

# CITES 2016

## Analysis of Proposals to Amend Appendices I and II

To be discussed at the 17<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Parties to CITES, Johannesburg, South Africa, 24 September – 5 October 2016

Prepared by the Species Survival Network with the generous support of Vulcan Inc., A Paul G Allen Company

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

References cited available upon request.

SPECIES/PROPOSER/PROPOSAL	CURRENT STATUS OF SPECIES	SSN VIEW
<p><b>Prop. 1</b></p> <p><b>Wood bison</b> <i>Bison bison athabascae</i></p> <p><b>Canada</b></p> <p>Delete from Appendix II</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Distribution:</b> Canada, USA.</li> <li>• <b>Population:</b> <i>Bison bison</i>, Near Threatened (IUCN 2008); Canada: 5,213-7,191 mature individuals in nine herds, 60% in one herd; other eight herds have &lt;500 individuals each. USA (Alaska): 130 individuals in one herd. 95.7% historical decline of 168,000 in 1800 to 250 in 1900.</li> <li>• <b>Threats:</b> Disease; severe winters.</li> <li>• <b>Trade:</b> Exports from Canada include live wild specimens to Russia and USA to establish/reestablish populations (60) and sport-hunted trophies (16) over past five years.</li> </ul>	<p><b>OPPOSE</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Small population and subpopulation sizes, historic decline of 95.7%, geographic concentration of populations into only ten herds (all but one with very small population sizes), high vulnerability to extrinsic factors (disease and severe weather) qualify this subspecies for listing on Appendix I.</li> <li>• The subspecies is known to be in trade, which may be having a detrimental impact on its status.</li> </ul> <p>■ <b>Meets criteria for Appendix II</b> (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP16), Annex 2a: small populations and subpopulations ▪ significant historic population decline ▪ internationally traded ▪ trade may have detrimental impact</p>
<p><b>Prop. 2</b></p> <p><b>Western tur</b> <i>Capra caucasica</i></p> <p><b>EU and Georgia</b></p> <p>Inclusion in Appendix II with a zero quota for wild-taken <i>C. c. caucasica</i> exported for commercial purposes or as hunting trophies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Distribution:</b> Azerbaijan, Georgia, Russian Federation.</li> <li>• <b>Population:</b> Two subspecies: <i>C. c. caucasica</i>, Endangered (IUCN 2008, as <i>C. caucasica</i>), past decline of &gt;50% over past 21 years (three generations) due to overharvesting; decline continuing; population 5,000 individuals; <i>C. c. cylindricornis</i>, Near Threatened (IUCN 2008, as <i>C. cylindricornis</i>), population 39,000-40,000 individuals, population declined by &gt;30% from late 1970's to late 1980's, continuing decline.</li> <li>• <b>Threats:</b> Primary threat poaching; competition with livestock, habitat loss.</li> <li>• <b>Trade:</b> Traded as trophies, horns; Russian hunts, including for <i>C. c. caucasica</i>,<sup>1</sup> advertised in USA and Russia for US\$10,000-</li> </ul>	<p><b>SUPPORT</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vulnerable to overexploitation due to low productivity (males mature at 4 or 5 years, females at 3 years; gestation 165-175 days; usually a single kid; many females barren in any given year; mortality of offspring is 50% in the first year).</li> <li>• Zero quota for wild populations of <i>C.c. caucasica</i> needed to ensure that international trade does not further threaten the survival of this Endangered subspecies.</li> </ul> <p>■ <b>Meets criteria for Appendix II</b> (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP16), Annex 2 (a), paragraph B): marked past and ongoing population</p>

<sup>1</sup> <http://prooutfitters.ru/hunting/mount/tur/kubantur/?lang=En>; <http://www.russianhunting.com/caucasian-tur-hunting-in-russia>;  
<http://www.highmountainhunts.com/docs/hunts/030%20RUSSIA/010%20Kuban%20%28Western%29%20and%20Mid-Caucasian%20Tur/RUSSIA-TUR.pdf>

SPECIES/PROPONENT/PROPOSAL	CURRENT STATUS OF SPECIES	SSN VIEW
	12,500; hunting illegal in Georgia; 2005-2014, USA imports include 129 wild-sourced <i>C. c. caucasica</i> trophies (over 99% from Russian Federation) and 230 <i>C. c. cylindricornis</i> trophies (from Azerbaijan (180) and the Russian Federation (23)). <sup>2</sup>	declines • international trade in trophies may threaten wild populations
<p><b>Prop. 3</b></p> <p><b>Vicuña</b> <i>Vicugna vicugna</i></p> <p><b>Peru</b></p> <p>Amend annotations #1-5 to require additional marking of handicrafts and re-exports</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Distribution:</b> Argentina; Bolivia, Chile; Peru, Ecuador (introduced).</li> <li>• <b>Population:</b> Least Concern (2008).</li> <li>• <b>Threats:</b> Poaching, livestock grazing.</li> <li>• <b>Trade:</b> 2008-2014 exports from range States included ~31,964 kg fiber and 44768 kg hair; annotations #1-5 currently require range States to mark exports from Appendix II populations with the logotype 'VICUÑA [country of origin]'; proposal would add additional marking requirements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Handicraft products must be marked 'VICUÑA [country of origin] – HANDICRAFT';</li> <li>• For processing outside the country of origin, an additional tag must include the name of the processing country. If such products contain wool from several countries of origin, the mark must state the percentage of fiber from each.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p><b>SUPPORT</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Addresses issues identified as problematic at 2015 meeting of the Vicuña Convention, which recognized need to improve traceability of fibers/hair after export from country of origin and to clarify marking requirements for handicrafts.</li> <li>• New marking requirements for processing countries will help to ensure that trafficked fiber/hair from poached vicuña is not laundered into legal international trade.</li> <li>• Over 5,000 vicuña have been illegally killed for their wool over the past eight years.<sup>3</sup></li> </ul>
<p><b>Prop. 4</b></p> <p><b>Lion</b> <i>Panthera leo</i></p> <p><b>Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria and Togo</b></p> <p>Transfer all African populations from Appendix II to I</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Distribution:</b> Extant in 24 African countries, possibly extinct in 7, extinct in 15; occupies only 8% of historic range.</li> <li>• <b>Population:</b> Vulnerable (IUCN 2015) except <i>P. leo persica</i> in India (Endangered; CITES Appendix I), and the West African population (Critically Endangered); over most of its range meets IUCN criteria for Endangered: species has experienced a 60% decrease in three generations (excluding populations of India, Botswana, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe); African population estimated at 18,726-31,394, has been reduced by ≈ 43% over past 21 years; populations in West, Central and East Africa projected to decline by 50% in next two decades.</li> <li>• <b>Threats:</b> Indiscriminate killing; prey base depletion; habitat loss; unsustainable trophy hunting; and international trade in lion products (e.g. bones).</li> <li>• <b>Trade:</b> International trade 2005-2014: 29,214 items; 11,164 of these from wild sources; top exporters are South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Botswana; wild-source</li> </ul>	<p><b>SUPPORT</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An Appendix I listing for all lion populations will prevent international trade from becoming a more serious threat, increase scrutiny of international trade for trophy hunting, facilitate enforcement efforts, and bring international focus to the plight of the species.</li> <li>• Continental Appendix I listing is needed; specimens from different populations not easily distinguished in trade; split-listing would cause significant enforcement problems and be detrimental to conservation and enforcement initiatives in countries of greatest threat.</li> <li>• Proposal supported by 18 countries at a regional CITES meeting in Dakar, Senegal, March 2016.<sup>4</sup></li> </ul> <p>■ <b>Meets criteria for Appendix I</b> (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP16), Annex 1, C) i) and ii) marked observed ongoing and projected decline in population size in the wild ▪ small and declining size of national</p>

<sup>2</sup> According to data from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Law Enforcement Management Information System, 2005-2014.

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.iucnworldconservationcongress.org/news/20160512/social-implications-vicuna-trafficking>

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.fws.gov/international/pdf/Dakar-declaration-English-French.pdf>

SPECIES/PROPONENT/PROPOSAL	CURRENT STATUS OF SPECIES	SSN VIEW
	<p>exports for hunting trophy (4,387), and commercial purposes (1,701); 7,979 lion skeletal parts (e.g., bones, skeletons) exported of which 1,468 were wild-source; this trade is increasing.</p>	<p>populations and subpopulations across much of range ▪ affected by international trade that is or may be detrimental</p>
<p><b>Prop. 5</b></p> <p><b>Florida panther</b> <i>Puma concolor coryi</i></p> <p><b>Eastern cougar</b> <i>Puma concolor cougar</i></p> <p><b>Canada</b></p> <p>Transfer from Appendix I to II</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Distribution:</b> USA, Canada.</li> <li>• <b>Population:</b> <i>Puma concolor</i>, Near Threatened (IUCN 2015); <i>P. concolor coryi</i>, 100-160 individuals (single isolated population), occupies only 5% of historic range, in Florida, USA; although some consider <i>P. c. cougar</i> extinct, researchers recently detected cougars within the range of the subspecies.<sup>5</sup></li> <li>• <b>Threats:</b> <i>P. concolor coryi</i>: habitat loss, degradation and fragmentation, human-wildlife conflict, vehicle collisions; <i>P. c. cougar</i>: habitat loss, degradation and fragmentation.</li> <li>• <b>Trade:</b> Very little recent international trade in either subspecies; trade only for scientific purposes.</li> </ul>	<p><b>OPPOSE</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wild populations are very small (<i>P. c. coryi</i>) and can be inferred to be very small and nearly extinct in the case of <i>P. c. cougar</i>.</li> <li>• Significant historic population declines have been observed for both subspecies.</li> <li>• <i>P. c. coryi</i> extirpated from 95% of historic distribution; verified signs of cougars in range of <i>P. c. cougar</i> are rare, meaning it has been extirpated from most of historic range.</li> <li>• USA and Canada exported 1,863 <i>P. concolor</i> for hunting trophy purposes 2005-2014. Given high level of trade in Appendix-II listed <i>P. concolor</i>, there is potential international demand for these subspecies that could threaten their survival.</li> </ul> <p>■ <b>Meet criteria for Appendix I</b> (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP16), Annex 1, A) i) and ii): very small wild populations ▪ significant historic population declines ▪ significant range declines ▪ may be threatened by international trade</p>
<p><b>Prop. 6</b></p> <p><b>Cape mountain zebra</b> <i>Equus zebra zebra</i></p> <p><b>South Africa</b></p> <p>Transfer from Appendix I to II</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Distribution:</b> South Africa.</li> <li>• <b>Population:</b> Vulnerable (IUCN 2008); total population 4,791 in 75 subpopulations; 48% of subpopulations have &lt;100 individuals; two largest subpopulations have 769 and 777 individuals; low reproductive rate.</li> <li>• <b>Threats:</b> Loss of genetic diversity; uncontrolled hunting reduced population to only 80 in 1950s resulting in low genetic variation and risk of inbreeding depression, which may have led to susceptibility to infection by Equine sarcoidosis, found in 2006 to infect 22% and 53% of populations in Gariiep Nature Reserve and the Bontebok National Park, respectively.</li> <li>• <b>Trade:</b> 2010-2014: 11 skins and 5 trophies exported for hunting trophy purposes.</li> </ul>	<p><b>OPPOSE</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proposal states that Appendix II would allow trophy hunting and thereby provide incentives to landowners to maintain herds, thus expanding the population. However, South Africa is already exporting trophies of the species so this is not a good rationale for transferring the species to Appendix II.</li> </ul> <p>■ <b>Meets criteria for Appendix I</b> (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP16), Annex 1, A) i) and ii): small wild population and very small subpopulations ▪ significant historic population decline ▪ vulnerability to intrinsic (low genetic diversity, low reproductive rate) and extrinsic (disease) factors ▪ traded internationally ▪ trade may be detrimental</p>

<sup>5</sup> <http://www.bioone.org/doi/abs/10.1656/045.020.0302> ; <http://canadianfieldnaturalist.ca/index.php/cfn/article/viewFile/1377/1372> ; <http://canadianfieldnaturalist.ca/index.php/cfn/article/view/1194> ; [http://www.bioone.org/doi/abs/10.1674/0003-0031\(2006\)155\[363:DACOCI\]2.0.CO;2](http://www.bioone.org/doi/abs/10.1674/0003-0031(2006)155[363:DACOCI]2.0.CO;2) ; <http://www.canadianfieldnaturalist.ca/index.php/cfn/article/viewArticle/352>

SPECIES/PROPONENT/PROPOSAL	CURRENT STATUS OF SPECIES	SSN VIEW
<p><b>Prop. 7</b></p> <p><b>Southern white rhinoceros</b> <i>Ceratotherium simum simum</i></p> <p><b>Swaziland</b></p> <p>Amend the annotation to the Appendix II listing of Swaziland's Southern white rhinoceros population, so as to permit a limited and regulated trade in white rhino horn collected from natural deaths, recovered from poached Swazi rhino, and harvested from live white rhino in future</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Distribution:</b> Botswana, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe; proposal for Swaziland population only.</li> <li>• <b>Population:</b> Near Threatened (IUCN 2011); global population 20,165 in 2010 (IUCN/SSC AfRSG), &gt;93% in South Africa; Swaziland's population 73 animals.</li> <li>• <b>Threats:</b> Principal threat poaching for horn; total number poached since 2008 almost 6,000; three poached in Swaziland in the past 24 years (two in 2011, and one in 2014).</li> <li>• <b>Trade:</b> From 2010-2014, 676 southern white rhinos exported live (3 from Swaziland); 610 trophies exported. All populations on Appendix I except in South Africa and Swaziland (listed on Appendix II "<i>For the exclusive purpose of allowing international trade in live animals to appropriate and acceptable destinations and hunting trophies</i>").</li> </ul>	<p><b>OPPOSE</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The proposal risks encouraging rhino horn consumption, undermining international and domestic bans on rhino horn trade (including in major consumer countries) and complicating enforcement.</li> <li>• Legal trade would provide a route for laundering illegal horn from all rhino range States into trade through Swaziland.</li> <li>• Aside from earning revenues, the proposal gives no evidence of any expected positive impact on rhinoceros conservation.</li> <li>• The proposal provides no detail on how legal trade would operate, who trading partners would be, how retailers would be licensed, or how illegally obtained horn would be prevented from being laundered into the legal trade.</li> <li>• Swaziland remains in Category 3 of CITES National Legislation Project and may not have adequate legislation to successfully manage the proposed trade.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Props. 8 and 9</b></p> <p><b>Indian pangolin</b> <i>Manis crassicaudata</i></p> <p><b>Bangladesh</b> (Prop. 8) <b>India, Nepal, Sri Lanka and USA</b> (Prop. 9)</p> <p>Transfer from Appendix II to I</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Distribution:</b> Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, China. Extirpated or in low numbers in Bangladesh and China.</li> <li>• <b>Population:</b> Endangered (IUCN 2014); populations decreasing; projected decline at least 50% in 21 years / 3 generations; near-extirpation of other Asian pangolin species and ongoing demand believed to be causing a significant decline due to poaching in India, Pakistan, and Nepal. In Potohar region of Pakistan, density declined by 79% from 2010 to 2012 due to illegal hunting; very low reproductive output (one young/year).</li> <li>• <b>Threats:</b> Poaching for illegal international trade and local use; secondary threat from habitat loss and deterioration.</li> <li>• <b>Trade:</b> Pangolin scales in high demand for use in Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM), mainly in China; meat considered a luxury product; scales and whole (live and frozen) animals often seized in international trade; zero export quota for Asian pangolin species since 2000 ineffective; increasing number of <i>M. crassicaudata</i> in seizures; illegal trade primarily from India, Nepal, and Pakistan generally destined for China.</li> </ul>	<p><b>SUPPORT</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pangolins are the "most heavily trafficked wild mammal in the world."<sup>6</sup></li> <li>• Despite zero export quota, Asian pangolins are in a "precipitous decline" due to unsustainably high poaching and illegal trade, primarily to satisfy demand in China.</li> <li>• Since identifying specimens (e.g. scales) to species level can be difficult, listing all pangolin species in Appendix I would greatly facilitate law enforcement efforts.</li> <li>• Pangolins are vulnerable to over-exploitation due to their low reproductive output, and they are easily caught.</li> <li>• Species commercially extinct in China by c.1995, with Chinese demand for pangolin products subsequently being met through imports of this and other species.<sup>7</sup></li> <li>• Participants at the First Pangolin Range States meeting in Viet Nam in 2015, agreed that all pangolin species qualify for Appendix I.<sup>8</sup></li> </ul> <p>■ <b>Meets criteria for Appendix I</b> (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP16) Annex 1, paragraphs C i) and ii)): ▪ Marked ongoing and projected</p>

<sup>6</sup> [https://www.iucn.org/news\\_homepage/news\\_by\\_date722405/Saving-the-Worlds-most-illegally-traded-wild-mammal](https://www.iucn.org/news_homepage/news_by_date722405/Saving-the-Worlds-most-illegally-traded-wild-mammal)

<sup>7</sup> <http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/full/12764/0>

<sup>8</sup> <https://cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/com/sc/66/E-SC66-50-02.pdf>

SPECIES/PROPONENT/PROPOSAL	CURRENT STATUS OF SPECIES	SSN VIEW
<p><b>Prop. 10</b></p> <p><b>Philippine pangolin</b> <i>Manis culionensis</i></p> <p><b>Philippines and USA</b></p> <p>Transfer from Appendix II to I</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Distribution:</b> Philippines (endemic to Palawan); restricted distribution.</li> <li>• <b>Population:</b> Endangered (IUCN 2014); population declining; projected decrease ≥50% in next 21 years (three generations); classified as Critically Endangered in Palawan by Palawan Council for Sustainable Development; very low reproductive output (one young/year).</li> <li>• <b>Threats:</b> Local use for meat and scales, illegal international trade, and habitat loss; only 11% of forested land remains.</li> <li>• <b>Trade:</b> Pangolin scales in high demand for use in TCM, mainly in China; meat considered a luxury product; zero export quota for Asian pangolin species since 2000 ineffective; prior to 2007 <i>M. culionensis</i> not recognized as a distinct species, trade recorded as <i>M. javanica</i>; nationally protected since 1994 yet substantial illegal trade continues; estimated 996 <i>M. culionensis</i> traded illegally 2000-2013; poached Palawan pangolins shipped to Malaysia and on to China; seizures increased from 47 animals from 1999-2009 to 369 animals 2010-2012.</li> </ul>	<p>decline in wild population size ▪ high vulnerability to intrinsic (low reproductive output, low density, specialized niche requirements) and extrinsic (habitat loss and degradation) factors</p> <p><b>SUPPORT</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pangolins are the “most heavily trafficked wild mammal in the world.”<sup>9</sup></li> <li>• Despite zero export quota, Asian pangolins are in a “precipitous decline” due to unsustainably high poaching and illegal trade primarily to satisfy demand in China.</li> <li>• Since identifying specimens (e.g. scales) to species level can be difficult, listing all pangolin species in Appendix I would greatly facilitate law enforcement efforts.</li> <li>• Pangolins are vulnerable to over-exploitation due to their low reproductive output, and they are easily caught.</li> <li>• Participants at the First Pangolin Range States meeting in Viet Nam, agreed that all pangolin species qualify for Appendix I.<sup>10</sup></li> </ul> <p>■ <b>Meets criteria for Appendix I</b> (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP16) Annex 1, paragraphs B iii), iv) and C i) and ii)): restricted area of distribution ▪ high vulnerability to intrinsic (low reproductive output, low density, specialized niche requirements) and extrinsic (habitat loss and degradation) factors ▪ observed, inferred, or projected decrease in area and quality of habitat due to deforestation and decrease in numbers due to overharvest for local and international trade ▪ ongoing and projected marked decline in size of wild population ▪ decline due in part to international trade</p>
<p><b>Prop. 11</b></p> <p><b>Sunda pangolin</b> <i>Manis javanica</i></p> <p><b>Chinese pangolin</b> <i>M. pentadactyla</i></p> <p><b>USA and Viet Nam</b></p> <p>Transfer from Appendix II to I</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Distribution:</b> <i>M. javanica</i>: Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Singapore, Thailand, Viet Nam; <i>M. pentadactyla</i>: Bhutan, China, India, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Nepal, Thailand, Viet Nam.</li> <li>• <b>Population:</b> Both species Critically Endangered (IUCN 2014); declining throughout range; <i>M. javanica</i>: ≤80% decline over past 21 years (3 generations); ≥80% decline projected over next 3 generations; severe to massive declines throughout range, including reserves; extirpated in some portions of range; <i>M.</i></li> </ul>	<p><b>SUPPORT</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pangolins are the “most heavily trafficked wild mammal in the world.”<sup>11</sup></li> <li>• Despite zero export quota, Asian pangolin populations are in a “precipitous decline” due to unsustainably high poaching and illegal trade primarily to satisfy demand in China (e.g. five tons of frozen pangolins destined for China seized in Indonesia in 2015<sup>12</sup>).</li> </ul>

<sup>9</sup> [https://www.iucn.org/news\\_homepage/news\\_by\\_date722405/Saving-the-Worlds-most-illegally-traded-wild-mammal](https://www.iucn.org/news_homepage/news_by_date722405/Saving-the-Worlds-most-illegally-traded-wild-mammal)

<sup>10</sup> <https://cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/com/sc/66/E-SC66-50-02.pdf>

<sup>11</sup> [https://www.iucn.org/news\\_homepage/news\\_by\\_date722405/Saving-the-Worlds-most-illegally-traded-wild-mammal](https://www.iucn.org/news_homepage/news_by_date722405/Saving-the-Worlds-most-illegally-traded-wild-mammal)

<sup>12</sup> <http://www.earthtouchnews.com/environmental-crime/poaching/wildlife-officials-seize-five-tons-of-frozen-pangolins-in-indonesia>

SPECIES/PROPONENT/PROPOSAL	CURRENT STATUS OF SPECIES	SSN VIEW
	<p><i>pentadactyla</i>: projected 90% decline over next 21 years; commercially extinct in China since 1995 as a result of exploitation; <i>M. p. pusillac</i> declined 89-94% 1960s to 2004; <i>M. p. pentadactyla</i> has declined dramatically or is greatly reduced in Taiwan, Nepal and Viet Nam; populations in most forests in Viet Nam considered extinct; very low reproductive output (one young/year).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Threats:</b> Primary threats include poaching for illegal international trade and local use (bushmeat); habitat loss and fragmentation.</li> <li>• <b>Trade:</b> Pangolin scales in high demand for use in TCM, mainly in China; meat considered a luxury product; scales and whole (live and frozen) animals often seized in international trade; estimated 576,303 Asian pangolins (primarily <i>M. javanica</i> and <i>M. pentadactyla</i>) in international trade 1977-2012 (CITES trade records); zero export quota for Asian pangolin species since 2000 ineffective; 2.8 tonnes of wild-sourced, <i>M. javanica</i> scales exported from Singapore to China 2009-2012; substantial illegal trade in scales, meat, live and dead pangolins since 2000; ~264,736 pangolins illegally traded in Asia July 2000-2015 including at least 215,146 <i>M. javanica</i> and <i>M. pentadactyla</i>.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Since identifying specimens (e.g. scales) to species level can be difficult, listing all pangolin species in Appendix I would greatly facilitate law enforcement efforts.</li> <li>• Pangolins are vulnerable to over-exploitation due to their low reproductive output, and they are easily caught.</li> <li>• Both species commercially extinct in China by c.1995; Chinese demand subsequently being met by imports.<sup>13</sup></li> <li>• Both species increasingly rare, largely due to ongoing legal and illegal trade in bodies, parts, and derivatives.</li> <li>• Participants at the First Pangolin Range States meeting in Viet Nam in 2015, agreed that all pangolin species qualified for Appendix I.<sup>14</sup></li> </ul> <p>■ <b>Meet criteria for Appendix I</b> (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP16) Annex 1, paragraphs C i) and ii)): ■ Marked ongoing and projected decline in wild population size ■ decline due to international trade ■ high vulnerability to intrinsic (low reproductive output, low density, specialized niche requirements) and extrinsic (habitat loss and degradation) factors ■ decrease in area or quality of habitat</p>
<p><b>Prop. 12</b></p> <p><b>Black-bellied pangolin</b> <i>Manis tetradactyla</i>, <b>White-bellied pangolin</b> <i>M. tricuspis</i> <b>Giant ground pangolin</b> <i>M. gigantea</i> <b>Temminck's ground pangolin</b> <i>M. temminckii</i></p> <p><b>Angola, Botswana, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Guinea, Kenya, Liberia, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, Togo and USA</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Distribution:</b> Africa: <i>M. tetradactyla</i> (11 countries); (22 countries; <i>M. gigantea</i> (17 countries; extinct Rwanda); <i>M. temminckii</i> (14 countries; possibly extinct Swaziland).</li> <li>• <b>Population:</b> All four species are Vulnerable (IUCN 2014), populations decreasing in part due to increased international trade; <i>M. tetradactyla</i> projected to decline by at least 30-40% over 21 years (7 years past, 14 years future; generation length ~7 years); <i>M. tricuspis</i> by at least 40% over 21 years (7 years past, 14 years future); <i>M. gigantea</i> by at least 40% over 27 years (9 years past, 18 years future); <i>M. temminckii</i> 30-40% over 27 years (9 years past, 18 years future; generation length ~9 years); very low reproductive output (one young/year).</li> <li>• <b>Threats:</b> Primary threats: heavy harvest for bushmeat, traditional medicine, and increasingly for international trade; takes for</li> </ul>	<p><b>SUPPORT</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pangolins are the “most heavily trafficked wild mammal in the world.”<sup>15</sup></li> <li>• Depletion of Asian pangolins was followed by escalated poaching and illegal trade in African pangolins (e.g., total of 8 tons of scales and skins seized <i>en route</i> from Congo, Kenya, Nigeria and Uganda January-June 2015, several seizures in excess of 500kg).<sup>16</sup></li> <li>• Current IUCN designation “may need to be revised” due to increasing local and escalating international demand.<sup>17</sup></li> <li>• Surveys of hunters and market traders in Africa indicate that populations have been declining for decades; decline expected to continue given current trends.<sup>18</sup></li> </ul>

<sup>13</sup> <http://www.iucn.redlist.org/details/12764/0>

<sup>14</sup> <https://cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/com/sc/66/E-SC66-50-02.pdf>

<sup>15</sup> [https://www.iucn.org/news\\_homepage/news\\_by\\_date722405/Saving-the-Worlds-most-illegally-traded-wild-mammal](https://www.iucn.org/news_homepage/news_by_date722405/Saving-the-Worlds-most-illegally-traded-wild-mammal)

<sup>16</sup> Shepherd, C.R., E. Connelly, L. Hywood, and P. Cassey. 2016. Taking a stand against illegal wildlife trade: the Zimbabwean approach to pangolin conservation. Oryx 1-6.

<sup>17</sup> Shepherd, C.R., E. Connelly, L. Hywood, and P. Cassey. 2016. Taking a stand against illegal wildlife trade: the Zimbabwean approach to pangolin conservation. Oryx 1-6.

<sup>18</sup> Soewu, D.A. and I.A. Ayodele. 2009. Utilisation of Pangolin (*Manis sps*) in traditional Yorubic medicine in Ijebu Province, Ogun State, Nigeria. J. Ethnobiol. & Ethnomed. 5; Soewu, D.A. and T.A. Adekanola. 2011.

Traditional-medical knowledge and perception of Pangolins (*Manis sps*) among the Awon people, Southwestern Nigeria. J. Ethnobiol. and Ethnomed. 7.

SPECIES/PROPONENT/PROPOSAL	CURRENT STATUS OF SPECIES	SSN VIEW
Transfer from Appendix II to I	<p>domestic use are already substantial and unsustainable; nine-fold increase in hunting of <i>M. tricuspis</i> from 2005-2014 alone; secondary threat from deforestation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Trade:</b> Skins, meat, and scales traded internationally, both legally and illegally; pangolin scales in high demand for use in TCM, mainly in China; meat considered a luxury product; from 2000-2014 approximately 1,160 live specimens, 4,333 kg of scales, 122 loose scales, and 704 skins in legal trade; exports of wild-source scales from Uganda (3,198 kg) and Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) (750 kg) to China in 2014; export of 'ranchered' specimens though no ranching operations known; majority of pangolin seizures in the EU 2012-2013 involved African species, with 85% illegally exported from West and Central Africa.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pangolins are vulnerable to over-exploitation due to their low reproductive output, and they are easily caught.</li> <li>• Since identifying specimens (e.g. scales) to species level can be difficult, listing all pangolin species in Appendix I would greatly facilitate law enforcement efforts.</li> <li>• Participants at the First Pangolin Range States meeting in Viet Nam in 2015 agreed that all pangolin species qualified for Appendix I.<sup>19</sup></li> </ul> <p>■ <b>Meets criteria for Appendix I</b> (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP16) Annex 1, paragraphs C i) and ii)): ▪ Marked ongoing and projected decline in wild population size ▪ decline in part due to international trade ▪ high vulnerability to intrinsic (low reproductive output, low density, specialized niche requirements) and extrinsic (habitat loss and degradation) factors</p>
<p><b>Prop. 13</b></p> <p><b>Barbary Macaque</b> <i>Macaca sylvanus</i></p> <p><b>EU and Morocco</b></p> <p>Inclusion in Appendix I</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Distribution:</b> Algeria, Morocco; Tunisia (regionally extinct); Gibraltar (UK) (introduced); isolated populations limited to fragmented areas of the Rif and the Middle and High Atlas Mountains in Morocco and the Grande and Petite Kabylie mountain region of Algeria.</li> <li>• <b>Population:</b> Endangered (IUCN 2008); past decline &gt;50% over past 24 years (three generations), decline ongoing, 6,500-9,100 remaining; population severely fragmented; in central Middle Atlas, the global stronghold of the species, average population density has declined by 50-80% over last 30 years.</li> <li>• <b>Threats:</b> Habitat loss; takes for the international pet trade and use as tourist photo props; Middle Atlas population predicted to disappear within 15 - 20 years at current rate of habitat loss combined with excessive illegal capture of infants.</li> <li>• <b>Trade:</b> Protected in Morocco and Algeria; significant illegal trade.</li> </ul>	<p><b>SUPPORT</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An estimated 200 animals illegally taken from the wild annually in Morocco, mostly for European pet markets and for photo props.<sup>20,21</sup></li> <li>• Animals offered for 2,000 € and more in the EU.<sup>22</sup></li> <li>• 72 seizures reported by EU authorities in EU-TWIX database (1997-2013); most seized CITES mammal in the EU, accounting for 25% of live mammal seizures.</li> <li>• Recent records of illegal trade, e.g. in Serbia,<sup>23</sup> Russia and Ukraine,<sup>24</sup> indicate the rise of new markets for this species.</li> <li>• Records of 545 requests for placement of seized or surrendered Barbary macaques received 2001-2015, mostly in France, Belgium and Spain.<sup>25</sup></li> </ul> <p>■ <b>Meets criteria for Appendix I</b> (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP16), Annex 1, paragraph C i)): marked past population decline that is</p>

<sup>19</sup> <https://cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/com/sc/66/E-SC66-50-02.pdf>

<sup>20</sup> Van Uhm, D. (2014): The illegal trade in Barbary Macaques, Universiteit Utrecht.

<sup>21</sup> Nijman, Bergin, Lavieren (2015) Barbary macaques exploited as photo-props in Marrakesh's punishment square SWARA <http://mpcfoundation.nl/site/wp-content/uploads/SWARA-article-Marrakech-macaques-final-2015.pdf>

<sup>22</sup> Pers. Comm. Spanish authorities.

<sup>23</sup> AAP Animal Advocacy and Protection, 2014, personal communication

<sup>24</sup> IFAW personal communication 2014

<sup>25</sup> Kranendonk, G., Huiskes, R., and van der Veen, M., 'Knock knock, who's there? Analysis of AAP Rescue Data 2001-2015', 2015

SPECIES/PROPONENT/PROPOSAL	CURRENT STATUS OF SPECIES	SSN VIEW
<p><b>Prop. 14</b></p> <p><b>African elephant</b> <i>Loxodonta africana</i></p> <p><b>Namibia</b></p> <p>Delete the annotation to the listing of the Namibia's African elephant population in Appendix II by deleting any reference to Namibia in that annotation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Distribution:</b> Proposal for Namibia population only; see Prop. 16 for general information on <i>L. africana</i>.</li> <li>• <b>Population:</b> Proposal provides estimate of 22,711 elephants in Namibia.</li> <li>• <b>Threats:</b> For <i>L. africana</i> generally, poaching for ivory trade and habitat loss.</li> <li>• <b>Trade:</b> Namibia gross exports 2008-2014 include 32 live animals, 690 tusks, 11,255 kg tusks, 387 trophies.</li> </ul>	<p>ongoing • population severely fragmented • illegal international trade having a detrimental impact on species' status</p> <p><b>OPPOSE</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proposal would delete reference to Namibia in annotation, removing all CITES restrictions on regular, commercial international trade in both government-owned and privately-held ivory from Namibia at a time when wild African elephant populations are experiencing unprecedented levels of poaching.</li> <li>• The deletion would also remove all CITES restrictions on international commercial trade in live elephants from Namibia, which is currently governed by RC 11.20 on <i>Definition of the term 'appropriate and acceptable destinations'</i>.</li> <li>• Since 2011, 230 elephants have been reported poached in Namibia, including 37 killed since the beginning of 2016.<sup>26</sup></li> </ul>
<p><b>Prop. 15</b></p> <p>African elephant <i>Loxodonta africana</i></p> <p><b>Namibia and Zimbabwe</b></p> <p>Delete the annotation to the listing of Zimbabwe's African elephant population in Appendix II</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Distribution:</b> Proposal for Zimbabwe population only; see Prop. 16 for general information on <i>L. africana</i>.</li> <li>• <b>Population:</b> Proposal provides estimate of 84,512 elephants in Zimbabwe; from 2001-2014, total Zimbabwean population declined by some 7%;<sup>27</sup> surveys in 2014 showed a 40-75% decline since 2001 in key northern elephant populations in Zimbabwe.<sup>28</sup></li> <li>• <b>Threats:</b> For <i>L. africana</i> generally, poaching for ivory trade and habitat loss.</li> <li>• <b>Trade:</b> Zimbabwe gross exports 2008-2014 include 2,320 trophies, 31 live, 2,282 tusks and 39,069 kg tusks.</li> </ul>	<p><b>OPPOSE</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deletion of Zimbabwe from the annotation would remove all CITES restrictions on regular, commercial international trade in both government-owned and privately-held ivory from Zimbabwe at a time when wild African elephant populations are experiencing unprecedented levels of poaching.</li> <li>• The deletion would also remove all CITES restrictions on international commercial trade in live elephants from Zimbabwe, which is currently governed by RC 11.20.</li> <li>• News reports have alleged there have been thefts from government ivory stocks and irregularities with respect to registration and export permits for ivory.<sup>29</sup></li> </ul>

<sup>26</sup> Shi Yi, "Namibia's secret ivory business, 14.03.2016 <http://oxpeckers.org/2016/03/namibias-secret-ivory-business-6/>

<sup>27</sup> ZPWMA (2014) *Preliminary Report on Aerial Survey of Elephants and other Large Herbivores covering the Zambezi Valley, Sebungwe Region, North West Matabeleland and Gonarezhou National Park: 2014*. Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority, December 2014.

<sup>28</sup> ZPWMA (2014) *Preliminary Report on Aerial Survey of Elephants and other Large Herbivores covering the Zambezi Valley, Sebungwe Region, North West Matabeleland and Gonarezhou National Park: 2014*. Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority, December 2014.

<sup>29</sup> <http://oxpeckers.org/2016/04/how-to-steal-an-ivory-stockpile/>

SPECIES/PROPONENT/PROPOSAL	CURRENT STATUS OF SPECIES	SSN VIEW
<p><b>Prop. 16</b></p> <p><b>African elephant</b> <i>Loxodonta africana</i></p> <p><b>Benin, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Chad, Ethiopia, Kenya, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sri Lanka and Uganda</b></p> <p>Inclusion of all populations in Appendix I through the transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I of the populations of Botswana, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Distribution:</b> Sub-Saharan Africa (38 range States)</li> <li>• <b>Population:</b> Vulnerable (IUCN 2008); declining overall.<sup>30</sup></li> <li>• <b>Threats:</b> Poaching for ivory poses an immediate threat;<sup>31</sup> habitat destruction.</li> <li>• <b>Trade:</b> Wild-source legal exports from range States 2008-2014 included 7,551 trophies, 15,876 tusks, 161,407 kg tusks, 113 live; in 2011 alone, illegal hunters killed 40,000 elephants; 100,000 elephants were killed in Africa for their ivory between 2010 and 2012; poaching rates overall remain higher than the normal growth rate of elephant populations; most illegal ivory is destined for China; Elephant Trade Information System (ETIS) data show a significant increase of ivory seizures since 2008.</li> </ul>	<p><b>SUPPORT</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This proposal, if adopted, will unequivocally prohibit international commercial trade in African elephant ivory, simplify enforcement, and send a clear message to the world reflecting global determination to halt the potential extinction of the African elephant.</li> <li>• Proposal is backed by the overwhelming majority of African elephant range States; in 2015 27 African States agreed in the Cotonou Declaration to “Propose and support the listing of all African elephant populations on Appendix I” .<sup>32</sup></li> <li>• The “9-year moratorium” on ivory trade (i.e. annotation to populations listed in Appendix II) will end in 2017.</li> </ul> <p>■ <b>Meets criteria for Appendix I</b> (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP16), Annex 1, paragraph C i) and ii)): marked decline in the population size in the wild and projected to continue • present in international trade</p>
<p><b>Prop. 17</b></p> <p><b>Peregrine falcon</b> <i>Falco peregrinus</i></p> <p><b>Canada</b></p> <p>Transfer from Appendix I to II</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Distribution:</b> North, Central and South America, Africa, Europe, Asia, Australia (over 200 countries and territories).</li> <li>• <b>Population:</b> Least Concern (IUCN 2015); population stable.</li> <li>• <b>Threats:</b> Pesticides in the past; impacts of takes for falconry are unknown.</li> <li>• <b>Trade:</b> Highly valued in trade for falconry purposes; from 2010 to 2014, 2,759 live peregrine falcons were exported; of these, 85% recorded as captive-bred; reports of illegal trade from Russia,<sup>33,34</sup> Iraq,<sup>35</sup> Spain<sup>36</sup>, UK<sup>37</sup> and Chile<sup>38</sup> in 2015-16 (with almost all specimens destined for the Middle East); news reports state that international market in wild falcons in Pakistan is thriving;<sup>39</sup> proposal states that Iran, Netherlands, and Pakistan expressed concern about effectiveness of existing legislation in addressing illegal trade.</li> </ul>	<p><b>OPPOSE</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proposal does not contain sufficient independent information on appropriate enforcement controls, as required by precautionary measures in RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP16), Annex 4, but merely relies on self-reporting by 21 ‘key traders’.</li> <li>• Some wild specimens are highly valued in falconry; specimens of the rare color morph “<i>kreyenborgi</i>” are worth US\$113,000 each on the black market.<sup>40</sup></li> <li>• Contains limited evidence on status and trends outside North America and Europe.</li> <li>• Continuing illegal trade in wild peregrines illustrates that necessary precautionary measures are not in place in some countries.</li> </ul>

<sup>30</sup> [https://cites.org/eng/news/pr/african\\_elephants\\_still\\_in\\_decline\\_due\\_to\\_high\\_levels\\_of\\_poaching\\_03032016](https://cites.org/eng/news/pr/african_elephants_still_in_decline_due_to_high_levels_of_poaching_03032016)

<sup>31</sup> [https://cites.org/eng/news/pr/african\\_elephants\\_still\\_in\\_decline\\_due\\_to\\_high\\_levels\\_of\\_poaching\\_03032016](https://cites.org/eng/news/pr/african_elephants_still_in_decline_due_to_high_levels_of_poaching_03032016)

<sup>32</sup> <http://www.africanelephantcoalition.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/cotonou-declaration.pdf>

<sup>33</sup> <http://www.desdemonadespair.net/2015/11/poachers-attempt-to-smuggle-endangered.html>

<sup>34</sup> <http://7city.org/main/25054-at-domodedovo-detained-smuggler-to-the-peregrine-falcon-eggs.html>

<sup>35</sup> <http://www.al-monitor.com/pulse/originals/2016/02/iraq-hunting-arbitrary-falcons-smuggling-gulf.html#>

<sup>36</sup> <http://www.thelocal.es/20160211/spain-busts-gang-trafficking-falcons-for-uae-races>

<sup>37</sup> <http://www.nwcu.police.uk/news/nwcu-police-press-releases/father-and-daughter-plead-guilty-to-trying-to-sell-wild-peregrines/>

<sup>38</sup> <http://www.nwcu.police.uk/news/nwcu-police-press-releases/four-and-a-half-years-imprisonment-for-international-falcon-smuggler/>

<sup>39</sup> <http://www.dawn.com/news/1229231>

<sup>40</sup> <http://www.abc.net.au/news/2016-01-29/falcon-peregrine-chick-survives-trafficking-ordeal/7123444>

SPECIES/PROPONENT/PROPOSAL	CURRENT STATUS OF SPECIES	SSN VIEW
<p><b>Prop. 18</b></p> <p><b>Helmeted honeyeater</b> <i>Lichenostomus melanops cassidix</i></p> <p><b>Australia</b></p> <p>Transfer from Appendix I to II</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Distribution:</b> Australia.</li> <li>• <b>Population:</b> <i>L. melanops</i> Least Concern (IUCN 2012), not CITES-listed; <i>L. m. cassidix</i> not assessed by IUCN; Australia classifies subspecies as Critically Endangered; fewer than 100 mature individuals remain.</li> <li>• <b>Threats:</b> Small population size; demographic uncertainty; limited distribution.</li> <li>• <b>Trade:</b> Three exports (eggs, carcasses) from 2003-2012 for scientific purposes.</li> </ul>	<p><b>SUPPORT</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The species is protected in Australia and there is no demand for the species in trade.</li> <li>• Proposal is a result of Periodic Review.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Prop. 19</b></p> <p><b>African grey parrot</b> <i>Psittacus erithacus</i></p> <p><b>Angola, Chad, EU, Gabon, Guinea, Nigeria, Senegal, Togo and USA</b></p> <p>Transfer from Appendix II to I</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Distribution:</b> 21 range States in Africa.</li> <li>• <b>Population:</b> Vulnerable (IUCN 2013); population decreasing; past declines conservatively estimated 30-49% in three generations (47 years); declines &gt;50% over three generations in multiple range States; extremely rare or locally extinct in Benin, Burundi, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Togo.</li> <li>• <b>Threats:</b> Primary threat is trapping for international trade; congregating behavior makes species vulnerable to overharvest; high rates of habitat loss.</li> <li>• <b>Trade:</b> Since 1975, gross exports of over 1.3 million wild live birds; total number of birds removed from the wild much higher as studies document pre-export mortality of up to 70%-90%; history of illegal, cross-border movements of specimens from non-exporting range States into exporting countries; significant illegal trade with fraudulent CITES permits, smuggling, and laundering as captive-bred.</li> </ul>	<p><b>SUPPORT</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One of the most heavily-traded of all CITES-listed birds.</li> <li>• Massive trapping heavily implicated in declines in at least 12 range states.</li> <li>• K-selected life history; species is long-lived with a low reproductive rate, making it vulnerable to over-collection.</li> <li>• Included in Review of Significant Trade process four times ((1988, 1992, 2006, 2014) in response to poor implementation; continuously exceeded quotas, with shifts in exporting countries, demonstrate that Appendix II is not working for this species and that stricter regulation is necessary.</li> <li>• SC66 adopted a trade suspension in this species for DRC in response to exceeded export quotas and serious irregularities.</li> </ul> <p>■ <b>Meets criteria for Appendix I</b> (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP16), Annex 1 paragraph C (i) and (ii)): marked past and ongoing population decline • decline because of exploitation levels and forest loss • high levels of international trade</p>
<p><b>Prop. 20</b></p> <p><b>Norfolk Island boobook owl</b> <i>Ninox novaeseelandiae undulata</i></p> <p><b>Australia</b></p> <p>Transfer from Appendix I to II</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Distribution:</b> Australia.</li> <li>• <b>Population:</b> <i>N. novaeseelandiae</i>, Least Concern (IUCN 2014), not CITES-listed; <i>N. n. undulata</i> not assessed by IUCN; Australia classifies subspecies as Endangered; genetically pure <i>N. n. undulata</i> are now believed to be extinct.</li> <li>• <b>Threats:</b> Habitat loss.</li> <li>• <b>Trade:</b> No trade recorded.</li> </ul>	<p><b>SUPPORT</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The species is protected in Australia and there is no demand for the species in trade.</li> <li>• Proposal is a result of Periodic Review.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Prop. 21</b></p> <p><b>American crocodile</b> <i>Crocodylus acutus</i></p> <p><b>Colombia</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Distribution:</b> <i>C. acutus</i>, 29 countries in North, Central, and South America from USA to Peru.</li> </ul>	<p><b>OPPOSE</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adult population very small due to past over-exploitation; trends unclear.</li> </ul>

SPECIES/PROPONENT/PROPOSAL	CURRENT STATUS OF SPECIES	SSN VIEW
<p>Transfer of the population of Cispatá Bay Mangroves Integrated Management District, Tinajones, La Balsa and Adjacent Areas, Cordoba, Colombia, from Appendix I to Appendix II in accordance with RC 11.16 (Rev. CoP15) on <i>Ranching and trade in ranched specimens</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Population:</b> <i>C. acutus</i>, Vulnerable (IUCN 2012); Critically Endangered in Colombia;<sup>41</sup> Cispatá Bay: 2015 survey counted ~50 adults; population estimated at 800-2,356, mostly sub-adults.</li> <li>• <b>Threats:</b> <i>C. acutus</i>, habitat degradation and loss, accidental drowning in fishing nets<sup>42</sup> and illegal hunting.</li> <li>• <b>Trade:</b> 2008-2015, 10,343 skins exported from seven registered captive-breeding centers; wild population protected from take since 1965.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Split-listing within country hampers enforcement; RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP15), Annex 3, states split-listing should generally occur on basis of national/regional populations.</li> <li>• RC 11.16 (Rev. CoP15) requires that, for transfer to Appendix II, population must be deemed by CoP “to be no longer endangered”. Colombia’s population is Critically Endangered, depleted, with only limited recovery possible due to habitat loss.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Prop. 22</b></p> <p><b>Morelet’s crocodile</b> <i>Crocodylus moreletii</i></p> <p><b>Mexico</b></p> <p>Delete “zero quota for wild specimens traded for commercial purposes” from the Appendix-II listing of Mexico’s population</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Distribution:</b> <i>C. moreletii</i>, Belize, Guatemala, Mexico.</li> <li>• <b>Population:</b> <i>C. moreletii</i>, Least Concern (IUCN 2012).</li> <li>• <b>Threats:</b> <i>C. moreletii</i>, illegal hunting.</li> <li>• <b>Trade:</b> Exports from Mexico 2005-2015 included a total of 23,857 specimens from captive-bred sources: 15,699 small leather products; 7,708 skins; and 243 live animals.</li> </ul>	<p><b>OPPOSE UNLESS AMENDED</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CITES should continue to restrict trade in specimens of this species taken directly from the wild. Noting that Mexico is seeking to export ranched specimens only as part of a pilot project, SSN recommends that Mexico amend its proposal in order to retain the annotation, but with modified wording as follows: “zero quota for wild specimens, <i>except ranched specimens</i>, traded for commercial purposes”.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Prop. 23</b></p> <p><b>Nile crocodile</b> <i>Crocodylus niloticus</i></p> <p><b>Madagascar</b></p> <p>Maintain population of Madagascar in Appendix II with annotations: providing size restrictions on takes/exported skins; take quota of 3,000 for artisanal industry for first 3 years; no export of raw or processed skins from the wild for first 3 years; farm production restricted to captive-bred and ranched specimens; program reviewed by international experts for first 3 years</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Distribution:</b> <i>C. niloticus</i>, 43 range States in Africa.</li> <li>• <b>Population:</b> <i>C. niloticus</i>, Lower Risk/least concern (IUCN 1996); Madagascar, 30,000 to 40,000 non-hatchlings; adult population is thought to be 1,500 to 2,000 individuals.</li> <li>• <b>Threats:</b> <i>C. niloticus</i>, habitat loss, human-crocodile conflict, pollution, dam building, uncontrolled hunting.</li> <li>• <b>Trade:</b> Significant trade in small leather products from captive–bred and ranched sources; 2008-2011, export of 4,664 skins as C and 1,934 as R; SC-mandated trade suspension on <i>C. niloticus</i> specimens from 2010-2014 in response to lack of compliance with RC 11.16; proposal will potentially allow the artisanal leather industry to expand into international markets.</li> </ul>	<p><b>OPPOSE</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Madagascar’s population is on Appendix II with an annotation subject to an annual export quota of no more than 1,600 wild specimens including hunting trophies, in addition to ranched specimens.</li> <li>• The SC has repeatedly expressed serious concerns about Madagascar’s management of crocodile exports. Not enough time has passed since the suspension was lifted in December 2014 to assess if Madagascar will be able to comply with CITES requirements under the existing listing.</li> <li>• The quota proposed in the annotation is limited to 3 years; thereafter no quota would apply. This could be detrimental to the species.</li> </ul>

<sup>41</sup> [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/266259032\\_The\\_Biology\\_and\\_Conservation\\_Status\\_of\\_the\\_American\\_Crocodile\\_in\\_Colombia](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/266259032_The_Biology_and_Conservation_Status_of_the_American_Crocodile_in_Colombia)

<sup>42</sup> [https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Sophie\\_Calme/publication/233401998\\_Population\\_status\\_and\\_distribution\\_of\\_Crocodylus\\_acutus\\_and\\_C.\\_moreletii\\_in\\_southeastern\\_Quintana\\_Roo\\_Mexico/links/0fcfd50a42922260d2000000.pdf](https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Sophie_Calme/publication/233401998_Population_status_and_distribution_of_Crocodylus_acutus_and_C._moreletii_in_southeastern_Quintana_Roo_Mexico/links/0fcfd50a42922260d2000000.pdf)

SPECIES/PROPONENT/PROPOSAL	CURRENT STATUS OF SPECIES	SSN VIEW
<p><b>Prop. 24</b></p> <p><b>Salt-water crocodile</b> <i>Crocodylus porosus</i></p> <p><b>Malaysia</b></p> <p>Transfer population of Malaysia from Appendix I to Appendix II, with wild harvest restricted to the State of Sarawak and a zero quota for wild specimens for the other States of Malaysia</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Distribution:</b> <i>C. porosus</i>, 17 range States (possibly extinct in 2).</li> <li>• <b>Population:</b> <i>C. porosus</i>, Lower Risk/least concern (IUCN 1996); Sarawak population ~12,000; 8.9% (1,068) are adults; little known about Peninsular Malaysia population; Sabah population currently being surveyed.</li> <li>• <b>Threats:</b> <i>C. porosus</i>, habitat destruction, pollution, past uncontrolled and illegal hunting, human-crocodile conflict.</li> <li>• <b>Trade:</b> Seven registered captive-breeding centers in Malaysia; exports 2008-2014, 9,608 skins and 4,983 kg meat; proposed harvest will be experimental, restricted for the first 3 years to ≤500 non-hatchlings per year and &lt;2,500 eggs, or their equivalent in hatchlings.</li> </ul>	<p><b>OPPOSE</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In order to transfer its entire population to Appendix II under RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP16), Malaysia must demonstrate that it no longer meets Appendix I criteria country-wide; however, proposal provides detailed, recent information for Sarawak only; trends unclear.</li> <li>• Small adult population in Sarawak means species continues to meet criteria for Appendix I; in addition, the population is threatened by intrinsic factors (i.e. only 1% of hatchlings survive to maturity).</li> </ul>
<p><b>Prop. 25</b></p> <p><b>Arboreal alligator lizards</b> <i>Abronia anzuetoii</i>, <i>A. campbelli</i>, <i>A. fimbriata</i>, <i>A. frosti</i>, <i>A. meledona</i>, <i>A. aurita</i> <i>A. gaiophasma</i>, <i>A. montecristoi</i>, <i>A. salvadoriensis</i>, <i>A. vasconcelosii</i></p> <p><b>Guatemala</b></p> <p>Inclusion of <i>Abronia anzuetoii</i>, <i>A. campbelli</i>, <i>A. fimbriata</i>, <i>A. frosti</i>, <i>A. meledona</i> in Appendix I</p> <p>Inclusion of <i>A. aurita</i>, <i>A. gaiophasma</i>, <i>A. montecristoi</i>, <i>A. salvadoriensis</i> in Appendix II, <i>A. vasconcelosii</i> as look-alike</p> <p>Annotations proposed for all listings: zero quota for wild specimens; zero quota for specimens produced in captivity outside of range States</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Distribution:</b> Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras. Eight of ten species in this proposal are endemic to Guatemala; <i>A. salvadorensis</i> endemic to Honduras; <i>A. montecristoi</i> endemic to El Salvador and Honduras; occupied range of <i>A. anzuetoii</i> ~24 km<sup>2</sup>; of <i>A. campbelli</i> 18 km<sup>2</sup> at one location; of <i>A. frosti</i> 0.7 km<sup>2</sup>; <i>A. fimbriata</i> in &lt;5 locations; <i>A. meledona</i> in one location (IUCN 2014).</li> <li>• <b>Population:</b> Proposal addresses 10 of 29 <i>Abronia</i> spp; Critically Endangered (2 species); Endangered (5 species); Vulnerable (2 species); populations of five species declining.</li> <li>• <b>Threats:</b> Pet trade; habitat destruction and degradation.</li> <li>• <b>Trade:</b> Almost all specimens in trade are wild-caught; hunters prefer gravid females to claim captive-born offspring as “captive-bred”; several species difficult to distinguish in trade; prices for <i>A. fimbriata</i> and <i>A. gaiophasma</i> reach 2,800 €/pair at German reptile trade shows, 3,000 €/pair of <i>A. campbelli</i> in Sweden and US\$2,000 each in USA.</li> </ul>	<p><b>SUPPORT</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conflict with Prop. 26 (Mexico and EU) to list entire genus in Appendix II. Parties should ensure that the order of debate allows consideration of Appendix I for <i>A. anzuetoii</i>, <i>A. campbelli</i>, <i>A. fimbriata</i>, <i>A. frosti</i> and <i>A. meledona</i>; and a proposed zero quota for <i>A. aurita</i>, <i>A. gaiophasma</i>, <i>A. montecristoi</i>, <i>A. salvadoriensis</i> and <i>A. vasconcelosii</i>.</li> <li>• These ten species fully protected in range States; listings and proposed annotations would support these national measures and ensure that captive-bred specimens from illegally-acquired founder stock do not enter trade.</li> <li>• Specimens of Guatemalan species (<i>campbelli</i>, <i>fimbriata</i>, <i>frosti</i>, <i>gaiophasma</i>, and <i>vasconcelosii</i>) offered in international pet trade since 2012.</li> <li>• <i>Abronia</i> species have low reproductive rates and limited distribution, making them vulnerable to over-exploitation.</li> </ul> <p>■ <b>Meet criteria for Appendix I</b> (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP16), Annex 1, paragraphs A i), ii), iii) and v) as well as for Appendix II, Annex 2(a), paragraph A): observed, inferred or projected decline in the number of individuals and the area and quality of habitat • some species with declining populations • high vulnerability due to low reproductive rate • high demand for international trade; <i>A. vasconcelosii</i> meets Criterion A of Annex 2b for look-alike reasons</p>

SPECIES/PROPONENT/PROPOSAL	CURRENT STATUS OF SPECIES	SSN VIEW
<p><b>Prop.26</b></p> <p><b>Arboreal alligator lizards</b> <i>Abronia</i> spp.</p> <p><b>EU and Mexico</b></p> <p>Inclusion in Appendix II</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Distribution:</b> Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador.</li> <li>• <b>Population:</b> Proposal addresses all 29 <i>Abronia</i> spp.; Critically Endangered (2 species); Endangered (12 species); Vulnerable (5 species), Least Concern (2 species); Data Deficient (7 species) (IUCN 2016). Some species known from single or few specimens (e.g. <i>A. bogerti</i>, <i>A. ramirezi</i>, <i>A. reidi</i>); populations of at least 13 of the 29 <i>Abronia</i> spp. in decline.</li> <li>• <b>Threats:</b> Pet trade; habitat destruction and degradation.</li> <li>• <b>Trade:</b> At least 14 species documented in live trade; EU main destination (up to 1,500 € each), also sold in Japan and USA;<sup>43</sup> protected in all range States; almost all specimens in trade wild-caught at a rate that exceeds the low reproductive rate of genus; several species difficult to distinguish in trade.</li> </ul>	<p><b>SUPPORT</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 25 of 29 <i>Abronia</i> species are endemic to one country (16/18 in Mexico, 8/10 in Guatemala, 1/1 in Honduras).</li> <li>• Fully protected in range States; listing would support national measures.</li> <li>• Some species qualify for Appendix I (see Prop. 25).</li> <li>• <i>Abronia</i> species have low reproductive rates and limited distribution, making them vulnerable to over-exploitation.</li> <li>• Listing entire genus will avoid difficulties if new species of <i>Abronia</i> are recognized in future.</li> </ul> <p>■ <b>Meet criteria for Appendix II</b> (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP16), Annex 2(a), paragraph A • several <i>Abronia</i> species have very small populations and/or very restricted area of distribution • high vulnerability due to low reproductive rate • high demand for international trade • look-alike problem: distinguishable only by experts</p>
<p><b>Props. 27 and 28</b></p> <p><b>African pygmy chameleons</b> <i>Rhampholeon</i> spp. and <i>Rieppeleon</i> spp.</p> <p><b>Central African Republic, Chad, Gabon, Kenya, Nigeria and USA</b> (Prop. 27) <b>Kenya</b> (Prop. 28)</p> <p>Inclusion of <i>Rh. spectrum</i>, <i>Rh. temporalis</i>, <i>Rh. viridis</i>, <i>Rh. acuminatus</i>, <i>Rh. uluguruensis</i>, <i>Ri. brevicaudatus</i>, <i>Ri. kerstenii</i> in Appendix II; all other species as look-alikes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Distribution:</b> Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Tanzania, Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Nigeria, Burundi, DRC, Rwanda, Uganda, Malawi, Central African Republic, Kenya, Somalia, Ethiopia; single-country endemics in Mozambique, Tanzania, Malawi, DRC;<sup>44</sup> some have small area of distribution.</li> <li>• <b>Population:</b> Critically Endangered (four species), Endangered (four species), Vulnerable (three), Least Concern (nine) and Near Threatened (one); experts recommend higher status for three species; one species described in 2015 not assessed; ten of 21 IUCN-assessed species are declining.</li> <li>• <b>Threats:</b> Capture for pet trade; recently discovered species available in pet trade; habitat destruction and degradation.</li> <li>• <b>Trade:</b> 1999-2014, USA imported 175,841 African pygmy chameleons as <i>Rhampholeon</i> spp. and <i>Rieppeleon</i> spp., all taken from the wild. At least 12 of 22 species are in trade, with <i>Ri. brevicaudatus</i>, <i>Ri. kerstenii</i>, <i>Rh. spectrum</i>, <i>Rh. viridis</i>, <i>Rh. uluguruensis</i>, and <i>Rh. acuminatus</i> the most common in pet trade.</li> </ul>	<p><b>SUPPORT</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These are the only chameleons not listed under CITES; <i>Rh. spinosus</i> listed in Appendix II (as <i>Bradypodion spinosum</i>).</li> <li>• Listing of both <i>Rhampholeon</i> and <i>Rieppeleon</i> needed because species' nomenclature often confused in trade, and they are difficult to tell apart for non-experts; <i>Rieppeleon</i> specimens are often sold under old taxonomic name <i>Rhampholeon</i>.</li> <li>• Inclusion of entire genera will avoid difficulties if new species are recognized in future.</li> <li>• Live specimens sold in Europe for 25-300 € each.</li> </ul> <p>■ <b>Meet criteria for Appendix II</b> (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP16), by either Annex 2(a) paragraph B or Annex 2(b), paragraph A): • high demand for international trade which is having a detrimental impact on wild populations • look-alike problem: distinguishable only by experts</p>

<sup>43</sup> Altherr, S. (2014): Stolen Wildlife - Why the EU needs to tackle smuggling of nationally protected species. Report by Pro Wildlife, Munich, Germany, 28 pp.

<sup>44</sup> Mozambique (*bruessoworum*, *gorongosae*, *maspictus*, *nebulactor*, *tilburyi*); Tanzania (*acuminatus*, *beraduccii*, *moyeri*, *spinosus*, *temporalis*, *uluguruensis*, *viridis*); Malawi (*chapmanorum*, *platyceps*); DRC (*hattinghi*).

SPECIES/PROPONENT/PROPOSAL	CURRENT STATUS OF SPECIES	SSN VIEW
<p><b>Prop. 29</b></p> <p><b>Psychedelic rock gecko</b> <i>Cnemaspis psychedelica</i></p> <p><b>EU and Viet Nam</b></p> <p>Inclusion in Appendix I</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Distribution:</b> Hon Khoai Island, Viet Nam (area less than 6 km<sup>2</sup>).</li> <li>• <b>Population:</b> Not assessed by IUCN; 732 total individuals; low reproductive rate.</li> <li>• <b>Threats:</b> Illegal collection for pet trade; predators.</li> <li>• <b>Trade:</b> Illegally-acquired live specimens offered for sale in Russia (3,500 € each) and Europe (2500-3500 €); at German reptile show in 2014, nine pairs of <i>C. psychedelica</i> were sold.<sup>45</sup></li> </ul>	<p><b>SUPPORT</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sole range State is co-proponent.</li> <li>• Described in 2010; though confined to restricted military area, species offered in European and USA pet markets.</li> <li>• Described as “the most beautiful gecko in the world”.</li> <li>• Pressure on the limited population is very high.</li> </ul> <p>■ <b>Meets criteria for Appendix I</b> (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP16), Annex 1, paragraph B i), iii): occurrence at very few locations • restricted area of distribution • high vulnerability due to low reproductive rate • very small population size • high demand for international trade</p>
<p><b>Prop. 30</b></p> <p><b>Turquoise dwarf gecko</b> <i>Lygodactylus williamsi</i></p> <p><b>EU and Tanzania</b></p> <p>Inclusion in Appendix I</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Distribution:</b> Tanzania; estimated area of occupancy 8 km<sup>2</sup>.</li> <li>• <b>Population:</b> Critically Endangered (IUCN 2012); in decline; four known subpopulations severely fragmented; low reproductive output.</li> <li>• <b>Threats:</b> Over-collection for pet trade, habitat loss.</li> <li>• <b>Trade:</b> At least 15% of Kimboza Forest population (32,310-42,610 individuals) collected December 2004-July 2009;<sup>46</sup> an estimated 1,000/month exported to Germany in 2009;<sup>47</sup> as permits not issued, all specimens of illegal origin; UK seized 165 specimens March 2015.</li> </ul>	<p><b>SUPPORT</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sole range State is co-proponent.</li> <li>• In demand for striking color of male specimens, diurnal habits and small size.</li> <li>• Sells for up to 180 € each.<sup>48</sup></li> </ul> <p>■ <b>Meets criteria for Appendix I</b> (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP16), Annex 1, paragraph B i), iii) and iv): fragmentation or occurrence at very few locations • an observed, inferred or projected decrease in number of wild individuals and quality of habitat • high vulnerability due to low reproductive rate and as habitat specialist • high demand in international trade</p>
<p><b>Prop. 31</b></p> <p><b>Masobe gecko</b> <i>Paroedura masobe</i></p> <p><b>Madagascar and EU</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Distribution:</b> Madagascar; area of occupancy likely &lt;100 km<sup>2</sup>.<sup>49</sup></li> <li>• <b>Population:</b> Endangered (IUCN 2011); population fragmented and decreasing; very low reproductive rate.<sup>50</sup></li> <li>• <b>Threats:</b> Illegal collection for pet trade;<sup>51</sup> habitat loss.</li> <li>• <b>Trade:</b> Export quota of 10/year, but number of live adult specimens in trade much higher: 2,458 live specimens exported</li> </ul>	<p><b>SUPPORT</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sole range State is co-proponent.</li> <li>• Regularly sold in international pet trade in much higher numbers than national annual export quota; listing would support national management efforts.</li> </ul>

<sup>45</sup> Altherr, S. (2014): Stolen Wildlife - Why the EU needs to tackle smuggling of nationally protected species. Report by Pro Wildlife, Munich, Germany, 28 pp.

<sup>46</sup> Flecks, M., Weinsheimer, F., Boehme, W., Chenga, J., Loetters, S. and Roedder, D. (2012): Watching extinction happen: the dramatic population status of the critically endangered Tanzanian Turquoise Dwarf Gecko, *Lygodactylus williamsi*. *Salamandra* 48: 12-20.

<sup>47</sup> UNEP-WCMC. 2013. Review of *Lygodactylus williamsi*. Report to the European Commission by UNEP-WCMC, Cambridge, 9 pp. Available at [http://ec.europa.eu/environment/cites/pdf/reports/SRG66%20Review%20of%20Lygodactylus%20williamsi%20\(public\).pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/cites/pdf/reports/SRG66%20Review%20of%20Lygodactylus%20williamsi%20(public).pdf)

<sup>48</sup> UNEP-WCMC. 2013. Review of *Lygodactylus williamsi*. Report to the European Commission by UNEP-WCMC, Cambridge, 9 pp. Available at [http://ec.europa.eu/environment/cites/pdf/reports/SRG66%20Review%20of%20Lygodactylus%20williamsi%20\(public\).pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/cites/pdf/reports/SRG66%20Review%20of%20Lygodactylus%20williamsi%20(public).pdf)

<sup>49</sup> <http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/full/172883/0>

<sup>50</sup> Glaw, F. & Vences, M. (2007): A field guide to the Amphibians and reptiles of Madagascar. 3<sup>rd</sup> edition, Cologne, Vences & Glaw (eds), p. 370.

<sup>51</sup> Bora, P., Glaw, F., Rabibisoa, N., Ratsoaivina, F., Raxworthy, C.J. & Rakotondrzafy, N.A. 2011. *Paroedura masobe*. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2011: e.T172883A6935268. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2011-2.RLTS.T172883A6935268.en>.

SPECIES/PROPONENT/PROPOSAL	CURRENT STATUS OF SPECIES	SSN VIEW
Inclusion in Appendix II	from Madagascar 2000-2005; USA imported 293 wild specimens from Madagascar from 2001-2015; sells for US\$600 each.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One of the most spectacular gecko species in the pet trade;<sup>52</sup> advertised as “extremely rare and unique”.</li> <li>• Likely qualifies for listing on Appendix I.</li> </ul> <p>■ <b>Meets criteria for Appendix II</b> (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP16), Annex 2 (a), paragraph B)): observed, inferred or projected decline in number of individuals and area and quality of habitat • limited to isolated forest fragments • restricted area of distribution • high vulnerability due to low reproductive rate • high demand for international trade</p>
<p><b>Prop. 32</b></p> <p><b>Earless monitor lizard</b> Lanthanotidae</p> <p><b>Malaysia</b></p> <p>Inclusion in Appendix I</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Distribution:</b> Family includes one species, <i>Lanthanotus borneensis</i> (earless monitor lizard), endemic to Borneo (Malaysia, Indonesia, probably Brunei Darussalem).</li> <li>• <b>Population:</b> Not assessed by IUCN; species presumed very rare.</li> <li>• <b>Threats:</b> Habitat destruction and degradation; national and international pet trade.</li> <li>• <b>Trade:</b> Sudden spike in illegal trade in recent years although fully protected nationally; specimens offered for sale in Japan, Ukraine, France, Germany, Malaysia, Spain, USA and Czech Republic;<sup>53</sup> more individuals have been recorded in trade than have been located in wild by researchers;<sup>54</sup> prices average US\$7,500–15,000/specimen.</li> </ul>	<p><b>SUPPORT</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nearest relatives (Varanidae, Helodermatidae) all CITES-listed.</li> <li>• Any specimen outside Borneo has been illegally obtained or bred from illegally-obtained stock.</li> <li>• Portrayed by reptile enthusiasts as “holy grail” due to its rarity, unique biology and long-time non-availability.</li> <li>• Seizures in Indonesia include eight specimens in 2015<sup>55</sup> and 17 in 2016<sup>56</sup>.</li> </ul> <p>■ <b>Meets criteria for Appendix I</b> (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP16), Annex 1, paragraphs A i), ii) and v) as well as B i), iii) and iv)): small population with small subpopulations • fragmentation or occurrence at very few locations • an observed, inferred or projected decline in number of individuals or area and quality of habitat • high vulnerability to extrinsic factors • high demand in international trade</p>
<p><b>Prop. 33</b></p> <p><b>Crocodile lizard</b> <i>Shinisaurus crocodilurus</i></p> <p><b>China, EU and Viet Nam</b></p> <p>Transfer from Appendix II to I</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Distribution:</b> Viet Nam, China.</li> <li>• <b>Population:</b> Endangered (IUCN 2014); estimated population 1,050; each subpopulation very small; Chinese population declined from ~6,000 in 1978 to ~950 at present.</li> <li>• <b>Threats:</b> Poaching for international pet trade, TCM and consumption; habitat loss.</li> <li>• <b>Trade:</b> 2008-2014, 189 captive-bred live specimens traded internationally; illegally traded specimens seized in Japan and on</li> </ul>	<p><b>SUPPORT</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Both range States are proponents.</li> <li>• Appearance and colorful pattern make species desirable in the pet trade; sluggish, easily caught by poachers.</li> <li>• Gravid females targeted so smugglers can offer captive-born offspring as “captive bred”.</li> <li>• Only living representative of the family Shinisauridae.</li> </ul>

<sup>52</sup> Glaw, F. *et al.* (2003): Paroedura - Nachtgeckos aus Madagaskar. DATZ 9: 6-11. [http://www.mvences.de/p/p4/Vences\\_D27.pdf](http://www.mvences.de/p/p4/Vences_D27.pdf)

<sup>53</sup> <http://news.mongabay.com/2014/09/bizarre-lizard-newest-victim-of-reptile-pet-trade/>

<sup>54</sup> <http://news.mongabay.com/2014/09/bizarre-lizard-newest-victim-of-reptile-pet-trade/>

<sup>55</sup> <https://news.mongabay.com/2015/10/german-man-arrested-in-jakarta-with-eight-earless-lizards/>

<sup>56</sup> <http://regional.kompas.com/read/2016/03/15/17180021/Paket.Bertuliskan.Mie.Ramen.Isinya.Biawak.Tak.Bertelingga>

SPECIES/PROPONENT/PROPOSAL	CURRENT STATUS OF SPECIES	SSN VIEW
	Thai/Cambodia border; wild specimens from Viet Nam offered on Internet; specimens of doubtful legal origin regularly sold in Europe, Hong Kong, Malaysia, and Thailand.	<p>■ <b>Meets criteria for Appendix I</b> (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP16), Annex 1, paragraph A i), ii), iv) and v); paragraph B i), iii) and iv) and paragraph C i) and ii)): observed, inferred or projected decline in the number of individuals and the area and quality of habitat • marked decline in the population size in the wild • each sub-population very small • high demand for international trade • high vulnerability to both intrinsic and extrinsic factors • fragmentation or occurrence at very few locations</p>
<p><b>Prop. 34</b></p> <p><b>Ashe's bush viper</b> <i>Atheris desaixi</i></p> <p><b>Kenya</b></p> <p>Inclusion in Appendix II</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Distribution:</b> Kenya.</li> <li>● <b>Population:</b> Not assessed by IUCN; classified by Kenya as Vulnerable; in decline, two isolated populations known.</li> <li>● <b>Threats:</b> Illegal collection; habitat loss and degradation.</li> <li>● <b>Trade:</b> Nationally protected; all specimens in trade illegally sourced; sold for high prices in European pet trade: group of two males and three females (openly offered as wild-caught) were offered by an Austrian citizen for a total of 4,000 €.</li> </ul>	<p><b>SUPPORT</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Sole range State is sponsor of the proposal.</li> <li>● Fully protected under domestic law but sold in the European pet market for up to 800 €/specimen.</li> </ul> <p>■ <b>Meets criteria for Appendix II</b> (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP16), Annex 2 (a), paragraph B): regulation of trade required to ensure that harvest of wild specimens is not reducing wild population to a level at which its survival might be threatened by continued harvesting or other influences • high demand in international trade</p>
<p><b>Prop. 35</b></p> <p><b>Kenyan horned viper</b> <i>Bitis worthingtoni</i></p> <p><b>Kenya</b></p> <p>Inclusion in Appendix II</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Distribution:</b> Kenya.</li> <li>● <b>Population:</b> Not assessed by IUCN; in decline; dispersed and isolated sub-populations.</li> <li>● <b>Threats:</b> International pet trade; habitat loss and degradation.</li> <li>● <b>Trade:</b> Nationally protected; subject of many smuggling attempts: in the 1990s, 56 specimens smuggled and sold to destinations in the USA, Canada, Germany and Netherlands;<sup>57</sup> in 2013, attempt to smuggle six <i>B. worthingtoni</i><sup>58</sup> to Germany; specimens openly advertised as wild-caught, sold in Europe for about 1000 €/specimen.</li> </ul>	<p><b>SUPPORT</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Sole range State is sponsor of the proposal.</li> <li>● Fully protected under domestic law but sought in international pet trade due to eye-catching pattern and live-bearing habits.</li> <li>● According to Internet discussions, smugglers increasingly targeting <i>B. worthingtoni</i> as easier to keep than <i>A. desaixi</i> (see Prop. 29).</li> </ul> <p>■ <b>Meets criteria for Appendix II</b> (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP16), Annex 2 (a), paragraph B): in decline • dispersed and isolated sub-populations • high demand in international trade</p>
<p><b>Prop. 36</b></p> <p><b>Nubian flapshell turtle</b> <i>Cyclanorbis elegans</i></p> <p><b>Senegal flapshell turtle</b> <i>Cyclanorbis senegalensis</i></p> <p><b>Zambesi flapshell turtle</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Distribution:</b> Wide distribution: 37 African and Middle Eastern countries; semi- or highly aquatic.</li> <li>● <b>Population:</b> All not assessed by IUCN or Lower Risk/Near Threatened (IUCN 2016); 2013 workshop<sup>59</sup> recommended: <i>C. elegans</i> (Critically Endangered), <i>R. euphraticus</i> (Endangered), <i>C. senegalensis</i> (Vulnerable), <i>C. aubryi</i> (Vulnerable), <i>T.</i></li> </ul>	<p><b>SUPPORT</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Approval would mean that all softshell turtles, except the American <i>Apalone</i> (three species) and the heavily farmed <i>P. sinensis</i>, would be listed on the Appendices.</li> <li>● Demand for softshell turtles for food and medicine is huge and unselective: from 1999-2008, 290 metric tonnes imported by Taiwan alone.<sup>60</sup> Market is shifting to African species, as Asian</li> </ul>

<sup>57</sup> <https://cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/cop/13/prop/E13-P31.pdf>

<sup>58</sup> <https://wildlifeneews.co.uk/2013/09/british-citizen-gets-5-years-jail-in-kenya-over-suspected-snake-smuggling/>

<sup>59</sup> "Conservation Status of the Tortoises and Freshwater Turtles of Sub-Saharan Africa", held in Lome, Togo, August 2013

<sup>60</sup> [http://140.121.182.68/cuora/turtleweb/download/Chen\\_et\\_al\\_CCB.pdf](http://140.121.182.68/cuora/turtleweb/download/Chen_et_al_CCB.pdf)

SPECIES/PROPONENT/PROPOSAL	CURRENT STATUS OF SPECIES	SSN VIEW
<p><i>Cycloderma frenatum</i>  <b>Aubry's soft-shelled turtle</b>  <i>Cycloderma aubryi</i>  <b>Nile soft-shelled turtle</b>  <i>Trionyx triunguis</i>  <b>Euphrates softshell turtle</b>  <i>Rafetus euphraticus</i></p> <p><b>Burkina Faso, Chad, Gabon, Guinea, Liberia, Mauritania, Nigeria, Togo and USA</b></p> <p>Inclusion in Appendix II</p>	<p><i>triunguis</i>: (Vulnerable); most populations significantly reduced in parts of range; vulnerable due to low reproductive rate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Threats:</b> International trade for food, medicine, pets; local consumption; habitat degradation and fishery bycatch (<i>T. triunguis</i>).</li> <li>• <b>Trade:</b> Traded in food and TCM markets in Asia; in 2013, 1,007 dried shells destined for export were seized in Malawi; some species in international pet trade; 1,522 live specimens, 84% wild, exported 1999-2014, mainly from Sudan and Ghana mainly to Egypt and USA; 570 live African soft-shelled turtles (56% <i>T. triunguis</i>, 26% <i>Cyclanorbis</i> spp., and 18% <i>Cycloderma</i> spp.) imported to USA 1999-2014; export of 1,051 (importer reported) or 1522 (exporter reported) live wild caught (84%) <i>T. triunguis</i> from 14 range countries from 1982 to 2010. Sudan (49%) and Ghana (41%) were the major exporters with Egypt (48%) and USA (25%) being the major importers.</li> </ul>	<p>softshell turtle species are in decline and increasingly protected.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• While the food/medicine market in Asia is the main destination, <i>C. aubryi</i>, <i>C. elegans</i>, <i>C. senegalensis</i> and <i>T. triunguis</i> also are exported for pets to Europe, North America, Hong Kong; live <i>T. triunguis</i> sell for 300 € each, <i>Cycloderma</i> spp. for 420 €; <i>C. senegalensis</i> for up to 550 €.</li> <li>• Species protected in many range States; Appendix II listing would support these measures.</li> </ul> <p>■ <b>Meet criteria for Appendix II</b> (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP16), Annex 2(a) paragraph B): high vulnerability due to low reproductive rate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• high demand for international trade</li> </ul>
<p><b>Prop. 37</b></p> <p><b>Tomato frog</b>  <i>Dyscophus antongilii</i></p> <p><b>Madagascar</b></p> <p>Transfer from Appendix I to II</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Distribution:</b> Madagascar.</li> <li>• <b>Population:</b> Near Threatened (IUCN 2008); surveys suggest a common but declining population in some areas.</li> <li>• <b>Threats:</b> Pollution; chytrid fungus (<i>Bd</i>) and ranavirus; unrestricted collection could harm populations.</li> <li>• <b>Trade:</b> Found in illegal trade; found in markets in Thailand<sup>61</sup> and seized in Malaysia;<sup>62</sup> proposal states that Appendix II export quotas would be kept low.</li> </ul>	<p><b>OPPOSE</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The proposal: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ relies on population data that are 8-10 years old;</li> <li>▪ reports population decline in best known locality for the species; and</li> <li>▪ does not report on management measures or plans to monitor the status of the species if transferred to Appendix II.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p><b>Prop. 38</b></p> <p><b>False tomato frog</b>  <i>Dyscophus guineti</i>  <b>Antsouhy tomato frog</b>  <i>D. insularis</i></p> <p><b>Madagascar</b></p> <p>Inclusion in Appendix II</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Distribution:</b> Madagascar.</li> <li>• <b>Population:</b> Both species Least Concern (IUCN 2008).</li> <li>• <b>Threats:</b> Habitat loss; chytrid fungus (<i>Bd</i>) and ranavirus; potentially unsustainable collection for the pet trade.</li> <li>• <b>Trade:</b> From 2012-2015 Madagascar exported 2,852 <i>D. guineti</i> and 982 <i>D. insularis</i> to Canada, EU, Hong Kong, Japan, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, and USA; from 2012-2014 USA imported 1,919 <i>D. guineti</i> and 1,178 <i>D. insularis</i>; <i>D. guineti</i> has been found in illegal trade.</li> </ul>	<p><b>SUPPORT</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These species, especially <i>D. guineti</i>, are popular in the international pet trade, and are sold in large numbers.</li> <li>• Trade increased significantly in 2015, may be unsustainable; listing justified on precautionary basis.</li> <li>• Proposal covers all unlisted species of <i>Dyscophus</i> (tomato frogs).</li> </ul> <p>■ <b>Meet criteria for Appendix II</b> (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP16), Criterion A of Annex 2a):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• traded internationally</li> <li>• CITES regulation may be needed to avoid qualifying for Appendix I in near future</li> <li>• confused in trade with <i>D. antongilii</i></li> </ul>

<sup>61</sup> [http://www.trafficj.org/publication/11\\_Trade\\_in\\_Malagasy\\_Reptile.pdf](http://www.trafficj.org/publication/11_Trade_in_Malagasy_Reptile.pdf)

<sup>62</sup> [http://wwf.panda.org/wwf\\_news/?194250/New-law-backs-up-Malaysian-customs-efforts-to-stop-endangered-tortoise-smugglers](http://wwf.panda.org/wwf_news/?194250/New-law-backs-up-Malaysian-customs-efforts-to-stop-endangered-tortoise-smugglers)

SPECIES/PROPONENT/PROPOSAL	CURRENT STATUS OF SPECIES	SSN VIEW
<p><b>Prop. 39</b></p> <p><b>Marbled rain frog or green burrowing frog</b> <i>Scaphiophryne marmorata</i> <b>Burrowing frog</b> <i>S. boribory</i> <i>S. spinosa</i></p> <p><b>Madagascar</b></p> <p>Inclusion of <i>S. marmorata</i> and <i>S. boribory</i> in Appendix II; <i>S. spinosa</i> as look-alike</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Distribution:</b> Madagascar; <i>S. marmorata</i>, fragmented distribution.</li> <li>• <b>Population:</b> <i>S. marmorata</i>, Vulnerable (IUCN 2008), decreasing population; extent of occurrence &lt;20,000 km<sup>2</sup>, distribution severely fragmented, continuing decline in extent and quality of habitat; <i>S. boribory</i>, Endangered (IUCN 2008), decreasing population &lt;five locations; extent of occurrence &lt;5,000 km<sup>2</sup>, continuing decline in extent and quality of habitat and in number of mature individuals; <i>S. spinosa</i>, Least Concern (IUCN 2008).</li> <li>• <b>Threats:</b> Habitat loss; chytrid fungus (Bd) and ranavirus; potentially unsustainable harvest for international pet trade.</li> <li>• <b>Trade:</b> Legally traded live for international pet trade; from 2012-2015, 40 <i>S. boribory</i> exported to Japan, 245 <i>S. marmorata</i> exported to France, Hong Kong, Italy, Japan and USA, and 180 <i>S. spinosa</i> exported to EU and USA; and USA imported 697 <i>S. marmorata</i> and 202 <i>Scaphiophryne</i> spp.</li> </ul>	<p><b>SUPPORT</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>S. marmorata</i> highly sought by private collectors because of its bright coloration.</li> <li>• Other species possibly traded as <i>S. marmorata</i>, making impact of trade more difficult to determine.</li> </ul> <p>■ <b><i>S. marmorata</i> and <i>S. boribory</i> meet criteria for Appendix II</b> (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP16), Criterion A of Annex 2a): population declines • international trade a major driver of population declines • CITES regulation needed to avoid qualifying for Appendix I in near future • <i>S. spinosa</i> meets Criterion A of Annex 2b for look-alike reasons</p>
<p><b>Prop. 40</b></p> <p><b>Titicaca water frog</b> <i>Telmatobius culeus</i></p> <p><b>Bolivia and Peru</b></p> <p>Inclusion in Appendix I</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Distribution:</b> Bolivia, Peru.</li> <li>• <b>Population:</b> Critically Endangered (IUCN 2004); decreasing population trend.</li> <li>• <b>Threats:</b> Collection of adults for the pet trade; habitat change and destruction; pathogens and viruses; pollution; climate change; bycatch; consumption of tadpoles by introduced salmonid fishes.</li> <li>• <b>Trade:</b> Fully protected in both range States; estimated 40,248 individuals illegally taken from Bolivia annually for consumption and medicinal purposes; from 2012-2015 &gt;9,500 specimens seized in Peru; reported illegal export to USA, EU, Canada, Brazil, and Japan; leather goods sold in EU.</li> </ul>	<p><b>SUPPORT</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proponents are the sole range States.</li> <li>• Species protected in both range States; Appendix I listing would support these measures.</li> <li>• Observed marked population decline, estimated &gt;80% over the last three generations (IUCN 2004).</li> <li>• A 2010 workshop<sup>63</sup> highlighted that illegal trade is threatening its population; subsequent workshop in 2016 recognized continued illegal trade.</li> </ul> <p>■ <b>Meets criteria for Appendix I</b> (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP16), Annex 1, paragraph C): observed marked decline in the population size in the wild • present in international trade</p>
<p><b>Prop. 41</b></p> <p><b>Hong Kong warty newt</b> <i>Paramesotriton hongkongensis</i></p> <p><b>China</b></p> <p>Inclusion in Appendix II</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Distribution:</b> China.</li> <li>• <b>Population:</b> Near Threatened (IUCN 2004); decreasing population; close to qualifying as Vulnerable.</li> <li>• <b>Threats:</b> Primary threat is collection for the pet trade; habitat alteration; pollution.</li> <li>• <b>Trade:</b> From 2006-2010, 223,924 live individuals legally imported to the USA from Hong Kong; also illegally taken for export from Hong Kong to Europe and USA.</li> </ul>	<p><b>SUPPORT</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Populations declining due to poaching for international pet trade and decrease in habitat quality.</li> <li>• Slow growth, taking 3-5 years to reach sexual maturity.</li> </ul> <p>■ <b>Meets criteria for Appendix II</b> (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP16), Annex 2a, paragraph A): declining populations • international trade a major driver of population declines • CITES regulation needed to avoid qualifying for Appendix I in near future</p>

<sup>63</sup> Reading, R.R., T.J. Weaver, J.R. Garcia, R. Elias Piperis, M.T. Herbert, C. Cortez, A. Muñoz, J.E. Rodríguez & Y. Matamoros (Eds.) 2011. Taller para establecer la Estrategia de Conservación de la Rana del Titicaca (*Telmatobius culeus*). 13-15 de diciembre, 2011. Facultad de Ciencias Biológicas de la Universidad Nacional del Altiplano, Puno, Perú. Conservation Breeding Specialist Group (SSC/IUCN)/CBSG Mesoamerica.

SPECIES/PROPONENT/PROPOSAL	CURRENT STATUS OF SPECIES	SSN VIEW
<p><b>Prop. 42</b></p> <p><b>Silky shark</b> <i>Carcharhinus falciformis</i></p> <p><b>Bahamas, Bangladesh, Benin, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Comoros, Dominican Republic, Egypt, EU, Fiji, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Maldives, Mauritania, Palau, Panama, Samoa, Senegal, Sri Lanka and Ukraine</b></p> <p>Inclusion in Appendix II</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Distribution:</b> Found worldwide in tropical oceanic and coastal waters.</li> <li>• <b>Population:</b> Near Threatened (IUCN 2009), assessed as Vulnerable in much of Pacific and Atlantic; population decreasing; has declined by over 70% worldwide in almost every area where species is found; available trend data indicate stock depletion to 10-30% of baseline levels.</li> <li>• <b>Threats:</b> Unsustainable targeted fisheries and utilized bycatch; most commonly caught species in longline and purse seine fisheries in tropical waters; when caught accidentally they are frequently retained for the fin trade.</li> <li>• <b>Trade:</b> Demand for the international fin trade is driving the unsustainable fishing of this species; meat consumed domestically.</li> </ul>	<p><b>SUPPORT</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increasing number of silky shark fins found in the international fin trade despite catches being prohibited by regional tuna fisheries bodies (ICCAT and WCPFC).</li> <li>• Listed on Appendix II of CMS and Annex I of the CMS Sharks MoU due to the need for collaboration on international conservation measures for these species.</li> <li>• Listing on Appendix II would complement fisheries management measures and help curb the over-fishing and illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing of these species.</li> </ul> <p>■ <b>Meets criteria for Appendix II</b> (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP16), Criterion A of Annex 2a): internationally traded • marked population declines worldwide</p>
<p><b>Prop. 43</b></p> <p><b>Thresher sharks</b> <i>Alopias</i> spp.</p> <p><b>Bahamas, Bangladesh, Benin, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Comoros, Dominican Republic, Egypt, EU, Fiji, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Maldives, Mauritania, Palau, Panama, Samoa, Senegal, Seychelles, Sri Lanka and Ukraine</b></p> <p>Inclusion of <i>A. superciliosus</i> in Appendix II under Article II.2(a), and all other <i>Alopias</i> spp. under Article II.2(b)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Distribution:</b> Three species; temperate and tropical oceans worldwide.</li> <li>• <b>Population:</b> All <i>Alopias</i> spp. are Vulnerable (IUCN 2009); populations declining (IUCN 2009); <i>A. superciliosus</i> (big-eye thresher shark): declines of 70-80% in Atlantic Ocean and over 80% in Indian and Pacific Oceans over last three generations, 99% decline from historic baseline in Mediterranean, and recent data indicate more serious depletions.</li> <li>• <b>Threats:</b> Targeted and incidental fishing mainly at unsustainable levels, largely unregulated and significantly underreported.</li> <li>• <b>Trade:</b> Highly valued for trade in their large fins; this has led to a high amount of finning and discarding of sharks at sea; also caught for meat for domestic use; 350,000-3.9 million thresher sharks are killed and traded annually to supply the shark fin market; recent reported catches were 21,200 t in 2013 and 18,800 t in 2014, despite prohibitions introduced by regional fisheries management organizations.<sup>64</sup></li> </ul>	<p><b>SUPPORT</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At the highest risk of extinction of all pelagic sharks.</li> <li>• <i>A. superciliosus</i> has the lowest annual rate of population increase of all thresher sharks and is therefore particularly at risk from depletion in fisheries.</li> <li>• Vulnerable to over-exploitation due to low reproductive rate; live-bearing; produce 2-4 pups; slow to reach sexual maturity (females, 8-14 years).</li> <li>• Significant population declines driven by high levels of largely unmanaged fisheries.</li> <li>• Despite bans on catches by regional tuna fisheries agreements (ICCAT, IOTC, GFCM), catches reported to FAO have continued to rise in some oceans and have only fallen slightly in others.</li> <li>• All thresher sharks listed on Appendix II of CMS and Annex I of CMS Sharks MoU due to need for collaboration on international conservation measures.</li> <li>• Listing on Appendix II would complement fisheries management measures and help curb overfishing and IUU fishing.</li> </ul>

<sup>64</sup> The International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) Recommendation 2009-07, prohibits any retention, landing and sale of *A. superciliosus*; the General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean adopted the same measure in 2010; and the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) prohibited the retention, landing, and sale of any part or whole carcass of all species of the family Alopiidae in 2012.

SPECIES/PROPONENT/PROPOSAL	CURRENT STATUS OF SPECIES	SSN VIEW
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fins of <i>Alopias</i> spp. are readily identifiable in trade by genus; dried fins of all other <i>Alopias</i> spp. closely resemble fins of <i>A. superciliosus</i>.</li> <li><b>A. superciliosus meets criteria for Appendix II</b> (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP16), Criterion A of Annex 2a): marked declines in populations worldwide • international trade a major driver of population declines • other species meet Criterion A of Annex 2b for look-alike reasons</li> </ul>
<p><b>Prop. 44</b></p> <p><b>Devil rays</b> <i>Mobula</i> spp.</p> <p><b>Bahamas, Bangladesh, Benin, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Comoros, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Egypt, EU, Fiji, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Maldives, Mauritania, Palau, Panama, Samoa, Senegal, Seychelles, Sri Lanka and USA</b></p> <p>Inclusion of <i>M. tarapacana</i> and <i>M. japanica</i> in Appendix II under Article II.2(a), and all other <i>Mobula</i> spp. under Article II.2(b)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Distribution:</b> Nine species distributed worldwide in tropical and temperate waters of Pacific, Atlantic and Indian Oceans; sparsely distributed; populations believed to be highly fragmented.</li> <li><b>Population:</b> <i>M. japanica</i> (spinetail devil ray) Near Threatened (IUCN) and <i>M. tarapacana</i> (sicklefin devil ray) Data Deficient (IUCN 2006); IUCN reassessments, currently underway, will categorize <i>M. tarapacana</i> as Vulnerable globally and Endangered in three of six ocean regions; new data indicate that <i>M. japanica</i> likely qualifies as Vulnerable; global genus-wide declines recorded; dramatic local declines observed in Indo-Pacific over last 10-15 years; dramatic declines in catches in some areas suggest serial depletions due to over-fishing.</li> <li><b>Threats:</b> For <i>M. tarapacana</i> and <i>M. japanica</i>, primary threat is unmonitored and unregulated directed and bycatch fisheries for gill gills plates for international trade.</li> <li><b>Trade:</b> Gill plates of these species are highly valued in international trade (US\$290-557/kg in Chinese markets depending on species) for an Asian health tonic; limited trade of meat and cartilage; estimated global market volume was 60.5 tons of dried mobulid gill plates in 2011, increasing to 120.5 tons by 2013.</li> </ul>	<p><b>SUPPORT</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>M. japanica</i> and <i>M. tarapacana</i> are the two largest <i>Mobula</i> spp. with the most valuable gill plates and highest market demand. Fisheries have shifted from limited subsistence fishing to large-scale, unsustainable commercial fishing to supply the international trade in gill plates.</li> <li>Vulnerable to over-exploitation due to low reproductive capacity; <i>M. japanica</i> and <i>M. tarapacana</i> bear a single pup every 2-3 years, and have a generation length &gt;10 years.</li> <li>All species listed on Appendices I and II of CMS (protection required by member States) and Annex I of the CMS Sharks MoU.</li> <li>Regulation of trade in <i>Manta</i> spp. (CITES Appendix II) expected to put additional pressure on <i>Mobula</i> spp. to fulfill demand for gill plates.</li> <li>Recent evidence indicates that the number of countries fishing for these species and importing gill plates may be increasing.</li> <li>All other <i>Mobula</i> species qualify for listing as look-alikes due to the great difficulty in distinguishing between the traded dried gill plates of the different species.</li> <li><b>M. tarapacana and M. japanica meet criteria for Appendix II</b> (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP16), Criterion A of Annex 2a): significant increase in internationally traded gill plates • global genus-wide declines • other <i>Mobula</i> species meet Criterion A of Annex 2b for look-alike reasons</li> </ul>

SPECIES/PROPONENT/PROPOSAL	CURRENT STATUS OF SPECIES	SSN VIEW
<p><b>Prop. 45</b></p> <p><b>Ocellate river stingray</b> <i>Potamotrygon motoro</i></p> <p><b>Bolivia</b></p> <p>Inclusion in Appendix II</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Distribution:</b> Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, French Guyana, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay, Venezuela</li> <li>• <b>Population:</b> Data Deficient (IUCN 2005); categorized as Vulnerable in Colombia.</li> <li>• <b>Threats:</b> Commercial and artisanal fishing; habitat destruction.</li> <li>• <b>Trade:</b> Juvenile specimens exported to Asia and Europe for the ornamental fish trade; live specimens advertised on Internet for US\$140-300; indications of illegal trafficking from the Bolivian Amazon, possibly to Peru, going back at least 5 years; exports reached as high as 12,000 individuals in 2009 from Colombia; reported catch and trade figures for Peru 12,000-15,000/year. (2000-2012) but these may include other species and specimens smuggled in from nearby countries;<sup>65</sup> known to be exported from Colombia, Peru and Brazil.<sup>66</sup></li> </ul>	<p><b>SUPPORT</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recommended for listing in Appendix II by the “Freshwater Stingray (Family Potamotrygonidae) Expert Workshop”, held in Colombia in 2014.<sup>67</sup></li> <li>• Particularly sought for ornamental fish trade due to its relatively small size and attractive pattern.</li> </ul> <p>■ <b>Meets criteria for Appendix II</b> (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP16), Annex 2a, paragraph A): internationally traded • regulation of trade required to ensure survival of wild populations</p>
<p><b>Prop. 46</b></p> <p><b>Banggai cardinalfish</b> <i>Pterapogon kauderni</i></p> <p><b>EU</b></p> <p>Inclusion in Appendix II</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Distribution:</b> Indonesia; area of occupancy 23km<sup>2</sup>.</li> <li>• <b>Population:</b> Endangered (IUCN 2007) due to very small area of occupancy, severe fragmentation, ongoing continuing decline (local extirpations and marked decrease in population size in recent years) due to exploitation for the international aquarium trade; 1.4 million individuals estimated in 2015, representing 36% decline since 2007 and a decline in abundance of over 90% with respect to the estimated pre-harvest level; isolated, very small populations in the shallows of 34 islands; biological characteristics make it vulnerable to overexploitation (low fecundity, extended parental care, and a lack of planktonic phase that would allow dispersal).</li> <li>• <b>Threats:</b> Collection for international aquarium trade primary threat; habitat destruction, siltation, pollution secondary.</li> <li>• <b>Trade:</b> Subject to heavy collection pressure for the aquarium trade, with annual harvests reportedly having reached 900,000 fish/year in 2007; exported to USA, Europe and Asia; as of 2015, no coordinated, effective conservation program has been implemented for the species.</li> </ul>	<p><b>SUPPORT</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Highly sought in aquarium trade.</li> <li>• Available habitat limited to only about 300 km of coastline<sup>68</sup>.</li> <li>• Easy to capture due to sedentary behavior, high site fidelity, and limited dispersal ability.</li> <li>• Although limited captive breeding occurs, most specimens in trade are wild-caught as they cost less than captive-bred specimens.</li> <li>• A proposal to list the species in Appendix II was withdrawn at CoP14 with Indonesia making a commitment to sustainable management of species;<sup>69</sup> but nothing effective appears to have been done since.</li> <li>• This species may qualify for listing in Appendix I.</li> </ul> <p>■ <b>Meets criteria for Appendix II</b> (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP16), Annex 2 (a), paragraphs A and B): marked recent and ongoing population declines • small isolated populations • small area of distribution • low reproductive output • detrimental international trade impact</p>

<sup>65</sup> <https://cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/com/ac/28/E-AC28-18.pdf>

<sup>66</sup> <https://cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/com/ac/28/E-AC28-18.pdf>

<sup>67</sup> <https://cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/com/ac/28/E-AC28-18.pdf>

<sup>68</sup> Vagelli, A.A. 2008. The unfortunate journey of *Pterapogon kauderni*: A remarkable apogonid endangered by the international ornamental fish trade, and its case in CITES. *SPC Live Reef Fish Information Bulletin*, 18: 17–28.

<sup>69</sup> [http://www.icrs2012.com/proceedings/manuscripts/ICRS2012\\_17A\\_2.pdf](http://www.icrs2012.com/proceedings/manuscripts/ICRS2012_17A_2.pdf)

SPECIES/PROPONENT/PROPOSAL	CURRENT STATUS OF SPECIES	SSN VIEW
<p><b>Prop. 47</b></p> <p><b>Clarion angelfish</b> <i>Holocanthus clarionensis</i></p> <p><b>Mexico</b></p> <p>Inclusion in Appendix II</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Distribution:</b> Mexico, France (Clipperton Island); estimated area of occupancy &lt;50km<sup>2</sup>.</li> <li>• <b>Population:</b> Vulnerable (IUCN 2010); estimated population 60,700 individuals.</li> <li>• <b>Threats:</b> Environmental change, legal and illegal takes.</li> <li>• <b>Trade:</b> Mexico authorized capture of 3,171 specimens 2007-2015; 2,751 authorized for export, primarily to USA; illegal fishing and trafficking resulted in seizures of shipments by USA.</li> </ul>	<p><b>SUPPORT</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Popular ornamental fish, priced at &gt; US\$2,000 per specimen.</li> <li>• 95% of the population lost to overharvesting in the 1990's; marked decline and limited distribution may qualify species for Appendix I.</li> <li>• 99% of population at single location.</li> </ul> <p>■ <b>Meets criteria for Appendix II</b> (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP16), Annex 2 (a), paragraph A): high demand in international trade • collection for international trade detrimental • marked population decline • restricted area of distribution</p>
<p><b>Prop. 48</b></p> <p><b>Nautilids</b> Family Nautilidae</p> <p><b>Fiji, India, Palau and USA</b></p> <p>Inclusion in Appendix II</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Distribution:</b> Indo-Pacific waters, including Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Palau, New Caledonia, American Samoa (USA), Australia, Fiji, India, Malaysia, Philippines, Vanuatu.</li> <li>• <b>Population:</b> Not assessed by IUCN; population declines documented in areas where fisheries occur or have existed, including reported 80% decline in catch per unit effort in the Philippines between 1980 and 2010;<sup>70</sup> declines in India, Indonesia, New Caledonia, and possibly Palau.</li> <li>• <b>Threats:</b> International trade; habitat degradation.</li> <li>• <b>Trade:</b> More than 900,000 nautilus products imported into USA alone between 2005-2014; markets exist worldwide;<sup>71</sup> all seven nautilus species documented in trade; substantial trade from Indonesia despite domestic prohibition on harvest and sale; traded as souvenirs, jewelry or as part of decorative items.</li> </ul>	<p><b>SUPPORT</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 700% price increase in Philippines between 1980 and 2010<sup>72</sup> suggests increasing demand and depletion of wild populations, as confirmed by several traders.</li> <li>• All species long-lived (20+ years), late-maturing (12-15 years), produce few eggs annually, making them susceptible to overexploitation.</li> <li>• Limited distribution; nautilids do not swim in open water or below 800 m, limiting migration and the possibility of re-colonization if local populations depleted.</li> </ul> <p>■ <b>Meet criteria for Appendix II</b> (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP16), Annex 2 (a), paragraph B): • high demand in international trade • population declines due to takes documented</p>
<p><b>Prop. 49</b></p> <p><b>Cuban land snails or painted snails</b> <i>Polymita spp.</i></p> <p><b>Cuba</b></p> <p>Inclusion in Appendix I</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Distribution:</b> Cuba.</li> <li>• <b>Population:</b> Genus includes six species; not assessed by IUCN; Critically Endangered in Cuba's Red Book of Invertebrates; presence and density of species declined in several areas.</li> <li>• <b>Threats:</b> Destruction and fragmentation of habitat; over-collection.</li> <li>• <b>Trade:</b> In last 20 years, 55 shells (personal effects) and 35 live specimens exported legally; protected in Cuba since 2011; 2012-2015: more than 23,400 shells in 15 shipments seized in</li> </ul>	<p><b>SUPPORT</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shells brightly colored and highly valued by collectors selling for up to US\$120 each.<sup>73</sup></li> <li>• Populations fragmented, declining, and adversely affected by over-collection for international trade.</li> </ul> <p>■ <b>Meet criteria for Appendix I</b> (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP14), Annex 1, paragraphs B i) and iv), and C i)): limited distribution and fragmentation of wild populations • decline in population size in the wild • present in international trade</p>

<sup>70</sup> Dunstan, A, O. Alanis, and J. Marshall. 2010. *Nautilus pompilius* fishing and population decline in the Philippines: A comparison with an unexploited Australian Nautilus population. Fisheries Research 106(2): 239–247.

<sup>71</sup> Freitas, B. & K. Krishnasamy. 2016. An Investigation into the Trade of Nautilus. TRAFFIC, World Wildlife Fund. Washington DC. USA.

<sup>72</sup> Dunstan, et al. (2010).

<sup>73</sup> [http://www.cubacollectibles.com/Merchant2/merchant.mvc?Screen=CTGY&Offset=178&Category\\_Code=POLYMITAS&DSP=44&5](http://www.cubacollectibles.com/Merchant2/merchant.mvc?Screen=CTGY&Offset=178&Category_Code=POLYMITAS&DSP=44&5)

SPECIES/PROPONENT/PROPOSAL	CURRENT STATUS OF SPECIES	SSN VIEW
	Bahamas, Cayman Islands and Mexico, all destined for the USA; shells widely advertised outside Cuba via Internet.	
<p><b>Ponytail palm, elephant-foot tree</b> <i>Beaucarnea</i> spp.</p> <p><b>Mexico</b></p> <p>Include <i>B. recurvata</i> in Appendix II; include other ten species in the genus in Appendix II as look-alikes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Distribution:</b> Range of genus (11 species): Mexico, Central America; <i>B. recurvata</i> is endemic to Mexico.</li> <li>• <b>Population:</b> <i>B. recurvata</i>, not assessed (IUCN 2016), assessed as Threatened in Mexico; small populations.</li> <li>• <b>Threats:</b> <i>B. recurvata</i>: habitat loss and illegal take of plants and seeds.</li> <li>• <b>Trade:</b> Nurseries in Mexico do not produce enough to meet high international demand; illegally collected wild seeds, seedlings and mature plants laundered into international trade through legally registered nurseries; for sale in USA and Europe, and on Internet for up to US\$7,276 (large plant) and US\$45 (2000 seeds); no export permits issued since 2009; origin of plants outside of Mexico unknown; illegal sales in recent years overwhelm enforcement capacity; 2004-2014 Mexico seized 446,520 specimens.</li> </ul>	<p><b>SUPPORT</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Native to highly threatened tropical deciduous forests; habitat fragmentation damages population structure and harms natural regeneration.</li> <li>• <i>B. recurvata</i>; wild population small, reduced further by illegal collection of seeds and plants for international trade.</li> <li>• Seeds, seedlings not identifiable to species by non-experts.</li> <li>• PC22 supported the submission of this proposal.</li> </ul> <p>■ <b><i>B. recurvata</i> meets criteria for Appendix II</b> (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP16), Criterion B of Annex 2a): small wild population • collection of plants and seeds for international trade threatens survival • other species meet Criterion A of Annex 2b for look-alike reasons</p>
<p><b>Prop. 51</b></p> <p><b>Maury's tillandsia</b> <i>Tillandsia mauryana</i></p> <p><b>Mexico</b></p> <p>Delete from Appendix II</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Distribution:</b> Mexico: occurs on the vertical faces of limestone cliffs in a Biosphere Reserve, area of occupation 2260 km<sup>2</sup>.</li> <li>• <b>Population:</b> Not assessed (IUCN 2016); assessed as Threatened in Mexico; decreasing; only ~13% of the population reproduces each year; specimens reproduce every other year.</li> <li>• <b>Threats:</b> Extraction of rock, habitat loss.</li> <li>• <b>Trade:</b> Protected in Mexico; no records of use, or legal or illegal trade in Mexico; no evidence of wild collection; artificially propagated specimens (plants, seeds) traded internationally (not from Mexico); widely available on Internet; source of founder stock is unknown. Proposal states that species meets biological, but not trade, criteria for Appendix I.</li> </ul>	<p><b>OPPOSE</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Species in the genus <i>Tillandsia</i>, commonly known as 'air plants', are highly sought by collectors.</li> <li>• Given the popularity of this species, trade may have a detrimental impact on it in future.</li> <li>• The species has high vulnerability to overexploitation due to low reproductive rate.</li> <li>• Proposal result of Periodic Review.</li> </ul> <p>■ <b>Meets criteria for Appendix II</b> (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP16), Annex 2(a) paragraph B): species in international trade • trade may have a detrimental impact on species</p>

SPECIES/PROPONENT/PROPOSAL	CURRENT STATUS OF SPECIES	SSN VIEW
<p><b>Prop. 52</b></p> <p><b>New Mexico fishhook cactus</b> <i>Sclerocactus cloverae</i></p> <p><b>Siler's fishhook cactus</b> <i>Sclerocactus sileri</i></p> <p><b>Blaine's fishhook cactus</b> <i>Sclerocactus blainei</i></p> <p><b>Colorado hookless cactus</b> <i>Sclerocactus glaucus</i></p> <p><b>USA</b></p> <p>Transfer <i>S. blainei</i>, <i>S. cloverae</i> and <i>S. sileri</i> from Appendix II to I</p> <p>Nomenclatural amendment to <i>S. glaucus</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Distribution:</b> USA; narrow endemics with small and restricted distribution (e.g. <i>S. sileri</i> 1,000 km<sup>2</sup>).</li> <li>• <b>Population:</b> Not assessed by IUCN; NatureServe assessment of <i>S. blainei</i> Critically Imperiled <i>S. cloverae</i> Vulnerable, and <i>S. sileri</i>, Critically Imperiled;<sup>74</sup> small population sizes; small number of populations; <i>S. sileri</i> decreasing with an estimated 25% population decline in the last 8 years; likely to reach 30% in the next 4 years if threats continue. Includes nomenclatural amendment to current Appendix-I listing, dividing <i>S. glaucus</i> into <i>S. glaucus</i>, <i>S. brevispinus</i>, and <i>S. wetlandicus</i>.</li> <li>• <b>Threats:</b> Harvest of seeds, plants; habitat loss; drought.</li> <li>• <b>Trade:</b> Most international trade in seeds and artificially propagated plants; some wild exports; wild-harvested seeds offered on the Internet; seeds of Appendix II cacti, except cacti native to Mexico, are not regulated by CITES.</li> </ul>	<p><b>SUPPORT</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Desirable by collectors as species are rare.</li> <li>• Difficult to cultivate.</li> <li>• Appendix I listing will strengthen regulation, particularly of trade in seeds.</li> <li>• Illegal collection of seeds and plants of these species adversely affects reproductive potential and long-term species survival.</li> <li>• Proposal result of Periodic Review.</li> </ul> <p>■ <b>Meet criteria for Appendix I</b> (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP16), Annex 1 paragraph B (iii)): small population sizes and number of populations • restricted distribution • collection of seeds for international trade adversely affecting reproduction and species survival</p>
<p><b>Prop. 53</b></p> <p><b>Siamese rosewood</b> <i>Dalbergia cochinchinensis</i></p> <p><b>Thailand</b></p> <p>Replace current annotation #5 (“Logs, sawn wood and veneer sheets”) with #4 (all parts and derivatives except seeds, spores, pollen, seedling or tissue cultures)<sup>75</sup></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Distribution:</b> Cambodia, Lao PDR, Thailand, Viet Nam.</li> <li>• <b>Population:</b> Vulnerable (IUCN 1998).</li> <li>• <b>Threats:</b> Exploitation for timber.</li> <li>• <b>Trade:</b> In great demand in China’s <i>hongmu</i> (redwood) trade for the creation of Chinese luxury furniture; current annotation does not cover all products of <i>D. cochinchinensis</i> in trade, resulting in unsustainable and illegal trade; parts are in such high demand that roots now are found in trade; large portion of the trade is now in secondary processed products, particularly furniture.</li> </ul>	<p><b>SUPPORT</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proposed change in annotation required to ensure that trade in parts and derivatives that now dominate trade is regulated.</li> <li>• The commercial extinction of higher grade species due to excessive harvesting has resulted in Siamese rosewood becoming one of the most prized <i>hongmu</i> species.<sup>76</sup></li> </ul>

<sup>74</sup>NatureServe. 2016. Central database. Arlington, Virginia, USA. <http://www.natureserve.org>

<sup>75</sup>All parts and derivatives, except:

- a) seeds (including seedpods of Orchidaceae), spores and pollen (including pollinia). The exemption does not apply to seeds from Cactaceae spp. exported from Mexico, and to seeds from *Beccariophoenix madagascariensis* and *Neodypsis decaryi* exported from Madagascar;
- b) seedling or tissue cultures obtained *in vitro*, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers;
- c) cut flowers of artificially propagated plants;
- d) fruits, and parts and derivatives thereof, of naturalized or artificially propagated plants of the genus *Vanilla* (Orchidaceae) and of the family Cactaceae;
- e) stems, flowers, and parts and derivatives thereof, of naturalized or artificially propagated plants of the genera *Opuntia* subgenus *Opuntia* and *Selenicereus* (Cactaceae); and
- f) finished products of *Euphorbia antisiphilitica* packaged and ready for retail trade.

<sup>76</sup><https://eia-international.org/the-siamese-rosewood-craze-for-whom-the-bell-tolls>

SPECIES/PROPONENT/PROPOSAL	CURRENT STATUS OF SPECIES	SSN VIEW
<p><b>Prop. 54</b></p> <p><b>Rosewoods</b>  <i>Dalbergia calderonii</i>, <i>D. calycina</i>, <i>D. congestiflora</i>, <i>D. cubilquitzensis</i>, <i>D. glomerta</i>, <i>D. longepedunculata</i>, <i>D. luteola</i>, <i>D. melanocardium</i>, <i>D. modesta</i>, <i>D. palo-escrito</i>, <i>D. rhachiflexa</i>, <i>D. ruddae</i>, <i>D. tucurensis</i></p> <p><b>Mexico</b></p> <p>Include in Appendix II</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Distribution:</b> 13 species, Mexico, Central America.</li> <li>• <b>Population:</b> 11 species not assessed by IUCN, others assessed by IUCN (2016) as Vulnerable (1), Least Concern (1); assessed in Mexico as Endangered (8 species), Threatened (4), “subject to special protection” (1); decreasing.</li> <li>• <b>Threats:</b> Legal and illegal logging; habitat loss and fragmentation.</li> <li>• <b>Trade:</b> 2013-2015, exports of <i>Dalbergia</i> (labeled <i>D. retusa</i> although based on the latest scientific information could be <i>D. granadillo</i>) from Mexico to China, Cambodia, USA, were 232,661 m<sup>3</sup>; illegal trade in <i>Dalbergia</i> spp. has accelerated in recent years.</li> </ul>	<p><b>SUPPORT</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proposes listing 13 <i>Dalbergia</i> species in Appendix II; while Prop. 55 addresses entire genus; SSN urges Parties to support the listing in Appendix II of all <i>Dalbergia</i> species not already listed.</li> <li>• Species are difficult to distinguish from those <i>Dalbergia</i> already listed, providing opportunities for laundering of listed species as unlisted species.</li> <li>• Mexican environmental enforcement authorities recommended all Mexican <i>Dalbergia</i> species be listed in Appendix II.</li> <li>• Prop 55 would not be affected by this proposal.</li> </ul> <p>■ <b>Meet criteria for Appendix II</b> (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP16), Criterion B of Annex 2a) decline in wild populations • international trade • species also qualify under Criterion A of Annex 2b for look-alike reasons</p>
<p><b>Prop. 55</b></p> <p><b>Rosewoods, Palisanders</b>  <i>Dalbergia</i> spp.</p> <p><b>Argentina, Brazil, Guatemala and Kenya</b></p> <p>Include in Appendix II</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Distribution:</b> 304 species, 58 currently CITES-listed; tropical regions of Central and South America, Africa, Madagascar and southern Asia.</li> <li>• <b>Population:</b> Critically Endangered (1 species), Endangered (29), Vulnerable (26), Near Threatened (3), Lower risk/near threatened (5), Least Concern (12), Lower risk/least concern (1), Data Deficient (6) (IUCN 2016).</li> <li>• <b>Threats:</b> Harvesting and trade for timber.</li> <li>• <b>Trade:</b> Imports to China, EU, USA; China’s import of <i>hongmu</i> (redwood) for creation of luxury furniture has increased exponentially in the past few years; China imported 1.96 million m<sup>3</sup> of rosewood logs and sawn wood in 2014, an increase of 70% in one year, 1,250% since 2000;<sup>77</sup> CITES records a total of 28,288.45 m<sup>3</sup> and 140 t of <i>Dalbergia</i> wood products were traded between 2005 and 2014; global trade in rosewood involves high rates of illegal harvesting, transport, and trade.<sup>78</sup></li> </ul>	<p><b>SUPPORT</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rosewood trade has accelerated significantly in the last few years and continues to shift from species to species and country to country (e.g. Asia to Africa) as populations are exhausted.</li> <li>• Traffickers have taken advantage of current gaps in CITES listings (e.g., mis-declaring <i>D. retusa</i> as the unlisted and similar-looking <i>D. bariensis</i> in violation of national moratoria and CITES listings).</li> <li>• Species are difficult to distinguish from those <i>Dalbergia</i> already listed, providing opportunities for laundering of listed species as unlisted species.</li> <li>• Proposal based on consultations with PC and recommendations of the Neotropical Timber Working Group and would facilitate enforcement and compliance.</li> </ul> <p>■ <b>Species meet criteria for Appendix II</b> (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP16), Criterion B of Annex 2a): declining populations • significant international trade • high levels of illegal trade; species also qualify under Criterion A of Annex 2b for look-alike reasons</p>

<sup>77</sup>[http://www.forest-trends.org/documents/files/doc\\_5057.pdf](http://www.forest-trends.org/documents/files/doc_5057.pdf)

<sup>78</sup> [http://www.forest-trends.org/documents/files/doc\\_5057.pdf](http://www.forest-trends.org/documents/files/doc_5057.pdf)

SPECIES/PROPONENT/PROPOSAL	CURRENT STATUS OF SPECIES	SSN VIEW
<p><b>Prop. 56</b></p> <p><b>Bubingas</b> <i>Guibourtia tessmannii</i>, <i>G. pellegriniana</i>, <i>G. demeusei</i></p> <p><b>EU and Gabon</b></p> <p>Include <i>G. tessmannii</i> and <i>G. pellegriniana</i> in Appendix II with annotation # 4; <i>G. demeusei</i> as look alike</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Distribution:</b> <i>G. tessmannii</i>, Cameroon, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, and DRC; <i>G. pellegriniana</i>, Angola, Cameroon, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Ghana, Nigeria, DRC; populations fragmented.</li> <li>• <b>Population:</b> Not assessed by IUCN; low density; slow regeneration.</li> <li>• <b>Threats:</b> Harvest and trade for timber.</li> <li>• <b>Trade:</b> Logs primarily to China as <i>hongmu</i> (redwood) used in furniture-making, also to EU; 2011-2014, sawnwood exports varied from 50,000-100,000 m<sup>3</sup> from Gabon and 5,000-10,000 m<sup>3</sup> from Cameroon; much of the trade is illegal; prices have increased 300- 500% in the past four years; surge in demand in China as <i>hongmu</i> species has led to establishment of trafficking networks to facilitate illegal harvest and export of the species in all range States.</li> </ul>	<p><b>SUPPORT</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High demand has made this the most expensive wood in Central Africa, shifting exports from the EU to China and creating an illegal trade (mainly in Gabon and Cameroon).</li> <li>• Considered sacred, used for medicinal purposes; illegal overexploitation has made it hard for locals to have access to Bubingas as populations decrease.</li> </ul> <p>■ <b><i>G. tessmannii</i> and <i>G. pellegriniana</i> meet criteria for Appendix II</b> (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP16), Criterion B of Annex 2a): significant harvest for international trade • high level of illegal trade; <i>G. demeusei</i> qualifies under Criterion A of Annex 2b for look-alike reasons</p>
<p><b>Prop. 57</b></p> <p><b>African rosewood, Kosso</b> <i>Pterocarpus erinaceus</i></p> <p><b>Benin, Burkina Faso, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, EU, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal and Togo</b></p> <p>Include in Appendix II</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Distribution:</b> Senegal, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Guinea, Mali, Côte d'Ivoire, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Niger, Benin, Togo, Nigeria, Cameroon.</li> <li>• <b>Population:</b> Not assessed by IUCN; native to Critical/Endangered Guinean Forest-Savanna Mosaic ecoregion.<sup>79</sup></li> <li>• <b>Threats:</b> Uncontrolled and illegal harvest and trade.</li> <li>• <b>Trade:</b> Logs to China as <i>hongmu</i> used in furniture-making; in 2014, China alone imported ~ 750,000 m<sup>3</sup> of West African rosewood, estimated equivalent of &gt;1 million trees; between Q3/2009 and Q3/2015, Chinese imports of <i>hongmu</i> logs from West Africa increased by &gt;2,000 times in volume; large percentage illegally harvested or illegally exported, including "conflict" timber.</li> </ul>	<p><b>SUPPORT</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In 2015 the most heavily-traded species of <i>hongmu</i> by volume at the international level.</li> <li>• Since 2010 high prices and limited supply of more traditional SE Asian rosewoods has led to dramatic growth in Chinese imports from West Africa.</li> <li>• Unsustainable exploitation of the species is likely to have serious negative impacts on West African dry forests and the people who depend on them.</li> </ul> <p>■ <b>Meets criteria for Appendix II</b> (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP16), Criterion B of Annex 2a): significant harvest for international trade • endangered ecosystem • high level of illegal trade</p>
<p><b>Prop. 58</b></p> <p><b>Grandidier's baobab</b> <i>Adansonia grandidieri</i></p> <p><b>Madagascar</b></p> <p>Include in Appendix II, annotated to include seeds, fruits, oils and live plants</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Distribution:</b> Madagascar; limited to two areas in SW.</li> <li>• <b>Population:</b> Endangered (IUCN 1998), mature trees now largely found in degraded agricultural land where regeneration is poor.</li> <li>• <b>Threats:</b> Exploitation of seeds, fruit, bark and fiber; habitat loss.</li> <li>• <b>Trade:</b> Exported as living plants, fruit, seeds, and oil extracted from seeds for cooking and cosmetics. 150 ml seed oil and 1 fruit exported in 2014; 35kg seed oil in 2015; seeds available via</li> </ul>	<p><b>SUPPORT</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Most heavily exploited of Malagasy baobabs.</li> <li>• Trade in seed and fruit likely to greatly impact regeneration of this Endangered species.</li> </ul> <p>■ <b>Meets criteria for Appendix II</b> (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP16), Criterion B of Annex 2a): decline in wild population • international trade in seeds, fruit, oil threatens species' ability to reproduce in the wild</p>

<sup>79</sup> <http://www.worldwildlife.org/ecoregions/at0707>

SPECIES/PROPONENT/PROPOSAL	CURRENT STATUS OF SPECIES	SSN VIEW
	Internet; <sup>80</sup> baobab seed oil and powdered fruit from Madagascar baobabs widely offered on the Internet.	
<p><b>Prop. 59</b></p> <p><b>Algerian fir</b> <i>Abies numidica</i></p> <p><b>Algeria</b></p> <p>Include in Appendix I</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Proposal not available at the time this document was prepared.</i></li> </ul>	
<p><b>Prop. 60</b></p> <p><b>Agarwoods</b> <i>Aquilaria</i> spp., <i>Gyrinops</i> spp.</p> <p><b>USA</b></p> <p>Amend annotation #14 to clarify that annotation “does not apply to wood chips”</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Distribution:</b> Southeast Asia.</li> <li>• <b>Population:</b> <i>Aquilaria</i> spp., 15 species, 2 Critically Endangered, 7 Vulnerable (IUCN 2016); <i>Gyrinops</i> spp., 8 species, not assessed by IUCN.</li> <li>• <b>Threats:</b> Unsustainable resin collection; habitat loss.</li> <li>• <b>Trade:</b> Often traded as wood, chips and oil; amendment would ensure that CITES controls apply to woodchips of agarwood-producing species even when traded as finished products packaged for retail trade.</li> </ul>	<p><b>SUPPORT</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Woodchips constitute a significant portion of the international trade in agarwood-producing taxa, and their trade should be regulated under CITES.</li> <li>• Proposal based on consultations within the Standing Committee Annotations Working Group.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Prop. 61</b></p> <p><b>Wild ginger, African ginger, Natal ginger</b> <i>Siphonochilus aethiopicus</i></p> <p><b>South Africa</b></p> <p>List the populations of South Africa, Swaziland, Mozambique and Zimbabwe on Appendix II</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Distribution:</b> 23 range States in Africa; in South Africa restricted distribution, extent of occurrence decreased by &gt;90% in past 100 years; extinct in 49% of historic localities.</li> <li>• <b>Population:</b> Not assessed by IUCN; Critically Endangered on South Africa’s Red List;<sup>81</sup> Endangered in Swaziland;<sup>82</sup> 5,214 wild plants in southern Africa; 64% decline over four years in one area in South Africa.</li> <li>• <b>Threats:</b> Large-scale commercial exploitation; habitat loss.</li> <li>• <b>Trade:</b> Rhizomes are one of the most popular traditional medicines in trade in South Africa; cross-border trade from Mozambique, Swaziland and Zimbabwe to supply demand in South Africa is increasing.</li> </ul>	<p><b>SUPPORT</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Species is extinct over much of its former South African range due to over-utilization.</li> <li>• International trade likely to reduce populations outside South Africa.</li> <li>• SSN recommends that range States not included in this proposal list their populations in Appendix III for monitoring.</li> </ul> <p>■ <b>Meets criteria for Appendix II</b> (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP16), Criterion A and B of Annex 2a): wild populations declining as a result of overexploitation • increasing international trade to supply South African markets</p>

<sup>80</sup> <http://www.rarexoticseeds.com/en/adansonia-grandidieri-seeds-giant-baobab-seeds.html>; <http://www.seedvendor.com/5seadgrsegrb.html>

<sup>81</sup> <http://redlist.sanbi.org/species.php?species=2061-1>

<sup>82</sup> <http://www.sntc.org.sz/reserves/malflorapriorityspp.asp>

SPECIES/PROPONENT/PROPOSAL	CURRENT STATUS OF SPECIES	SSN VIEW
<p><b>Prop. 62</b></p> <p><b>Holy wood</b> <i>Bulnesia sarmientoi</i></p> <p><b>USA</b></p> <p>Amend Annotation #11<sup>83</sup> to include text "Finished products containing such extracts as ingredients, including fragrances, are not considered to be covered by this annotation"</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Distribution:</b> Argentina, Bolivia, Paraguay.</li> <li>• <b>Population:</b> Lower Risk/conservation dependent (IUCN 1998).</li> <li>• <b>Threats:</b> High levels of export; habitat loss.<sup>84</sup></li> <li>• <b>Trade:</b> <i>B. sarmientoi</i> mainly traded as an extract, logs, sawn wood, oil, chips and carvings; amendment would clarify that finished products containing extracts are not subject to CITES controls.</li> </ul>	<p><b>SUPPORT</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proposal would harmonize Annotation #11 for this species with Annotation #12 for <i>Aniba rosaeodora</i> (Brazilian rosewood, pau-rosa); both species are traded primarily as extracts</li> <li>• Proposal results from work undertaken under Decision 16.162 on <i>Annotations</i>.</li> </ul>



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[www.vulcan.com/areas-of-practice/philanthropy](http://www.vulcan.com/areas-of-practice/philanthropy)

<sup>83</sup> Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets, plywood, powder and extracts.

<sup>84</sup> [http://ec.europa.eu/environment/cites/pdf/reports/Bulnesia\\_sarmientoi.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/cites/pdf/reports/Bulnesia_sarmientoi.pdf)