinent. It is highly improbable that the species is re-discovered and, in that unlikely event, Mexico will not allow any international trade on the specimens concerned. On the basis of the information available at the time of writing (late January 2013), the Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.
Proposal	Sceloglaux albifacies Deletion	Laughing owl	There seems little doubt that this species is extinct
22 New Zealand	from Appendix II		and its inclusion in the CITES Appendices is therefore no longer pertinent. However, after discussing this issue with enforcement officials, the Secretariat observes that its removal from CITES controls would render the Appendices more complicated by requiring an exception to the listing of Strigiformes spp. in Appendix II. As the retention in Appendix II would no cause any work or inconvenience to Parties, it may be preferable to maintain the status quo.
			If this proposal is adopted and, if the exercise of deleting extinct species that are listed at a higher level is carried out on a systematic basis, there is a high probability of ending up with very long and complicated Appendices. As mentioned in the cover page to the present document, this is a generic matter that the Animals and Plants Committees should review in future.
			Pending the outcome of this review, the Secretariat recommends that a decision on this proposal should be deferred until CoP17.

Proposal number and Proponent	Proposal	Common name and illustration	CITES Secretariat's recommendations
Proposal	Crocodylus acutus Transfer of the population of the Bay of Cispata, municipality of San Antero, Department of Córdoba, Republic of Colombia, from Appendix I to Appendix II	American crocodile	The supporting statement and the additional information provide by the proponent country show that the wild population of Crocodylus acutus that is subject to this proposal has a restricted range, but the range is not characterized by any of the aggravating factors mentioned in Annex 1, B of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP15). The population is increasing but small (between 1,000 and 4,000 animals). It is not characterized by any of the aggravating factors mentioned in Annex 1, A of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP15), and does not meet Criterion C in the same Annex. The conservation status of the species in overall improving as the result of a commendable habitat restoration and sustainable use programme that involves and benefits local communities. To act in the best interest of the conservation of the species, the population of C. acutus should be included in Appendix II. appendix and with a species of the conservation of the species, the population of C. acutus should be included in Appendix III. appendix and the species of the conservation of the species, the population of C. acutus should be included in Appendix III. appendix and the species of the conservation of the species, the population of C. acutus should be included in Appendix III. appendix and the species of the conservation of the species of the conservation of the species.
			included in Appendix II, annotated with safeguards and precautionary measures based on those outlined in paragraph 8 of Proposal CoP16 Prop. 23. These could include: (i) limitations of exports to specimens of Ranched origin; and (ii) the approval of an export quota by the Standing Committee based on a request submitted by the proponent, and which should be supported by information on a species management plan, the production systems, roles of and benefits follocal communities, the legal regulatory framework an enforcement controls, and the scientific justification for the proposed quota.
			Based on the information available at the time of writing (late January 2013), the Secretariat recommends that this proposal as currently drafted be rejected unless amended to add precautionary measures providing sufficient safeguards.

Proposal number and Proponent	Proposal	Common name and illustration	CITES Secretariat's recommendations
Proposal 24 Thailand	Crocodylus porosus Transfer of the population of Thailand from Appendix I to Appendix II with a zero quota for wild specimens	Saltwater crocodile	It appears that the Thai population of Crocodylus porosus in the wild is small and has a restricted area of distribution. Further, the supporting statement does not clearly explain the management measures and enforcement controls which would be put in place to ensure that the proposed export quota is respected. The planned conservation efforts may contribute to the restoration of the species in the wild and are to be commended. However, for the time being, the species continues to meet the biological criteria for its retention in Appendix I. Based on the available information at the time of writing (late January 2013), the Secretariat recommends that this proposal be rejected.

Proposal number and Proponent	Proposal	Common name and illustration	CITES Secretariat's recommendations
Proposal	Crocodylus siamensis Transfer of the population of Thailand from Appendix I to Appendix II with a zero quota for wild specimens	Siamese crocodile	The population of Crocodylus siamensis in Thailand remains very small, its area of distribution is fragmented and the species has undergone a marked decline. The supporting statement does not clearly explain the management measures and controls which would be put in place to ensure that the proposed export quota is respected. The planned conservation efforts may contribute to the restoration of the species in the wild and are to be commended. However, for the time being, the species continues to meet the biological criteria for its retention in Appendix I. Based on the information available at the time of writing (late January 2013), the Secretariat recommends that this proposal be rejected.
Proposal 26 New Zealand	Naultinus spp. [NB the proponents place this genus in the family Diplodactylidae, but this is not in accordance with the standard nomenclatural reference adopted by the Conference of the Parties] Inclusion in Appendix II	New Zealand green geckos	The Secretariat shares the concern of the proponent as the range State for the species that specimens of Naultinus gemmeus have been illegally taken from the wild; however this appears to be relatively limited in scale. As the species is fully protected under national law and included in Appendix III, there is little evidence that regulation of trade in the species under Appendix II is required to ensure that the harvest of specimens from the wild is not reducing the wild population to a level at which its survival might be threatened by continued harvesting or other influence If Appendix III controls are correctly applied, and the levels of illegal taking are as described in the proposal, such a measure would not appear to be proportionate to the anticipated risks to the species. If the Conference of the Parties decides that N. gemmeus should be listed in Appendix II, then the other species in the genus Naultinus should be included in Appendix II as look-alikes. Based on the available information at the time of writing (late January 2013), the Secretariat recommends that this proposal be rejected.
Proposal 27 China	Protobothrops mangshanensis [NB According to the standard nomenclatural reference adopted by the Conference of the Parties, this species is named Trimeresurus mangshanensis] Inclusion in Appendix II	Mangshan pit-viper	Protobothrops mangshanensis has a very limited distribution and is sought in international trade. It appears that an Appendix II listing 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. Based on the available information at the time of writing (late January 2013), the Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.

Proposal number and Proponent	Proposal	Common name and illustration	CITES Secretariat's recommendations
Proposal 28 United States of America	Chelodina mccordi Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I	Roti Island snake- necked turtle	Chelodina mccordi meets the criteria for its inclusion in Appendix I. It has an extremely restricted distribution. Wild populations and subpopulations are very small and declined markedly since the species was first described in 1994 due to over-harvesting and lack of in situ protection. C. mccordi remains in high demand for international trade, with collection pressures apparently shifting from Indonesia, where the species may now be extinct, to remaining populations in Timor Leste.
			Based on the information available at the time of writing (late January 2013), the Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.
Proposal Clemmys guttata Inclusion in 29 United Appendix II States of America	Spotted turtle	Clemmys guttata is widespread, with populations that seem to be slowly declining. The species is in trade, and exports seem to have been growing although mainly claimed to consist of captive bred specimens. The information in the supporting statement indicates that the regulation of trade in C. guttata 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.	
			Based on the information available at the time of writing (late January 2013), the Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.
Proposal Emydoidea blandingii Inclusion in Appendix II States of America	Blanding's turtle	Emydoidea blandingii is fairly widespread. Populations seem to be decreasing. The species is in demand for international trade. Levels are limited but growing. Information in the supporting statement indicates that the regulation of trade in E. blandingii 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.	
			Based on the information available at the time of writing (late January 2013), the Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.

Proposal number and Proponent	Proposa	I	Common name and illustration	CITES Secretariat's recommendations
Proposal 31 United States of America	Malaclemys terrapin Appendix II	Inclusion in	Diamondback terrapin	Malaclemys terrapin is widely distributed and populations seem to be decreasing slowly. The specie is exported in fairly large numbers, although mainly declared to consist of captive bred specimens. The information in the supporting statement indicates that the regulation of trade in M. terrapin 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. Based on the information available at the time of writing (late January 2013), the Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.

Proposal Proposal	•	
		CITES Secretariat's recommendations
Proponent	and illustration	
-	Common name and illustration reshwater box turtles	CITES Secretariat's recommendations The 30 species of Geoemydidae that are the subject of this proposal are all believed to be in decline or threatened due to overexploitation for trade and habitat degradation, and poor implementation of existing protection and management measures. This proposal covers Cuora galbinifrons, Geomyda japonica and Mauremys annamemsis which are also the subject of proposals CoP16 Prop. 33 (submitted by Vietnam), CoP16 Prop. 34 (Japan) and CoP16 Prop. 35 (Vietnam) respectively. The measures proposed in Proposal 32 would afford the least restrictive effect on trade and so under the current Rules of Procedure, this proposal will be considered first. Concerning the 15 species of Geoemydidae proposed for inclusion in Appendix II, and despite the limited quantitative or factual data presented in the supporting statement, it can be inferred from the available information that regulation of trade in several species (Cyclemys dentata, Geoemyda spengleri, Sacalia quadriocellata; possibly others for which insufficient information is provided to make clear judgments) is required to ensure that the harvest of specimens from the wild is not reducing wild populations to levels at which their survival might be threatened by continued harvesting or other influences. The other species meet the look-alike criteria for their inclusion in Appendix II. Concerning the proposals to annotate 15 Appendix-II listed species of Geoemydidae with a zero quota for trade in wild specimens for commercial purposes, these were evaluated against the criteria for their inclusion on Appendix I in view of the practical impact such an annotation would have and the absence of clear guidance on such annotations. On the basis of the information provided, it appears that all 15 species might meet the biological criteria for their in inclusion in Appendix I. The Secretariat notes that the proposal could not be amended to propose these for Appendix I as this would not be permitted under the current Rules of Procedure for the

Proposal number and Proponent	Proposal	Common name and illustration	CITES Secretariat's recommendations
	Cuora galbinifrons Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I	Indochinese box turtle	Insufficient information is provided to determine if the wild population of Cuora galbinifrons is small, and the species has no restricted area of distribution. However, due 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 one of the biological criteria for its inclusion in Appendix I. On the basis of the available information, the Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.
Proposal 34 Japan	Geoemyda japonica Inclusion in Appendix II with a zero annual export quota with primarily commercial purposes for wild- caught specimens	Ryukyu black-breasted leaf turtle	The size of the population of Geoemyda japonica is not known but it has a restricted range. This endemic species is fully protected in Japan. International (illegal) trade in G. japonica is small and there is little demand for it. From the available information it seems, the species meets the criteria for its inclusion in Appendix II. (See Secretariat comments on proposal CoP16 Proposal 32.) The practical implications of the proposed annotation would be somewhat similar as if the species were to be included in Appendix I. G. japonica does however not appear to meet the biological criteria for its inclusion in Appendix I and the proposed annotation is unnecessary to effectively regulate international trade in this species in accordance with CITES provisions. On the basis of the available information, the Secretariat recommends that this proposal be rejected.

Proposal number and Proponent	Proposal	Common name and illustration	CITES Secretariat's recommendations
Proposal	Mauremys annamensis Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I	Annam leaf turtle	This endemic species seems to be undergoing a continued, marked population decline due to collection for trade and ineffective implementation of existing national and international protection measures. Mauremys annamensis is reportedly rare to very rare in the wild, and its habitat is under increasing pressure. M. annamensis seems to meet several of the biological criteria for its inclusion in Appendix I, as contained in Annex 1 of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP15). On the basis of the available information, the
			Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.
Proposal 36 United States of America and Viet Nam	Platysternidae Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I	Big-headed turtles	The mono-specific family Platysternidae does not have a restricted range or a small population, and marked declines, if they occurred, are not quantified. Although claimed to be in high demand, recorded trade in Platysternidae is very small. The family does not appear to meet the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I, recognizing that diligent implementation of the provisions in Article IV and of existing national and international conservation measures are required to effectively protect Platysternidae from unsustainable or illegal trade.
			Based on the information available at the time of writing (late January 2013), the Secretariat recommends that this proposal be rejected.
Proposal 37 United States of America	Geochelone platynota Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I	Burmese star tortoise	Geochelone platynota has a very small, fragmented population and a restricted range. The wild population of G. platynota has undergone a marked decline. The species remains in demand for trade. It meets the biological criteria for its inclusion on Appendix I. Based on the information available at the time of writing (late January 2013), the Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.

Proposal number and Proponent	Proposal	Common name and illustration	CITES Secretariat's recommendations
Proposal 38 China and United States of America	Aspideretes leithii, Chitra chitra, C. vandijki, Dogania subplana, Nilssonia formosa, Palea steindachneri, Pelodiscus axenaria, P. maackii, P. parviformis, and Rafetus swinhoei. Inclusion of Aspideretes leithii, Dogania subplana, Nilssonia formosa, Palea steindachneri, Pelodiscus axenaria, P. maackii, P. parviformis, and Rafetus swinhoei in Appendix II and transfer of Chitra chitra and C. vandijki from Appendix II to Appendix I	Softshell turtles	Despite the limited quantitative or factual data in the supporting statement, it can be inferred from other available information that regulation of trade in several of the 8 species that are proposed for inclusion in Appendix II (Dogania subplana, Nilssonia formosana, and possibly Nilssonia leithii and Pelodiscus axenaria) is required to ensure that the harvest of specimens from the wild is not reducing wild populations to levels at which their survival might be threatened by continued harvesting or other influences. The other species meet the look-alike criteria for their inclusion in Appendix II. Despite the lack of quantitative and factual data, the available information suggests that Chitra chitra and C. vandijki are rare to very rare, have declined markedly in recent decades, suffer from deteriorating habitat, and continue to being in demand for trade. Both species would appear to meet the marked decline criterion for their inclusion in Appendix I. The Secretariat remains concerned about the enforcement challenges that the adoption of the current proposal would engender because a number of similar-looking species of Trionychidae, including the commonly farmed and traded Pelodiscus sinensis, would remain excluded from the CITES Appendices. Based on the information available at the time of writing (late January 2013), the Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.
Proposal 39 Ecuador	Epipedobates machalilla Inclusion in Appendix II	Machalilla poison dart frog	The inclusion of Epipedobates machalilla in Appendix II would facilitate the implementation of the Convention for the family Dendrobatidae in the case that the current standard nomenclatural reference is maintained for this group. Although the supporting statement claims that Epipedobates machalilla would meet both the look-alike criteria in Annex 2b of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev.CoP15), this species only resembles one other species (E. boulengeri), wild specimens of which seem rarely to be in international trade. Epipedobates machalilla seems to meet criterion 2b B of that Annex, since there are compelling reasons why this is necessary to ensure that effective control of trade in currently listed species of the genus Dendrobatidae in Appendix II. Considering the information available at the time of writing (late January 2013), the Secretariat recommends that this proposal is adopted.

Proposal number and Proponent	Proposal	Common name and illustration	CITES Secretariat's recommendations
40 Australia	Rheobatrachus silus [NB the proponent places this species in the family Myobatrachidae, but this is not in accordance with the standard nomenclatural reference adopted by the Conference of the Parties] Deletion from Appendix II	Southern gastric- brooding frog	There seems little doubt that this species is extinct. Its inclusion in the CITES Appendices is therefore no longer pertinent and its removal would simplify the Appendices. Based on the available information at the time of writing (late January 2013), the Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.
41 Australia	Rheobatrachus vitellinus [NB the proponent places this species in the family Myobatrachidae, but this is not in accordance with the standard nomenclatural reference adopted by the Conference of the Parties] Deletion from Appendix II	brooding frog	There seems little doubt that Rheobatrachus vitellinus is extinct. Its inclusion is the CITES Appendices is therefore no longer pertinent and its removal would simplify the Appendices. The species has not been recorded in international trade since it was first described in 1984. Based on the information available at the time of writing (late January 2013), the Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.
42 Brazil, Colombia and United States of America	Carcharhinus longimanus Inclusion in Appendix II with the following annotation: The entry into effect of the inclusion of Carcharhinus longimanus in CITES Appendix II will be delayed by 18 months to enable Parties to resolve the related technical and administrative issues.	Oceanic whitetip shark	It is evident that C. longimanus is heavily exploited as by-catch throughout its range. The species is overexploited and there is evidence demonstrating declines to the level of meeting the listing criteria in almost all cases where the populations were monitored. The stocks of unknown status may be already undergoing the same pressure or this can be expected while there is no indication of substantial unexploited stocks. Fins of this species are in demand on the world market owing to their high price, and there is sufficient evidence that international trade is driving exploitation. C. longimanus is one of the few species in trade with a specific marketing category used by major fin traders. On the basis of the information available at the time of writing (late January 2013) and in line with the conclusions of the FAO Expert Advisory Panel, the Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.

Proposal			
number and	Proposal	Common name	CITES Secretariat's recommendations
	Fioposai	and illustration	CITES Secretariat s recommendations
Colombia, Costa	S. mokarran and S. Zygaena Inclusion in Appendix II with the	hammerhead shark and smooth hammerhead shark	Overall, the supporting statement shows evidence that Sphyrna lewini is affected by trade, as defined in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP14). The species has a circumglobal distribution in warm temperate and tropical seas, and is a species of low productivity. International fin trade and bycatch have caused historic declines of at least 15-20 % from the baseline for long-term time series in several ocean basins. Based on this rate of exploitation, regulation of trade in this species is necessary to avoid it becoming eligible for inclusion in Appendix I, recognizing that trade regulations should provide incentives to improve monitoring and management. The two other species in the proposal, S. mokarran and S. zygaena, require inclusion in Appendix II because the specimens which are mostly frequently traded (fins) resemble specimens of S. lewini to such an extent that enforcement officers are unlikely to be able to distinguish between them.
			Based on the information available at the time of writing (late January 2013) and in line with the conclusions of the FAO Expert Advisory Panel, the Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.
Proposal 44 Brazil, Comoros, Croatia, Denmark* and Egypt	Lamna nasus Inclusion in Appendix II with the following annotation: The entry into effect of the inclusion of Lamna nasus in CITES Appendix II will be delayed by 18 months to enable Parties to resolve related technical and administrative issues	THE STATE OF THE S	The stocks of the North Atlantic and the Mediterranean Sea clearly meet the criteria for inclusion in Appendix II, the situation for most stocks in the southern hemisphere is less clear cut, but in view of the strong demand in international trade it can be projected that regulation of trade in these populations 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. It would also be difficult to distinguish specimens in trade from the different stocks. Inclusion of the whole species in Appendix II would appear to be a measure that is proportionate to the anticipated risks to the species.
			Based on the available information at the time of writing (late January 2013) and in line with the conclusion of the majority of the FAO Expert Advisory Panel, the Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.

Proposal number and Proponent	Proposal	Common name and illustration	CITES Secretariat's recommendations
-	Pristis microdon Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I	Freshwater sawfish	Although detailed information about the status of Pristis microdon is not available, all indications are that the species meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I. In view of the uncertainty regarding the status of a species, the impact of trade on the conservation of a species and the fact that all other species in the genus Pristis are already included in therein, the best interests of the conservation of the species would be served by transferring it to Appendix I.
			Based on the available information at the time of writing (late January 2013) and in line with the conclusion of the majority of the FAO Expert Advisory Panel, the Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.
•	Manta spp. (including Manta birostris, Manta alfredi and any other possible species of Manta) Inclusion in Appendix II. [NB the proponents place this genus in the family Mobulidae, but this is not in accordance with the standard nomenclatural reference adopted by the Conference of the Parties]	Manta rays	Specimens from Manta spp. are in demand in international trade and the species have a behaviour and biology which renders them vulnerable to harvesting. There is little or no management of fishing for this species and it may be 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. The Secretariat agrees with the FAO Expert Advisory Panel that there a paucity of reliable information about the size of the wild populations and any marked declines that they may or may not have suffered, but by virtue of the precautionary approach, the Secretariat believes that the best interest of the conservation of the species would be served by including them in Appendix II.
			Based on the available information at the time of writing (late January 2013) the Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.

Proposal number and Proponent	Proposal	Common name and illustration	CITES Secretariat's recommendations
Proposal 47 Colombia	Paratrygon aiereba Inclusion in Appendix II with the following annotation: The entry into effect of the inclusion of Paratrygon aiereba in CITES Appendix II will be delayed by 18 months to enable Parties to resolve the related technical and administrative issues.	Ceja river stingray	The Secretariat shares the concern of Colombia as a range States about over-fishing and habitat destruction affecting this species. The proponent claims that the apparent scarcity of, mainly, juvenile specimens of Paratrygon aiereba results from overharvesting destined to the international trade for ornamental purposes. However, the proposing statement does not provide demographic data nor volumes exported from range States and the Secretariat shares the view of the FAO Expert Advisor Panel that it seems unlikely that harvesting for the ornamental fish trade is a cause of any population change. If the main intention of Colombia is to ask other CITES Parties for assistance in controlling the international trade in P. aiereba for the purpose of preventing or restricting exploitation and verifying the legality of exported specimens, it might consider its inclusion in Appendix III as was encouraged in paragraph c) of Decision 15.85. On the basis of the information available at the time of writing (late January 2013) the Secretariat recommends that this proposal be rejected.

Proposal		Common name	
number and	Proposal	and illustration	CITES Secretariat's recommendations
Proponent		and illustration	
48 Colombia and Ecuador	Potamotrygon motoro andP. Schroederi Inclusi on in Appendix II with the following annotation: The entry into effect of the inclusion of Potamotrygon motoro and Potamotrygon schroederi in CITES Appendix II will be delayed by 18 months to enable Parties to resolve the related technical and administrative issues.	Ocellate river stingray and rosette river stingray	The Secretariat shares the concern of the proponents as range States about overfishing, habitat loss and pollution affecting these species. Although data are scarce or inexistent this proposal would seem to indicate that the international demand and trade could be causing the reduction of the population of Potamotrygon motoro in some parts of its range. However, there is insufficient information to confirm whether these two species meet or not the criteria to be listed in Appendix II and the development and expansion of captive-breeding operations in Asia providing hybrids and domesticated morphs may have decreased the dependence on wild-caught fishes. If the main intention of Colombia and Ecuador is to ask other CITES Parties for assistance in controlling the international trade in Potamotrygon motoro and P. schroederi for the purpose of preventing or restricting exploitation and verifying the legality of exported specimens, they might consider its inclusion in Appendix III as was encouraged in paragraph c) of Decision 15.85. On the basis of the information available at the time of writing (late January 2013) and in line with the conclusions of the FAO Expert Advisory Panel, the Secretariat recommends that this proposal be rejected.
•	Papilio hospiton Transfer from Appendix I to Appendix II	Corsican swallowtail butterfly	This species not longer meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I. There is no international trade in the species. On the basis of the information available at the time of writing (late January 2013), the Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.

Proposal	Common name and illustration ²	CITES Secretariat's recommendations
	Flora	1
fucca queretaroensis nclusion in Appendix II	Queretaro yucca	The proponent statement provides substantial information that suggests that this species meets criterion B of Annex 2a of Resolution Conf. (Rev. CoP15) since it is known, inferred of projected that the harvesting of specimens from the wild for international trade has, or may have, a detrimental impact on the species. There is evidence of international trade in wild adult specimens and seeds. On the basis of the information available at the time of writing (late January 2013), the Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.
Operculicarya decaryi nclusion in Appendix II	Jabihy	The Secretariat shares the concerns of the proponent as the range State for this species about habitat loss and harvesting of this species for charcoal and building wood, but there is little evidence that regulation of trade in <i>Operculicarya decaryi</i> under Appendix II is required to ensure that the harvest of specimens from the wild is not reducing the wild population to a level at which its survival might be threatened by continued harvesting or other influence. The species appears to be quite widespread and demand for wild-taken specimens is likely to be modest. If the main intention of Madagascar is to ask other CITES Parties for assistance in controlling the international trade in <i>O. decaryi</i> for the purpose of preventing or restricting exploitation and verifying the legality of exported specimens, it might consider its inclusion in Appendix III. In accordance with Decisions 15. 97 and 15.98, the Secretariat has commissioned the Madagascan Scientific Authority to undertake research on the distribution, biology, status of and trade in this species, but the results of this work are not due until 30 September 2013. The Secretariat recommends that a decision about whether or not to include this species in Appendix II be deferred until the results of this research are available. If the main intention of Madagascar is to ask other CITES Parties for assistance in controlling the international trade in <i>O. decaryi</i> for the purpose of
	nclusion in Appendix II Operculicarya decaryi	Flora Queretaro yucca Cucca queretaroensis Cucca queretaroensis Cucca queretaro yucca Cucca queretaro yucca

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

Proposal number and proponent(s)	Proposal	Common name and illustration ²	CITES Secretariat's recommendations
			listing might also provide better data on the levels of international trade.
Proposal 52 Botswana, Namibia and South Africa	Hoodia spp. Amendment of annotation #9 related to Hoodia spp. to read as follows, for the purpose of clarification: All parts and derivatives except those bearing a label: Produced from Hoodia spp. material obtained through controlled harvesting and production in terms of an agreement with the relevant CITES Management Authority of [Botswana under agreement No. BW/xxxxxx] [Namibia under agreement No. NA/xxxxxx] [South Africa under agreement No. ZA/xxxxxx]	Hoodias	The Secretariat notes that the proposed draft amendment to Annotation #9 maintains the exclusionary language in the annotation. As a matter of principle, the Secretariat believes that annotations should be 'positive' in nature and indicate only what is covered by the Convention. Annotations with exclusionary language seem more complex and potentially challenging to interpret, apply and enforce. The Secretariat recognizes, however, that annotation practice to date reflects a mix of positive annotations and annotations with exclusionary language. If Parties adopt the draft decision contained in Annex 8 to document CoP16 Doc. 75 on <i>Development and application of annotations</i> , the Standing Committee (with the assistance of an envisaged Working Group on Annotations) could review existing annotation practice and make relevant recommendations to the Conference of the Parties for improving its consistency and effectiveness. Such a review might include consideration of the relative advantages and disadvantages of 'positive' annotations compared to annotations with exclusionary language. On the basis of the available information at the time of writing (late January 2013), the Secretariat
			recommends that this proposal be adopted, with editorial amendments, as indicated below (text to be deleted is erossed out, proposed new text is underlined): All parts and derivatives except those bearing a
			label: Produced from <i>Hoodia</i> spp. material obtained through controlled harvesting and production in under the terms of an agreement with the relevant CITES Management Authority of [Botswana under agreement no. BW/xxxxxx] [Namibia under agreement no. NA/xxxxxx] [South Africa under agreement no. ZA/xxxxxx].
Proposal 53 United States of America	Panax ginseng and Panax quinquefolius Amendment of the annotation to the listings of Panax ginseng and Panax quinquefolius included in Appendix II. Amendment of annotation #3 with the addition of the underlined text:	Ginseng	The Secretariat notes that the draft amendment to Annotation #3 introduces exclusionary language into the annotation. As a matter of principle, the Secretariat believes that annotations should be 'positive' in nature and indicate only what is covered by the Convention. Annotations with exclusionary language seem more complex and potentially challenging to interpret, apply and enforce. The Secretariat recognizes, however, that annotation practice to date reflects a mix of positive annotations

Proposal number and proponent(s)	Proposal	Common name and illustration ²	CITES Secretariat's recommendations
	"Designates whole and sliced roots and parts of roots, excluding manufactured parts or derivatives such as powders, pills, extracts, tonics, teas and confectionery."		and annotations with exclusionary language. If Parties adopt the draft decision contained in Annex 8 to document CoP16 Doc. 75 on <i>Development and application of annotations</i> , the Standing Committee (with the assistance of an envisaged Working Group on Annotations) could review existing annotation practice and make relevant recommendations to the Conference of the Parties for improving its consistency and effectiveness. Such a review might include consideration of the relative advantages and disadvantages of 'positive' annotations compared to annotations with exclusionary language.
			Based on the available information at the time of writing (late January 2013), the Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.
Proposal 54 Brazil	Tillandsia kautskyi Deletion from Appendix II	Kautsky's tillandsia	International trade is not a threat for the long term conservation of the populations of this species in the wild since it occurs only on artificially propagated plants. The proposing statement shows that <i>Tillandsia kautskyi</i> does not longer meet the criteria for inclusion in Appendix II.
			On the basis of the information available at the time of writing (late January 2013), the Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.

Proposal number and proponent(s)	Proposal	Common name and illustration ²	CITES Secretariat's recommendations
Proposal 55 Brazil	Tillandsia sprengeliana Deletion from Appendix II	Sprengei's tillandsia Tilladaia grengelian	International trade is not a threat for the long term conservation of the populations of this species in the wild since it occurs only on artificially propagated plants. <i>Tillandsia sprengeliana</i> would not longer meet the criteria for inclusion in Appendix II. On the basis of the information available at the time of writing (late January 2013), the Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.
Proposal 56 Brazil	Tillandsia sucrei Deletion from Appendix II	Sugar tillandsia	International trade is not a threat for the long term conservation of the populations of this species in the wild since it occurs only on artificially propagated plants. <i>Tillandsia sucrei</i> would not longer meet the criteria for inclusion in Appendix II. No exports of wild harvested plants have occurred during the last 20 years. On the basis of the information available at the time of writing (late January 2013), the Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.
Proposal 57 United States of America	Dudleya stolonifera and Dudleya traskiae Deletion from Appendix II	Laguna beach live- forever and Santa Barbara Island live-forever	Originally listed in Appendix I and then moved to Appendix II, none of both species have had records of international trade on wild collected specimens. These taxa do not longer seem to meet criteria to be listed in Appendix II. On the basis of the information available at the time of writing (late January 2013), the Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.
Proposal 58 Madagascar	Diospyros spp. Inclusion of the populations of Madagascar in Appendix II, and limited to logs, sawn wood and veneer sheets by an annotation	Malagasy ebony	Not all species in this genus seem to be heavily traded internationally but the proposing statement lacks concrete figures in this regard. However the Scientific Authority of Madagascar is undertaking field surveys and inventories and it claims that the results will be made available by the time of the CoP16. It would be advisable for Madagascar to publish the above mentioned information as an information document as early as possible before the CoP16. This would permit other Parties to consider the information provided and have time to assess the value of this proposal. It is evident that the populations of the species of Diospyros from Madagascar are heavily exploited. Furthermore, Madagascar listed these taxa already in Appendix III claiming an alarming rate of exports due to the international demand on this timber. Considering the above, some species of Diospyros

Proposal number and proponent(s)	Proposal	Common name and illustration ²	CITES Secretariat's recommendations
			from Madagascar meet criterion A of Annex 2a of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP15) and, all others meet the look-alike criterion.
			On the basis of the information available at the time of writing (late January 2013), the Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.
Proposal 59 Brazil	Aniba rosaeodora Amend the annotation #12 to" Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets, plywood and extracts. Finished products containing such extracts as ingredients, including fragrances, are not considered to be covered by this annotation."	Brazilian rosewood	The proposal is very similar to the draft amendment text for Annotation #12 that was agreed earlier between the proponent and the Standing Committee Working Group on Annotations (see paragraph 11 of document CoP16 Doc. 75 on <i>Development and application of annotations</i>). The Secretariat notes that the draft amendment to Annotation #12 contains exclusionary language in th annotation. As a matter of principle, the Secretariat believes that annotations should be 'positive' in nature and indicate only what is covered by the Convention. Annotations with exclusionary language seem more complex and potentially challenging to interpret, apply and enforce. The Secretariat recognizes, however, that annotation practice to date reflects a mix of positive annotations and annotation with exclusionary language If Parties adopt the draft decision contained in Annex 8 to document CoP16 Doc. 75, the Standing Committee (with the assistance of an envisaged Working Group on Annotations) could review existing annotation practice and make relevant recommendations to the Conference of the Parties for improving its consistency and effectiveness. Such a review might include consideration of the relative advantages and disadvantages of 'positive' annotations compared to annotations with exclusionary language. Based on the available information at the time of
			writing (late January 2013), the Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.
Proposal 60 Thailand and Viet Nam	Dalbergia cochinchinensis Inclusion in Appendix II with the following annotation: #5 Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets	Thailand rosewood	Although no definite data from field inventories is available to assess the conservation status of the populations of <i>Dalbergia cochinchinensis</i> in its range, the information available would seem to indicate that most of its populations are becoming rare and are quickly disappearing from the wild due to the heavy and increasing international demand for the international trade of the timber of this species. The situation seems to be critical to the point that th
			populations in Thailand meet criteria for the inclusior in Appendix II. The species meets criterion A of Annex 2a of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP15) sinc it is known, or can be inferred or projected, that the

Proposal number and proponent(s)	Proposal	Common name and illustration ²	CITES Secretariat's recommendations
			regulation of trade in the species is necessary to avoid it becoming eligible for inclusion in Appendix I in the near future.
			On the basis of the information available at the time of writing, the Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.
Proposal 61 Belize	Dalbergia granadillo and Dalbergia retusa Inclusion in Appendix II	Granadillo rosewood and black rosewood	Dalbergia retusa is very rare in the wild and its populations could be commercially extinct in some natural areas. Being a slow growing type of species the proposing statement indicates that despite the lack of trade data, the international demand on this species could be representing a threat for its survival in the long term. D. granadillo has a more restricted distribution and can not be distinguished from D. retusa and it is trade under the same name. The proponent claims that Dalbergia retusa meets criterion B of Annex 2a) of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP15) since it is known, or can be inferred or projected, that regulation of trade in the species is required to ensure that the harvest of specimens from the wild is not reducing the wild population to a level at which its survival might be threatened by continued harvesting or other influences; and, that Dalbergia granadillo meet criterion A in Annex 2 (b) for look-alike reasons.
			On the basis of the information available at the time of writing (late January 2013), the Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.
Proposal 62 Belize	Dalbergia stevensonii Inclusion in Appendix II	Honduras rosewood	With a very restricted distribution and an exceptionally high demand in international trade, the populations of the species <i>Dalbergia stevensonii</i> meet criterion B of Annex 2 a) of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP15) since it is known, or can be inferred or projected, that regulation of trade in the species is required to ensure that the harvest of specimens from the wild is not reducing the wild population to a level at which its survival might be threatened by continued harvesting or other influences. On the basis of the information available at the time of writing (late January 2013), the Secretariat
Proposal 63	Dalbergia spp.	Malagasy rosewood	recommends that this proposal be adopted. Not all species in this genus seem to be heavily
Madagascar	Inclusion of the populations of Madagascar in Appendix II, and limited to logs, sawn wood and veneer sheets by an annotation		traded internationally but the proposing statement lacks concrete figures in this regard. However the Scientific Authority of Madagascar is undertaking field surveys and inventories and it claims that the results will be made available by the time of the CoP16. It would be advisable for Madagascar to publish the

Proposal number and proponent(s)	Proposal	Common name and illustration ²	CITES Secretariat's recommendations
			document as early as possible before the CoP16. This would allow other Parties to consider the information provided and have time to assess the value of this proposal. It is evident that the populations of the species <i>of Dalbergia</i> from Madagascar are heavily exploited. Furthermore, Madagascar listed some of these taxa already in Appendix III claiming an alarming rate of exports due to the international demand on this timber. Considering the above, some species of <i>Dalbergia</i> from Madagascar meet criterion A of Annex 2a of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP15) and, all others meet the look-alike criterion. On the basis of the information available at the time
			of writing (late January 2013), the Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.
Proposal 64 Madagascar	Senna meridionalis [NB the proponents place this species in the order FABACEAE, but this is not in accordance with the standard nomenclatural reference adopted by the Conference of the Parties] Inclusion in Appendix II	Taraby	The Secretariat shares the concerns of the proponent as the range State for this species about habitat loss affecting this species, but there is little evidence that regulation of trade in <i>Senna meridionalis</i> under Appendix II is required to ensure that the harvest of specimens from the wild is not reducing the wild population to a level at which its survival might be threatened by continued harvesting or other influence. The species appears to be quite widespread and demand for wild-taken specimens is likely to be modest. If the main intention of Madagascar is to ask other CITES Parties for assistance in controlling the international trade in <i>S. meridionalis</i> for the purpose of preventing or restricting exploitation and verifying the legality of exported specimens, it might consider its inclusion in Appendix III.
			In accordance with Decisions 15. 97 and 15.98, the Secretariat has commissioned the Madagascan Scientific Authority to undertake research on the distribution, biology, status of and trade in this species, but the results of this work are not due until 30 September 2013. The Secretariat recommends that a decision about whether or not to include this species in Appendix II be deferred until the results of this research are available.
			If the main intention of Madagascar is to ask other CITES Parties for assistance in controlling the international trade in <i>S. meridionalis</i> for the purpose of preventing or restricting exploitation and verifying the legality of exported specimens, it might consider in the mean time its inclusion in Appendix III. Such a listing might also provide better data on the levels of

Proposal number and proponent(s)	Proposal	Common name and illustration ²	CITES Secretariat's recommendations
			international trade.

Proposal number and proponent(s)	Proposal	Common name and illustration ²	CITES Secretariat's recommendations	
Proposal 65 Madagascar	Adenia firingalavensis Inclusion in Appendix II	Bottle liana	The Secretariat shares the concerns of the proponent as the range State for this species about habitat loss and harvesting for charcoal production affecting this species, but there is little evidence that regulation of trade in <i>Adenia firingalavensis</i> under Appendix II is required to ensure that the harvest of specimens from the wild is not reducing the wild population to a level at which its survival might be threatened by continued harvesting or other influence. The species appears to be quite widespread and demand for wild-taken specimens is likely to be modest. If the main intention of Madagascar is to ask other CITES Parties for assistance in controlling the international trade in <i>A. firingalavensis</i> for the purpose of preventing or restricting exploitation and verifying the legality of exported specimens, it might consider its inclusion in Appendix III. In accordance with Decisions 15. 97 and 15.98, the Secretariat has commissioned the Madagascan	
				Scientific Authority to undertake research on the distribution, biology, status of and trade in this species, but the results of this work are not due until 30 September 2013. The Secretariat recommends that a decision about whether or not to include this species in Appendix II be deferred until the results of this research are available.
		If the main intention of Madagascar is to ask other CITES Parties for assistance in controlling the international trade in <i>A. firingalavensis</i> for the purpose of preventing or restricting exploitation and verifying the legality of exported specimens, it might consider in the mean time its inclusion in Appendix III. Such a listing might also provide better data on the levels of international trade.		

Proposal number and proponent(s)	Proposal	Common name and illustration ²	CITES Secretariat's recommendations
Proposal 66 Madagascar	Adenia subsessifolia Inclusion in Appendix II	Katakata	Adenia subsessilifolia has a relatively wide distribution, is reportedly easy to propagate and the scale of international trade and demand seems very limited. The species does not meet the criteria for inclusion in Appendix II as it cannot be inferred that A. subsessilifolia will become eligible for inclusion in Appendix I in the near future if trade is not regulated, or that the harvest of specimens from the wild may be reducing the wild population to a level at which its survival might be threatened by continued harvesting or other influences.
			If the main intention of Madagascar is to ask other CITES Parties for assistance in controlling the international trade in <i>A. subsessilifolia</i> for the purpose of preventing or restricting exploitation and verifying the legality of exported specimens, it might consider its inclusion in Appendix III.
			In accordance with Decisions 15. 97 and 15.98, the Secretariat has commissioned the Madagascan Scientific Authority to undertake research on the distribution, biology, status of and trade in this species, but the results of this work are not due until 30 September 2013. The Secretariat recommends that a decision about whether or not to include this species in Appendix II be deferred until the results of this research are available.
			If the main intention of Madagascar is to ask other CITES Parties for assistance in controlling the international trade in <i>A. subsessilifolia</i> for the purpose of preventing or restricting exploitation and verifying the legality of exported specimens, it might consider in the mean time its inclusion in Appendix III. Such a listing might also provide better data on the levels of international trade.
Proposal 67 Madagascar	Uncarina grandidieri Inclusion in Appendix II	Uncarina	Uncarina grandidier has a wide distribution, is reportedly easy to propagate and the scale of international trade seems very limited. The species does not meet the criteria for inclusion in Appendix II as it cannot be inferred that <i>U. grandidier</i> will become eligible for inclusion in Appendix I in the near future if trade is not regulated, or that the harvest of specimens from the wild may be reducing the wild population to a level at which its survival might be threatened by continued harvesting or other influences.
			If the main intention of Madagascar is to ask other CITES Parties for assistance in controlling the international trade in <i>U. grandidier</i> for the purpose of preventing or restricting exploitation and verifying the legality of exported specimens, it might consider its

Proposal number and proponent(s)	Proposal	Common name and illustration ²	CITES Secretariat's recommendations
			inclusion in Appendix III. In accordance with Decisions 15. 97 and 15.98, the Secretariat has commissioned the Madagascan Scientific Authority to undertake research on the distribution, biology, status of and trade in this species, but the results of this work are not due until 30 September 2013. The Secretariat recommends that a decision about whether or not to include this species in Appendix II be deferred until the results of this research are available.
			If the main intention of Madagascar is to ask other CITES Parties for assistance in controlling the international trade in <i>U. grandidier</i> for the purpose of preventing or restricting exploitation and verifying the legality of exported specimens, it might consider in the mean time its inclusion in Appendix III. Such a listing might also provide better data on the levels of international trade.
Proposal 68 Madagascar	Uncarina stellulifera Inclusion in Appendix II	Uncarina	Uncarina stellulifera has relatively wide distribution, is reportedly easy to propagate and the scale of international trade seems very limited. The species does not meet the criteria for inclusion in Appendix II as it cannot be inferred that U. stellulifera will become eligible for inclusion in Appendix I in the near future if trade is not regulated, or that the harvest of specimens from the wild may be reducing the wild population to a level at which its survival might be threatened by continued harvesting or other influences.
			If the main intention of Madagascar is to ask other CITES Parties for assistance in controlling the international trade in <i>U. stellulifera</i> for the purpose of preventing or restricting exploitation and verifying the legality of exported specimens, it might consider its inclusion in Appendix III.
			In accordance with Decisions 15. 97 and 15.98, the Secretariat has commissioned the Madagascan Scientific Authority to undertake research on the distribution, biology, status of and trade in this species, but the results of this work are not due until 30 September 2013. The Secretariat recommends that a decision about whether or not to include this species in Appendix II be deferred until the results of this research are available.
			If the main intention of Madagascar is to ask other CITES Parties for assistance in controlling the international trade in <i>U. stellulifera</i> for the purpose of preventing or restricting exploitation and verifying the legality of exported specimens, it might consider in the mean time its inclusion in Appendix III. Such a

Proposal number and proponent(s)	Proposal	Common name and illustration ²	CITES Secretariat's recommendations
			listing might also provide better data on the levels of international trade.
Proposal 69 Kenya	Osyris lanceolata Inclusion in Appendix II	East African sandalwood	The Secretariat shares the concerns of Kenya about the impact of international trade on populations of <i>Osyris lanceolata</i> in that country and perhaps in some other range States. <i>O. lanceolata</i> remains however very widespread and not threatened in many parts of its range. If the main intention of Kenya is to ask other CITES Parties for assistance in controlling the international trade in <i>O. lanceolata</i> for the purpose of preventing or restricting exploitation, and verifying the legality of exported specimens, it might consider its inclusion in Appendix III.
			Based on the information available at the time of writing (late January 2013), the Secretariat recommends that this proposal be rejected, acknowledging that the proponent is gathering more data on the distribution, utilization and impacts of harvesting in the range States of the species that may be made available before or at CoP16.
Proposal 70 China, Indonesia and Kuwait	Aquilaria spp. and Gyrinops spp. Deletion of the annotation to the listing of Aquilaria spp. and Gyrinops spp. in Appendix II, and replacement with a new annotation with a new number, as follows: All parts and derivatives, except:	Agarwood	The Secretariat notes that the proposed new annotation contains exclusionary language. As a matter of principle, the Secretariat believes that annotations should be 'positive' in nature and indicate only what is covered by the Convention. Annotations with exclusionary language seem more complex and potentially challenging to interpret, apply and enforce. The Secretariat recognizes, however, that annotation practice to date reflects a mix of positive annotations and annotations with exclusionary language.
	a) seeds and pollen; b) seedling or tissue cultures obtained in vitro, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; c) fruits; d) leaves; e) mixed oil containing less than 15 % of agarwood oil, attached with labels of following words: "Mixed oil containing xx% of agarwood obtained through controlled harvesting and production in collaboration with the CITES Management Authorities of XX (name of the State)"; samples of		If Parties adopt the draft decision contained in Annex 8 to document CoP16 Doc. 75 on <i>Development and application of annotations</i> , the Standing Committee (with the assistance of an envisaged Working Group on Annotations) could review existing annotation practice and make relevant recommendations to the Conference of the Parties for improving its consistency and effectiveness. Such a review might include consideration of the relative advantages and disadvantages of 'positive' annotations compared to annotations with exclusionary language. Document CoP16 Inf. 3, submitted by the proponents, contains a Glossary of Agarwood Products. This Glossary provides pictures, definitions and units for a range of agarwood products, including 'Sawdust & Powder (NOT exhausted)' and 'Powder (Exhausted)'. Such guidance should assist Parties, especially border officials, with implementation of the draft annotation.

Proposal number and proponent(s)	Proposal	Common name and illustration ²	CITES Secretariat's recommendations
proponent(s)	the labels and list of relevant exporters should be communicated to the Secretariat by States and then all Parties through a Notification; f) exhausted agarwood powder, including compressed powder in all shapes; g) finished products packaged and ready for retail trade, this exemption does not apply to beads, prayer beads and carvings.		The Secretariat notes that two of the proponents (Indonesia and Kuwait) have submitted another document [CoP16 Doc. 47 (Rev. 1)] for consideration at the present meeting. In that document, they have proposed a quantitative exemption for specimens of agarwood that are personal or household effects. The Secretariat believes that this proposed quantitative exemption and the draft annotation contained in Proposal 70 should be aligned, where possible and appropriate. On the basis of available information available at the time of writing (late January 2013), the Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted, with minor amendments, as indicated below (text to be deleted is erossed out, proposed new text is underlined). All parts and derivatives, except: a) seeds and pollen; b) seedling or tissue cultures obtained in vitro, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; c) fruits; d) leaves; e) mixed oil containing less than 15% of agarwood oil, attached with labels of affixed containing the following words: "Mixed oil containing the following words: "Mixed oil containing xx% of agarwood obtained through controlled harvesting and production in eollaboration with operations approved by the CITES Management Authoritiesy of XX (name of the State)"; samples of the labels and list of relevant exporters should be communicated to the Secretariat by the States of export so they can be made available to and then all Parties through a Notification on the CITES website; f) exhausted argarwood powder, including compressed powder in all shapes; and g) finished products packaged and ready for retail trade, this exemption does not apply to except decorative beads, prayer beads, pecklaces, bracelets and
Proposal 71 Madagascar	Cyphostemma laza Inclusion in Appendix II	Laza	The information provided on the proposing statement would seem to indicate that this species could meet the criterion B in Annex 2a) of Resolution Conf. 9.24

Proposal number and proponent(s)	Proposal	Common name and illustration ²	CITES Secretariat's recommendations
			(Rev. CoP15). However, additional information contradicts the claims from the proponent and indicates that <i>Cyphostema laza</i> is a very widespread species in Madagascar and that no international trad has been reported on it since 2006. If the main intention of Madagascar is to ask other CITES Parties for assistance in controlling the international trade in <i>C. laza</i> for the purpose of preventing or restricting exploitation and verifying the legality of exported specimens, it might consider its inclusion in Appendix III.
			In accordance with Decisions 15. 97 and 15.98, the Secretariat has commissioned the Madagascan Scientific Authority to undertake research on the distribution, biology, status of and trade in this species, but the results of this work are not due unti 30 September 2013. The Secretariat recommends that a decision about whether or not to include this species in Appendix II be deferred until the results o this research are available.
			If the main intention of Madagascar is to ask other CITES Parties for assistance in controlling the international trade in <i>C. laza</i> for the purpose of preventing or restricting exploitation and verifying the legality of exported specimens, it might consider in the mean time its inclusion in Appendix III. Such a listing might also provide better data on the levels of international trade.