



CITES 2004

Analysis of Species Proposals to be Discussed at the 13th CoP to CITES · Bangkok, Thailand, 2-14 October 2004 · Prepared by the Species Survival Network

SPECIES /PROPONENT/PROPOSAL	CURRENT STATUS OF SPECIES	SSN VIEW
<p>CoP13 Prop. 1</p> <p>Ireland, on behalf of the Member States of the European Community</p> <p>Inclusion of a new paragraph after paragraph 4 in the Interpretation section of the Appendices, to read as follows (with the following paragraphs being renumbered): "5. The following are not subject to the provisions of the Convention: a) <i>in vitro</i> cultivated DNA* that does not contain any part of the original from which it is derived; b) cells or cell lines** cultivated <i>in vitro</i> that theoretically at a molecular level do not contain any part of the original animal or plant from which they are derived; b) urine and faeces; c) medicines and other pharmaceutical products such as vaccines, including those in development and in process materials, + that theoretically at a molecular level do not contain any part of the original animal or plant from which they are derived; and d) fossils."</p> <p>* That is DNA that is assembled from its constituent materials, not solely extracted directly from plants and animals.</p> <p>** That is cultures of plant or animal cells, that are maintained and/or propagated in artificial conditions and do not contain any significant part of the original plant or animal from which they are derived.</p> <p>+ That is products subject to a research or manufacturing process such as medicines, potential medicines and other pharmaceuticals such as vaccines that are produced under conditions of research, diagnostic laboratory or pharmaceutical production and do not depend for their production in bulk solely on material extracted from plants or animals and do not contain any significant part of the original plant or animal from which they are derived.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposal addresses same issue as a proposal submitted by Switzerland, but provides definitions of "<i>in vitro</i> cultivated DNA", "cell lines" and "process materials" • Proponent is concerned that the text prepared by the Depository Government does not reflect the terminology currently in use within the industry, and fears that there may be scope for misinterpretation or misunderstanding as to the nature and extent of the derogation which could impede flow of vaccines and other essential medicines • Extends amendment to cover synthetically produced cell lines, as these are also widely used by the pharmaceutical industry in the production of vaccines and other medicines • Proponent states that "The draft annotation has been carefully worded to ensure that products derived from original genetic material are not included in the derogation. This should help to reassure those Party States who fear that an annotation of this kind would undermine their efforts to protect their intellectual property rights in genetic material derived from native species" 	<p>UNDER REVIEW</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SSN supports the general concept of this proposal, and prefers this wording to that submitted in a proposal by Switzerland because its terms are more clearly defined; we are, however, sensitive to the views of the range States on this issue, particularly with respect to the inclusion of cell lines • SSN is concerned as to how customs authorities will be able to ensure that only synthetically derived DNA is being traded • The issue of whether the phrase 'do not contain any significant part of the original plant or animal' violates the Convention should be addressed before the proposal is adopted or rejected • Term "fossils" needs to be scientifically and consistently defined within the context of CITES
<p>CoP13 Prop. 2</p> <p>Switzerland, as Depository Government, at the request of the Standing Committee</p> <p>Inclusion of a new paragraph after paragraph 4 in the Interpretation section of the Appendices, to read as follows (with the following paragraphs being renumbered): "5. The following are not subject to the provisions of the Convention: a) <i>in vitro</i> cultivated DNA that does not contain any part of the original; b) urine and faeces; c) synthetically produced medicines and other pharmaceutical products such as vaccines that do not contain any part of the original genetic</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposal is a corrected version of Prop. 12.1, withdrawn at COP 12, with reference to annotation covering corals removed • Original proposal prepared under direction of the Standing Committee as part of issue of trade in time-sensitive biological samples 	<p>OPPOSE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SSN supports the general concept of this proposal, but prefers the wording in the proposal submitted by Ireland on behalf of the European Union • SSN is concerned as to how customs authorities will be able to ensure that only synthetically derived DNA is being traded • Term "fossils" should be scientifically and consistently defined within the context of CITES

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<p>material from which they are derived; and d) fossils."</p> <p>CoP13 Prop. 3</p> <p>Irrawaddy dolphin <i>Orcaella brevirostris</i></p> <p>Thailand</p> <p>Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: shallow, near-shore tropical and subtropical marine waters of the Indo-Pacific; marine distribution (Australia, Malaysia, Brunei, India, Bangladesh) is concentrated in estuaries and semi-enclosed water bodies generally adjacent to mangrove forests; freshwater populations occur in three river systems - the Mahakam of Indonesia, the Ayeyarwady (formerly Irrawaddy) of Myanmar and the Mekong of Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam; Irrawaddy dolphins also occur in partially isolated brackish or freshwater bodies, including Chilka Lake in India and Songkhla Lake in Thailand • Population: several geographically isolated populations face extremely high risk of extinction in the near future; the Mahakam River population is Red Listed as Critically Endangered; populations in Songkhla Lake, Malampaya Sound and the Ayeyarwady and Mekong rivers are to be listed as Critically Endangered in the 2004 Red List (criteria for Critically Endangered are: numbers of reproductively mature individuals are less than 50 and continuing population declines are projected based on known and potential threats) • Threats: gillnet entanglement and electric fishing (indiscriminate use of high-voltage probes); damming, channel blasting (for navigation purposes) and gold mining cause major changes in the river features that support dolphins; removal of individuals for captive display and trade; narrow habitat requirements put species at increased risk of population extirpation • Trade: removal for live display; according to WCMC records, Japan imported three live specimens from Thailand in 1995 and Singapore imported four live specimens from Thailand in 1999; demand for captive cetaceans in Asia is high and rapidly increasing; the dolphins' charismatic characteristics make them especially attractive for shows and display; IUCN 2002-2010 Action Plan for the World's Cetaceans notes that recent live-capture activities have taken place "without adequate assessment of the wild populations and with little or no public disclosure of the numbers taken" 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A decline in the number of individuals in the wild has been observed as ongoing in some populations and is inferred or projected in others on the basis of a decrease in the area or quality of habitat and unsustainable rates of removal • Species is particularly vulnerable due to its naturally restricted and fragmented distribution • Small sizes of populations make them vulnerable to extirpation from demographic variability, inbreeding depression and catastrophic environmental and epizootic events; the current rate of removals will almost certainly lead to their extirpation in the near future • Split-listing would create enforcement problems because specimens from geographically separate populations—some of which are Critically Endangered—cannot be distinguished visually or genetically from one another <p><input type="checkbox"/> Meets criteria for Appendix I: Decline in the number of individuals in the wild observed as ongoing in some populations and inferred or projected in others • decrease in area or quality of habitat • extrinsic threats • naturally restricted and fragmented distribution</p>
<p>CoP13 Prop. 4</p> <p>Minke whale <i>Balaenoptera acutorostrata</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: Northern Hemisphere: proposal covers Okhotsk Sea / West Pacific stock (8 range States) and two north Atlantic stocks (13 range States) • Population: proposal states 25,000 (North west Pacific and Okhotsk sea); 107,000 (Northeast Atlantic); and 28,000 (North Atlantic Central); total number from two species (<i>B. acutorostrata</i> and <i>B. bonaerensis</i>) estimated to be around 1 million animals; however, <i>B. acutorostrata</i> consists of two, and possibly three subspecies: the North Atlantic population (<i>B. a. acutorostrata</i>); the North Pacific population (<i>B. a. scammoni (=davidsoni)</i>); and the "dwarf" minke whale (<i>B. a. subsp.</i>) which is found in parts of the Southern Ocean; IWC has not accepted Japan's claim of 1 million minke whales; Southern hemisphere minke whales appear to have declined over last decade and no current population estimate exists; Northeast Atlantic stock, classified by IWC as "Protection Stock", has been reduced to an estimated 45 - 70% of pre-exploitation abundance • Threats: proposal claims no over-exploitation from by-catch, no habitat loss or degradation and low levels of toxins; however, threats include: whaling ("under objection" and "scientific"), by-catch (minke whales caught in nets in Japan and Korea are killed and sold; scale threatens already endangered J stock), long-term impacts of environmental changes (e.g. Arctic sea ice critical whale feeding habitat, is predicted to have virtually disappeared by 2080); minke whales contain such high levels of contaminants that the Norwegian government has advised consumers to reduce consumption and Japan rejects imports of North Atlantic minkes • Trade: Japan claims that all existing trade is legal (introduction from the sea; under reservation). However: RC 11.4 recommends that Parties prohibit trade in species protected by IWC from commercial whaling; IWC Resolution 2001-5 requests that Norway refrain from issuing export permits for whale products; Norway exported whale meat 'under reservation' to Japan in 2002, to Iceland in 2002; and to the Faroe Islands in 2003 (after the Secretariat 	<p>OPPOSE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since IWC imposed a moratorium on commercial whaling in 1986, Norway (under an objection to the moratorium) has killed almost 5000 minke whales and will take 670 more in 2004; Norway's self-allocated quota defies scientific advice; many IWC resolutions call on Norway to stop whaling; however, the Norwegian Parliament voted in May 2004 for a "considerable increase" in minke hunts and consideration of scientific whaling on new species; Iceland hunted 36 and Japan hunted 590 minke whales for scientific research in 2003; Japan is expected to increase its hunts in the near future, but provides no information in the proposal; in 2003 the IWC described scientific whaling "contrary to the spirit of the moratorium on commercial whaling and to the will of the Commission" • IWC "stocks" proposed for downlisting are not necessarily biologically distinct units of population as CITES requires; IUCN concluded in 2000 that "using IWC defined stocks within the CITES framework is likely to result in enforcement difficulties" • IWC has not yet finalized the Revised Management Scheme (RMS), which must include a quota-setting mechanism and international supervision and control provisions to ensure compliance • Japan does not explain how nationally-held databases will prevent other species or stocks entered into the database from entering international trade • Endangered "J stock minke whales" – from the genetically distinct, Sea of Japan population" (which would remain on Appendix I in the Japanese proposal) mix seasonally with the Okhotsk stock and cannot be visually distinguished; meat from both is sold in Japanese markets; proposal does not address this and other enforcement problems of 'split listing' the species • Article XIV paragraphs 4 and 5 exempt Japan, Norway and Iceland from CITES requirements for Appendix II marine species taken in accordance with the IWC

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<p>Japan</p> <p>Transfer from Appendix I to Appendix II of the Okhotsk Sea – West Pacific stock, the Northeast Atlantic stock and the North Atlantic Central stock</p>	<p>advised that trade would be in violation of the convention because the Faroe Islands do not hold a reservation)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Japan has agreed to withdraw its reservation for the stocks addressed, but RC 9.24 recommends that it does so for the entire species As Norway and Iceland are not proponents they do not have to withdraw their reservations and could continue trade under them; Japan's commitment on their behalf is not binding Similar proposals opposed by the CITES Secretariat, TRAFFIC, IUCN and SSN, and rejected by the Parties, at COP9, COP10, COP11 and COP12 Consumption of commercially important fish by minke whales, cited by Japan as a justification for harvesting minke whales, is irrelevant to both CITES and the IWC and has little scientific support <p><input type="checkbox"/> Stocks meet criteria for Appendix I: would be internationally traded if not on Appendix I • low reproductive output • history of over-exploitation • inadequate enforcement controls • long-term impacts of environmental changes are unknown</p>
<p>CoP13 Prop. 5</p> <p>Bobcat <i>Lynx rufus</i></p> <p>United States of America</p> <p>Deletion from Appendix II</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribution: Canada, Mexico, USA Population: for USA, 700,000 to 1.5 million 'adult resident animals' in 1988, may be increasing; Canada and Mexico, population size unknown, but populations are considered 'healthy' in Canada and the species is considered 'abundant' in many regions of Mexico Threats: loss of habitat to urbanization Trade: in 2002, 30,269 specimens were exported from range States (mostly from USA and Canada), mostly skins and skin pieces, and 549 from non-range States; main importing Parties for skins are Italy, United Kingdom, and Poland (UNEP-WCMC) 	<p>OPPOSE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Should remain on Appendix II because of similarity of appearance of its skins (and products manufactured from those skins) to other small spotted cat species including the Critically Endangered Iberian lynx (<i>Lynx pardinus</i>, which is listed in Appendix I), the Eurasian lynx (<i>Lynx lynx</i>, which is considered Near Threatened (IUCN 2003) and is on Appendix II), and the Canada lynx (<i>Lynx canadensis</i>, Appendix II); the proposal does not adequately address this problem In 1983, at CoP4, Canada and USA proposed to delete <i>Lynx rufus</i> from Appendix II, but the Parties did not agree because of the difficulties raised by similarity of appearance Considering that this is the most heavily traded cat species, it is troubling that the populations do not appear to be regularly and frequently monitored; the last population estimate for the USA is sixteen years old and no population estimates are available for Canada or Mexico Although the species does not now occur on the IUCN red list, it did appear on the 2001 list where it was categorized as Least Concern; the population trend was considered to be decreasing, and threats included habitat loss and harvesting for national and international trade
<p>CoP13 Prop. 6</p> <p>African lion <i>Panthera leo</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribution: sub-Saharan Africa (37 range States) Population: Vulnerable (IUCN 2003) based on criterion C2a(i), meaning that the species is facing a high risk of extinction in the wild, the population size is estimated to number fewer than 10,000 mature individuals, there is a continuing decline in the number of mature individuals, and no subpopulation is estimated to contain more than 1000 mature individuals; current population estimate is 23,000 (16,500-30,000) down from a 1996 estimate (a 'best guess') of 30,000-100,000; populations in West and Central Africa are small, isolated and decreasing even in some protected areas and distribution there is fragmented; populations in East and Southern Africa are larger and distribution is more or less continuous because lions exist outside of protected areas Threats: direct persecution (killing) because lions threaten livestock and humans; indirect persecution through reduction in prey base due to human activities including livestock grazing; unsustainable trophy hunting quotas; disease; political instability Trade: hunting trophies are the main type of specimen in trade (517 in 2002); other traded specimens include skins (50 in 2002), skulls (45 in 2002), and live animals (43 in 2002). Main exporting Parties for trophies are Tanzania, South Africa and Zimbabwe (of 12 exporting Parties in 2002). Main importing Parties for trophies are USA, Spain and France. One range State, Ethiopia, has established a voluntary CITES export quota (20 trophies and 80 skins for 2004) 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proposal uses the most recent, scientifically credible, peer-reviewed data published on lion population sizes (Bauer and Van Der Merwe, published in <i>Oryx</i>, in 2004); data from another survey cited in some comments by range States (Chardonnet 2002), suggests a larger sub-Saharan lion population of 39,373 (28,854 (min) - 47,132 (max)); however, this survey—sponsored by sport-hunting interests—was not published in the scientific literature and has not been peer-reviewed Tanzania exports more lion trophies than any other range State; yet, the largest population in Tanzania, that of the Selous Game Reserve, has not been the subject of a recent population survey, appears not to be subject of regular monitoring, and the population estimate is a 'best guess'; lion researchers consider the trophy hunting quota for the Reserve, and for Tanzania generally, to be unsustainable; some researchers consider Tanzania's hunting quotas to be arbitrarily set and difficult to enforce Lion researchers found that hunting quotas in areas bordering Zimbabwe's Hwange National Park would need to be radically cut if lions in the Park were to survive The number of trophies exported has declined over the past ten years. However, while the population appears to have declined by between 45 and 70 percent in the past eight years, the number of trophies exported has declined by only 15 percent in the past ten years, indicating that trophy hunting is having a greater impact on populations today than ten years ago Listing on Appendix I is likely to encourage more intensive research on lion

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<p>South Africa</p> <p>Amendment of the annotation regarding the population of South Africa to allow trade in leather goods for commercial purposes</p>	<p>Zimbabwe transferred to Appendix II in 1997 with export of 49,437.5 kg of ivory to Japan; South Africa transferred to Appendix II in 2000 but no ivory export allowed then; an annotation to the listing of the South Africa population agreed at CoP12 allows: trade in hunting trophies for non-commercial purposes; trade in live animals for <i>in-situ</i> conservation programs; trade in hides; trade in leather goods for non-commercial purposes; and trade in 30,000 kg of registered raw ivory, in a single shipment, subject to certain conditions (as yet, these conditions have not been met to the satisfaction of the Standing Committee); poaching of elephants and illegal trade in elephant ivory is a continuing threat</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revenue from the commercial trade in leather goods may be sufficient to encourage culling of elephants for their skins; this would encourage the stockpiling of ivory, thereby increasing pressure for further international ivory trade The trade in leather goods also sends a mixed message to consumers who would be able to buy one type of elephant product but not ivory SSN would like to hear the opinion of other range States as to whether adoption of this proposal is likely to cause any problems for conservation of species outside South Africa
<p>CoP13 Prop. 9</p> <p>Southern white rhino <i>Ceratotherium simum simum</i></p> <p>Swaziland</p> <p>Transfer from Appendix I to Appendix II of the population of Swaziland with the following annotation: For the exclusive purpose of allowing international trade in: a) live animals to appropriate and acceptable destinations; and b) hunting trophies. All other specimens shall be deemed to be specimens of species included in Appendix I and the trade in them shall be regulated accordingly</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribution: Botswana, Kenya, Mozambique?, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia, Zimbabwe Population: <i>C. simum</i>, Near Threatened (IUCN 2003); there are 11,670 <i>C. s. simum</i> in Africa; there are 61 <i>C. s. simum</i> in Swaziland, in two game reserves, and their numbers are increasing Threats: poaching for the international rhino horn trade; horns are used for traditional Chinese medicine and for ornamental purposes (carved handles for ceremonial daggers worn in some Middle East countries) Trade: all rhino species are listed in Appendix I except for the South Africa population of <i>C. simum simum</i>, which is listed in Appendix II with an annotation that allows international trade in live animals to appropriate and acceptable destinations and hunting trophies; in 2002, exports included 5 trophies (2 from Namibia, 1 from South Africa, and 1 from Zimbabwe) and 5 live animals (from non-range States) (UNEP-WCMC 2004); importing Parties were USA and Uruguay for trophies, and Spain, Italy and Tunisia for live animals; poaching of rhinos and illegal trade in rhino horn, including in Swaziland, is a continuing threat 	<p>OPPOSE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The population of <i>C. s. simum</i> in Swaziland (61 animals) is 'geographically separate' (as defined in Article I (a) of the Convention), small and not comparable to that of South Africa (10,988 animals), for which the Parties have approved a transfer to Appendix II for international trade in live animals to appropriate and acceptable destinations and hunting trophies The small population size, and very small size of the two subpopulations, qualifies the population of Swaziland for continued listing on Appendix I under RC 9.24, criterion A(ii) As the Secretariat has observed, the margin of error for this population is limited and the expected level of off-take is not specified The proponent has failed to specify how trophies will be marked to indicate their origin, increasing the risk of poaching from other populations The Secretariat has noted that Swaziland has been placed in category 3 under the National Legislation Project, indicating that its legislation does not meet the requirements for the implementation of CITES Although some countries have done a good job in protecting southern white rhinos in recent years, if market demands increase again, these rhino populations may experience an increase in poaching <p><input type="checkbox"/> Meets criteria for Appendix I: internationally traded • small population size • very small subpopulation sizes • poaching and illegal trade in rhino horn a continued threat</p>
<p>CoP13 Prop. 10</p> <p>Bald eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i></p> <p>United States of America</p> <p>Transfer from Appendix I to Appendix II [in accordance with Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP12), Annex 4, paragraph B. 2. b)]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribution: United States (where species is the national bird), Canada, Mexico and the French Island territories of Saint Pierre and Miquelon Population: listed as Threatened under the U.S. Endangered Species Act; it is classified as endangered in Mexico, and considered rare to uncommon throughout a substantial portion of its Mexican range; there is no information on the status of populations in the French Island territories Threats: contaminant levels continue to threaten populations Trade: most trade is of feathers and claws from Canada to the US for ceremonial purposes 	<p>OPPOSE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concern continues to exist about populations of this species in the southwestern United States and in much of Mexico; transfer to Appendix II at this time could increase illegal harvest on vulnerable populations both within and outside the United States; the proponent has provided little information on the scope or size of illegal international trade that would allow an adequate assessment of these risks The proposal implies that trade exists for only limited ceremonial purposes, but the proposal includes no annotation that would limit trade to such purposes; accordingly, it is unclear from the proposal precisely what the scope of allowable trade would be It is premature to transfer this species to Appendix II while the potential scope of the trade <p><input type="checkbox"/> Meets criteria for Appendix I: internationally traded • past population declines well-documented and not all populations have recovered • threats from extrinsic factors (contaminants)</p>
<p>CoP13 Prop. 11</p> <p>Yellow-crested cockatoo <i>Cacatua sulphurea</i></p> <p>Indonesia</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribution: Indonesia, Timor-Leste Population: Critically Endangered (IUCN 2003); is suffering an extremely rapid population decline, probably equivalent to >80% over three generations, owing to entirely unsustainable trapping for trade as pets; it is now extinct on many islands and close to extinction on most others Threats: trapping for pets; though trapping is illegal, trade continues in order to satisfy both national and international markets Trade: from 1981 to 1989, a total of 61,774 wild individuals were exported 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proponent is the primary range State for this species; Timor-Leste, the other range State, has yet to comment on the proposal The species continues to be offered for sale in large numbers in Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand; it is widely believed that wild-caught birds are being laundered as captive-bred specimens Listing in Appendix I will provide greater oversight of international trade in specimens claimed to be of captive-bred origin

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<p>Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I [in accordance with Article II (1) of the Convention and Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP12), Annex 1, paragraphs A. i) and ii); B. i), iii) and iv); and C.].</p>	<p>from Indonesia; since a ban on wild-caught exports in 1994, exports of claimed "captive-bred" individuals increased significantly from the Philippines, Singapore, South Africa and Indonesia; large numbers of birds were re-exported after the 1994 ban, mainly from Singapore</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Meets criteria for Appendix I: internationally traded • small wild population rapidly declining • low reproductive output • over-exploited for international pet trade • inadequate enforcement controls</p>
<p>CoP13 Prop. 12</p> <p>Peach-faced lovebird <i>Agapornis roseicollis</i></p> <p>Namibia and the United States of America</p> <p>Deletion from Appendix II</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: from Angola south into Namibia and South Africa • Population: generally unknown although heavy trapping for the pet trade is reported to have caused substantial declines in southern Angola and possibly elsewhere • Threats: unknown • Trade: large-scale trade in wild-caught individuals has occurred in the past 	<p>OPPOSE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Status and range of wild population should be better understood before deletion from the Appendices is considered • The legal status of the species in Angola should be clarified; Angola is not a CITES Party; the proposal does not address the situation in Angola • Look alike problems with other <i>Agapornis</i> species, particularly certain color morphs or juveniles, could create enforcement problems • Other species of the genus <i>Agapornis</i> are on CITES Appendix II <p><input type="checkbox"/> Meets criteria for Appendix II: in international trade • some wild populations declining due to international trade</p>
<p>CoP13 Prop. 13</p> <p>Lilac-crowned Amazon parrot <i>Amazona finschi</i></p> <p>Mexico</p> <p>Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I [in accordance with Article II, paragraph 1, and Article XV, paragraph 1 (a), of the Convention, and Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP12), Annexes 1 and 4].</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: Mexico • Population: 7,000 to 10,000 estimated to remain; recent studies indicate that wild populations have experienced a significant decline; the species has been extirpated from a large part of its original range including the Mexican state of Oaxaca and parts of Jalisco, Durango, Colima and Michoacan • Threats: illegal and legal capture for the pet trade is the main threat to wild populations; the lowland tropical dry forest that the species inhabits is being lost to agriculture; identified as a priority species for conservation action within Mexico • Trade: from 1981 to 2001, more than 4,000 <i>Amazona finschi</i> entered international trade; there is also widespread, intensive illegal capture of the species for both internal markets and export 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Listing in Appendix I will increase penalties for illegal trade in the species and encourage greater conservation measures for <i>Amazona finschi</i> within Mexico • Mexico (proponent) is sole range State • A 2003 report on the species, commissioned by Mexico's Scientific Authority, confirms that trade is the greatest threat to the species' survival <p><input type="checkbox"/> Meets criteria for Appendix I: internationally traded • declining wild population • low reproductive output • over-exploited for international pet trade • inadequate enforcement controls</p>
<p>CoP13 Prop. 14</p> <p>Painted bunting <i>Passerina ciris</i></p> <p>Mexico and the United States of America</p> <p>Inclusion in Appendix II [in accordance with Article II, paragraph 2 (a), of the Convention and Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP12), Annex 2 a, paragraph B. i)]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: southern United States to the West Indies, Mexico and Central America (11 Parties) • Population: The current global population is estimated to be 3.6 million individuals. It is estimated that over 55% of the original total population has been lost in the last 30 years • Threats: habitat loss, capture for the bird trade and brood parasitism • Trade: from 1979-2000, Mexico authorized domestic trapping of a minimum of 100,000 specimens; during 2001-2002, an estimated 12,000 individuals were exported from Mexico to Europe, Argentina, Japan and Malaysia; there also is information that the species is exported by other countries 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The species is subject to large scale capture for the national and international pet trade • Listing would also encourage greater cooperation among range States to manage this migratory species <p><input type="checkbox"/> Meets criteria for Appendix II: internationally traded • declining wild population • threatened by over-collection for trade</p>
<p>CoP13 Prop. 15</p> <p>Malagasy spider tortoise <i>Pyxis arachnoides</i></p> <p>Madagascar</p> <p>Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I [in accordance with Article II, paragraph 1, of the Convention and Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP12), Annex 1, paragraphs B. i), iii) and iv) and C. i)].</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: Madagascar • Population: Vulnerable (IUCN 2003); reclassification as "Endangered" recommended by participants of a workshop (IUCN/Captive Breeding Specialist Group 2002); three subspecies (<i>P.a. arachnoides</i>, <i>P.a. brygooi</i>, <i>P.a. oblonga</i>); significant declines due to over-collection in recent years • Threats: over-collection for the international pet trade; habitat loss • Trade: according to UNEP/WCMC data, Madagascar exported 2,634 specimens in 2000; exports were higher according to data on file with the Malagasy CITES authorities; the species is also present in illegal trade 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commercial collection for the international pet trade escalated in recent years and probably caused local extinctions of this endemic species • The species was exported in numbers greatly in excess of quotas in 2000 and 2001 • The very low reproductive potential (maturity is reached at the age of 12 years) hampers recovery • An expert workshop organized by the Madagascar CITES Authority (Antananarivo, 1-2 April 2004) recommended listing on Appendix I • Listing in Appendix I would assist Madagascar in enforcing trade controls • Madagascar (proponent) is sole range State <p><input type="checkbox"/> Meets criteria for Appendix I: internationally traded • restricted area of distribution • ongoing decline of wild population • over-collection for trade in recent years probably resulted in local extinctions and fragmented populations • very low reproductive potential</p>
<p>CoP13 Props. 16 and 17</p> <p>Malayan snail-eating turtle <i>Malayemys subtrijuga</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Thailand, Vietnam, Myanmar? • Population: Vulnerable (IUCN 2003); declined substantially in Cambodia, Lao PDR and Vietnam; fairly stable in Thailand; locally distributed in Indonesia and Malaysia 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exploitation mainly for international trade has resulted in depleted populations throughout the species' range, particularly in Cambodia, Lao PDR and Vietnam • Recommendation of the CITES-sponsored Technical Workshop on Conservation of and Trade in Freshwater Turtles and Tortoises in Asia

SPECIES /PROPONENT/PROPOSAL	CURRENT STATUS OF SPECIES	SSN VIEW
<p>United States of America proposes to list the genus <i>Malayemys</i> spp. (Prop. 16) and Indonesia proposes to list the single species contained in this genus, <i>Malayemys subtrijuga</i> (Prop. 17), in Appendix II</p> <p>Inclusion in Appendix II [in accordance with Article II, paragraph 2 (a), of the Convention and Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP12), Annex 2 a, paragraph B. i)]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Threats: exploitation of adults and eggs for consumption, particularly gravid females targeted; pet trade; drowning in fishing nets; habitat degradation • Trade: exports are recorded from all range States except Myanmar, where no data is available; <i>M. subtrijuga</i> has been offered in substantial quantities at Chinese food markets 	<p>(Kunming 2002) to list all remaining non-CITES listed Asian turtle species under the Appendices of CITES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At its 19th meeting the Animals Committee adopted a report by the Working Group on Conservation of & Trade in Freshwater Turtles and Tortoises, encouraging range States to develop proposals to list all remaining unlisted Asian chelonian species in Appendix II of CITES by CoP13 <p><input type="checkbox"/> Meets criteria for Appendix II: internationally traded • declining wild population • threatened by over-collection for trade, habitat loss and by fishing nets</p>
<p>CoP13 Prop. 18 and 19</p> <p>Malayan flat-shelled turtle <i>Notochelys platynota</i></p> <p>United States of America proposes to list the genus <i>Notochelys</i> spp. (Prop. 18) and Indonesia proposes to list the single species contained in this genus, <i>Notochelys platynota</i> (Prop. 19), in Appendix II</p> <p>Inclusion in Appendix II [in accordance with Article II, paragraph 2 (a), of the Convention and Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP12), Annex 2 a, paragraph B. i)]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, Myanmar?, Vietnam? • Population: Vulnerable (IUCN 2003); populations known or suspected to have declined and to have been fragmented significantly in recent years • Threats: over-collection for the international and local food trade; habitat loss • Trade: high numbers of <i>N. platynota</i> have been traded at food markets in southern China (2,000-3,000 kg daily) and Hong Kong in recent years; Indonesia exported 2,807 specimens from 1999-2002, Malaysia at least 12,300 in 1999 alone; exploitation pressure has intensified particularly in Indonesia and Malaysia and is expected to continue 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection of specimens for local and international trade has significantly depleted populations • Recommendation of the CITES-sponsored Technical Workshop on Conservation of and Trade in Freshwater Turtles and Tortoises in Asia (Kunming 2002) is to list all remaining non-CITES listed Asian turtle species under the Appendices of CITES • At its 19th meeting the Animals Committee adopted a report by the Working Group on Conservation of and Trade in Freshwater Turtles and Tortoises, encouraging range States to develop proposals to list all remaining unlisted Asian chelonian species in Appendix II of CITES by CoP13 <p><input type="checkbox"/> Meets criteria for Appendix II: internationally traded • declining wild population • threatened by recently increased over-collection for trade and habitat loss</p>
<p>CoP13 Prop. 20</p> <p>Southeast Asian softshell turtle <i>Amyda</i> spp.</p> <p>United States of America</p> <p>Inclusion in Appendix II [in accordance with Article II, paragraph 2. (a), of the Convention, and Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP12), Annex 2 a, paragraph B. i)].</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, India, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam • Population: Vulnerable (IUCN 2003); populations declining in Indonesia (trade quantities declined by two-thirds), Lao PDR, Peninsular Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam and probably in Myanmar; populations in Cambodia are considered 'good' and the species is 'not rare' in its localized area of occurrence in India; no information available in Brunei Darussalam • Threats: main threat is the increasing exploitation for the international and national food trade, which targets juveniles and adults; small juveniles occasionally traded as pets • Trade: extensive exports from Indonesia (1.5 million specimens from 1996-1998), probably significant exports from Vietnam to China, at least 8,733 specimens exported from Malaysia in 1999 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Amyda cartilaginea</i> is the most heavily traded wild-harvested Asian turtle • Recommendation of the CITES-sponsored Technical Workshop on Conservation of and Trade in Freshwater Turtles and Tortoises in Asia (Kunming 2002) is to list all remaining non-CITES listed Asian turtle species under the Appendices of CITES • At its 19th meeting the Animals Committee adopted a report by the Working Group on Conservation of and Trade in Freshwater Turtles and Tortoises, encouraging range States to develop proposals to list all remaining unlisted Asian chelonian species in Appendix II of CITES by CoP13 <p><input type="checkbox"/> Meets criteria for Appendix II: internationally traded • declining wild population • threatened by over-collection for trade</p>
<p>CoP13 Props. 21 and 22</p> <p>Pig-nosed turtle <i>Carettochelys insculpta</i></p> <p>United States of America proposes to list the genus <i>Carettochelys</i> spp. (Prop. 21) and Indonesia proposes to list the single species contained in this genus <i>Carettochelys insculpta</i> (Prop. 22), in Appendix II</p> <p>Inclusion in Appendix II [in accordance with Article II, paragraph 2 (a), of the Convention and Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP12), Annex 2 a, paragraph B. i)].</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: Australia, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea • Population: Vulnerable (IUCN 2003); widespread in part of the Australian range, no information from other areas; abundant locally yet vulnerable in Indonesian range; declining in Papua New Guinea • Threats: harvest of eggs and adults for consumption and for the pet trade; harvest pressure escalated greatly in recent years and is perceived to endanger <i>C. insculpta</i> over much of its range, particularly in Indonesia • Trade: Indonesia exports hatchlings from wild collected eggs for the pet trade; Australia and Papua New Guinea do not permit trade in <i>C. insculpta</i> 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recently intensified collection of eggs is in part driven by the aim to supply hatchlings for the international pet trade • CITES listing will improve enforcement possibilities in the three range States • Recommendation of the CITES-sponsored Technical Workshop on Conservation of and Trade in Freshwater Turtles and Tortoises in Asia (Kunming 2002) is to list all remaining non-CITES listed Asian turtle species under the Appendices of CITES • At its 19th meeting the Animals Committee adopted a report by the Working Group on Conservation of and Trade in Freshwater Turtles and Tortoises, encouraging range States to develop proposals to list all remaining unlisted Asian chelonian species in Appendix II of CITES by CoP13 <p><input type="checkbox"/> Meets criteria for Appendix II: internationally traded • declining wild population in Papua New Guinea • threatened by over-collection for trade</p>
<p>CoP13 Prop. 23</p> <p>Roti snake-necked turtle <i>Chelodina mccordi</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: Indonesia • Population: Critically Endangered (IUCN 2003); the species is only known from two or three locations on the 70 km² large island Roti; considered as nearly extinct • Threats: the only threat is collection for the international pet trade, where 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To save this species from extinction, immediate measures to control international trade are needed • The species meets criteria for inclusion in Appendix I • Recommendation of the CITES-sponsored Technical Workshop on

SPECIES /PROPONENT/PROPOSAL	CURRENT STATUS OF SPECIES	SSN VIEW
<p>Indonesia and the United States of America</p> <p>Inclusion in Appendix II [in accordance with Article II, paragraph 2 (a), of the Convention and Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP12), Annex 2 a, paragraph B. i)]</p>	<p>the species is highly sought after and prices have risen to US\$2,000 per specimen</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trade: heavy collection for the pet trade (1994-1999) resulted in commercial extinction of the species; occasionally specimens still appear in trade 	<p>Conservation of and Trade in Freshwater Turtles and Tortoises in Asia (Kunming 2002) is to list all remaining non-CITES listed Asian turtle species under the Appendices of CITES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At its 19th meeting the Animals Committee adopted a report by the Working Group on Conservation of and Trade in Freshwater Turtles and Tortoises, encouraging range States to develop proposals to list all remaining unlisted Asian chelonian species in Appendix II of CITES by CoP13 <p><input type="checkbox"/> Meets criteria for Appendix II: internationally traded • wild population Critically Endangered and considered commercially extinct • threatened by collection for the pet trade</p>
<p>CoP13 Prop. 24</p> <p>American crocodile <i>Crocodylus acutus</i></p> <p>Cuba</p> <p>Transfer of the population of Cuba from Appendix I to Appendix II [in accordance with Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP12), Annex 4, paragraph B. 2 e) and Resolution Conf. 11.16]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: Belize, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, United States, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Dominican Republic, Venezuela • Population: considered severely deteriorated in five of the 17 countries where present and depleted to a significant extent over most of its range; other populations show different grades of deterioration; Vulnerable (IUCN 2003); Cuban population present at 60 localities but no overall population estimate available (detailed assessments available for some subpopulations); in one subpopulation, natural hatching loss is some 62%; removal of about 1400 newborn per annum for ranching experiment increased nesting success in one area • Threats: degradation of mangrove habitat; pollution of coastal waters; some illegal hunting and accidental capture while fishing [Cuban population]; globally, continued hunting (though lower than in 1930s-1960s) and habitat destruction • Trade [Cuban population]: 6 farms [subjects of this proposal under RC 11.16 on Ranching] held 7,955 specimens altogether in June 2003, including wild-collected and F1 animals (to date 2000 have been reintroduced in protected areas); meat of farmed animals sold locally, skins incinerated; only exports of skins from Cuba are from single captive breeding operation registered with CITES; approximately 200 farmed animals are now at marketable size (potential trade is in skins, medicinal products); 26 specimens illegally exported from Cuba 1980-1997; initially ranching will be confined to one area, and Zapata Swamp region (home also of Cuban Crocodile, <i>C. rhombifer</i>) will remain protected; currently there are registered breeding operations in Colombia and Honduras 	<p>UNDER REVIEW</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposal as described appears to be thoroughly-researched and to meet most requirements of RC 11.16, and the proposed program seems unlikely to have negative effect on Cuban populations • However, SSN notes that RC 11.16 requires (in paragraph b (i) under RECOMMENDS) that ranching programs “must be primarily beneficial to the conservation of the local population”; is not clear what benefit, other than financial return, ranching would bring to existing management of the species in Cuba • SSN would like to hear the opinion of other range States as to whether adoption of this proposal is likely to increase illegal harvest pressure on more vulnerable populations or cause other problems for conservation of this species outside Cuba
<p>CoP13 Prop. 25</p> <p>Nile crocodile <i>Crocodylus niloticus</i></p> <p>Namibia</p> <p>Transfer from Appendix I to Appendix II of the population of Namibia [in accordance with Article II, paragraph 2 (a), of the Convention, and Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP12), Annex 4, paragraph B. 2. b)].</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: Africa (41 range States; all populations on Appendix I, except for those of Botswana, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa, Uganda, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe are listed in Appendix II; Namibian populations shared with some Appendix II populations • Population: relatively abundant in southern and eastern Africa but greatly depleted in western Africa; three sub-populations in Namibia; Namibian populations today are regarded as normal and perhaps high, and may be increasing; one registered captive breeding operation (A-NA-501) with a current population of 2,631 individuals (48 breeding animals); crocodiles in Namibia are part of larger contiguous populations, and move freely across international borders; at least 1,500 crocodiles are estimated to occur in Namibia’s protected areas alone • Threats: in Namibia, illegal killing during 1960s-1980s; displacement and habitat destruction by human activities • Trade: Namibian national trophy-hunting quota of not more than five animals per annum; more than 99.95% of exports from Namibia since 1992 (11,668 live animals, 2,323 skins) are from its single registered captive breeding operation; no ranches operating or planned in Namibia; no recent illegal trade recorded from Namibia 	<p>OPPOSE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Though Namibia shares populations with three countries whose populations are on Appendix II, commercial exports from two of these (Botswana and Zambia) are restricted to ranches specimens; population also shared with Angola, a non-Party State; adopting this proposal would therefore give Namibian population same status as that of Zimbabwe only, differing from that in other three States with shared populations • No need for proposal if aim is to export hunting trophies only; proponent’s concern with Appendix I listing is not with listing itself, but with stricter domestic measures in some importing States • If commercial export of wild specimens from Namibia becomes possible, it may undermine ranching programs in other States <p><input type="checkbox"/> Range-wide, species meets criteria for Appendix I: internationally traded • population decreasing in some areas</p>
<p>CoP13 Prop. 26</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: Africa (41 range States, all populations on Appendix I except for those of Botswana, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, 	<p>OPPOSE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued export of wild specimens may undermine ranching programs in

SPECIES /PROPONENT/PROPOSAL	CURRENT STATUS OF SPECIES	SSN VIEW
<p>Nile crocodile <i>Crocodylus niloticus</i></p> <p>Zambia</p> <p>Maintenance of the population of Zambia in Appendix II, subject to an annual export quota of no more than 548 wild specimens (including hunting trophies, including problem-animal control). This quota does not include ranched specimens.</p>	<p>South Africa, Uganda, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe are listed in Appendix II)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population: relatively abundant in southern and eastern Africa but greatly depleted in western Africa; 2003 crocodile counts estimated the Zambian population at 13,702 animals for surveyed areas of selected water systems; Threats: increased human encroachment on crocodile habitat Trade: legal trade from Zambia restricted to ranched specimens only; currently seven crocodile operations in Zambia 	<p>Zambia</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Range-wide, species meets criteria for Appendix I: internationally traded • population decreasing in some areas</p>
<p>CoP13 Prop. 27</p> <p>Leaf-tailed geckos <i>Uroplatus</i> spp.</p> <p>Madagascar</p> <p>Inclusion in Appendix II</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribution: Madagascar Population: 10 species have been described; Leaf-tailed geckos seem to occur at low densities; <i>U. alluaudi</i> might be one of the rarest species in Madagascar, <i>U. malama</i>, <i>U. malahelo</i> are considered as rare and have a restricted distribution, <i>U. guentheri</i> and <i>U. phantasticus</i> are known from only few localities and have fragmented populations; area of distribution of <i>U. lineatus</i>, <i>U. fimbriatus</i> and <i>U. ebenau</i>, <i>U. henkeli</i>, <i>U. sikorae</i> is fragmented Threats: over-collection for international pet trade; habitat loss Trade: exports 2001-2003: 2,333 <i>U. lineatus</i>, 3,770 <i>U. fimbriatus</i>, 3,179 <i>U. ebenau</i>, 3,392 <i>U. henkeli</i>, 5,074 <i>U. phantasticus</i>, 4,708 <i>U. sikorae</i>; at least 37 specimens of the very rare <i>U. alluaudi</i> traded 2001 - 2002 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leaf-tailed geckos have been traded in significant numbers in recent years; at least 22,493 have been exported from 2001-2003 alone; trade records illustrate regular imports into the EU and the USA at least since the late 1990s Leaf-tailed geckos occur at low densities and several species have restricted distributions The considerable off-take for commercial export is feared to cause local extinctions if no measures to control trade are taken <i>U. alluaudi</i> might even fulfill the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I An expert workshop organized by the Madagascar CITES Authority (Antananarivo, 1-2 April 2004) recommended to list the genus in Appendix II IUCN workshop recommended <i>Uroplatus malahelo</i> should be categorised as Endangered (facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild in the near future) and <i>Uroplatus lineatus</i> should be categorized as Vulnerable (facing a high risk of extinction in the wild in the medium-term future) (SSC/IUCN 2002) Madagascar (proponent) is sole range State <p><input type="checkbox"/> Meets criteria for Appendix II: at least seven of the ten species are internationally traded • some species are extremely rare and have a limited or fragmented area of distribution • threatened by over-collection for trade, habitat loss • the entire genus should be listed for look-alike reasons</p>
<p>CoP13 Prop. 28</p> <p>Leaf-nose snakes <i>Langaha</i> spp.</p> <p>Madagascar</p> <p>Inclusion in Appendix II</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribution: Madagascar Population: <i>L. pseudoalluaudi</i> has a very limited distribution and is very rare (only known from two specimens); <i>L. alluaudi</i> is rare and restricted to a particular habitat, has a limited area of distribution and occurs at low density; <i>L. madagascariensis</i> has a large but fragmented area of distribution, occurs at low densities Threats: over-collection for international trade; habitat loss Trade: exports 2001-2003: 347 <i>L. madagascariensis</i>, 27 <i>L. alluaudi</i>; <i>L. pseudoalluaudi</i> may be in trade under the genus name "Langaha" 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two of the three leaf-nose snakes (<i>L. pseudoalluaudi</i>, <i>L. alluaudi</i>) are rare <i>L. madagascariensis</i> occurs at low densities and has a fragmented area of distribution <i>L. madagascariensis</i> has been traded regularly in recent years For look-alike reasons the entire genus should be listed in Appendix II An expert workshop organized by the Madagascar CITES Authority (Antananarivo, 1-2 April 2004) recommended to list <i>Langaha</i> spp. in Appendix II and to establish zero or minimal quotas for <i>L. alluaudi</i> and <i>L. pseudoalluaudi</i> Madagascar (proponent) is sole range State <p><input type="checkbox"/> Meets criteria for Appendix II: At least <i>L. madagascariensis</i> and <i>L. alluaudi</i> internationally traded • <i>L. pseudoalluaudi</i> is extremely rare, <i>L. alluaudi</i> is rare and has a limited area of distribution, <i>L. madagascariensis</i> has a fragmented area of distribution • threatened by over-collection for trade, habitat loss</p>
<p>CoP13 Prop. 29</p> <p>Arboreal snake <i>Stenophis citrinus</i> (referred to as <i>Lycodryas citrinus</i> in the proposal)</p> <p>Madagascar</p> <p>Inclusion in Appendix II</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribution: Madagascar Population: very restricted distribution; only known from two localities Threats: over-collection for international trade Trade: export of 19 specimens to the USA and Switzerland have been recorded in 2001 and 2002 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Its restricted distribution and dependence on a very special habitat render this arboreal snake particularly vulnerable to over-exploitation This attractive species is valued in the pet trade and by collectors and availability in the international market has been documented An expert workshop organized by the Madagascar CITES Authority (Antananarivo, 1-2 April 2004) recommended to list <i>Lycodryas</i> spp. in Appendix II and to establish zero or minimal quotas for <i>L. citrinus</i> Madagascar (proponent) is sole range State <p><input type="checkbox"/> Meets criteria for Appendix II: internationally traded • very restricted distribution • threatened by over-collection for trade</p>

SPECIES /PROPONENT/PROPOSAL	CURRENT STATUS OF SPECIES	SSN VIEW
<p>CoP13 Prop. 30</p> <p>Mt. Kenya bush viper <i>Atheris desaixi</i></p> <p>Kenya</p> <p>Inclusion in Appendix II [in accordance with Article II, paragraph 2 (a), of the Convention and Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP12), Annex 2 a.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: Kenya • Population: status unknown, however, its highly restricted range, lack of occurrence in any protected area and rapid habitat loss and fragmentation give cause for concern that the population is declining • Threats: habitat destruction; illegal trade • Trade: export from Kenya prohibited but known to be traded illegally; 27 specimens exported illegally to the USA in 1999 and 2000 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Listing on Appendix II will support Kenya's efforts to control trade • Kenya (proponent) is sole range State • This species is sought after by collectors <p><input type="checkbox"/> Meets criteria for Appendix II: internationally traded • population unknown but believed to be declining • if trade is not regulated decline expected to accelerate</p>
<p>CoP13 Prop. 31</p> <p>Kenya horned viper <i>Bitis worthingtoni</i></p> <p>Kenya</p> <p>Inclusion in Appendix II [in accordance with Article II, paragraph 2 (a), of the Convention and Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP12), Annex 2 a].</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: Kenya • Population: status unknown. However, its restricted range, habitat loss and presence in trade give cause for concern that the population is declining • Threats: habitat loss; illegal trade • Trade: export from Kenya prohibited but known to be traded illegally; in 1999 and 2000, 32 specimens were exported illegally to the USA, 4 to the Netherlands and 1 to Canada; 19 specimens were imported into Germany in 1999 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Listing on Appendix II will support Kenya's efforts to control trade • Kenya (proponent) is sole range State • This unusual species is highly sought after by collectors <p><input type="checkbox"/> Meets criteria for Appendix II: internationally traded • population unknown but believed to be declining • if trade is not regulated decline expected to accelerate</p>
<p>CoP13 Prop. 32</p> <p>Great white shark <i>Carcharodon carcharias</i></p> <p>Australia and Madagascar</p> <p>Inclusion in Appendix II with a zero annual export quota</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: temperate and sub-tropical oceans in the northern and southern hemispheres (at least 45 range States) • Population: considered Vulnerable (IUCN 2003); protected on Appendix I and II of the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) in 2002; listed on CITES Appendix III by Australia; ongoing population decline in major range areas; small population compared to other shark species; low reproductive output (late sexual maturity, small litter size, do not produce a litter every year) • Threats: direct and indirect fishing pressure, decline in abundance of prey, habitat degradation, protective beach meshing • Trade: jaws, teeth, fins and other body parts are traded internationally; jaws and teeth fetch extremely high prices 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trade regulation through CITES would enhance domestic measures to protect this species and support the CMS listing • In response to the Secretariat's provisional assessment, the proponent has provided evidence of high demand, particularly the sale of teeth on the internet (77,000 hits on Yahoo search for 'sell white shark teeth'), and unregulated and unreported trade • Jaws and teeth are easily distinguishable from those of other shark species • Fins in trade would have to be subject to DNA testing by the States that most commonly import fins; these States already have the capacity to carry out such tests • Zero quota is needed because of significant population declines, including a 79 percent decline in the Northwest Atlantic population between 1988 and 2003, as noted in proposal; zero quota is also appropriate because it is unclear how Parties would be able to make non-detriment findings given the lack of information on the species, its migratory behavior, and the lack of management programs directed at the species <p><input type="checkbox"/> Meets criteria for Appendix II: internationally traded • some wild populations declining • inferred that international trade is having a detrimental impact on wild populations</p>
<p>CoP13 Prop. 33</p> <p>Humphead wrasse <i>Cheilinus undulatus</i></p> <p>Fiji, Ireland, on behalf of the Member States of the European Community, and the United States of America</p> <p>Inclusion in Appendix II [in accordance with Article II, paragraph 2 (a), of the Convention and Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP12), Annex 2 a, paragraph B.]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: coral reefs throughout the Indo-Pacific region (42 range States) • Population: Vulnerable (IUCN 2000) (proposed Endangered 2004); populations have declined almost everywhere studied, particularly where heavily fished for export in the live reef fish trade; catch rates have declined in many areas; vulnerable to over-exploitation due to late sexual maturity (5-7 years) • Threats: over-exploitation for international trade; destruction and degradation of coral reefs • Trade: live reef fish traded as food principally to Hong Kong SAR, China and Singapore; rare species, such as humphead wrasse, command US\$90-175 per kg in Hong Kong SAR (a large specimen could weigh 190 kg); luxury market prices expected to increase as species becomes rarer; 37-189 tons imported to Hong Kong SAR (main importer) annually 1997-2002; Philippines and Indonesia are main exporters; no regional, and few national, efforts to manage the trade; illegal trade from Indonesia 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International trade is one of the main causes of declining populations and is expected to continue • Very high market prices in Hong Kong SAR drive over-exploitation <p><input type="checkbox"/> Meets criteria for Appendix II: internationally traded • some wild populations declining • international trade is having a detrimental impact on wild populations</p>

<p>CoP13 Prop. 34</p> <p>Birdwing butterflies</p> <p><i>Ornithoptera</i> spp., <i>Trogonoptera</i> spp. and <i>Troides</i> spp. in Appendix II.</p> <p>Switzerland, as Depositary Government, at the request of the Nomenclature Committee</p> <p>Deletion of the annotation "sensu D'Abrera"</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annotation indicates that the Conference of the Parties adopted the book <i>Birdwing Butterflies of the World</i> by Bernard D'Abrera (1975, Lansdowne Press, Melbourne), as the standard nomenclatural reference for these genera • Original annotation was adopted in 1979, before formation of Nomenclature Committee and adoption of resolutions on standard nomenclature • New edition by the same author was published in 2003; Nomenclature Committee will need to decide whether to recommend that the new nomenclature be followed • Currently these genera are only listed taxa with an annotation on nomenclature; if adopted, the standard nomenclature for the genera will be specified in the Resolution on Standard Nomenclature (currently RC 12.11) instead of in the Appendices 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Book referred to in original annotation now out of date • Proposal will bring listing in line with other listings on Appendices
<p>CoP13 Prop. 35</p> <p>Mediterranean date mussel <i>Lithophaga lithophaga</i></p> <p>Italy, on behalf of the Member States of the European Community, and Slovenia</p> <p>Inclusion in Appendix II [in accordance with Article II, paragraph 2 (a)]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: Mediterranean Sea, Atlantic Ocean on the Portugal coast and on the North African coast down to Senegal, and the northern coast of Angola (27 range States) • Population: over-exploited in some areas of the Italian, Croatian and Serbia-Montenegrin coast; most of the population consists of juveniles; total population unknown but declining along the Adriatic coast due to tourism development • Threats: collection methods that destroy habitat of this species and marine organisms generally (rocks are hammered or exploded during extraction); over-exploitation for domestic and international trade causes habitat loss; damage and destruction of habitat caused by coastal tourism development; pollution • Trade: the species is traded for human consumption; some but not all range States ban export; Serbia and Montenegro exported 30,000 kg per year until banning export in 2003; Bosnia and Herzegovina report that they import the species from Albania and Serbia and Montenegro; there is extensive illegal international trade involving the species: Croatia seized about 700 kg per year between 2000-2004, Slovenia seized more than 850 kg between 2000-2004; there is a well-organized illegal trade network that includes the aforementioned countries as well as Spain, Italy, and Germany; the species is protected from collection and trade under several multilateral agreements to which some range States are Parties and some are not; there is also extensive domestic trade 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Listing on Appendix II is perhaps the only way to begin to bring this destructive international trade, involving numerous range States and a well-organized illegal trade network, under control <p><input type="checkbox"/> Meets criteria for Appendix II: internationally traded • over-exploited and declining in some areas • collection for international trade causes habitat destruction • extensive, well-organized illegal trade • inadequate enforcement • if trade is not regulated over-exploitation and habitat destruction expected to continue</p>
<p>CoP13 Prop. 36</p> <p>Helioporidae spp., Tubiporidae spp., Scleractinia spp., Milleporidae spp. and Stylasteridae spp.</p> <p>Switzerland, as Depositary Government, at the request of the Animals Committee</p> <p>Amendment of the annotation to these taxa to read: "Fossils, namely all categories of coral rock, except live rock (meaning pieces of coral rock to which are attached live specimens of invertebrate species and coralline algae not included in the Appendices and which are transported moist, but not in water, in crates) are not subject to the provisions of the Convention."</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposal reflects recommendation by the Corals Working Group of the Animals Committee, as adopted at the 20th Meeting of the AC • The Working Group was unable to arrive at method for distinguishing fossil corals, and recommended exempting coral rock (except live rock) instead • Amendment would exempt from the provisions of CITES all coral rock (other than live rock) and all coral substrate but would retain live rock under the purview of the Convention • Export of live rock would continue to be governed by the provisions of Part X of RC 12.3 • RC 11.10 Rev. CoP12 defines "coral rock" 	<p>UNDER REVIEW</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SSN is concerned that this proposal might create enforcement problems • A definition of coral rock should be included in the annotation to avoid creating potential loopholes
<p>CoP13 Prop. 37</p> <p>Hoodia <i>Hoodia</i> spp.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: Angola, Botswana, Namibia, South Africa • Population: genus of succulent plants (at least 16 taxa) in the family Apocynaceae; varies among taxa; several species occur in very large populations over large areas (several more than 10,000 km²) including heavily-traded <i>H. gordonii</i>; others occur in isolated patches with an overall low density, and a relatively small distribution range (less than 1,000 km²); ten taxa considered threatened; <i>H. juttae</i>, <i>H. officinalis</i> subsp. <i>deletaetiana</i>, <i>H. ruschii</i> and <i>H. triebneri</i> listed as Vulnerable by IUCN (2002) • Threats: declines in several sites due to mining, infrastructure development 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A number of species are vulnerable to over-collecting if unregulated trade continues • Proposal would assist in the establishment of controlled and regulated trade, with benefits to the San peoples whose traditional knowledge led to the discovery of the compounds valued in commerce • Because specimens with government licenses would remain outside CITES control under this proposal, additional information about how the labelling system would operate and how other States would be able to regulate trade in

<p>Botswana, Namibia and South Africa</p> <p>Inclusion in Appendix II, with an annotation to read as follows: Designates all parts and derivatives except those bearing the label "Produced from <i>Hoodia</i> spp. material obtained through controlled harvesting and production in collaboration with the CITES Management Authorities of Botswana/Namibia/South Africa under agreement no. BW/NA/ZA xxxxxx)"</p>	<p>and agriculture; species have reportedly disappeared from parts of their range due to mining activities, agriculture and collecting; harvesting for commercial purposes a large potential threat; collectors cannot always tell species apart; relatively easy to decimate small populations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trade: horticulture (limited); bulk of trade in compound isolated from <i>H. gordonii</i> sold as appetite suppressant, apparently all from wild-harvested plants; legal trade mostly from Botswana; illegal trade levels unknown but may have serious impact on wild populations • NOTE: proposal states that inclusion in Appendix II needed to establish standardized international trading framework and monitoring regime. The proponents intend to promote local processing; major form of exports is likely to be in the form of extracts, partially processed or finished pharmaceutical products 	<p>difficult-to-identify products would be useful in assessing how this listing would operate in practice</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Meets criteria for Appendix II: internationally traded • some wild populations declining • inferred that international trade is having a detrimental impact on wild populations</p>
<p>CoP13 Prop. 38</p> <p>Euphorbiaceae (Appendix II)</p> <p>Thailand</p> <p>Annotation to read as follows: Artificially propagated specimens of <i>Euphorbia lactea</i> are excluded from the provisions of the Convention when they are: a) grafted on rootstocks of <i>Euphorbia nerifolia</i> L.; b) colour mutants; or c) crested-branch forming or fan-shaped.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposal applies only to grafted plants or color and crested morphs entirely derived from artificial propagation • Proposal notes that "Trade control and harvested of wild-collected subject to legal control at the national level of the original range State [India] to effect the protection of species", and notes that crested (cristate) forms do occasionally occur in wild • Thailand exported 219,505 crested or colour-mutated plants to 25 different countries in 2002 	<p>OPPOSE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposal gives no information on extent of trade in wild plants, or whether wild plants are collected in connection with the production of grafted specimens • Proposal also gives no detail on occurrence of crested forms in the wild, whether these are traded, or whether they can be easily distinguished from cultivated plants • Rootstocks of grafted plants would remain subject to CITES control even if this proposal were to be adopted • Further information is necessary for a proper evaluation of this proposal
<p>CoP13 Prop. 39</p> <p>Euphorbiaceae (Appendix II)</p> <p>Thailand</p> <p>Annotation to read as follows: Artificially propagated specimens of <i>Euphorbia milii</i> are not subject to the provisions of the Convention when they are: a) traded in shipments of 100 or more plants; b) readily recognizable as artificially propagated specimens.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: <i>Euphorbia milii</i> (crown of thorns) is endemic to Madagascar • Trade: traded as young rooted cuttings with/without flowers; Thailand exported 255,679 artificially propagated plants (cultivars) in 2001, and more than 783,319 in 2002, to 36 countries • Proposal notes that the exemption could affect the wild population, but gives no information on population status or trade (if any) from wild; also gives no clear distinguishing features of artificially-propagated plants 	<p>OPPOSE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Though plant is very common in cultivation, proposal does not give enough information on status of wild population, trade in wild specimens or distinctiveness of wild from artificially propagated specimens to be accepted • According to Rauh (<i>Succulent and Xerophytic Plants of Madagascar</i>, 1998) numerous subspecies of <i>E. milii</i> live in both humid and dry regions of Madagascar; several are in cultivation [Rauh gives no information on overall status or trade]
<p>CoP13 Prop. 40</p> <p>Orchidaceae in Appendix II</p> <p>Thailand</p> <p>Annotation to read as follows: Artificially propagated specimens of Orchidaceae hybrids are not subject to the provisions of the Convention when: a) they are readily recognizable as artificially propagated specimens; b) they do not exhibit characteristics of wild-collected specimens; c) shipments are accompanied by documentation such as an invoice that indicates clearly the vernacular name of the orchid hybrids and is signed by the shipper. Specimens that do not clearly meet the criteria for the exemption must be accompanied by appropriate CITES documents.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposal would exempt all readily recognizable artificially propagated hybrids of all orchid species, with no requirements for minimum shipping volumes (as in existing annotation for <i>Phalaenopsis</i> hybrids) or labeling details such as a photograph of the flower, as proposed by Switzerland 	<p>OPPOSE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposal goes far beyond recommendations of Plants Committee or the proposal submitted by Switzerland, as it removes almost all requirements to assist in verification of shipments, and broadens exemption to all Orchidaceae • Hybrid specimens with at least one Appendix I parent would apparently be included in this exemption, increasing the risk of illegal trade in the parent species • Adoption of exemption for <i>Phalaenopsis</i> at CoP12 was regarded as a test case; it is far too early to accept a broadening of the exemption to this extent • Though SSN has concerns about the proposal submitted by Switzerland, its restrictions in scope and detailed verification requirements make it far more acceptable than this proposal
<p>CoP13 Prop. 41</p> <p>Orchidaceae in Appendix II</p> <p>Switzerland</p> <p>Annotation of Orchidaceae in Appendix II to exclude artificially propagated hybrids of the following taxa, exclusively under the condition that specimens are flowering, potted and labeled, professionally processed for</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seeks to exempt many commercial shipments of orchid hybrids from CITES control; qualifications intended to reduce risk that wild-collected plants will be exported improperly • Artificially propagated hybrids of these genera constitute by far the largest component of international commercial orchid trade • Proposal is made in accordance with paragraph f) under the second RESOLVES in RC 9.24: "[S]pecies of which all specimens in trade have been ... artificially propagated should not be included in the Appendices if there is no probability of trade taking place in specimens of wild origin" and as well as 	<p>OPPOSE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paragraph f) of RC 9.24 applies only if all specimens of listed species in trade are artificially propagated; application to hybrids unclear • RC 11.11 applies to hybrids of Appendix II and III species only; if <i>Cattleya trianaei</i> and <i>Vanda coerulea</i> are retained on Appendix I their hybrids would not be covered by this annotation • Adoption could lead to an increase in illegal trade; <i>Phalaenopsis</i> study by USA does not address this issue, especially as existing exemption has been used too infrequently to provide data and interval between CoP12 and CoP13

<p>commercial retail sale and that they allow easy identification: <i>Cymbidium</i> Interspecific hybrids within the genus and intergeneric hybrids <i>Dendrobium</i> Interspecific hybrids within the genus known in horticulture as "<i>nobile</i>-types" and "<i>phalaenopsis</i>-types," both of which are clearly recognizable by commercial growers and hobbyists <i>Miltonia</i> Interspecific hybrids within the genus and intergeneric hybrids <i>Odontoglossum</i> Interspecific hybrids within the genus and intergeneric hybrids <i>Oncidium</i> Interspecific hybrids within the genus and intergeneric hybrids <i>Phalaenopsis</i> Interspecific hybrids within the genus and intergeneric hybrids <i>Vanda</i> Interspecific hybrids within the genus and intergeneric hybrids The annotation to specifically read as follows: "Artificially propagated specimens of hybrids are not subject to the provisions of the Convention when: a) they are traded in flowering state, i.e. with at least one open flower per specimen, with reflexed petals; b) they are professionally processed for commercial retail sale, e.g. labeled with printed labels and packaged with printed packages; c) they can be readily recognized as artificially propagated specimens by exhibiting a high degree of cleanliness, undamaged inflorescences, intact root systems and general absence of damage or injury that could be attributable to plants originating in the wild; d) plants do not exhibit characteristics of wild origin, such as damage by insects or other animals, fungi or algae adhering to leaves, or mechanical damage to inflorescences, roots, leaves or other parts resulting from collection; and e) labels or packages indicate the trade name of the specimen, the country of artificial propagation or, in case of international trade during the production process, the country where the specimen was labeled and packaged; and labels or packages show a photograph of the flower, or demonstrate by other means the appropriate use of labels and packages in an easily verifiable way. Plants not clearly qualifying for the exemption must be accompanied by appropriate CITES documents."</p>	<p>paragraph a) under DETERMINES in the section of RC 11.11 regarding hybrids: "[H]ybrids shall be subject to the provisions of the Convention even though not specifically included in the Appendices if one or both of their parents are of taxa included in the Appendices, unless the hybrids are excluded from CITES controls by a specific annotation in Appendix II or III (see annotation "608 in the Interpretation of Appendices I and II)."</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposal closely linked to Prop. 12.51, developed as a consequence of a review of the listing of the Orchidaceae, begun at the 10th Meeting of the Plants Committee (Shepherdstown, 2000) • Prop. 12.51 was revised and adopted for <i>Phalaenopsis</i> hybrids only at CoP12 • Attendees at 12th Meeting of the Plants Committee agreed that implementation of Prop. 12.51 should be monitored • USA surveyed <i>Phalaenopsis</i> hybrids for 14th Meeting of the Plants Committee; found no significant impact of the existing exemption on trade; traders want to avoid risk; conditions too restrictive, especially the minimum number of 100 specimens per hybrid; working group at PC 14 decided minimum number should be reduced to 20 to make exemption more attractive and more likely to yield data for future re-assessment; no report on increased illegal trade linked with the existing <i>Phalaenopsis</i> hybrids exemption • Proponent assumes "that flowering and labeled orchid hybrids constitute a correctly identifiable finished product, which can not be falsified in any profitable way by using wild-collected orchids" 	<p>too short for adequate test</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of requirement for certificate of artificial propagation may be creating uncertainty among traders • Proposal should be withdrawn until further data are available, and an accompanying resolution setting out appropriate enforcement mechanisms is adopted
<p>CoP13 Prop. 42</p> <p><i>Phalaenopsis</i> hybrids (Appendix II)</p> <p>Switzerland, as Depositary Government, at the request of the Plants Committee</p> <p>Amendment of the annotation to Orchidaceae in Appendix II regarding <i>Phalaenopsis</i> hybrids to read: "Artificially propagated specimens of hybrids within the genus <i>Phalaenopsis</i> are not subject to the provisions of the Convention when: 1) specimens are traded in shipments consisting of individual containers (i.e. cartons, boxes or crates) containing 20 or more plants each; 2) all plants within a container are of the same hybrid, with no mixing of different hybrids within a container; 3) plants within a container can be readily recognized as artificially propagated specimens by exhibiting a high degree of</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The only change in this proposal from wording of annotation adopted at CoP12 is a change of minimum number of plants per shipment from 20 to 100 • USA surveyed <i>Phalaenopsis</i> hybrids for 14th Meeting of the Plants Committee; exporters are apparently not using the existing annotation because they were unaware of it, they were aware of it but were concerned that importers would not accept shipments without documentation, or they found the restrictions on numbers too severe • Singapore reported that it uses phytosanitary certificates as CITES documents and certificates of artificial propagation, and have had no problems doing so 	<p>OPPOSE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SSN is not opposed to the proposed change, but believes that the annotation itself is unnecessary and should be repealed; we note that minimum number is only one of the reasons exporters are not using the annotation, and that use of phytosanitary certificates may work just as well

<p>uniformity in size and stage of growth, cleanliness, intact root systems and general absence of damage or injury that could be attributable to plants originating in the wild; 4) plants do not exhibit characteristics of wild origin, such as damage by insects or other animals, fungi or algae adhering to leaves, or mechanical damage to roots, leaves, or other parts resulting from collection; and 5) shipments are accompanied by documentation, such as an invoice, which clearly states the number of plants and is signed by the shipper. Plants not clearly qualifying for the exemption must be accompanied by appropriate CITES documents."</p>		
<p>CoP13 Prop. 43</p> <p>Christmas orchid <i>Cattleya trianaei</i></p> <p>Colombia</p> <p>Transfer from Appendix I to Appendix II</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: Colombia [species is the national flower of Colombia] • Population: of 16 historical subpopulations, one has disappeared due to over-collecting; some other subpopulations now in protected areas and may be stable or recovering • Threats: over-collecting (though demand has diminished in last 40 years, undisturbed populations regenerate well and species is widely cultivated); loss of habitat to agriculture, cattle ranching, logging and local use • Trade: legal trade in artificially propagated specimens; no illegal trade reported in last ten years • NOTE: proponent argues that species is not in danger, and transfer to Appendix II would stimulate nursery owners to assist in reintroduction programs 	<p>OPPOSE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population of species was seriously reduced by over-collection in the past and therefore still meets Appendix I criteria for historical decline • Proposal does not provide enough population information to judge current status • As no trade in the wild-collected specimens is proposed it is unclear why transfer to Appendix II is necessary • Suggestion that growers in Colombia would be more likely to assist reintroduction programs if proposal accepted not justified; as species is Colombian endemic all such programs would involve domestic trade only <p><input type="checkbox"/> Meets criteria for Appendix I: internationally traded • historical decline, over-exploited in the past</p>
<p>CoP13 Prop. 44</p> <p>Blue vanda orchid <i>Vanda coerulea</i></p> <p>Thailand</p> <p>Transfer from Appendix I to Appendix II</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: India, China, Myanmar, Thailand • Population: scattered distribution over large area; China population large and undisturbed; Indian and Thai populations have recovered from past overexploitation; Myanmar population shows signs of reduction from collecting • Threats: heavily collected for community use in Myanmar • Trade: on Appendix I since 1979; most international trade in past ten years has been in artificially propagated cultivars from Thailand; clones valued in trade difficult to find in wild, so international demand is for cultivated plants 	<p>UNDER REVIEW</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Though severely depleted in Assam in past, range is now known to be much larger and populations more robust than at time of Appendix I listing • Artificially-bred varieties with flat petals preferred to wild plants, which have twisted petals and are considered less desirable by orchid fanciers (Koopkowitz, <i>Orchids and their Conservation</i>, 2001) • According to the website of the Tropical Botanic Garden and Research Institute, India (2004), "Massive deforestation and unregulated commercial exploitation means that its distribution is now confined to isolated tracts of land. Furthermore, existing populations are too small as to be self-perpetuating" • Further clarification of status in wild should be sought before accepting proposal
<p>CoP13 Prop. 45</p> <p>Desert living cistanche <i>Cistanche deserticola</i></p> <p>China</p> <p>Addition of annotation #1, i.e.: "Designates all parts and derivatives, except: a) seeds, spores and pollen (including pollinia); b) seedling or tissue cultures obtained in vitro, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and c) cut flowers of artificially propagated plants."</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: China, Mongolia • NOTE: species listed in Appendix II; original annotation ("Parts and derivatives to be covered: whole and sliced roots and parts of roots, excluding manufactured parts or derivatives such as powders, pills, extracts, tonics, teas and confectionery") deleted at CoP12 because the plant does not, in fact, have roots; as Article I (b)(iii) of CITES states that only specified parts and derivatives of Appendix II plants are considered "specimens", annotation is necessary to bring species under CITES control 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annotation would cover all parts and derivatives in trade
<p>CoP13 Prop. 46</p> <p>Manambe palm <i>Chrysalidocarpus decipiens</i></p> <p>(NB: this species is referred to as <i>Dypsis decipiens</i> in the proposal)</p> <p>Madagascar</p> <p>Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: Madagascar • Population: wild population about 200 in 1995 and still declining; considered Endangered by IUCN (2003); plant grows slowly, regenerates poorly and may not set seed every year • Threats: local use of palm hearts as food; over-collecting of seeds for trade; population is too small to withstand any further collecting from the wild • Trade: exported as seeds or seedlings; grown in cultivation in USA and elsewhere 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extremely small population and Endangered status qualifies species for Appendix I • Madagascar (proponent) is sole range State <p><input type="checkbox"/> Meets criteria for Appendix I: internationally traded • ongoing decline of wild population • over-collection for trade • small population size</p>

<p>CoP13 Prop. 47</p> <p>Himalayan yew <i>Taxus wallichiana</i></p> <p>China and the United States of America</p> <p>Amendment of the annotation (currently annotation #2), to read: "Designates all parts and derivatives, except: a) seeds and pollen; and b) finished pharmaceutical products"</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: Afghanistan, Bhutan, China, India, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Vietnam • Population: currently listed in Appendix II (Switzerland and Liechtenstein hold reservations) • Trade: bulk of trade is in chemical extracts not clearly covered by existing annotation • NOTE: existing annotation excludes chemical derivatives and finished pharmaceutical products; proposal would bring trade in crude and semi-refined extracts under control; follows recommendation by 12th Meeting of the Plants Committee 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposal would bring bulk of trade in the species under clear CITES control
<p>CoP13 Prop. 48</p> <p>Chinese yew <i>Taxus chinensis</i>, <i>T. cuspidata</i>, <i>T. fuana</i>, <i>T. sumatrana</i> and all infraspecific taxa of these species</p> <p>China and the United States of America</p> <p>Inclusion in Appendix II with the following annotation: "Designates all parts and derivatives, except: a) seeds and pollen; and b) finished pharmaceutical products." [in accordance with Article II, paragraph 2. (a), of the Convention and Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP12), Annex 2 a, paragraph B. i)]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: <i>T. chinensis</i>: China, Vietnam; <i>T. cuspidata</i>: China, Korea, Japan, Russia; <i>T. fuana</i>: China; <i>T. sumatrana</i>: Philippines, Indonesia • Population: most if not all populations in decline; current information unavailable for China, but all species of <i>Taxus</i> in China have been reduced due to over-exploitation and are listed as Endangered in the China Plant Red Data Book; <i>T. cuspidata</i> rare in most of range; <i>T. sumatrana</i> not threatened • Threats: destructive harvest for commercial industry, including felling and complete debarking of trees; deforestation and land conversion in some areas • Trade: extensive trade in chemical extracts for pharmaceutical industry; illegal trade known in China but extent unknown • NOTE: adoption will result in all Asian <i>Taxus</i> spp. being listed in Appendix II; follows recommendation by 12th Meeting of the Plants Committee 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SSN agrees with proponents that "listing these species in Appendix II would help regulate trade and prevent unsustainable and destructive harvest of these species for the international pharmaceutical industry" <p><input type="checkbox"/> Meets criteria for Appendix II: internationally traded • most wild populations declining • international trade is having a detrimental impact on wild populations</p>
<p>CoP13 Prop. 49</p> <p>Agarwood or aloeswood <i>Aquilaria</i> spp. and <i>Gyrinops</i> spp.</p> <p>Indonesia</p> <p>Inclusion in Appendix II [in accordance with Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP12), Annex 2 a, paragraphs A. and B. i), and Annex 2 b]. (NB: <i>Aquilaria malaccensis</i> is already included in Appendix II)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: proposal applies to 24 species of <i>Aquilaria</i> and 7 species of <i>Gyrinops</i>; range States include Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Lao PDR?, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam • Population: no current information available • Threats: virtually all species of <i>Aquilaria</i> and <i>Gyrinops</i> threatened by trade of the resinous wood for use as incense, traditional medicine and perfume in Asia and the Middle East; <i>A. beccariana</i>, <i>A. hirta</i> and <i>A. microcarpa</i> considered globally at risk from over-exploitation for agarwood; indiscriminate felling of healthy trees, though only trees infected with fungus produce high-quality agarwood; habitat degradation, illegal logging and gold mining • Trade: Indonesia largest exporter, exported 300 tons annually 1997-2000, falling to about 150 tons in 2003; illegal trade known from Brunei and Indonesia • NOTE: because specimens are traded in the forms of wood chips, powder (dust), oil or incense/perfume derivatives, identification to species very difficult; proponents argue that listing all species necessary for look-alike reasons 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current listing of <i>A. malaccensis</i> alone insufficient to regulate trade in agarwood • SSN agrees with proponent that listing of all species necessary for sustainable management and conservation of agarwood-producing trees • Secretariat notes that as no parts and derivatives have been specified in the proposal, it would only apply to whole plants, thus rendering the proposal ineffective with respect to agarwood; however, the existing listing for <i>A. malaccensis</i> does include the appropriate annotation (#1); accordingly, replacing that listing without any annotation would be a greater departure from the current situation than replacing it with the annotation included; amending the proposal by adding the annotation could be allowed under the Rules of Procedure because the amendment would, in this case, narrow the scope of the proposal <p><input type="checkbox"/> Meets criteria for Appendix II: internationally traded • international trade is having a detrimental impact on wild populations</p>
<p>CoP13 Prop. 50</p> <p>Ramin <i>Gonystylus</i> spp.</p> <p>Indonesia</p> <p>Inclusion in Appendix II [in accordance with Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP12), Annex 2 a, paragraphs A and B i), and Annex 2b, paragraph B] with annotation #1, i.e.:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: Genus of 30 species; range States are Brunei Darussalam, Fiji, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Solomon Islands; significant stands of commercially traded species are thought to be limited to Indonesia and Malaysia • Population: 15 ramin species categorized as Vulnerable (IUCN 2003); 1997 survey showed that populations throughout Indonesia have considerably declined; all populations believed to be at very low level • Threats: over-exploitation to supply international markets; rampant illegal logging; forest degradation • Trade: large domestic and international trade in timber, much of it in processed wood; legal exports have declined in recent years as populations depleted; most exports probably supplied by illegal logging; international trade has driven over-exploitation • NOTE: ramin is currently listed in Appendix III (Indonesia), but some major importers (e.g. Malaysia) do not fully implement listing; substantial volumes of ramin illegally harvested in Indonesian protected areas have been documented in Malaysian ports; Malaysia, Singapore and Indonesia agreed in April 2004 to form tri-national task force to eliminate illegal trade and 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ramin is highly vulnerable to overexploitation, regenerates poorly and has never been successfully grown in plantations; illegal harvest practices destroy habitat, making population regeneration unlikely; ramin forests are also important habitat for orangutans and other endangered species • Illegal trade is a serious threat to ramin species; though the Appendix III listing has proved beneficial, poor enforcement and implementation by some countries has reduced its effectiveness; Malaysia has a partial Reservation against the current Appendix III listing • Annotation to include all parts and derivatives is critical to the proposal and should be supported; implementation of this annotation under the Appendix III listing has proved possible; any other annotation would effectively reduce current CITES trade controls with a probable negative impact on the species According to an EIA/Telepak report released in February 2004, large quantities of ramin wood continue to be exported from Indonesia to Malaysia despite 2001 ban making such exports illegal; according to EIA/Telepak, as much as 70,000 cubic meters of stolen Indonesian ramin is exported annually from Malaysia, accompanied by Malaysian paperwork disguising its origin

Designates all parts and derivatives, except: a) seeds, spores and pollen (including pollinia); b) seedling or tissue cultures obtained in vitro, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and c) cut flowers of artificially propagated plants.	implement correct CITES procedures; proponent argues that Appendix II now more appropriate	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Appendix II listing should be supported as important step supporting the work of the tri-national task force <input type="checkbox"/> Meets criteria for Appendix II: internationally traded • wild populations declining • international trade is having a detrimental impact on wild populations
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Species Survival Network

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