

CITES 2013

Analysis of the Proposals to Amend Appendices I and II To be discussed at the 16th Conference of the CITES Parties, Bangkok, Thailand, 3-14 March 2013

Abbreviations used: RC=Resolution Conf. • CoP=Conference of the Parties • SC=Standing Committee • AC=Animals Committee • PC=Plants Committee
WG=Working Group EU=European Union
References cited available upon request.

SPECIES/PROPONENT/ PROPOSAL	CURRENT STATUS OF SPECIES	SSN VIEW
<p>Prop. 1</p> <p>Abruzzo chamois <i>Rupicapra pyrenaica ornata</i></p> <p>Denmark on behalf of EU</p> <p>Transfer from Appendix I to Appendix II</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: Italy. • Population: Vulnerable (IUCN 2008); very small population (approximately 1,500 individuals) in three parks; population increasing due to strict protection, captive breeding and reintroductions. • Threats: Competition with livestock. • Trade: International trade since 1975: 143 skins (plus 800 kg skins), 29 trophies, 10 live animals and four bodies; 20 garments and three trophies exported from Italy. 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Killing, take, disturbance, possession or commercial use prohibited under national law and EU legislation. • AC endorsed this proposal by postal procedure after AC26 as part of Periodic Review of the Appendices (RC 14.8). • The <i>Handbook of the Mammals of the World</i>, v.2, treats <i>R. p. ornata</i> as a full species; AC Nomenclature WG has decided not to follow this classification.
<p>Prop. 2</p> <p>Vicuña <i>Vicugna vicugna</i></p> <p>Ecuador</p> <p>Transfer from Appendix I to Appendix II, the populations of Ecuador</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Peru; reintroduced in Ecuador in 1984. • Population: Least Concern (IUCN 2008); proposal states 4,824 individuals in Ecuador. • Threats: Poaching; Ecuador--no records of poaching; collision with vehicles is primary threat. • Trade: Currently none from Ecuador; Ecuador seeks to initiate a community-based catch and release program for shearing of and trade in vicuna fiber; members of the <i>Convention for the Conservation and Management of the Vicuña</i> agreed to the proposed downlisting (Resolution No.341/2012): currently, all populations on Appendix I except certain populations of Argentina and Chile and the entire populations of Peru and Bolivia, which are included in Appendix II. 	<p>OPPOSE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecuador's small population continues to meet biological criteria for listing in Appendix I (Annex 1). • RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP15), Annex 4, A) 2) states, "species included in Appendix I should only be transferred to Appendix II if they do not satisfy the relevant criteria in Annex 1." • Ecuador does not provide sufficient information to evaluate whether effective management and enforcement controls are in place if trade in this population where allowed. <p>■ Population meets criteria for inclusion in Appendix I (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP15) Annex 1, A) ii): wildlife population is small • in demand for trade</p>
<p>Prop. 3</p> <p>Polar Bear <i>Ursus maritimus</i></p> <p>USA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: Canada, Denmark (Greenland), Norway, Russian Federation, USA; circumpolar Arctic marine environment. • Population: Vulnerable (IUCN 2008); scientists projected in 2007 that two-thirds of population could disappear by 2050 (66% decline in 43 years); globally declining; of 19 populations trend for 8 is declining, 3 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International trade drives killing of polar bears in Canada: of ~600 killed/year, parts of ~389 enter international trade, 64% as skins for commercial trade. • Market demand for skins has increased dramatically; hides

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<p>Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I</p>	<p>stable, one increasing after being over-exploited and 7 data deficient; status of populations has deteriorated over time; global population 20,000-25,000 but figure outdated.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Threats: Habitat loss and over-exploitation for international trade; polar bears depend on sea ice for catching prey (seals); over past 12 years Arctic sea ice decreased in all seasons; September sea ice extent decreased by 40.3% and thickness by 48.1%; September 2012 was lowest sea ice extent on record; loss of sea ice extent is accelerating, decreasing faster than predicted by climate change models; scientists documented negative impact of sea ice loss on polar bear survival and reproduction. ● Trade: 32,350 specimens traded internationally 2001-2010 equal to ~5,680 bears for commercial (e.g. bear skin rugs) and non-commercial purposes (e.g. trophies) (CITES Trade Database); international trade increasing; skins and skin pieces are majority of items traded internationally for commercial purposes; Canada main exporting country and only range State that allows export for commercial purposes; Russia, Greenland, and Norway prohibit export for those purposes; Japan and EU are main importers for skins and skin pieces, USA for trophies (though trophy imports were banned in 2008); EU banned imports from two Canadian populations because harvest not sustainable; market demand for skins increased significantly in recent years; maximum hide prices achieved at auction in Canada have doubled from US\$6,100 in 2007 to US\$12,514 in 2012, average hide prices also doubled, number of hides offered more than tripled. 	<p>sold at auction in 2012 for US\$12,514, twice that in 2007; one owner of a Canadian fur auction house said he cannot keep up with demand.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Life history traits make species highly vulnerable to over-harvest (late maturity, small litter size and high cub mortality (~70%); reproductive potential among lowest in mammals. ● Canadian harvest unsustainable for many populations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Hunting quota for Western Hudson Bay tripled in 2011 and 2012 without scientific basis, against advice of IUCN/SSC Polar Bear Specialist Group and Canadian federal government. ■ Hunting allowed in 7 populations with declining trend (e.g. Western Hudson Bay, Davis Strait), 80-100% estimated risk of future decline (Southern Hudson Bay), and very small populations (ca~160 animals (Viscount Melville, Kane Basin) and ~284 (M'Clintock Channel)). ■ In 2011 hunters killed 17x more polar bears than in previous years (70/year vs. 4) in an area of Quebec that had no hunting quota; a voluntary 1-year quota was established, but is unsustainable. ■ IUCN/SSC Polar Bear Specialist Group criticized Territory of Nunavut (where 86% of polar bear hunt occurs and 12 of 13 Canadian populations live) for its unsustainable polar bear harvest and ignoring scientific data. ■ Province of Quebec (and possibly Ontario) cannot enforce polar bear hunting quotas due to treaties with indigenous people (Marine Mammal Commission 2012). ■ In 2012, Northwest Territories began offering advance payment of CA\$1,750 per pelt brought to market, up from CA\$400 offered in previous years. ● Russia, a range State, supports proposal. ● Listing will not affect range States other than Canada. ● Scientists have documented negative synergistic impact of climate change and unsustainable hunting on at least one population, Western Hudson Bay (Stirling 2011, Stirling and Derocher 2012), which has declined by 42% in 23 years (1987 to 2010). ● Regarding trade criteria: species clearly is "affected by trade". Criteria do not require trade to be the primary threat. ● Regarding biological criteria: projected decline of 66% by 2050 (USGS 2007, Amstrup <i>et al.</i> 2008) constitutes a marked decline in population size. criteria in RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP15) allow for decline to be inferred or projected on the

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		<p>basis of a decrease in area of habitat and a decrease in quality of habitat; define “projected” as “involves extrapolation to infer likely future values”; and define “marked” as “50% or more in the last 10 years or three generations, whichever is the longer” (three polar bear generations=45 years). The projected future decline will be marked under these criteria.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secretariat noted that proposal contains more information and has better evidence of decline than proposal discussed at CoP15. <p>■ Meets criteria for inclusion in Appendix I (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP15) Annex 1, C) ii): projected marked decline in population size in the wild due to decrease in area and quality of habitat and high vulnerability to intrinsic and extrinsic factors • affected by trade</p>
<p>Prop. 4</p> <p>Percy Island flying-fox / Dusky flying-fox <i>Pteropus brunneus</i></p> <p>Australia</p> <p>Deletion from Appendix II</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribution: Australia. Population: Extinct (IUCN 2008); identified from a single specimen collected in 1859; now not regarded as a valid species. Threats: Unknown. Trade: None. 	<p>SUPPORT</p>
<p>Prop. 5</p> <p>Thylacine / Tasmanian tiger <i>Thylacinus cynocephalus</i></p> <p>Australia</p> <p>Deletion from Appendix I</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribution: Australia. Population: Extinct (IUCN 2008); not seen in wild since 1933. Threats: Habitat modification, trapping, bounty-hunting, disease, competition with introduced dingo. Trade: Historically, fur and zoo trades and as museum specimens. 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Listed in Appendix I in 1975 when already thought to be extinct. Trade would be regulated under Australian law if rediscovered. AC26 supports deletion (AC26 WG1 Doc. 2).
<p>Prop. 6</p> <p>Crescent nailtail wallaby <i>Onychogalea lunata</i></p> <p>Australia</p> <p>Deletion from Appendix I</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribution: Australia. Population: Extinct (IUCN 2008); not seen in wild since 1956. Threats: Habitat modification, predation, hunting. Trade: None except for a few museum specimens. 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Listed in 1975 when already thought to be extinct. Trade would be regulated under Australian law if rediscovered. AC26 supports deletion (AC26 WG1 Doc. 2).

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<p>Prop. 7</p> <p>Desert rat kangaroo / Buff-nosed rat kangaroo <i>Caloprymnus campestris</i></p> <p>Australia</p> <p>Deletion from Appendix I</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: Australia. • Population: Extinct (IUCN 2008); not seen in wild since 1935. • Threats: Habitat alteration and predation. • Trade: None except for a few museum specimens. 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Listed in in 1975 when already thought to be extinct. • Trade would be regulated under Australian law if rediscovered. • AC26 supports deletion (AC26 WG1 Doc. 2).
<p>Prop. 8</p> <p>Pig-footed bandicoot <i>Chaeropus ecaudatus</i></p> <p>Australia</p> <p>Deletion from Appendix I</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: Australia. • Population: Extinct (IUCN 2008); not seen in wild since 1901. • Threats: Habitat modification, disease and predation. • Trade: None except for a few museum specimens. 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Listed in in 1975 when already thought to be extinct. • Trade would be regulated under Australian law if rediscovered. • AC26 supports deletion (AC26 WG1 Doc. 2).
<p>Prop. 9</p> <p>Lesser bilby <i>Macrotis leucura</i></p> <p>Australia</p> <p>Deletion from Appendix I</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: Australia. • Population: Extinct (IUCN 2008); not seen in wild since 1931. • Threats: Predation and habitat alteration. • Trade: None except for a few museum specimens. 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Listed in in 1975 when already thought to be extinct. • Trade would be regulated under Australian law if rediscovered. • AC26 supports deletion (AC26 WG1 Doc. 2).
<p>Prop. 10</p> <p>Southern white rhino <i>Ceratotherium simum simum</i></p> <p>Kenya</p> <p>To amend the annotation for <i>Ceratotherium simum simum</i> as follows: "Ceratotherium simum simum (Only the populations of South Africa and Swaziland; all other populations are included in Appendix I. For the exclusive purpose of allowing international trade in live animals to</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: South Africa; smaller reintroduced populations in Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Swaziland; small number may survive in Mozambique; introduced outside of known former range to Kenya, Uganda, Zambia. • Population: <i>Ceratotherium simum</i>: Near Threatened (IUCN 2012); wild population estimated to be 20,170 as of 31 Dec 2010 (IUCN). • Threats: Illegal hunting (poaching), compounded by misuse of legal trophy hunting in South Africa to export horns which are then illegally used for commercial purposes in importing States. • Trade: Between 1995 and 2011, 795 horns and 1,716 rhino hunting trophies were exported from South Africa (CITES Trade Database); importing countries reported importing 795 horns and 1,564 trophies from South Africa during same period; of these, 177 horns and 241 trophies were imported by Vietnam (2011 data appear incomplete and figures should be regarded as minimums). 	<p>SUPPORT, noting that the time frame for the proposed zero quota needs clarification</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current annotation provides a loophole through which horns from legally-hunted rhinos have been exported to Vietnam and elsewhere and allegedly used for commercial purposes (CoP15 Doc. 45.1 (Rev. 1) Annex); proposed amendment closes this loophole temporarily. • According to CoP16 Doc. 54.1 "Vietnam does acknowledge that whilst it has comprehensive legislation and penalties this is not enough to stop the determined trafficker... hunting trophies can present problems most noticeably once they have been imported and they suggest that the working group (or CoP) should consider and provide guidance on how to control and monitor rhino horn hunting trophies after their import".

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<p><i>appropriate and acceptable destinations and hunting trophies. <u>Hunting trophies from South Africa and Swaziland shall be subject to a zero export quota until at least CoP18. All other specimens shall be deemed to be specimens of species included in Appendix I and the trade in them shall be regulated accordingly</u>)”</i></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proponent states its intention is only to suspend export of trophies for a given period; proposed timeline would allow exporting and importing Parties to ensure that their laws, regulations, enforcement and other mechanisms can control illegal use of trophy horns after import. • Although South Africa has closed down some routes whereby rhino horn trophies have entered the illegal market and a number of foreigners (e.g. from Mozambique, Vietnam and Thailand) have been given heavy sentences, potential for abuse of the existing annotation still exists. Residents of EU Member States have been implicated in so-called pseudo-hunts (CoP16 Doc. 54.2).
<p>Prop. 11</p> <p>African Elephant <i>Loxodonta africana</i></p> <p>United Republic of Tanzania</p> <p>Transfer from Appendix I to Appendix II, the population of the United Republic of Tanzania</p>	<p>Withdrawn</p>	
<p>Prop. 12</p> <p>African Elephant <i>Loxodonta africana</i></p> <p>Burkina Faso and Kenya</p> <p>Amend the annotation for <i>Loxodonta africana</i> as follows (additional text underlined, deleted text struck through): “h) no further proposals to allow trade in elephant ivory from <u>any</u> populations already in Appendix II shall be submitted to the Conference of the Parties for the period from CoP14 and ending nine years from the date of the single sale of ivory that is to take place in accordance with provisions in paragraphs g) i), g) ii), g) iii), g) vi) and g) vii). In</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: Sub-Saharan Africa (38 range States). • Population: Vulnerable (IUCN 2008); current continental population estimate: 472,269 to 554,973 (IUCN African Elephant Specialist Group 2007), <50% of estimated population in 1979. • Threats: Poaching, illegal ivory trade, habitat destruction, human-elephant conflict and civil unrest; poaching severely reduced populations in the past and continues to significantly affect populations in all African regions; since 1989 ETIS recorded seizures of almost 396 tonnes of ivory; between 2009 and 2011, 53,400 kg were of ivory were seized in large shipments (larger than 800kg); 2009 seizures include: 6,232 kg (Vietnam), 3,346 kg (Philippines), 2,000 kg (Vietnam), 1,250 kg (Cameroon); 2010 seizures include: 2,075 kg, 1,390 kg (Thailand), 2,194 kg, 1,665 kg (Vietnam), 2,000 kg (Kenya), 1,550 kg (Hong Kong SAR); 2011 seizures include: 2,000 kg, 1,061 kg (Vietnam), 1,500 kg, 2,000 kg, 1,900 kg, 1,400 kg (Malaysia), 1,898 kg (Hong Kong SAR); 2012 seizures include: 1,366 kg (China), 1,500 kg (Sri Lanka), 1,600 kg (14 African countries), 900 kg (USA), 3,810 kg (Hong Kong SAR). • Trade: All but four populations on Appendix I; populations of Zimbabwe, Namibia and Botswana transferred to Appendix II in 1997, with export of 49,437.5 kg ivory to Japan in 1999; South Africa’s population transferred to Appendix II in 2000; one-off trade in registered stockpiles of 60 tonnes 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The annotation (footnote 5 to the Appendices) regarding the populations of <i>L. africana</i> of Botswana, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe does not adequately reflect the spirit and intent of the compromise agreed to at CoP14. • It was agreed at CoP14 that a comprehensive moratorium or “resting period” covering ALL African elephant populations was needed to provide Parties with time, in the absence of further trade or Appendix II proposals, to tighten enforcement, control domestic ivory markets, monitor the effect of a moratorium on illegal trade and increase international awareness about restrictions on trade; under this compromise four Parties were permitted a one-off sale of ivory in return for a nine-year moratorium on proposals to allow trade in elephant ivory. • Current annotation applies only to populations <i>currently</i> on Appendix II; amending it to apply to <i>all</i> Appendix II populations on will give the compromise genuine meaning. • Proposal highlights crisis now facing African elephant populations; poaching is out of control over much of Africa, and has worsened considerably since – and, SSN believes,

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<p>addition, such further proposals shall be dealt with in accordance with Decisions 14.77 and 14.78 (Rev. CoP15).”</p>	<p>of ivory from Botswana, Namibia and South Africa approved at CoP12, expanded at CoP14 to incorporate government-owned stockpiles from Botswana, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe registered by 31 January 2007; sale of 108 tonnes to China and Japan took place October-November 2008; current annotation (footnote 5) for populations of Botswana, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe allows trade in hunting trophies for non-commercial purposes, trade in live animals to appropriate and acceptable destinations for Botswana and Zimbabwe and for <i>in-situ</i> conservation programs for Namibia and South Africa, trade in hair, trade in hides, and trade in leather goods for commercial or non-commercial purposes for Botswana, Namibia and South Africa and for non-commercial purposes for Zimbabwe; Namibia is permitted trade in individually marked and certified <i>ekipas</i> (traditional carvings) incorporated in finished jewelry for non-commercial purposes, and Zimbabwe is permitted to unlimited trade in ivory carvings for non-commercial purposes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This proposal would amend the existing footnote so that the moratorium on submitting ivory trade proposals would apply to all populations of the African elephant in Appendix II. 	<p>in response to – most recent “one-off” ivory sales; seriousness of crisis widely recognized by experts: “The rise in levels of illegal killing and the dynamics surrounding it are worrying, not only for small and fragmented elephant populations that could face extirpation, but also for previously secure large populations” (SC62 Doc 46.1).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No further trade or Appendix II proposals should be approved before the African Elephant Action Plan, adopted by all 37 African elephant range States in 2010, and supported by the African Elephant Fund, established in 2011, has been comprehensively implemented. • SSN supports the proponents’ view that downlisting proposals submitted by one Party can have a severe and negative impact on elephant populations in other range States even before being discussed and voted on. If we recognize the need for sufficient time to gather data on impacts of past legal sales, we cannot allow more sales before such information is available; SC62 Doc 46.1 states: “The decisions to allow an ivory sale and at the same time prevent further legal sales effectively constitute mixed signals. Such mixed signals make it difficult to discern whether trends in MIKE data result from CITES decisions or from other factors.” • SSN urges Parties to forestall consideration of proposals for downlisting or ivory trade during the agreed resting period by supporting the proposed amendment.
<p>Prop. 13</p> <p>West African manatee <i>Trichechus senegalensis</i></p> <p>Benin, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, Senegal, Sierra Leone</p> <p>Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: Coastal marine waters, brackish estuaries, and adjacent rivers of western Africa (21 range States). • Population: Vulnerable (IUCN 2008); <10,000 individuals; population declining, especially where manatee meat and other products are traded (Sierra Leone, Chad, Ivory Coast, Cameroon, Nigeria, Gulf of Guinea); projected decline >30% over next three generations (IUCN 2011). • Threats: Exploitation and trade for meat, skin, bones, genitalia and oil for food and traditional medicine; incidental take in fishing nets; poaching and illegal trade; reduction, fragmentation and degradation of habitat (due to climate change and anthropogenic pressures such as the cutting of mangroves, damming of rivers and development of wetlands); threats projected to increase with human population growth. • Trade: Between 2000 and 2010, 28 live animals, 1 body, 30 skins/skin pieces, 118 specimens, 17 bones, 19 bone carvings and bone pieces, 1 skull and 150 ml of oil were reported as traded internationally (CITES Trade Database 2012); range States prohibit trade but poorly enforced; market prices are high (e.g. in Nigeria and in Chad individual manatees 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Species vulnerable to overexploitation due to its life history characteristics (if similar to West Indian manatee, gestation period of 12-14 months, age at maturity ~4-5 years). • Wild population small and declining; decline expected to continue. Illegal international trade is growing, and demand is projected to increase as human populations grow. • High market prices reflect high demand in trade. • Appendix I will encourage stronger regional and national management and control measures, and contribute to implementation of the Action Plan on the Conservation of Manatees for CMS Parties in West Africa. SSN disagrees with Secretariat that Appendix I listing will have no appreciable effect. • Proposal supported by majority of range States (17 of 21); all range States protect species under national law; listing in

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	<p>sell for up to US\$4,560/animal, oil sells for US\$304/liter); range States report recent increases in poaching and illegal trade in manatee products (e.g. in Sierra Leone more than 350 manatees were killed by commercial poachers between 2007 and 2010 and authorities refer to emergence of an organized “manatee mafia”).</p>	<p>Appendix I may result in higher penalties for illegal trade, raise status of illegal trade concerns in range States, including need to strengthen enforcement of national laws, and raise awareness in local communities.</p> <p>■ Meets criteria for Appendix I (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP15) Annex 1 a) and c): internationally traded • small and declining wild population • decline in the area and quality of habitat • species highly vulnerable to intrinsic (e.g. life history) and extrinsic (e.g. habitat destruction) factors • projected that the wild population will experience a marked decline in size (>30% in three generations)</p>
<p>Prop. 14</p> <p>Guadalupe caracara <i>Caracara lutosa</i></p> <p>Mexico</p> <p>Deletion from Appendix II</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Distribution: Mexico. ● Population: Extinct (IUCN 2012); has not been sighted since 1903. ● Threats: Direct persecution. ● Trade: No trade recorded. 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● AC endorsed this proposal under Periodic Review of the Appendices (RC 14.8).
<p>Prop. 15</p> <p>Sonnerat's junglefowl <i>Gallus sonneratii</i></p> <p>Switzerland, as the Depository Government, at the request of the AC</p> <p>Deletion from Appendix II</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Distribution: India. ● Population: Least Concern (IUCN 2012); large range; decreasing trend. ● Threats: Habitat loss and degradation. ● Trade: Most legal trade is feathers, skins or skin (neck) pieces for use in manufacturing lures for fly-fishing hooks; main exporters since 2000 are UK and Canada; main exporters of live birds since 2000 are Netherlands (256), United Arab Emirates (180), and Thailand (46); most exports from captive-bred individuals, although BirdLife International (2012a) reports international trade of wild adults and juveniles for pet markets. ● Proposal submitted by Depository Government on behalf of AC, which endorsed proposal after quick review under Periodic Review of the Appendices (RC 14.8). 	<p>OPPOSE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Listed in Appendix II in 1975 as part of a group of galliform species, due to concerns about international trade of feathers for use in fishing flies. ● Deletion of species from higher taxon listing will create enforcement problems because of similarity of appearance of traded specimens (such as feathers) to related species. ● Protected from hunting through listing in Schedule II of the Indian Wild Life (Protection) Act 1972. ● Proposal does not have support of India, the sole range State.
<p>Prop. 16</p> <p>Blood pheasant <i>Ithaginis cruentus</i></p> <p>Switzerland, as the Depository Government, at the request of the AC</p> <p>Deletion from Appendix II</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Distribution: Bhutan, China, India, Myanmar, Nepal. ● Population: Least Concern (IUCN 2012); large range, but restricted to high elevations: during surveys in China species was not detected below 2,400 m (Sheng 2010); decreasing trend. ● Threats: Habitat loss and degradation; hunting for plumage. ● Trade: 87 live specimens from 1975-1999; 4 trophies traded 2000-2010. ● Proposal submitted by Depository Government on behalf of AC, which endorsed proposal after quick review under Periodic Review of the Appendices (RC 14.8). 	<p>OPPOSE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Listed in Appendix II in 1975 due to concerns about international trade of live specimens for private aviaries and feathers for fly-fishing lures. ● Proposal does not have approval of range States. China opposes deletion, stating, “to retain <i>Ithaginis cruentus</i> in Appendix II is of great importance to the protection of these subspecies”; species listed in Category II of China Nationally Protected Animals.

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<p>Prop. 17</p> <p>Imperial pheasant <i>Lophura imperialis</i></p> <p>Switzerland, as the Depository Government, at the request of the AC</p> <p>Deletion from Appendix I and amend standard reference for birds adopted by COP in the Annex to RC12.11 (Rev. CoP15): "Dickinson, E. C. (ed.) (2003): <i>The Howard and Moore Complete Checklist of the Birds of the World</i>. Revised and enlarged 3rd Edition. 1039 pp. London (Christopher Helm)", inserting the following text in square brackets: [for all bird species – except for <i>Lophura imperialis</i> and the taxa mentioned below]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: Vietnam. • Population: An occasional natural hybrid between Edwards's pheasant (<i>Lophura edwardsi</i>, Critically Endangered (2012), CITES Appendix I) and the Silver Pheasant (<i>Lophura nycthemera</i>, Least Concern (2012), not CITES-listed). • Threats: Not applicable. • Trade: 18 live specimens exported internationally between 1980 and 2002, none wild 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposal will have no effect on species since, as an occasional natural hybrid involving an Appendix I species, specimens will remain subject to Appendix I provisions (RC 10.17 (Rev. CoP14) on <i>Animal hybrids</i>). • AC endorsed this proposal under Periodic Review of the Appendices (RC 14.8). • SSN supports the Secretariat's proposed rewording of the amendment to RC 12.11 on <i>Standard nomenclature</i> to state that specimens of '<i>Lophura imperialis</i>' should be treated as specimens of <i>L. edwardsi</i>.
<p>Prop. 18</p> <p>Caspian snowcock <i>Tetraogallus caspius</i></p> <p>Switzerland, as the Depository Government, at the request of the AC</p> <p>Transfer from Appendix I to Appendix II</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Iran, Iraq, Turkey, Turkmenistan. • Population: Least Concern (IUCN 2012); total population 6,700-33,000 mature individuals (Birdlife International 2012b); decreasing trend. • Threats: Habitat degradation from over-grazing; over-hunting throughout most of its range. • Trade: No legal international trade recorded. 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Listed in Appendix II in 1975. • AC endorsed this proposal under Periodic Review of the Appendices (RC 14.8).
<p>Prop. 19</p> <p>Tibetan snowcock <i>Tetraogallus tibetanus</i></p> <p>Switzerland, as the Depository Government, at the request of the AC</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: Bhutan, China, India, Nepal, Tajikistan. • Population: Least Concern (IUCN 2012); stable trend. • Threats: Some subsistence hunting and use as pets; climate change. • Trade: No legal trade recorded, although BirdLife International (2012c) reports captures for international pet trade. 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Listed in CITES Appendix II in 1975. • AC endorsed this proposal under Periodic Review of the Appendices (RC 14.8).

SPECIES/PROPONENT/ PROPOSAL	CURRENT STATUS OF SPECIES	SSN VIEW
Transfer from Appendix I to Appendix II		
Prop. 20 Attwater's greater prairie chicken <i>Tympanuchus cupido attwateri</i> Switzerland, as the Depository Government, at the request of the AC Transfer from Appendix I to Appendix II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: Texas, USA. • Population: <i>Tympanuchus cupido</i> Vulnerable (IUCN 2012); total number of <i>T.c. attwateri</i> in 2011 was ~110 individuals, but population size decreased in 2012 by 58% to 46 birds in the wild. • Threats: Habitat loss to agriculture (grazing, conversion) and hunting in past; now population fragmentation and genetic isolation; disease. • Trade: One specimen reported in legal international trade since 1975 (in 1996) and one report of illicit trade (two scientific specimens from USA captive-bred birds). 	SUPPORT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposal states <i>Tympanuchus cupido attwateri</i> meets the biological criteria for Appendix I. • Species is not affected by trade. • Fully protected in USA. • AC endorsed this proposal under Periodic Review of the Appendices (RC 14.8).
Prop. 21 Imperial woodpecker <i>Campephilus imperialis</i> Mexico Deletion from Appendix I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: Mexico. • Population: Critically Endangered, possibly extinct (IUCN 2012); not recorded with certainty since 1956; if not extinct, population very small. • Threats: Hunting; habitat destruction and fragmentation. • Trade: Re-export from USA to Mexico of four specimens in 1996 for scientific purposes. 	OPPOSE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Species not considered extinct by IUCN; remote possibility that individuals survive; recent searches not successful, but not all habitat searched; BirdLife International (2011) states, "searches are ongoing and anecdotal reports are regularly pursued"; premature to delete from Appendices. • AC endorsed this proposal under Periodic Review of the Appendices (RC 14.8); but RC 9.24 states, "Species that are regarded as possibly extinct should not be deleted from Appendix I if they may be affected by trade in the event of their rediscovery; these species should be annotated in the Appendices as 'possibly extinct'".
Prop. 22 Laughing owl <i>Sceloglaux albifacies</i> New Zealand Deletion from Appendix II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: New Zealand. • Population: Extinct (IUCN 2012); last recorded in 1914. • Threats: Habitat conversion. • Trade: No trade recorded. 	OPPOSE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AC endorsed this proposal under Periodic Review of the Appendices (RC 14.8). • SSN agrees with the Secretariat that, "as this species is presently included in Appendix II under the Order-level listing of STRIGIFORMES spp., its exclusion from that Appendix may have the effect of complicating the Appendices rather than simplifying them."
Prop 23 American crocodile <i>Crocodylus acutus</i> Colombia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: Widely distributed; Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela, Panama, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Honduras, Belize, Guatemala, Mexico, USA, and some Caribbean islands; in Colombia, prefers mangroves and river deltas; Bay of Cispatá population occupies 1,436 ha (12.5%) of bay's mangroves; since 2000 has been subject of community-based conservation activities aimed at eventually supplying international skin trade. 	OPPOSE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population small (221-231) and concentrated in one small area. • Meets criteria for Appendix I in RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP15), Annex 1 A ii) and iii). • RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP15), Annex 4 (2) states, "Species including in Appendix I should only be transferred to

SPECIES/PROPONENT/ PROPOSAL	CURRENT STATUS OF SPECIES	SSN VIEW
<p>Transfer from Appendix I to Appendix II, Colombia's population of the Bay of Cispatá</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Population: Vulnerable (IUCN 2012); increasing trend globally but depleted with limited recovery in Colombia; proposal notes increase in average number of sightings from 2002-2011; 221-231 in 2011 compared to 93, 103, and 122 in 2008, 2009, and 2010, respectively; species density increased from ~1/km in 2010 to slightly less than 2/km in 2011; increase related to release program initiated 7 years ago; 3,000-3,438 released; recovery efforts improved in 2008, particularly for younger animals; installation of artificial nests has reduced the number of failed nests; number of eggs/nest increased 17% 2004-2012 but number of hatchlings/nest declined from 19 in 2004 to 13 in 2012. ● Threats: Hunting for international hide trade, habitat degradation, predation. ● Trade: Capture prohibited in Colombia since 1965 (illegal capture for local use continues); prior to this ~2 million skins traded internationally; currently 6 Colombian farms registered with Secretariat have exported 647 skins since 1994. 	<p>Appendix II if they do not satisfy the relevant criteria in Annex I...”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Proposal indicates population is recovering; but still small enough to meet Appendix I criteria; not large enough to supply skins for international trade.
<p>Prop. 24</p> <p>Saltwater crocodile <i>Crocodylus porosus</i></p> <p>Thailand</p> <p>Transfer from Appendix I to Appendix II, Thailand's population with a zero export quota for wild specimens</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Distribution: Australia, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Vanuatu, Vietnam. Although considered by IUCN (1996) to be possibly extinct in Thailand, proposal indicates it is found in several areas. ● Population: Lower Risk/least concern (IUCN 1996); according to proposal, population size is “at least 200”, but may be larger; in Thailand, species exists in fragmented and scattered remnant populations, mostly within protected areas; efforts to increase abundance through restocking have been hindered by limited suitable and protected habitat. ● Threats: Habitat degradation, reduction in prey availability; historically, killing for skin trade. ● Trade: In Thailand, nearly 62,000 currently housed on 836 (closed-cycle) farms including 13 registered under RC 12.10 (Rev. CoP15); Thailand exported 8,290 skins from captive <i>C. porosus</i> from 2007 to 2011; Thailand bans harvest of wild specimens. 	<p>OPPOSE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Estimated wild population is very small, and available habitat extremely limited; Thailand population meets the biological criteria for Appendix I and therefore, should not be transferred to Appendix II per RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP15), Annex 4 (A) (2) “Species included in Appendix I should only be transferred to Appendix II if they do not satisfy the relevant criteria in Annex I...” ● As Thailand already has several breeding facilities for this species registered under RC 12.10 (Rev. CoP15), chief effect of proposal would be to allow trade from non-registered facilities without establishing that these facilities (or any new ones) meet requirements of the Resolution or that existing registered facilities continue to meet these requirements.
<p>Prop. 25</p> <p>Siamese crocodile <i>Crocodylus siamensis</i></p> <p>Thailand</p> <p>Transfer from Appendix I to Appendix II, Thailand's</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Distribution: Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Thailand. ● Population: Critically Endangered (IUCN 2012); within Thailand many fragmented populations, largely within protected areas; population size is 200; efforts to increase abundance through restocking have been hindered by limited suitable and protected habitat. ● Threats: Habitat loss and degradation, incidental capture/drowning in fishing gear; most habitat altered and now used for agriculture and aquaculture; historically, killing for skin trade. ● Trade: Over 601,500 currently housed on farms in Thailand including 23 operations registered under RC 12.10 (Rev. CoP15) with total annual 	<p>OPPOSE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Species is Critically Endangered and in international trade; estimated wild population in Thailand is only 200 animals and there is limited available habitat; species, including Thailand population, meets biological criteria for Appendix I and therefore should not be transferred to Appendix II per RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP15), Annex 4 (2) “Species included in Appendix I should only be transferred to Appendix II if they do not satisfy the relevant criteria in Annex I...” ● As Thailand already has several breeding facilities for this

SPECIES/PROPONENT/ PROPOSAL	CURRENT STATUS OF SPECIES	SSN VIEW
population with a zero export quota for wild specimens	production of 200,000 skins; from 2007 to 2011, Thailand was largest exporter of <i>C. siamensis</i> skins (117,875), meat (894,628 kg), and leather products (105,490); the other major exporting country is Vietnam; Thailand bans harvest of wild specimens.	species registered under RC 12.10 (Rev. CoP15), chief effect of proposal would be to allow trade from non-registered facilities without establishing that these facilities (or any new ones) meet requirements of the Resolution or that existing registered facilities continue to meet these requirements.
<p>Prop. 26</p> <p>Green geckos <i>Naultinus spp.</i></p> <p>New Zealand</p> <p>Inclusion in Appendix II</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: New Zealand. • Population: All 9 <i>Naultinus</i> species assessed as declining at a rate of >10% over three generations. <i>N. gemmeus</i>: Near Threatened (IUCN 2010); decreasing population trend with 95% reduction over 14 years (1994-2008); highly fragmented distribution. <i>N. manukanus</i>: Data Deficient (IUCN, 2010); <i>N. rudis</i>: Lower risk/least concern IUCN 1996). <i>Naultinus</i> species slow to mature with a low reproductive output. • Threats: Habitat loss and modification; introduced mammalian predators; poaching and illegal trade; poachers destroy habitat when searching for geckos. • Trade: Fully protected in New Zealand; listed on CITES Appendix III in 2003; since then 21 individuals of 2 species (<i>N. grayii</i> and <i>N. elegans</i>) legally traded; subject to substantial illegal trade; specimens fetch up to €2,000 each; gravid females disproportionately represented in consignments seized from poachers; loss of breeding females further exacerbates deleterious effects of poaching and predation. 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highly prized by international collectors; referred to as "the world's most beautiful geckos"; have unusual features valued by collectors: bear live young, diurnal, cold tolerant; do not normally require heat lamps in terraria. • Regularly offered in European reptile market and on Internet; numbers in international pet trade far exceed breeding capacity of small international captive population established before legally protection. • Recently several Europeans, most from Germany, were arrested in New Zealand, trying to smuggle out <i>Naultinus</i>. • In 2010, up to 200 <i>N. gemmeus</i> illegally caught on Otago Peninsula, representing up to 14% of known population. • Appendix II listing would enable enforcement authorities in other countries to confiscate illegally-traded specimens. • In 2002, proposal to list genus in Appendix II failed; national protection and inclusion in Appendix III (since 2003) insufficient to stop illegal exports which is threatening wild populations. <p>■ Meets criteria for Appendix II (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP15) Criterion B of Annex 2a): internationally traded • some wild populations declining • international trade is having a detrimental impact on wild populations</p>
<p>Prop. 27</p> <p>Mangshan pit viper <i>Protobothrops mangshanensis</i></p> <p>China</p> <p>Inclusion in Appendix II</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: China; restricted area of distribution (~300 m²). • Population: Endangered (IUCN 2012); described in 1989; Critically Endangered in China's Red Data Book; wild population of 500 individuals; population declining. • Threats: International pet trade. • Trade: Highly sought due to unique skin pattern and coloration; over 30 specimens illegally harvested and sold on the black market between 2007 and 2012; offered for sale in USA and EU. 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Listing would support China's conservation efforts and enable enforcement authorities in other countries to confiscate illegally-exported specimens. • A pair of <i>P. mangshanensis</i> may fetch up to €5,000; described as "the most beautiful snake in the world." • According to website of China-based exporter Zoological Connections, which offers wild-caught <i>P. mangshanensis</i>, clients are based in Belgium, Czech Republic, France, Netherlands, Germany, Spain, Slovakia, and UK. • Likely qualifies for listing in Appendix I.

SPECIES/PROPONENT/ PROPOSAL	CURRENT STATUS OF SPECIES	SSN VIEW
		<p>■ Meets criteria for Appendix II (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP15), Criterion B of Annex 2a): small population size • restricted area of distribution • fragmentation of population • declining population trend • international trade a serious threat to survival</p>
<p>Prop. 28</p> <p>Roti Island snake-necked turtle <i>Chelodina mccordi</i></p> <p>USA</p> <p>Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Distribution: Indonesia and in Timor-Leste (non-CITES Party). ● Population: Critically Endangered (IUCN 2000); Roti Island population nearly extinct; included in <i>Top 25 Endangered Turtles and Freshwater Turtles at Extremely High Risk of Extinction</i>. ● Threats: International pet trade. ● Trade: Intensive collection caused near extinction of species 5 years after it was described; considered commercially extinct by Indonesian traders; from 2005 to 2011, 197 live specimens, primarily captive-bred and captive-born, exported, majority from Indonesia (CITES Trade Database); specimens continue to be smuggled out of Indonesia. 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Unless properly managed and protected from illegal trade, <i>C. mccordi</i> faces likely extinction. ● Offtakes driven by demand from pet keepers in Europe, USA and Japan. ● Recommended for transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I by the 2011 <i>Conservation of Asian Tortoises and Freshwater Turtles Workshop</i> held in Singapore. <p>■ Meets criteria for Appendix I (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP15), Annex 1, A) i), ii), and v); B) iii), and iv; and C) i)): small population size populations • restricted area of distribution • fragmented population • severe population decline • high vulnerability due to low reproductive rate • international trade main threat</p>
<p>Prop. 29</p> <p>Spotted turtle <i>Clemmys guttata</i></p> <p>USA</p> <p>Inclusion in Appendix II</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Distribution: Canada, USA; shallow, unpolluted, freshwater habitats and surrounding upland areas. ● Population: Endangered (IUCN 2011); population decreasing; fragmented distribution; small population sizes. ● Threats: International and local pet trade; habitat destruction and degradation; mortality on roads and from agricultural machinery; invasive plant species; predation. ● Trade: 7,881 live animals traded internationally from 1999 to 2010 with a steadily increasing trend; primarily destined for Asia; USA exports steadily increased from nearly 350/year in 1999 to ~1,000/year by 2010; both Canadian and USA enforcement officials continue to encounter attempts to smuggle species; protected in Canada. 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2010 <i>Conservation and Trade Management of Freshwater and Terrestrial Turtles</i>, held in St. Louis, USA, recommended including species in Appendix II. ● Listing would give USA federal authorities legal authority to manage exports, otherwise under purview of individual state authorities. ● Popular in the pet trade due to its coloration, small size and docile nature. <p>■ Meets criteria for Appendix II (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP15), Annex 2a A) and B)): • small populations • fragmented distribution • declining populations • international trade a serious threat</p>
<p>Prop. 30</p> <p>Blanding's turtle <i>Emydoidea blandingii</i></p> <p>USA</p> <p>Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Distribution: Canada, USA; requires both wetland and upland habitat to complete its life cycle. ● Population: Endangered (IUCN 2011); decreasing population trend; populations often small and localized; estimated 30–50% of suitable habitat and populations lost in recent decades; many remaining populations have declined. ● Threats: International and domestic pet trade; habitat degradation, fragmentation, destruction; predation; road mortality; bycatch. 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● High market value because of ornate markings, rarity, difficulty of acquiring specimens legally. ● 2010 <i>Conservation and Trade Management of Freshwater and Terrestrial Turtles</i>, held in St. Louis, USA, recommended including species in Appendix II. ● IUCN/SSC Tortoise and Freshwater Turtle Specialist Group identified elimination of commercial collecting as an

SPECIES/PROPONENT/ PROPOSAL	CURRENT STATUS OF SPECIES	SSN VIEW
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Trade: 976 live specimens traded internationally from 1999 to 2010; USA exports increased from 50/year in 1999 to ~200/year by 2004, and have continued to increase since then; illegal trade a problem; protected in Canada. 	<p>immediate conservation need for species (Congdon 2008).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Listing would give USA federal authorities legal authority to manage exports, otherwise under purview of individual state authorities. <p>■ Meets criteria for Appendix II (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP15), Annex 2a, A) and B))): small size of some sub-populations • restricted area of distribution • fragmented distribution • declining population • high vulnerability due to low reproductive rate • international trade a threat</p>
<p>Prop. 31</p> <p>Diamondback terrapin <i>Malaclemys terrapin</i></p> <p>USA</p> <p>Inclusion in Appendix II</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Distribution: Bermuda (UK), USA; brackish coastal waters along the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico. ● Population: Lower Risk/near threatened (IUCN 1996); draft 2011 IUCN assessment recommends Vulnerable classification; several populations declined by up to 75% over two decades. ● Threats: Habitat destruction, capture for trade, road mortality, bycatch, predation; life history traits, including delayed sexual maturity for females and low fecundity, make species vulnerable to removal of adults from population. ● Trade: International pet trade; 26,342 specimens traded 1999-2010, significantly increasing trend; exports from USA increased from <1,000/year in 1999 to 3,000/year by 2010, with a high of 6,000 individuals exported in 2006; protected in Bermuda. 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2010 <i>Conservation and Trade Management of Freshwater and Terrestrial Turtles</i>, held in St. Louis, USA, recommended including species in CITES Appendix II. ● Listing would give USA federal authorities legal authority to manage exports, otherwise under purview of individual state authorities. <p>■ Meets criteria for Appendix II (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP15), Annex 2a, A) and B))): • decline in wild population • international trade an increasing threat</p>
<p>Prop. 32</p> <p>Freshwater box turtles <i>Batagur borneoensis</i>, <i>B. trivittata</i>, <i>Cuora aurocapitata</i>, <i>C. flavomarginata</i>, <i>C. galbinifrons</i>, <i>C. mccordi</i>, <i>C. mouhotii</i>, <i>C. pani</i>, <i>C. trifasciata</i>, <i>C. yunnanensis</i>, <i>C. zhoui</i>, <i>Cyclemys</i> spp., <i>Geoemyda japonica</i>, <i>G. spengleri</i>, <i>Hardella thurjii</i>, <i>Heosemys annandalii</i>, <i>H. depressa</i>, <i>Mauremys annamensis</i>, <i>M. japonica</i>, <i>M. nigricans</i>, <i>Melanochelys trijuga</i>, <i>Morenia petersi</i>, <i>Orlitia borneensis</i>, <i>Sacalia bealei</i>, <i>S. quadriocellata</i> and <i>Vijayachelys silvatica</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Proposes inclusion of the following taxa of Geoemydidae (Asian turtles) in Appendix II: <i>Cyclemys</i> spp., <i>Geoemyda japonica</i>, <i>G. spengleri</i>, <i>Hardella thurjii</i>, <i>Mauremys japonica</i>, <i>M. nigricans</i>, <i>Melanochelys trijuga</i>, <i>Morenia petersi</i>, <i>Sacalia bealei</i>, <i>S. quadriocellata</i>, and <i>Vijayachelys silvatica</i>. ● Proposes zero quota on wild specimens for commercial purposes for the following taxa already included in Appendix II: <i>Batagur borneoensis</i>, <i>B. trivittata</i>, <i>Cuora aurocapitata</i>, <i>C. flavomarginata</i>, <i>C. galbinifrons</i>, <i>C. mccordi</i>, <i>C. mouhotii</i>, <i>C. pani</i>, <i>C. trifasciata</i>, <i>C. yunnanensis</i>, <i>C. zhoui</i>, <i>Heosemys annandalii</i>, <i>H. depressa</i>, <i>Mauremys annamensis</i>, and <i>Orlitia borneensis</i>. <p>a) Inclusion in Appendix II</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <u><i>Cyclemys</i> spp. (<i>C. atripons</i>, <i>C. dentata</i>, <i>C. shanensis</i>, <i>C. oldhamii</i>, <i>C. pulchricristata</i>) (Asian leaf turtles) (formerly all identified as <i>C. dentata</i>):</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Distribution: Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam. ■ Population: <i>C. dentata</i>: Near Threatened (IUCN 2000); assessment 	<p>SUPPORT with the exception of three species, for which other Parties have proposed listing in Appendix II with a zero quota, or listing in Appendix I: <i>C. galbinifrons</i> (Prop. 33), <i>G. japonica</i> (Prop. 34), and <i>M. annamensis</i> (Prop. 35).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Asian turtle species are under heavy collection pressure for food markets, traditional medicine and the international pet trade; the Turtle Conservation Coalition (2011) states “We are facing a turtle survival crisis unprecedented in its severity and risk. ... Without concerted conservation action, many of the world’s turtles and tortoises will become extinct within the next few decades.” ● Seventeen species covered by this proposal are classified or proposed as Critically Endangered, 4 as Endangered and 2 as Vulnerable. ● The Turtle Conservation Coalition (2011) states: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Eight species are among the 25 most endangered turtle species in the world, at Extremely High Risk of Extinction: <i>B. borneoensis</i>, <i>B. trivittata</i>, <i>C. aurocapitata</i>, <i>C. mccordi</i>, <i>C. trifasciata</i>, <i>C. yunnanensis</i>, <i>C. zhoui</i>, <i>M. annamensis</i>.

SPECIES/PROPONENT/ PROPOSAL	CURRENT STATUS OF SPECIES	SSN VIEW
<p>China and USA</p> <p>Inclusion in Appendix II, <i>Cyclemys</i> spp., <i>Geoemyda japonica</i>, <i>G. spengleri</i>, <i>Hardella thurjii</i>, <i>Mauremys japonica</i>, <i>M. nigricans</i>, <i>Melanochelys trijuga</i>, <i>Morenia petersi</i>, <i>Sacalia bealei</i>, <i>S. quadriocellata</i> and <i>Vijayachelys silvatica</i></p> <p>A zero quota on wild specimens for commercial purposes for <i>Batagur borneoensis</i>, <i>B. trivittata</i>, <i>Cuora aurocapitata</i>, <i>C. flavomarginata</i>, <i>C. galbinifrons</i>, <i>C. mccordi</i>, <i>C. mouhotii</i>, <i>C. pani</i>, <i>C. trifasciata</i>, <i>C. yunnanensis</i>, <i>C. zhoui</i>, <i>Heosemys annandalii</i>, <i>H. depressa</i>, <i>Mauremys annamensis</i>, and <i>Orlitia borneensis</i></p>	<p>based on assumption that only one species occurs in genus.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Threats: Collection for human consumption and international pet trade. ■ Trade: 15,000 imported/year to USA; regularly offered in European pet trade (Austria, Czech Republic, Germany). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>Geoemyda japonica</i> (Ryukyu black-breasted leaf turtle): See Prop. 34. ● <i>Geoemyda spengleri</i> (Black-breasted hill turtle): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Distribution: China, Vietnam. ■ Population: Endangered (IUCN 2000). ■ Threats: Collected in large numbers for pet markets in Asia and Europe, for Asian food markets and for religious ceremonial releases in Vietnam. ■ Trade: 1,151 exported from China in 2004 and 2005; listed in Appendix III (China). ● <i>Hardella thurjii</i> (Crowned river turtle): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Distribution: Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan. ■ Population: Vulnerable (IUCN 2000); proposed as Endangered due to declining populations. ■ Threats: Over-exploitation. ■ Trade: Traded in substantial volumes in Chinese food markets in 1990s; exported from Bangladesh and Pakistan in recent years, primarily juveniles for pet trade. ● <i>Mauremys japonica</i> (Japanese pond turtle): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Distribution: Japan. ■ Population: Near Threatened (IUCN 2000). ■ Threats: Collection, habitat loss, introduced species (Yasukawa <i>et al.</i> 2008). ■ Trade: Recent increase in numbers imported into Germany and Switzerland. ● <i>Mauremys nigricans</i> (Chinese red-necked turtle): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Distribution: China. ■ Population: Endangered (IUCN 2000); proposed as Critically Endangered; wild populations markedly declined in last few decades; not seen in wild for many years. ■ Threats/Trade: Capture for pet trade; heavy demand (hatchlings has attractive scarlet red plastron); listed in CITES Appendix III (China). ● <i>Melanochelys trijuga</i> (Indian black turtle): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Distribution: Bangladesh, Chagos Islands (UK), India, Maldives, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka. ■ Population: Near threatened (IUCN 2000). ■ Threats: Collection for sale, food (Krishnakumar <i>et al.</i> 2009). ■ Trade: Offered for sale in USA; price up to US\$325/specimen. ● <i>Morenia petersi</i> (Indian eyed turtle): 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Six species are among the 40 most endangered turtle species in the world, at Very High Risk of Extinction: <i>C. bourretti</i>, <i>C. galbinifrons</i>, <i>C. pani</i>, <i>C. picturata</i>, <i>H. depressa</i>, <i>M. nigricans</i>. ● Their rarity and endangered status makes some species highly sought in the international pet trade, fetching extremely high prices: In Spring 2012, a private collector from Japan advertised in Europe to pay €10,000 for adult specimens of <i>Cuora aurocapitata</i>, <i>C. mccordi</i> and <i>C. trifasciata</i>, and €5,000 for adult specimens from <i>C. pani</i> (Turtle Conservation Coalition 2011). USA collectors will pay US\$20,000 for a single male <i>C. mccordi</i>. Such prices fuel collection pressure on remaining small wild populations. ● The 2011 <i>Conservation of Asian Tortoises and Freshwater Turtle Workshop</i> held in Singapore recommended that 13 of these species (<i>B. borneoensis</i>, <i>C. aurocapitata</i>, <i>C. flavomarginata</i>, <i>C. galbinifrons</i>, <i>C. mccordi</i>, <i>C. pani</i>, <i>C. trifasciata</i>, <i>C. yunnanensis</i>, <i>C. zhoui</i>, <i>H. annandalii</i>, <i>H. depressa</i>, <i>M. annamensis</i>, and <i>O. borneensis</i>) be included in Appendix I; this proposals merely seeks Appendix II with a zero quota for wild specimens for commercial purposes. ● Regarding <i>Cuora galbinifrons</i> and <i>Mauremys annamensis</i>, SSN urges the Parties to support Props. 33 and 35 from Vietnam to include these species in Appendix I. Both species are Critically Endangered, subject to illegal trade and recommended for listing in Appendix I by the 2011 <i>Conservation of Asian Tortoises and Freshwater Turtles Workshop</i>. Listing in Appendix II with a zero quota would not adequately address illegal trade in these species. ● Regarding the endemic and endangered <i>Geoemyda japonica</i>, SSN urges the Parties to support Prop. 34 from Japan which would list the species in Appendix II with a zero quota for wild-caught specimens for primarily commercial purposes. SSN notes that the 2011 Workshop in Singapore, recommended inclusion of this species in Appendix I.

SPECIES/PROPONENT/ PROPOSAL	CURRENT STATUS OF SPECIES	SSN VIEW
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Distribution: Bangladesh, India. ■ Population: Vulnerable (IUCN 2000); declining. ■ Threats: Heavy exploitation in Bangladesh. ■ Trade: In East Asian food markets, supply reached peak of 30 tons per day between April 1996 and May 1997, but species disappeared from markets by 1998. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <u><i>Sacalia bealei</i> (Beale's eyed turtle):</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Distribution: China (including Hong Kong SAR). ■ Population: Endangered (IUCN 2000); proposed as Critically Endangered; uncommon and declining; recent field surveys in native habitats failed to locate animals (IUCN 2000). ■ Threats: Over-exploitation, habitat loss (Altherr and Freyer 2000). ■ Trade: Sold in food and international pet markets; listed in Appendix III (China). ● <u><i>Sacalia quadriocellata</i> (Four-eyed turtle):</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Distribution: China, Lao PDR, Vietnam. ■ Population: Endangered (IUCN 2000). ■ Threats: Over-exploitation (Altherr and Freyer 2000). ■ Trade: 522 reported traded from Myanmar, 2006-2009; sold in food and international pet markets; listed in Appendix III (China). ● <u><i>Vijayachelys silvatica</i> (Cochin forest cane turtle, formerly <i>Heosemys silvatica</i>):</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Distribution: India. ■ Population: Endangered (IUCN 2000). ■ Threats: Habitat destruction, pet trade (Kerala State Biodiversity Board 2012). ■ Trade: Small numbers traded commercially in 1970s; sought by collectors. <p>b) Proposals for zero quotas for wild specimens for commercial purposes (species on CITES Appendix II)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>Batagur</i> and <i>Cuora</i> spp. named as priority genera for conservation efforts by 2011 <i>Conservation of Asian Tortoises and Freshwater Turtles Workshop</i> held in Singapore, due to high percentage of Critically Endangered spp. in each genus; five spp. of <i>Batagur</i> (83% of genus) and ten spp. of <i>Cuora</i> (90%) Critically Endangered (Horne <i>et al.</i> 2012); <i>Batagur</i> spp. require large rivers and are hunted for human consumption; <i>Cuora</i> intensively collected for the pet trade and traditional Eastern medicines. ● <u><i>Batagur borneoensis</i> (painted terrapin):</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Distribution: Indonesia, Malaysia. ■ Population: Critically Endangered (IUCN 2000); most populations in serious decline. 	

SPECIES/PROPONENT/ PROPOSAL	CURRENT STATUS OF SPECIES	SSN VIEW
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Threats: Intense collection for international pet trade due to attractive breeding color of males; collection for food trade. ■ Trade: From 1996-2011, 16,611 exported from Malaysia and Myanmar. ● <u><i>Batagur trivittata</i> (Burmese roofed turtle):</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Distribution: Myanmar. ■ Population: Endangered (IUCN 2000); proposed as Critically Endangered; thought extinct; rediscovered 2002; only 5-7 nesting females known to remain in the wild” (Turtle Conservation Coalition 2011). ■ Threats/Trade: Hunting, harvesting of eggs, habitat destruction. ● <u><i>Cuora aurocapitata</i> (Yellow-headed box turtle):</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Distribution: China. ■ Population: Critically Endangered (IUCN 2000). Populations collapsed in 1990s; possibly only 50-150 individuals in wild (Turtle Conservation Coalition 2011). Low reproductive rate. ■ Threats: Highly sought in international pet trade; one of most requested and expensive species in Chinese food markets (Altherr and Freyer 2000). ■ Trade: One shipment of 100 specimens exported from Indonesia in 2002. ● <u><i>Cuora flavomarginata</i> (Yellow-margined box turtle):</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Distribution: China (including Taiwan), Japan. ■ Population: Endangered (IUCN 2000); proposed as Critically Endangered. ■ Threats: Ongoing collection to supply commercial farms in China and Taiwan (Horne <i>et al.</i> 2012). ■ Trade: 1,296 exported from China and Hong Kong SAR 2000-2011. ● <u><i>Cuora galbinifrons</i> (Indochinese box turtle):</u> See Prop. 33. ● <u><i>Cuora mccordi</i> (McCord's box turtle):</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Distribution: China. ■ Population: Critically Endangered (IUCN 2000); formerly known only from local markets; recently found in wild but now may be extinct. ■ Threats: Collection for trade. ■ Trade: Prices have skyrocketed, from US\$4,000 in 2000 to US\$20,000 in 2008. Majority of ~350 individuals that have entered international trade ended up in western pet collections. ● <u><i>Cuora mouhotii</i> (Jagged-shelled turtle) (formerly <i>Pyxidea mouhotii</i>):</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Distribution: China, India, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Vietnam. ■ Population: Endangered (IUCN 2000); proposed as Critically Endangered. ■ Threats: Populations decimated due to intense trapping for the pet trade and human consumption (Horne <i>et al.</i> 2012). 	

SPECIES/PROPONENT/ PROPOSAL	CURRENT STATUS OF SPECIES	SSN VIEW
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Trade: 3 exported from Hong Kong SAR in 2009; sell for up to US\$599/each in USA (RC Enterprises 2012). ● <i>Cuora pani</i> (Pan's box turtle): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Distribution: China. ■ Population: Critically Endangered (IUCN 2000); wild population probably <250 individuals; fragmented distribution; very small populations. ■ Threat: Heavily exploited for pet trade. ■ Trade: 26 wild-caught specimens internationally traded 2001-2002. ● <i>Cuora trifasciata</i> (Chinese three-striped box turtle): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Distribution: China, Lao PDR, Vietnam. ■ Population: Critically Endangered (IUCN 2000); very few animals believed to remain in wild (Horne <i>et al.</i> 2012); nearly extinct in mainland China; Hong Kong SAR populations seriously declining due to trapping for trade. ■ Threats: Highly sought for traditional Chinese medicine (believed to cure cancer); in 2008, in China, one male specimen sold for US\$20,000; farms produce only females (due to high incubation temperature); farms stocked from wild. ■ Trade: 645 live specimens and 3,274 kg powder recorded as traded internationally 2000-2011. ● <i>Cuora yunnanensis</i> (Yunnan box turtle): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Distribution: China. ■ Population: Critically Endangered (IUCN 2010); thought extinct until a few live individuals found in Asian markets; only 30 animals are known to exist (Horne <i>et al.</i> 2012), all in captivity; remaining population(s) are assumed to be extremely small and localized. ■ Threats: Under exceptional threat from collection; species potentially commands very high price in the (illegal) pet trade, as well as in the consumption trade. ■ Trade: Price up to US\$50,000; most expensive Chinese box turtle (Turtle Conservation Coalition 2011). ● <i>Cuora zhoui</i> (Southern Vietnam Box Turtle): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Distribution: China, Vietnam. ■ Population: Critically Endangered (IUCN 2000); only known from markets where fewer than 200 found; not found since 2009. ■ Threats: International pet trade, food markets; while hundreds were still available in Guangzhou until 2007, numbers have dramatically decreased since then, probably indicating collapse of wild populations. ■ Trade: 33 recorded traded internationally 2000-2007 from China and Hong Kong SAR. ● <i>Heosemys annandalii</i> (Yellow-headed temple turtle): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Distribution: Cambodia, Malaysia, Thailand, Vietnam. 	

SPECIES/PROPONENT/ PROPOSAL	CURRENT STATUS OF SPECIES	SSN VIEW
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Population: Endangered (IUCN 2000); proposed as Critically Endangered (Turtle Conservation Coalition 2011); no data on size of wild populations. ■ Threats: Exploitation, habitat loss. ■ Trade: Traded in large numbers as indicated by large-scale seizures. ● <i>Heosemys depressa</i> (Arakan forest turtle): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Distribution: Myanmar. ■ Population: Critically Endangered (IUCN 2000); recently rediscovered. ■ Threats: Trade to China; habitat destruction. ■ Trade: Substantial exports to China for food markets. ● <i>Mauremys annamensis</i> (Annam Leaf Turtle): See Prop. 35. ● <i>Mauremys nigricans</i> (Red-necked pond turtle): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Distribution: China. ■ Population: Endangered (IUCN 2000); proposed as Critically Endangered; wild populations plummeted in recent decades (Turtle Conservation Coalition 2011); not seen in wild for many years (Horne <i>et al.</i> 2012). ■ Threats: Heavily collected for the international pet trade. ■ Trade: 15 traded internationally from Hong Kong SAR 2003-2010. ● <i>Orlitia borneensis</i> (Malaysian giant turtle): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Distribution: Indonesia, Malaysia, possibly Brunei Darussalam. ■ Population: Endangered (IUCN 2000); proposed as Critically Endangered. ■ Threats: Heavily hunted for export to Chinese food markets. ■ Trade: 39,951 traded internationally from Malaysia and Indonesia 2003-2010. 	
<p>Prop. 33</p> <p>Indochinese box turtle <i>Cuora galbinifrons</i></p> <p>Vietnam</p> <p>Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Distribution: China, Lao PDR, Vietnam. ● Population: Critically Endangered (IUCN 2000); uncommon; populations severely depleted in recent decades; hunters report that species is now difficult to find. ● Threats: Collection for trade; high demand in international pet trade and for human consumption in Asia; habitat loss and degradation are secondary threats. ● Trade: Since listing on Appendix II in 2000, >2,500 animals have been traded internationally, primarily from range States (CITES Trade Database); substantial ongoing illegal trade from Vietnam to China and to western pet markets; present in nearly every market survey in China and Hong Kong SAR since surveys began in 1993; surveys in 2008-2011 in Guangzhou, China, documented 1,826 in food markets, and another 1,944 in local pet trade. 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Collected regardless of legal protection status or location inside protected areas. ● Market trade volumes may be several orders of magnitude greater than total reported legal trade volumes. ● Recommended for listing in Appendix I by the 2011 <i>Conservation of Asian Tortoises and Freshwater Turtles Workshop</i> held in Singapore. <p>■ Meets criteria for Appendix I (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP15), Annex 1, A i) and ii); and C) i) and C ii): severe decline in wild population size • international trade is primary threat • heavy exploitation ongoing</p>
<p>Prop. 34</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Distribution: Japan. 	<p>SUPPORT</p>

SPECIES/PROPONENT/ PROPOSAL	CURRENT STATUS OF SPECIES	SSN VIEW
<p>Ryukyu black-breasted leaf turtle <i>Geomyda japonica</i></p> <p>Japan</p> <p>Inclusion in Appendix II with a zero annual export quota of wild-caught specimens for primarily commercial purposes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Population: Endangered (IUCN 2000); Vulnerable in Red List of Threatened Wildlife of Japan; declining in size and distribution; populations in severe decline on Okinawajima; two small isolated populations on Kumejima. ● Threats: Habitat loss and degradation, road mortality, introduced predators and illegal capture and export for pet trade. ● Trade: While capture and trade are strictly regulated in Japan, demand for pet trade is persistent; offered for sale in China (including Hong Kong SAR), France and USA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Prices for one animal are €1,900 (France), US\$2,750 (USA), and up to US\$5,159 in China. ● Recommended for listing in Appendix I by the 2011 <i>Conservation of Asian Tortoises and Freshwater Turtles Workshop</i> held in Singapore. ● Designated as a National Natural Monument of Japan. <p>■ Zero quota warranted as species meets criteria for Appendix I (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP15), Annex 1, A i) and ii); and C) i) and C ii): small size of populations • severe decline in the population size in the wild • present in international trade</p>
<p>Prop. 35</p> <p>Annam leaf turtle <i>Mauremys annamensis</i></p> <p>USA</p> <p>Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Distribution: Vietnam. ● Population: Critically Endangered (IUCN 2000); common until early to mid-1990s when it became subject to commercial trade which led to collapse of population within a few years; during field surveys in 2006 only one caught, the first documented wild specimen found in its native habitat since 1939 (Turtle Conservation Coalition 2011). ● Threats: Collection for international pet trade and human consumption in Asia; also used locally for medicinal purposes; habitat loss and degradation are secondary threats. ● Trade: Heavily traded in 1980s and 1990s, but has almost disappeared from markets; high demand in traditional medicine and smaller demand in pet trade. Net total of 172 exported 2000-2011 (CITES Trade Database); commercial turtle farms in East Asia are primary purchasers of wild-collected turtles, and are driving collection of last remaining wild animals. 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● According to the Turtle Conservation Coalition (2011) “species almost extirpated throughout its range”. ● Considered to be one of the 25 most endangered turtle species with an extremely high risk of extinction (Turtle Conservation Coalition 2011). ● Recommended for listing in Appendix I by the 2011 <i>Conservation of Asian Tortoises and Freshwater Turtles Workshop</i> held in Singapore. <p>■ Meets criteria for Appendix I (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP15), Annex 1 A i) and v); B iii) and B iv); and C) i) and C ii): small size of wild population • severe wild population decline • restricted geographical range • international trade primary threat</p>
<p>Prop. 36</p> <p>Big-headed turtles Platysternidae</p> <p>USA and Vietnam</p> <p>Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Distribution: Cambodia, China, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam. ● Population: <i>Platysternon megacephalum</i> is only species in the family Platysternidae. Endangered (IUCN 2000); proposed as Critically Endangered; restricted area of distribution; once very common in some regions but has become rare and seems to be on path to extinction. ● Threats: Commercial harvest for human consumption and habitat loss. Previously common in food markets, now only found in low numbers, indicating probable decline of wild populations. ● Trade: 2004 to 2010, 1,691 animals mostly for commercial purposes (44%) followed by circus/traveling exhibits (27.8%) and scientific (22%) purposes; most are pre-convention specimens (61%) or wild (33%). 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Continues to garner high prices in the international pet trade and in food markets. ● Most traded animals taken from the wild, as <i>P. megacephalum</i> does not breed readily in captivity. ● Recent documented rise in the number of hatchlings for sale in pet markets is likely a result of a shift in age of animals being removed from the wild (Horne <i>et al.</i> 2012). ● Recommended for listing in Appendix I by the 2011 <i>Conservation of Asian Tortoises and Freshwater Turtles Workshop</i> held in Singapore. <p>■ Meets criteria for Appendix I (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP15), Annex 1, B) iii) and iv; and C) i): small size of wild population • restricted area of distribution • fragmented</p>

SPECIES/PROPONENT/ PROPOSAL	CURRENT STATUS OF SPECIES	SSN VIEW
<p>Prop. 37</p> <p>Burmese star tortoise <i>Geochelone platynota</i></p> <p>USA</p> <p>Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: Myanmar. • Population: Critically Endangered (IUCN 2000); wild populations extremely small or possibly extirpated; high vulnerability to overharvest due to delayed sexual maturity and low fecundity; extremely restricted area of distribution, with occurrence at very few locations. • Threats: Over-harvesting for subsistence and commercial purposes; only viable populations known in 2000 were rapidly decimated shortly thereafter, primarily by collection. • Trade: Over a 19-year period 4,620 animals legally traded internationally; regularly found in seized shipments; in 2010 and 2011, hundreds confiscated from illegal shipments. 	<p>wild populations • severe decline in the population size in the wild • high vulnerability due to low reproductive rate • threatened by international trade</p> <p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One of rarest tortoises in the world, perhaps the most beautiful of the star tortoises; ongoing demand from international pet trade; one animal sells for approximately US\$1,500/€1,200. • Recommended for listing in Appendix I by 2011 <i>Conservation of Asian Tortoises and Freshwater Turtles Workshop</i> held in Singapore. <p>■ Meets criteria for Appendix I (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP15), Annex 1, A i), ii) and v); B) i), iii), and iv; and C) i): small wild population • restricted and fragmented areas of distribution • past and ongoing decline of wild population • high vulnerability due to low reproductive rate • threatened by international trade</p>
<p>Prop. 38</p> <p>Softshell turtles <i>Aspideretes leithii</i>, <i>Chitra chitra</i>, <i>C. vandijki</i>, <i>Dogania subplana</i>, <i>Nilssonina formosa</i>, <i>Palea steindachneri</i>, <i>Pelodiscus axenaria</i>, <i>P. maackii</i>, <i>P. parviformis</i>, and <i>Rafetus swinhoi</i></p> <p>China and USA</p> <p>Inclusion in Appendix II, A. leithii, D. subplana, N. formosa, P. steindachneri, P. axenaria, P. maackii, P. parviformis, and R. swinhoi</p> <p>Transfer from Appendix II to I, C. chitra and C. vandijki</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Family Trionychidae (softshell turtles) contains 14 genera and 30 spp; 9 listed in Appendix II (<i>Amyda cartilaginea</i>, <i>Chitra spp.</i>, <i>Lissemys punctata</i>, <i>L. scutata</i>, <i>Pelochelys spp.</i>) and 4 in Appendix I (<i>Aspideretes gangeticum</i>, <i>A. hurum</i>, <i>A. nigricans</i>, and <i>Apalone spinifera atra</i>). <p>a) Inclusion of eight Trionychidae species in Appendix II</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Aspideretes leithii</i> (Leith's softshell turtle) (also known as <i>Nilssonina leithii</i>): Distribution: India. Population: Vulnerable (IUCN 2000). Threats: Over-collection for international trade. Trade: Large-scale regional meat trade; until the 1990s considered common, but reported 90% population decline since 2005 due to over-collection. • <i>Dogania subplana</i> (Malayan soft-shelled turtle): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Distribution: Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore. ■ Population: Lower Risk/least concern (IUCN 2000). ■ Threats: Illegal trade, habitat degradation and destruction (Fidenci and Castillo 2010). ■ Trade: Heavily exploited for food markets; also advertised by collectors for US\$150/individual. • <i>Nilssonina formosa</i> (Burmese peacock softshell turtle): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Distribution: Myanmar and possibly Thailand. ■ Population: Endangered (IUCN 2000); proposed as Critically Endangered (Fidenci and Castillo 2010). 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Softshell turtles are prized in Asian aquaculture industry because of rapid growth rates and they are preferred as human food due to highly valued gelatinous cartilage content. • Large-bodied softshell turtles in high demand for food markets, especially <i>Chitra chitra</i> (carapace length 120 cm, weight up to 254 kg), attractively patterned carapace of <i>Chitra</i> juveniles attractive to pet markets. • Of 8 species proposed for inclusion in Appendix II, one is Critically Endangered, two are Endangered, and one is Vulnerable. Three recently recognized <i>Pelodiscus</i> spp. proposed as Data Deficient . • Of two species proposed for transfer to Appendix I, <i>Chitra chitra</i> is Critically Endangered and <i>C. vandijki</i> is proposed as Critically Endangered. • Two species in proposal considered among the 25 most endangered turtle species in the world, at Extremely High Risk of Extinction: <i>Chitra chitra</i> and <i>Rafetus swinhoi</i>; <i>Chitra vandijki</i> considered to be among the 40 most endangered turtle species in the world, at Very High Risk of Extinction (Turtle Conservation Coalition 2011). • For three species (<i>Dogania subplana</i>, <i>Nilssonina formosa</i>, <i>Palea steindachneri</i>) proposed CITES status reflects

SPECIES/PROPONENT/ PROPOSAL	CURRENT STATUS OF SPECIES	SSN VIEW
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Threats: Hunting and international trade. ■ Trade: Exported in unregulated numbers to markets in China. ● <u><i>Palea steindachnerii</i> (wattle-necked softshell turtle):</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Distribution: Vietnam, China. ■ Population: Endangered (IUCN 2000). ■ Threats: Highly valuable in food trade (IUCN 2012). ■ Trade: Listed in Appendix III (China). ● <u><i>Pelodiscus spp.</i> (except <i>P. sinensis</i>, farmed in very high numbers for food markets):</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Distribution: Until recently only <i>P. sinensis</i> recognized (IUCN 2000); DNA analyses support recognition of three further species (Yang <i>et al.</i> 2011; <i>Stuckas and Fritz 2011</i>) <i>P. axenaria</i> (Hunan softshell turtle): China, where exploitation pressure for food markets extremely high; often traded as <i>P. sinensis</i>; 2) <i>P. maackii</i> (Northern Chinese softshell turtle): China, Russian Federation, Korea; and 3) <i>P. parviformis</i> (Lesser Chinese softshell turtle): China. ■ Population: Declining. ■ Threats/Trade: Continue to be exploited for food and possibly farm founder stock, resulting in a decline in abundance. ● <u><i>Rafetus swinhoei</i> (Yangtze giant softshell turtle):</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Distribution: China, Vietnam. ■ Population: Critically Endangered (IUCN 2000). Only four known individuals (one female); largest softshell turtle in the world. ■ Threats/Trade: Pollution, habitat loss, intensively exploited for food trade and would be for pet trade if captured alive. <p style="text-align: center;">b) Transfer of <i>Chitra chitra</i> and <i>C. vandijki</i> from Appendix II to Appendix I</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <u><i>Chitra chitra</i> (Asian narrow-headed softshell turtle):</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Distribution: Indonesia, Malaysia, and Thailand. ■ Population: Critically Endangered (IUCN 2000). ■ Threats: Hunting for food, collection for pet trade, egg harvesting and bycatch; highly prone to over-collection due to predictable nest site selection and timing of nesting (IUCN 2000). ■ Trade: Intensively exploited for food and international pet trade (IUCN 2000); 368 exported from Malaysia from 2003-2009. ● <u><i>Chitra vandijki</i> (Burmese narrow-headed softshell turtle):</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Distribution: Myanmar. ■ Population: Described in 2003, not yet assessed by IUCN; proposed as Critically Endangered; rare to very rare. ■ Threats/Trade: Intensively exploited; habitat threatened by mining and fishing with explosives. 	<p>Recommendations and Conclusions from 2011 <i>Conservation of Asian Tortoises and Freshwater Turtles Workshop</i> held in Singapore.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Would harmonize conservation efforts for Asian softshell turtles by including them (with the exception of <i>Pelodiscus sinensis</i>, which is farmed in high numbers), in the Appendices.
Prop. 39	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Distribution: Ecuador; discovered 1995. 	SUPPORT

SPECIES/PROPONENT/ PROPOSAL	CURRENT STATUS OF SPECIES	SSN VIEW
<p>Machalilla frog <i>Epipedobates machalilla</i></p> <p>Ecuador</p> <p>Inclusion in Appendix II</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Population: Near Threatened (IUCN 2004). ● Threats: Agriculture, wood harvest and climate change. ● Trade: <i>Epipedobates</i> spp. commonly found in the international pet trade; trade data for <i>E. machalilla</i> not available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Proponent is sole range State and has prepared proposal at request of AC (AC25 Summary Record). ● <i>E. machalilla</i> not included in original listing of genus because at the time it was included in <i>Colostethus</i>; it cannot be automatically included in the Appendices because it is outside the scope of the genus <i>Epipedobates</i> as this was understood at time of listing. ● <i>Proposal</i> is necessary to avoid having to annotate listing of <i>Epipedobates</i> spp. to specifically exclude <i>E. machalilla</i>. <p>■ <i>Epipedobates machalilla</i> should be included in Appendix II to address nomenclature issues</p>
<p>Prop. 40</p> <p>Southern gastric-brooding frog <i>Rheobatrachus silus</i></p> <p>Australia</p> <p>Deletion from Appendix II</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Distribution: SE Queensland, Australia; geographic range limited to <1,400 km². ● Population: Extinct (IUCN 2004); discovered 1972, although possibly known as early as 1914; last found in wild in 1981; last known specimen died in captivity in 1983. ● Threats: Chytrid fungus infection suspected cause of extinction; over-collection by scientists speculated to be one causes of decline and extinction. ● Trade: Collected from wild for research purposes due to unique reproductive strategy (fertilized eggs swallowed by the female for further development in her stomach); 30 derivatives of <i>Rheobatrachus</i> spp. exported from China to New Zealand in 2002, possibly as scientific exchange (CITES Trade Database); Australia recorded no exports since 1984. 	<p>SUPPORT WITH CONCERN</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Though listed as extinct, Queensland University of Technology instituted a new search for <i>R. silus</i> in Nov. 2011 using newly-developed acoustic sensor technology. ● This species, if rediscovered, would be highly desirable to collectors; of considerable interest to medical researchers; ability to shut off gastric juice production could provide clues to treatment of ulcers and other conditions in humans. ● Species still protected by national and state legislation and delisting will not change this; we therefore support the proposal, but urge Australian government to consider immediate addition to Appendix III should species be proven to survive. <p>■ <i>Rheobatrachus silus</i> would meet biological criteria for Appendix I if extant; meets criteria in Annex 2a) and b)</p>
<p>Prop. 41</p> <p>Northern gastric-brooding frog <i>Rheobatrachus vitellinus</i></p> <p>Australia</p> <p>Deletion from Appendix II</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Distribution: Central coastal Queensland, Australia; geographic range limited to <500 km². ● Population: Extinct (IUCN 2004); discovered in 1984; last found 1985. ● Threats: Chytrid fungus infection suspected cause of extinction; over-collection unlikely to have contributed to decline. ● Trade: 30 derivatives of <i>Rheobatrachus</i> spp. exported from China to New Zealand in 2002, possibly as scientific exchange (CITES Trade Database); Australia has recorded no exports since 1984. 	<p>SUPPORT WITH CONCERN</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● This species, if rediscovered, would be highly desirable to collectors; species, however, lacked ability to shut off gastric juices like <i>R. silus</i>. ● Species is still protected by national and state legislation and delisting will not change this; we therefore support the proposal, but urge Australian government to consider immediate addition to Appendix III should species be proven to survive. <p>■ <i>Rheobatrachus vitellinus</i> would meet biological criteria for Appendix I if extant; meets criteria in Annex 2a) and b)</p>
<p>Prop. 42</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Distribution: Widespread in tropical and subtropical waters; usually 	<p>SUPPORT</p>

SPECIES/PROPONENT/ PROPOSAL	CURRENT STATUS OF SPECIES	SSN VIEW
<p>Oceanic whitetip shark <i>Carcharhinus longimanus</i></p> <p>Brazil, Colombia and USA</p> <p>Inclusion in Appendix II with the following annotation: “The entry into effect of the inclusion of <i>Carcharhinus longimanus</i> in Appendix II of CITES will be delayed by 18 months to enable Parties to resolve the related technical and administrative issues.”</p>	<p>found far offshore between ~30° N and 30° S in all oceans; range includes western Atlantic from Portugal to the Gulf of Guinea, and possibly Mediterranean; in Indo-Pacific from Red Sea and coast of East Africa to Hawaii, Samoa, Tahiti and Tuamotu Islands; in eastern Pacific from southern California south to Peru.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Population: Globally Vulnerable (IUCN 2006); Critically Endangered in Northwest Atlantic and West Central Atlantic, based on reported declines (IUCN 2012); once extremely common throughout world, numbers declining; shortage of quantitative data to determine global trends; catch data indicate declines of 60-70% in the northwest and central Atlantic between 1992 and 2000, and 99% in Gulf of Mexico over last 40 years; data from various sources indicate up to 10-fold decline in abundance in catch-per-unit effort and biomass from baseline in central and eastern Pacific Ocean; information lacking for Indian Ocean, but evidence of significant reductions from Maldives and elsewhere; possible to infer that population has declined to 15-20% of baseline in both northeast Atlantic and central and eastern Pacific; a recent study shows population declines of 17%/year in Pacific (Clarke <i>et al.</i> 2012); based on current rates of exploitation, species likely to become threatened with extinction unless international trade regulations provide incentive to introduce or improve monitoring and management measures. ● Threats: Caught as bycatch in tuna and swordfish fisheries, usually with pelagic longlines and purse seines; a few small-scale fisheries target species, primarily in Gulf of Aden. ● Trade: Fins are traded internationally; fins are distinctive and easily identifiable in trade; fin trade unregulated; value ranges from US\$45-85/kg; 220,000 to 1,210,000 oceanic whitetip sharks traded globally in 2000, representing 2% by weight of global fin trade. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Formerly widespread and abundant; now subject to unsustainable fishing pressure throughout range. ● Particularly vulnerable to overexploitation due to slow maturation and low reproductive capacity. ● Drastic declines reported for well-studied stocks; other internationally traded stocks probably declining rapidly. ● Fins are of high value, and easy to identify due to large size and distinctive white tips. ● Shortage of space on vessels, high value of fins compared to meat, provide incentives to retain fins only. ● Listing will facilitate regulation and recording of international trade, consistent with FAO International Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks (IPOA-Sharks). ● International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT), Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC) and Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) have prohibited members from retaining, transshipping, landing, storing or selling oceanic whitetip sharks; CITES Appendix II listing would complement these management measures. ● In December 2009, an FAO ad hoc Expert Panel supported inclusion of species in CITES Appendix II. <p>■ Meets criteria for Appendix II (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP15), Annex 2a): internationally traded • declining wild populations • known, or can be inferred or projected, that the regulation of trade in the species is necessary to avoid it becoming eligible for inclusion in Appendix I in the near future</p>
<p>Prop. 43</p> <p>Scalloped hammerhead <i>Sphyrna lewini</i></p> <p>Great hammerhead <i>Sphyrna mokarran</i></p> <p>Smooth hammerhead <i>Sphyrna zygaena</i></p> <p>Brazil, Costa Rica, Honduras,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Distribution: <i>S. lewini</i>: coastal and semioceanic species, circumglobal in coastal warm temperate and tropical waters; <i>S. mokarran</i>: widely distributed, tropical species largely restricted to continental shelves; <i>S. zygaena</i>: semipelagic species, worldwide in temperate and tropical seas and on continental shelves. ● Population: <i>S. lewini</i>: Endangered (IUCN 2007); declined globally to at least 15-20% of baseline over multiple areas, including South Africa, northwest and western central Atlantic, and Brazil; declines of 98% since mid-1970s reported in northwest Atlantic; catch data from Kwa-Zulu Natal in South Africa indicate reductions of 64% over a 25-year period to 2003; comparable rates of decline can be inferred for eastern Atlantic and Indian Ocean; species projected to become threatened with 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Endangered <i>S. lewini</i> targeted for international fin trade. ● High value of fins compared to low value of meat provides incentive to retain fins only; <i>Sphyrna</i> spp. among species most frequently taken in illegal fishing. ● Aggregating behavior makes species vulnerable to over-exploitation, allowing capture of entire schools. ● Fins easily distinguished from those of other sharks, but differentiating among hammerheads difficult; <i>S. lewini</i> and <i>S. zygaena</i> fins frequently sorted and sold together. ● Listing will facilitate regulation and recording of international

SPECIES/PROPONENT/ PROPOSAL	CURRENT STATUS OF SPECIES	SSN VIEW
<p>Colombia, Ecuador, Denmark on behalf of EU, Ecuador, and Mexico</p> <p>Inclusion in Appendix II with the following annotation: "The entry into effect of the inclusion of these species in Appendix II of CITES will be delayed by 18 months to enable Parties to resolve the related technical and administrative issues."</p>	<p>extinction within ten years in absence of international trade regulation. Look-alike species: <i>S. mokarran</i>: Endangered (IUCN 2007); <i>S. zygaena</i>: Vulnerable (IUCN 2005).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Threats: <i>S. lewini</i> landed and sold in domestic markets, but overwhelmingly predominant demand is international fin trade. • Trade: Fins are large, triangular and have a high fin ray count; fins highly prized and sell for over US\$100/kg on Hong Kong SAR fin market; at least 49,000-90,000 metric tonnes (mt) of <i>S. lewini</i> and <i>S. zygaena</i> fins traded annually, equivalent to 1.3 to 2.7 million sharks; <i>S. lewini</i>, <i>S. mokarran</i>, and <i>S. zygaena</i> comprise 6% of shark fins in Hong Kong SAR market (where 44-59% of global fin trade occurs), and originate from fisheries around the globe; many catches go unreported and trade levels are not consistently reported. <i>S. lewini</i> included in CITES Appendix III by Costa Rica in 2012. 	<p>trade, consistent with IPOA-Sharks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ICCAT prohibits members from retaining, transshipping, landing, storing or selling all hammerheads except for for <i>S. tiburo</i>; this ban only applies to sharks caught in fisheries managed by ICCAT, which has no compliance mechanism; CITES listing would complement this fisheries management measure. • In December 2009, FAO ad hoc Expert Panel supported including all three hammerhead spp. in Appendix II. <p>■ <i>S. lewini</i> meets criteria for Appendix II (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP15), Annex 2 a): internationally traded • declining wild populations • known, or can be inferred or projected, that the regulation of trade in the species is necessary to avoid it becoming eligible for inclusion in Appendix I in the near future. The other species satisfy Criterion A in Annex 2b of RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP15) for look-alike reasons.</p>
<p>Prop. 44</p> <p>Porbeagle <i>Lamna nasus</i></p> <p>Brazil, Comoros, Croatia, Denmark on behalf of EU and Egypt</p> <p>Inclusion in Appendix II with the following annotation: "The entry into effect of the inclusion of <i>Lamna nasus</i> in Appendix II of CITES will be delayed by 18 months to enable Parties to resolve related technical and administrative issues."</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: Found worldwide in temperate and cold-temperate waters of North Atlantic and southern Atlantic, Indian, and Pacific Oceans and the Antarctic. • Population: Vulnerable globally, Critically Endangered in Northeast Atlantic and Mediterranean, Endangered in Northwest Atlantic, and Near Threatened in Southern Ocean (IUCN 2006); EU populations Critically Endangered although catches prohibited since 2010; marked historic and recent declines to significantly < 30% of baseline for largest Atlantic populations; exploitation of smaller stocks in Southern Hemisphere oceans largely unmanaged; these populations have experienced or are likely to undergo similar declines; landings in North Atlantic target fisheries fell from thousands of tonnes in the 1950s and 60s to a few hundred within 50 years; reported landings decreased from 1719 metric tonnes (mt) in 1999 to 746 mt in 2009 and in 2010 declined further to 252 mt. • Threats: Unsustainable fisheries (target and bycatch) driven by high market value of meat and fins. • Trade: Meat traded internationally at high prices; fins valuable and prevalent in international fin trade; often identified by name; species-specific codes introduced in EU in 2010; listed on Appendix III by 20 Parties (member countries of the EU); EU market now supplied solely by imports. 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low reproductive capacity and high commercial value of mature and immature age classes make species highly vulnerable to over-exploitation and population depletion. • Marked population decline meets CITES and FAO guidelines for listing commercially exploited aquatic species and falls into FAO's lowest productivity category of most vulnerable species. • For some stocks, rate of decline means that they meet criteria for Appendix I. • Listing will facilitate regulation and recording of international trade, consistent with IPOA-Sharks. • In December 2009, an FAO ad hoc Expert Panel supported inclusion in Appendix II. • Fin identification guide provided in proposal. <p>■ Meets criteria for Appendix II (9.24 (Rev. CoP15) Annex 2a, A) and B): • CITES regulation needed to avoid qualifying for Appendix I in near future • regulation of trade required to ensure survival of wild populations</p>
<p>Prop. 45</p> <p>Freshwater sawfish</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: Current distribution outside of Australia uncertain; has been known to occur in Indonesia and Papua New Guinea, possibly 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locally extinct over much of former range; remaining

SPECIES/PROPONENT/ PROPOSAL	CURRENT STATUS OF SPECIES	SSN VIEW
<p><i>Pristis microdon</i></p> <p>Australia</p> <p>Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I</p>	<p>westwards to India or even worldwide.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Population: Critically Endangered (<i>Pristis pristis</i>; IUCN 2005); significant declines in recent past; faces extremely high risk of extinction due to low productivity and fragmented population; no population size or trend data; considered locally extinct over much of former range including Indo-West Pacific; thought to have declined significantly in Australia. ● Threats: Overfishing, habitat modification and destruction; previously targeted for meat, rostra and fins but now primarily caught as bycatch; toothed rostra make sawfish vulnerable to entanglement in fishing gear. ● Trade: Live trade for public aquaria with estimated 30-40 taken in Australia since 1998; formerly traded for rostra, used for medicinal purposes and as curios, and fins, used in shark fin soup; current listing restricted to “international trade in live animals to appropriate and acceptable aquaria for primarily conservation purposes”; all other sawfish species listed in Appendix I; since listing in 2007, live specimens exported from Australia are only legal international trade; Australia’s 2011 NDF concluded, “it is not possible to conclude ... that any harvest of <i>P. microdon</i> for export purposes would not be detrimental to the survival or recovery of the species”; exports from Australia now stopped; illegal trade in rostra and fins threatens all sawfish species. 	<p>populations fragmented, resulting in limited opportunities for rebuilding populations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Vulnerable to excessive mortality and rapid population declines due to biological characteristics including low productivity. ● An Appendix I listing would facilitate efforts to address illegal trade in rostra and fins and reduce demand for live sawfish or their parts. ● Listing would also resolve look-alike issues in implementing Appendix I listing of all other species in the family Pristidae. <p>■ Meets criteria for Appendix I (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP15), Annex 1, C)): decrease in area of distribution • decrease in numbers of individuals, • vulnerability to intrinsic and extrinsic factors• in international trade</p>
<p>Prop. 46</p> <p>Manta Ray <i>Manta spp.</i></p> <p>Brazil, Colombia and Ecuador</p> <p>Inclusion in Appendix II</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Distribution: Genus includes two species: <i>Manta alfredi</i> (reef manta ray) and <i>Manta birostris</i> (giant manta ray); both circumglobal; <i>M. birostris</i> found in tropical, subtropical and temperate waters; <i>M. alfredi</i> in tropical and subtropical waters. ● Population: Both Vulnerable (IUCN 2011); small, highly fragmented populations sparsely distributed across tropics; declines of 56-86% reported over past 6-8 years in key range States; vulnerable to overexploitation due to limited reproductive capacity and tendency to aggregate, making them easy to catch in large numbers. ● Threats: Unsustainable take driven by international trade in prebranchial appendages or gill plates (“gill rakers”) to East Asia for medicinal purposes; also caught for human consumption and bait. ● Trade: Increasing, unregulated international trade in gill plates driving increases in targeted manta fisheries in Southeast Asia, India and Eastern Africa; traders report decreasing supply and increasing prices; single mature <i>M. birostris</i> can yield up to 7 kg of dried gills retailing for up to US\$680/kg in China; estimated annual volume of trade 21,000 kg of dried gills, worth US\$5 million, representing estimated 4,652 rays; some international trade in live specimens for public aquaria. 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Small, highly fragmented population, low productivity, and aggregating behavior renders mantas especially vulnerable to over-exploitation. ● Gill trade to Asia primary cause of population decline. This trade is currently unregulated and likely to increase without listing. ● If current rates of decline continue, mantas may qualify for Appendix I within ten years. ● Listing will benefit ecotourism industry; manta-related tourism estimated at as much as US \$100 million/year (Heinrichs <i>et al.</i> 2011). ● <i>M. birostris</i> listed on Appendices I and II of the Convention on Migratory Species in 2011. ● If proposal accepted, SSN urges Parties to support a Decision directing AC to examine need for listing <i>Mobula</i> spp. as look-alikes at CoP17. <p>■ Meets criteria for Appendix II (9.24 (Rev. CoP15) Annex 2a, A) and B)): • CITES regulation needed to avoid qualifying for Appendix I in near future • regulation of</p>

SPECIES/PROPONENT/ PROPOSAL	CURRENT STATUS OF SPECIES	SSN VIEW
<p>Prop. 47</p> <p>Manzana ray <i>Paratrygon aiereba</i></p> <p>Colombia</p> <p>Inclusion in Appendix II with the following annotation: "The entry into effect of the inclusion of <i>Paratrygon aiereba</i> in Appendix II of CITES will be delayed by 18 months to enable Parties to resolve the related technical and administrative issues."</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: Bolivia, Brasil, Colombia, Ecuador, Venezuela. • Population: Data Deficient (IUCN 2009); classified in Colombia as threatened because of reduction in population size due to exploitation over last 10 years; low fecundity (two offspring every second year), long gestational periods, slow growth impede recovery. • Threats: Habitat degradation; direct persecution; bycatch in commercial fisheries; mining; capture and export of juveniles targeted for ornamental fish trade (illegal in Brazil). • Trade: Public aquarium trade; commonly exported from Peru and Colombia for ornamental trade; Colombia exported more than 500,000 freshwater stingrays (species unidentified) from 1995-2012; Colombia and Peru allegedly export specimens illegally taken in Brazil; mainly exported to Thailand, Hong Kong SAR, Korea and Japan. 	<p>trade required to ensure survival of wild populations</p> <p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Colombia is main exporter. • According to IUCN, Brazilians on the borders with Colombia and Peru claim that stingrays exported from these two countries were illegally taken and exported from Brazil. • Listing will provide CITES Authorities in Colombia the authority to regulate exports of this species. <p>■ Meets criteria for Appendix II (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP15), Annex 2a B)): internationally traded • can be inferred or projected, that regulation of trade in the species is required to ensure that the harvest of specimens from the wild is not reducing the wild population to a level at which its survival might be threatened by continued harvesting or other influences</p>
<p>Prop. 48</p> <p>Ocellate river stingray <i>Potamotrygon motoro</i></p> <p>Rosette river stingray <i>Potamotrygon schroederi</i></p> <p>Colombia</p> <p>Inclusion in Appendix II with the following annotation: "The entry into effect of the inclusion of <i>Potamotrygon motoro</i> and <i>Potamotrygon schroederi</i> in Appendix II of CITES will be delayed by 18 months to enable Parties to resolve the related technical and administrative issues."</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: <i>P. motoro</i>: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, French Guyana, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay, Venezuela; <i>P. schroederi</i>: Brasil, Colombia, Venezuela; fresh water. • Population: Data Deficient (IUCN 2005 (<i>P. motoro</i>), 2009 (<i>P. schroederi</i>)); classified in Colombia as threatened; rapid 30% reduction in population size; <i>P. motoro</i> and <i>P. schroederi</i> widespread; reduction in population size due to over-exploitation; both spp. have low fecundity, long gestation periods, slow growth. • Threats: Habitat degradation; commercial, artisanal, and ornamental fisheries. • Trade: Aquarium trade; Colombia exported more than 500,000 freshwater stingrays (species not identified) 1995-2012, including 81,109 <i>P. motoro</i> (1999-2002 and 2004-2009) and 1,049 <i>P. schroederi</i> (2007-2011); Brazil exported more than 36,000 between 2003-2005. 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to IUCN, Brazilians on the borders with Colombia and Peru claim that stingrays exported from these two countries were illegally taken and exported from Brazil. • Listing will provide CITES Authorities the authority to regulate exports of this species. • Without II listing, alleged illegal trade may continue and threaten the survival of wild populations. • International websites offer these species for sale; main importers of juveniles for ornamental trade include Germany, USA, Japan, Malaysia, China and importers for the food trade include Brazil, Korea and Japan. <p>■ Meets criteria for Appendix II (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP15), Annex 2a B)): internationally traded • can be inferred or projected, that regulation of trade in the species is required to ensure that the harvest of specimens from the wild is not reducing the wild population to a level at which its survival might be threatened by continued harvesting or other influences</p>
<p>Prop. 49</p> <p>Corsican swallowtail butterfly <i>Papilio hospiton</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: Corsica (France), Sardinia (Italy). • Population: Least Concern (IUCN 2010); populations increasing. • Threats: Overgrazing and controlled burning reduce plants eaten by this species. 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AC endorsed this proposal by postal procedure after AC26 as part of the Periodic Review of the Appendices (RC 14.8). • Once sought by collectors and illegally traded. SSN

SPECIES/PROPONENT/ PROPOSAL	CURRENT STATUS OF SPECIES	SSN VIEW
<p>Denmark on behalf of EU</p> <p>Transfer from Appendix I to Appendix II</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trade: A total of three wild specimens (bodies; not pre-Convention) recorded in trade 1987-2010; some trade within the EU, of allegedly captive-bred specimens. 	<p>recommends the species not be delisted in future.</p>
<p>Prop 50</p> <p>Queretaro yucca <i>Yucca queretaroensis</i></p> <p>Mexico</p> <p>Inclusion in Appendix II</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: Mexico. • Population: Not evaluated by IUCN; Mexico classifies species as endangered; small wild populations; small and fragmented distribution (607.64 km²); high habitat specificity; low reproductive capacity; slow growth rate; long generation time; specialized pollination. • Threats: Illegal harvesting, habitat loss due to erosion and grazing. • Trade: Ornamental plant trade (live and seeds) in Europe, Japan and USA; large size of many specimens in trade suggests these are of wild origin; considered by collectors to be the most beautiful yucca. 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Qualifies for Appendix II given endangered status in Mexico, life history traits, small distribution, illegal trade, demand from collectors, and high value of large specimens in international trade (up to €695 each (Tropical Centre 2012)). <p>■ Meets criteria for Appendix II (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP15), Annex 2a B)): internationally traded • known, or can be inferred or projected, that the regulation of trade in the species is necessary to avoid it becoming eligible for inclusion in Appendix I in the near future</p>
<p>Prop. 51</p> <p>Jabihiy, Elephant tree <i>Operculicarya decaryi</i></p> <p>Madagascar</p> <p>Inclusion in Appendix II</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: Xerophytic forests in southern Madagascar. • Population: Proposal states species meets criteria for Endangered in IUCN Red List due to population decrease ≥ 50% over 10 years, decrease in area of occupancy and decrease and degradation of habitat; wild populations in decline; growth and regeneration rates low. • Threats: Over-collecting for international ornamental plant trade led to significant decline or complete disappearance of young and mature plants at some sites; reduction and degradation of habitat due to cutting for fuel and wood, and clearing for agriculture. • Trade: Traded internationally as seedlings and potted plants, including bonsai; between 2003 and 2006, 3,398 seedlings legally exported from Madagascar; exports increased from 56 seedlings in 2003 to 2,647 in 2006; no trade data provided after 2006; offered for sale on Internet, can reach high market prices (up to US\$400/plant; in Europe, young plants sell for €25 each). 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population apparently small; plants slow-growing; propagation from seed is very slow; modest-sized plants require several years' growth (Rauh 1998). • Significant recent increase in exports suggests current trade may not be sustainable. • Species resembles <i>Operculicarya pachypus</i>, listed in Appendix II; listing therefore warranted for look-alike reasons. <p>■ Meets criteria for Appendix II (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP15), Annex 2a, A) and B)): endangered • internationally traded • declining wild population • high global demand • high levels of reported international trade</p>
<p>Prop 52</p> <p>Hoodia <i>Hoodia</i> spp.</p> <p>Botswana, Namibia and South Africa</p> <p>Amend of annotation #9 related to <i>Hoodia</i> spp. to read as follows, for the purpose of clarification: "All parts and derivatives except those bearing a label:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: Namibia. • Population: Least Concern (IUCN 2004); stable population trend; restricted area of distribution (<625 km²) in one or two populations. • Threats: Collection for international trade as appetite suppressant. • Trade: Extract, powder, medicine. Proposed change to annotation is to clarify that the "agreement" referred to in the annotation was intended to mean agreements between each Management Authority and a manufacturer, distributor or agent within their country. 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clarifies existing annotation.

SPECIES/PROPONENT/ PROPOSAL	CURRENT STATUS OF SPECIES	SSN VIEW
Produced from <i>Hoodia</i> spp. material obtained through controlled harvesting and production in terms of an agreement with the relevant CITES Management Authority of [Botswana under agreement no. BW/xxxxxx] [Namibia under agreement no. NA/xxxxxx] [South Africa under agreement no. ZA/xxxxxx]"		
<p>Prop. 53</p> <p>Red ginseng <i>Panax ginseng</i></p> <p>American ginseng <i>Panax quinquefolius</i></p> <p>USA</p> <p>Amend annotation #3 related to Appendix II listing of <i>Panax ginseng</i> and <i>P. quinquefolius</i>: "Designates whole and sliced roots and parts of roots, <u>excluding manufactured parts or derivatives such as powders, pills, extracts, tonics, teas and confectionery.</u>"</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: <i>P. ginseng</i>: China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation (only population of Russian Federation on Appendix II); <i>P. quinquefolius</i>: Canada, USA. • Population: Not assessed by IUCN. • Threats: Harvest for international trade and logging activities. • Trade: Roots used in medicines and other products. Proposed change is to clarify which specimens are regulated under CITES and to avoid seizures of shipments containing other types of specimens. 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clarifies existing annotation.
<p>Prop. 54</p> <p>Kautsky's tillandsia <i>Tillandsia kautskyi</i></p> <p>Brazil</p> <p>Deletion from Appendix II</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: Brazil. • Population: Not assessed by IUCN; rare; very restricted range; few specimens found. • Threats: Habitat degradation. • Trade: Since 2000, 175 artificially propagated specimens exported, primarily from Hungary and Brazil; proposal states international trade not a factor affecting status of species. 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International trade only in artificially propagated plants. • All exports from Brazil are from nationally registered nurseries. • Brazil does not consider international trade to threaten wild population.
<p>Prop. 55</p> <p>Sprengeliana's tillandsia <i>Tillandsia sprengeliana</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: Brazil. • Population: Not assessed by IUCN. • Threats: Habitat loss and degradation. 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International trade only in artificially propagated plants. • All exports from Brazil are from nationally registered nurseries.

SPECIES/PROPONENT/ PROPOSAL	CURRENT STATUS OF SPECIES	SSN VIEW
<p>Brazil</p> <p>Deletion from Appendix II</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Trade: Since 2000, 125 artificially propagated specimens exported; no exports from Brazil. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Brazil does not consider international trade to threaten wild population.
<p>Prop. 56</p> <p>Sucre tillandsia <i>Tillandsia sucrei</i></p> <p>Brazil</p> <p>Deletion from Appendix II</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Distribution: Brazil. ● Population: Not assessed by IUCN. ● Threats: None; located in areas (steep rock walls) difficult to access. ● Trade: Since 2000, 3,178 artificially propagated specimens traded internationally; no exports from Brazil. 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● International trade only in artificially propagated plants. ● All exports from Brazil are from nationally registered nurseries. ● Brazil does not consider international trade to threaten wild population.
<p>Prop. 57</p> <p>Laguna beach live-forever and Santa Barbara Island live-forever <i>Dudleya stolonifera</i> and <i>Dudleya traskiae</i></p> <p>USA</p> <p>Delete from Appendix II</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Distribution: USA; <i>D. stolonifera</i>: six occurrences in an area approximately 10 km²; <i>D. traskiae</i>: Santa Barbara Island, 2.6 km². ● Population: Both Endangered (Walter and Gillett 1998); <i>D. stolonifera</i>: approximately 30,000 individuals; <i>D. traskiae</i>: approximately 1,000 individuals. ● Threats: <i>D. stolonifera</i>: urban development and invasive non-native plants; <i>D. traskiae</i>: activity from nesting California brown pelican (<i>Pelecanus occidentalis californicus</i>), herbivory, and soil erosion. ● Trade: Only one export reported for 2,461 artificially propagated specimens from France in 1985; protected under USA federal law. 	<p>SUPPORT</p>
<p>Prop. 58</p> <p>Malagasy ebony <i>Diospyros</i> spp.</p> <p>Madagascar</p> <p>Inclusion in Appendix II, populations of Madagascar, limited to logs, sawn wood and veneer sheets by annotation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Distribution: Madagascar; widely distributed. ● Population: Proposal pertains to 83 endemic species (all species in official Madagascar list of <i>Diospyros</i> except for non-endemic <i>Diospyros ferrea</i>); only 13 Malagasy <i>Diospyros</i> spp. assessed by IUCN (3 listed as Endangered, 8 Vulnerable, 1 Near Threatened and 1 Lowest Concern (PC19 Doc. 14.3)); field observations indicate declines of commercially exploitable (i.e. large) specimens and population declines. ● Threats: Over-collection for international trade leading to localized extinctions (e.g. disappearance of <i>Diospyros perrieri</i> from western Madagascar); high and increasing levels of illegal trade; degradation, fragmentation and reduction of habitat over entire range due to slash and burn agriculture, bushfires, woodcutting, expansion of crops and agriculture. ● Trade: Wood highly sought in international trade due to its luster, density and resistance to heat and cold; very high prices in trade (US\$100 per board foot or higher); Madagascar ebony considered to be blackest of <i>Diospyros</i> species, more coveted than other African ebonyes (Woodshopnews, 2010); more than 90% of exported products are logs 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Species of <i>Diospyros</i> listed as Endangered in the IUCN Red List impossible to distinguish from other <i>Diospyros</i> species in trade, justifying listing of entire genus. ● Species vulnerable due to low regeneration rates and slow growth rates (at least 80 years to reach commercially exploited size). ● Some species (<i>D. baroniana</i>, <i>D. filipes</i>, <i>D. implexicalyx</i>, <i>D. nidiformis</i>, <i>D. perglauca</i>, <i>D. subfalciformis</i>, <i>D. tampinensis</i>, <i>D. tetraceros</i> and <i>D. thouarsii</i>) only grow outside protected areas, increasing likelihood of over-exploitation. ● High demand in international trade; high market value. ● Well-documented and increasing illegal trade serves markets in China, USA and Europe (EIA 2010). ● Appendix II will allow Madagascar to strengthen implementation of its national laws and to seek the assistance of other CITES Parties (particularly consumer countries) to stop illegal trade.

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	<p>and sawn wood, which are targeted by the proposed listing, but reduction in number of large trees has led to exploitation of younger and smaller tree species (e.g., <i>D. squamosa</i> and <i>D. aculeata</i>) for manufacture of artisanal objects (such as musical instruments) indicating potential shift in trade.</p>	<p>■ Meets criteria for Appendix II (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP15), Annex 2a) and Annex 2b)): internationally traded • declining wild populations • poor management due to lack of regulations • high global demand • some species Endangered • listing of the entire genus justified because of look-alike concerns</p>
<p>Prop. 59</p> <p>Brazilian rosewood <i>Aniba rosaeodora</i></p> <p>Brazil</p> <p>Amend annotation #12 as follows: “Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets, plywood and essential oil (excluding finished products packaged and ready for retail trade) extracts”. <i>Aniba rosaeodora</i> is listed in Appendix II.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Distribution: Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, French Guiana, Guyana, Peru, Suriname, Venezuela. ● Population: Endangered (IUCN 1998); populations throughout range have seriously declined because of harvest for oil extraction (distilled from trunkwood). ● Threats: Harvest for oil extraction; where harvest occurs, populations are devoid of mature trees and significant signs of forest regeneration are absent. ● Trade: International trade totaled 1,460 kg of oil and 1,100 kg of extract in 2010; oil possesses a characteristic aroma and is a long-established ingredient in expensive perfumes. 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Proposed amendment would make the listing more inclusive, and would eliminate any confusion regarding which products are covered (extracts include oil). ● The sole producer is Brazil, which reported on its management measures for the species at PC20 (PC20 Doc. 15.2).
<p>CoP16 Prop. 60</p> <p>Thailand rosewood <i>Dalbergia cochinchinensis</i></p> <p>Thailand and Vietnam</p> <p>Inclusion in Appendix II with the following annotation: #5 Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Distribution: Thailand, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Vietnam; open semi-deciduous forests. ● Population: Vulnerable (IUCN 1998); in Thailand, estimated 80,000-100,000 trees (approximately 63,500 m³) remained in 2011; in Vietnam, population declined 50-60% over past 5-10 years. ● Threats: Deforestation common throughout range; in Thailand, habitat reduced by clearing for agriculture and, recently, illegal logging. ● Trade: Harvest prohibited in all range States; approximately 178,609 pieces of wood confiscated in over 3,000 illegal logging cases during past 6 years in Thailand alone (6,780 logs from 786 cases in first 9 months of 2012), with 0.63 million m³ of seized logs, equaling approximately 600,000 trees measuring 50 cm. DBH (diameter at breast height); 74 illegal logging cases involving rosewood in Vietnam in 2010. ● Highly desirable for premium furniture; has recently become one of the most expensive woods in the world; no specific information on local or international legal trade available due to prohibition on logging of wild specimens. 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Formerly widespread and abundant species is subject to illegal, unsustainable logging throughout its range, as well as habitat loss. ● High international demand for sawn timber and finished products continues to threaten species. ● All four range States prohibit harvest. ● At least 20,000 trees exist in trial plantations in Lao PDR and Thailand; species can grow fast if cultivated under suitable conditions. ● International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) and International Union of Forest Research Organizations (IUFRO) support this proposal. <p>■ Meets criteria for Appendix II (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP15), Annex 2a, B)): internationally traded • threatened by international trade • wild populations declining • slow-growing • habitat degradation and loss</p>
<p>CoP16 Prop. 61</p> <p>Black rosewood</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Distribution: <i>Dalbergia retusa</i>: Mexico to Panama, primarily in dry tropical forest; distribution highly fragmented. <i>D. granadillo</i>: El Salvador, Mexico. 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Extensive and unsustainable harvest has significantly reduced range and abundance of <i>D. retusa</i>, leading to local

SPECIES/PROPONENT/ PROPOSAL	CURRENT STATUS OF SPECIES	SSN VIEW
<p><i>Dalbergia retusa</i></p> <p>Granadillo rosewood <i>Dalbergia granadillo</i></p> <p>Belize</p> <p>Inclusion in Appendix II</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Population: <i>D. retusa</i>, Vulnerable (IUCN 1998); populations in some areas now nearly completely exhausted; Endangered, Panama; Vulnerable, El Salvador and Honduras; Threatened, Guatemala; Threatened, Costa Rica, with high risk of becoming Endangered due to significant decline in populations and habitat; <i>D. retusa</i> may be commercially extinct in some areas. ● Threats: Commercial over-exploitation and habitat loss; extensively harvested for beautiful, dense, and durable wood used for carvings; removal of reproducing individuals results in corresponding reduction in population size and density; habitat under threat from conversion to agricultural use; overall deforestation in range States between 1990 and 2000 varied from 7,000 ha in El Salvador to 631,000 ha in Mexico. ● Trade: Both spp. often traded as ‘cocobolo’; mainly sawn wood and manufactured items; only small quantities of timber reach world markets, at high prices; cocobolo now rare, mainly harvested from private farms; destructive harvest from the wild continues; increase in imports by China where it is generally referred to as ‘redwood’, especially in 2011 and 2012, has raised serious concerns within the region; reported Chinese imports much higher than reported exports from range States. e.g. from February-July 2012 Belize reported exporting 1,377.87 m³ but China reported importing 3,400 m³ from Belize; Guatemala and Panama populations of <i>Dalbergia retusa</i> on Appendix III. 	<p>commercial extinction.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Harvest targets mature trees and, combined with <i>D. retusa</i>’s slow growth rate, leaves not enough trees to produce seedlings, leading to population declines ● International trade of sawn timber and finished products continues to pose a threat to both species. ● Illegal logging increasing. ● Imports to China increasing. ● <i>D. granadillo</i> wood indistinguishable from that of <i>D. retusa</i> necessitating listing of both species. ● Appendix III listings insufficient to control legal and illegal trade. <p>■ <i>D. retusa</i> meets criteria for Appendix II (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP15), Annex 2 a), B)): internationally traded • wild populations declining • slow-growing • habitat degradation and loss. <i>D. granadillo</i> satisfies Criterion A in Annex 2b) of RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP15) for look-alike reasons</p>
<p>CoP16 Prop. 62</p> <p>Honduras rosewood <i>Dalbergia stevensonii</i></p> <p>Belize</p> <p>Inclusion in Appendix II</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Distribution: Belize, Guatemala, Mexico; broadleaf evergreen swamp forests. ● Population: Not assessed by IUCN; small area of distribution; considered rare; all populations believed to be declining. ● Threats: Illegal and legal logging including for international trade, genetic erosion, habitat loss, cattle ranching, slash-and-burn agriculture. ● Trade: Highly sought, particularly as a tonewood for musical instruments, and increasingly by Asian market for furniture and cabinet-making; timber sourced from wild populations; restricted distribution limits availability; wastage as high as 80%, as only logs with straightest grain used; trade increased exponentially in last few years to satisfy demand from Asian markets, especially China; Guatemala exported 411.009 m³ (2008-2010) and Belize 25,704.55 m³ from 1999 to January 2012 (CITES Trade Database). 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Species not protected under international legal instruments; no international measures in place to control movement across international borders. ● Legal and illegal trade including imports to China increased dramatically in 2011 and 2012. ● Species’ habitat in Chiapas, Mexico, is experiencing one of the highest deforestation rates in the world; Belize currently has highest population growth rate in Central America which is threatening species’ habitat. ● There is illegal logging and cross-border smuggling of this species in Belize, Mexico and Guatemala. ● Appendix II will assist range countries to protect the species by regulating trade and preventing unsustainable harvest. <p>■ Meets criteria for Appendix II (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP15), Annex 2a), B)): internationally traded • all wild populations are declining • high demand and limited availability • international trade is having a detrimental impact on wild populations</p>

SPECIES/PROPONENT/ PROPOSAL	CURRENT STATUS OF SPECIES	SSN VIEW
<p>Prop. 63</p> <p>Malagasy rosewood <i>Dalbergia</i> spp.</p> <p>Madagascar</p> <p>Inclusion in Appendix II, populations of Madagascar, limited to logs, sawn wood and veneer sheets by annotation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: Madagascar. • Population: 48 species; of 40 Malagasy <i>Dalbergia</i> species assessed by IUCN, 10 are Critically Endangered, 14 Endangered, 10 Vulnerable, five Lowest Concern and one Data Deficient; field observations indicate decreases in number of commercially exploitable (i.e. large) specimens and population declines. • Threats: Over-collection for international trade; high and increasing levels of illegal trade; degradation and reduction of habitat due to slash and burn practices, bushfires, woodcutting, expanding agriculture. • Trade: Highly sought in international trade; very high prices in trade (US\$60,000–65,000/cm³ (EIA and Global Witness 2010); rosewood furniture prices range from a few thousand US dollars to almost a million US dollars for top-end products); retail price of rosewood furniture reportedly tripled over last 5–7 years, making species even more prone to over-collection; more than 90% of exported products are logs and sawn wood, which are targeted by proposed listing. 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Dalbergia</i> spp. listed as Critically Endangered and Endangered cannot be distinguished from other <i>Dalbergia</i> spp. in trade, justifying listing of entire genus. • Vulnerable due species' slow growth rates (3mm of tree width per year); harvest of mature trees leaves not enough to produce sufficient numbers of seedlings, leading to population decline. • Wild populations are declining and increasingly affected by reduction and degradation of habitat. • Species grow mainly outside protected areas, increasing likelihood of their over-exploitation. • Illegal trade serving export markets in China, USA and Europe is well documented and increasing (EIA 2010); species have high market value in illegal trade (PC20 Inf. 3); Madagascar ban on exports poorly implemented; listing will allow consumer countries to end illegal imports. <p>■ Meets criteria for Appendix II (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP15), Annex 2a) and Annex 2b): internationally traded • declining wild populations • poor management due to lack of regulation • high global demand • some species Critically Endangered or Endangered • listing of entire genus justified for look-alike reasons</p>
<p>Prop. 64</p> <p>Taraby <i>Senna meridionalis</i></p> <p>Madagascar</p> <p>Inclusion in Appendix II</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: Endemic species with very fragmented range in southern and southwestern Madagascar. • Population: Not assessed by IUCN; proposal states 2012 field observations indicate species meets criteria for Endangered; over-collection led to significant decline or complete disappearance in some areas; proposal states projected rate of future decline is 77.8%. • Threats: Over-collection for international ornamental plant trade; fragmentation and loss of habitat due to anthropogenic pressures (fires). • Trade: Traded internationally as seedlings, seeds or potted plants including bonsai; between 2003 and 2006, 672 seedlings legally exported from Madagascar; exports fell from 483 in 2004 to 23 in 2006; no trade data provided after 2008; offered for sale on Internet, can reach high market prices (up to US\$150 each); in Germany, imports from Madagascar offered for €50-65, depending on plant size (Matthis-pflanzen-forum 2012a)). 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over-collection and habitat loss negatively impact natural regeneration and make species vulnerable. • Most specimens grow in non-protected areas subject to heavy anthropogenic pressures. • Habitat highly fragmented and decreasing in area. • Population small with few mature plants. • Decrease in number of internationally traded seedlings may indicate depletion. • Species considered most attractive Madagascan <i>Senna</i> (Rauh 1998). <p>■ Meets criteria for Appendix II (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP15), Annex 2a, A) and B): endangered • internationally traded • declining wild population • global demand</p>
<p>Prop. 65</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: Madagascar; widespread; deciduous forests. • Population: Not assessed by IUCN; proposal states that, based on field 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant decrease in number of exported seedlings may

SPECIES/PROPONENT/ PROPOSAL	CURRENT STATUS OF SPECIES	SSN VIEW
<p>Bottle liana <i>Adenia firingalavensis</i></p> <p>Madagascar</p> <p>Inclusion in Appendix II</p>	<p>observations, species meets criteria for Vulnerable; absence of juvenile to adult specimens observed in certain areas; progressive decline in the number of existing populations; proposal states projected future rate of decline is 70%.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Threats: Over-collection for international ornamental plant trade; exploitation for medicinal use; fragmentation, deterioration and loss of habitat due to agricultural expansion and tree-cutting for fuel. • Trade: Traded internationally as adult specimens and seedlings; 554 seedlings legally exported from Madagascar from 2003 to 2006, but exports declined from 358 in 2004 to 10 in 2006; no trade data available after 2008; offered for sale on Internet (up to US\$236.72/plant and US\$1.41/seed). 	<p>indicate depletion.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Species in demand in international trade. • Vulnerable due to very slow natural growth and low reproductive potential; unregulated exploitation likely to lead to depletion and prevent natural regeneration. • Listing would assist Madagascar in effort to protect species. • Species resembles <i>Adenia olaboensi</i>, listed in Appendix II; listing therefore warranted for look-alike reasons. <p>■ Meets criteria for Appendix II (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP15), Annexes 2a) and 2b))): internationally traded • declining wild populations • low reproductive rates • poor management due to lack of regulations • high global demand • resembles species already listed in Appendix II</p>
<p>Prop. 66</p> <p>Katakata <i>Adenia subsessifolia</i></p> <p>Madagascar</p> <p>Inclusion in Appendix II</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: Madagascar; wide but fragmented and localized range. • Population: Not assessed by IUCN; proposal states that, based on field research, species meets criteria for Endangered; reported population declines at study sites (Andatabo, Cap Sainte Marie and Behara); plants targeted for trade now impossible to find in some areas. • Threats: Over-collection for international ornamental plant trade; exploitation for medicinal use (powder made from the stem is used to heal wounds); fragmentation, reduction and deterioration of habitat. • Trade: Traded internationally as adults and seedlings; between 2003 and 2006, 126 seedlings legally exported from Madagascar; exports declined from 115 in 2004 to 8 in 2006; no trade data provided after 2008; offered for sale on Internet (US\$8 to US\$15.65 per plant; in Europe 5 year-old seedlings cost about €12 each (Plantmania 2012)). 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposal states that species meets criteria for Endangered. • Unregulated exploitation likely to lead to depletion and prevent natural regeneration; natural regeneration very low due to over-collection. • Decrease in wild population reported at study sites; significant decrease in number of exported seedlings may indicate depletion. • High demand in trade reflected by abundant offers for sale on Internet. <p>■ Meets criteria for Appendix II (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP15), Annex 2a), A) and B))): endangered • internationally traded • decreasing wild population • global demand</p>
<p>Prop. 67</p> <p>Uncarina <i>Uncarina grandidieri</i></p> <p>Madagascar</p> <p>Inclusion in Appendix II</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: Southern Madagascar; thickets and dry forests. • Population: Not assessed by IUCN; proposal states that, based on 2011 field observations, meets criteria for Endangered; population declines reported; proposal states projected future rate of decline is 63.6%; individuals of size desired for traders increasingly rare; low reproductive rate. • Threats: Over-collection for international ornamental plant trade; local exploitation for construction, medicinal and cosmetic uses; fragmentation, deterioration and destruction of habitat due to agricultural expansion. • Trade: Traded internationally as seeds, potted plants and seedlings; between 2000 and 2006, 4,643 seedlings exported; no trade data provided after 2006; offered for sale at high prices on Internet (up to 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population small and declining. • Naturally low reproductive capacity made even lower by over-collection of leaves. • Destruction, reduction and degradation of habitat. • High demand in international trade reflected by abundant availability on the Internet. • Listing would assist Madagascar in effort to protect species. <p>■ Meets criteria for Appendix II (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP15), Annexes 2a) and 2b))): internationally traded • endangered • small and declining wild populations • low reproduction rates • poor management due to lack of regulation • high</p>

SPECIES/PROPONENT/ PROPOSAL	CURRENT STATUS OF SPECIES	SSN VIEW
<p>Prop. 68</p> <p>Uncarina <i>Uncarina stellulifera</i></p> <p>Madagascar</p> <p>Inclusion in Appendix II</p>	<p>US\$500 per plant).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Distribution: Southwestern Madagascar; small area of occupancy <500 km² with extent of occurrence of 9,105.4 km². ● Population: Not assessed by IUCN; proposal states that, based on 2011 field observations species meets criteria for Endangered; population declines reported; proposal states projected future decline is 85%; individuals of size desired by traders increasingly rare; low reproductive rate. ● Threats: Over-collection for international ornamental plant trade; exploitation for construction, medicinal and cosmetic uses (leaves used for soap and shampoo, sought for therapeutic properties); reduction, fragmentation, deterioration and destruction of habitat due to clearing for pasture, crops and brick production. ● Trade Traded internationally as seeds, potted plants and seedlings; between 2000 and 2006, 662 seedlings legally exported from Madagascar; no trade data provided after 2006; offered for sale on Internet (US\$70 per plant or US\$0.66-2.52 per seed). 	<p>global demand</p> <p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Population declining. ● Naturally low reproductive capacity made lower by over-collection of leaves; over-collection led to decline or disappearance at some collection sites. ● Destruction, reduction and degradation of habitat. ● High demand in international ornamental plant trade reflected by abundant availability on Internet. ● Listing would assist Madagascar in effort to protect species. <p>■ Meets criteria for Appendix II (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP15), Annexes 2a) and 2b)): internationally traded • endangered • declining wild population • low reproductive capacity • poor management due to lack of regulation • high global demand</p>
<p>CoP16 Prop. 69</p> <p>East African sandalwood <i>Osyris lanceolata</i></p> <p>Kenya and Tanzania</p> <p>Inclusion in Appendix II</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Distribution: Kenya, South Africa, Tanzania; planted elsewhere. ● Population: Not assessed by IUCN; population declining since 2002 due to over-exploitation; slow-growing (40-50 years to maturity); reproductive capacity low; parasitic, with host plant crucial for reproduction. ● Threats: Over-collection for international trade; destructive harvesting involves uprooting whole plant; uncontrolled harvesting threatens survival in Kenya and Tanzania. ● Trade: Sandalwood oils in high demand from perfume and pharmaceutical industries; limited supply of traditionally-used sandalwood species led to increased pressure on <i>O. lanceolata</i>; massive unsustainable exploitation triggered ban on harvesting and trade in Kenya in 2007; exported by Tanzania where four sandalwood processing factories licensed and established in 2004 but due to shortage of raw materials, three closed; only operational factory in Tanzania sources raw materials from many parts of East Africa; estimated 1,000 tons harvested annually from Africa, mostly East Africa; between 2007 and 2011, over 200 tons of illegally harvested sandalwood confiscated in Kenya; traded as logs, roots and oil. 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● High international demand, destructive and unsustainable harvesting practices and illegal trade threaten survival of species. ● Species is vulnerable to over-exploitation due to natural slow growth, low reproductive rate, and requirement for a host plant. ● Kenya banned trade of wild sandalwood due to unsustainable harvest practices. <p>■ Meets criteria for Appendix II (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP15), Annex 2a, B)): internationally traded • wild populations are declining • high demand and limited availability • international trade is having a detrimental impact on wild populations</p>
<p>Prop. 70</p> <p>Agarwood <i>Aquilaria</i> spp. and <i>Gyrinops</i> spp.</p> <p>China, Indonesia and Kuwait</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Distribution: Northeast India eastwards through Southeast Asia and southern China. ● Population: 9 <i>Aquilaria</i> spp. evaluated by IUCN (2012): 7 Vulnerable and 2 Critically Endangered; <i>Gyrinops</i> spp. not evaluated. ● Threats: Overexploitation; agarwood is common name for dark aromatic resin deposits produced in heartwood of <i>Aquilaria</i> and some <i>Gyrinops</i> spp. in response to wounding or penetration and subsequent infection by 	<p>OPPOSE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A PC20 working group noted the difficulty for customs officials in identifying products labeled as “mixed oils mixed oil containing <15% of agarwood oil”, exhausted agarwood powder, and finished products (PC20 WG6 Doc. 1). ● One proponent has a reservation on the listing of <i>Aquilaria</i> spp. (not applicable to <i>Aquilaria malaccensis</i>) and <i>Gyrinops</i>

SPECIES/PROPONENT/ PROPOSAL	CURRENT STATUS OF SPECIES	SSN VIEW
<p>Amend the annotation to the listing of <i>Aquilaria</i> spp. and <i>Gyrinops</i> spp. to read, "All parts and derivatives, except: a) seeds and pollen;b) seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; c) fruits; d) leaves; e) mixed oil containing <15% of agarwood oil, attached with labels of following words "Mixed oil containing xx% of agarwood obtained through controlled harvesting and production in collaboration with the CITES Management Authorities of XX (name of the export state)"; samples of the labels and list of relevant exporters should be communicated to the Secretariat by export states and then inform all parties through a notification; f) exhausted argawood powder, including compressed powder in all shapes; g) finished products packaged and ready for retail trade, this exemption does not apply to beads, prayer beads and carvings."</p>	<p>a mold; whole trees normally felled to find resin deposits; only an estimated 10% of trees are naturally infected meaning much is wasted; agarwood highly-prized for perfume, incense and traditional medicine across Asia and the Middle East.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Trade: Hundreds of metric tonnes of agarwood traded each year, involving at least 18 countries. 	<p>spp. and has not offered to withdraw it if proposal succeeds. SSN believes proponents should be required to withdraw annotations if their proposals are accepted.</p>
<p>Prop. 71</p> <p>Laza <i>Cyphostemma laza</i></p> <p>Madagascar</p> <p>Inclusion in Appendix II</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Distribution: Madagascar. ● Population: Not assessed by IUCN; proposal states that species meets criteria for Endangered; plants of size desired by traders now impossible to find or extremely rare in some areas; wild population decreasing; future declines projected. ● Threats: Over-collection for international trade; fragmentation, degradation and reduction of habitat due to burning for pasture and charcoal production, and clearing for agriculture. ● Trade: Traded as seeds, potted plants and seedlings; between 2003 and 2006, 11,897 seedlings legally exported from Madagascar; exports increased from 419 seedlings in 2003 to 7,915 in 2006; no trade data provided after 2008; advertised for sale on Internet (US\$28-65/plant and up to US\$1.18/seed; in Germany, imports from Madagascar offered for 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Proposal states that species meets criteria for Endangered. ● Species vulnerable to over-exploitation due very low reproductive capacity. ● Decreasing wild populations. ● High demand reflected by abundant availability on Internet. ● Trade likely to jeopardize survival of the species in the short term if not regulated. <p>■ Meets criteria for Appendix II (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP15), Annex 2a, A) and B)): endangered • internationally traded • decreasing wild population • poor management due to lack of regulations • high global demand • high levels of</p>

SPECIES/PROPONENT/ PROPOSAL	CURRENT STATUS OF SPECIES	SSN VIEW
	€60-95, depending on plant size (Matthis-pflanzen-forum 2012b)).	reported international trade