




Division of Scientific Authority
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service







18th MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO CITES
Geneva (SWITZERLAND), August 17 – 28, 2019



OUTCOMES: SPECIES PROPOSALS
As of August 28, 2019


Species proposals **highlighted in blue** are U.S. submissions. **The Appendices will enter into effect 90 days after the CoP on 26 November 2019 unless otherwise indicated.**


Higher taxa	Species (and common name)	Proposal No. & Proponents		Proposal & Outcome	Tentative Position
Bovidae	<i>Capra falconeri heptneri</i> (Heptner's markhor)	CoP18 Prop. 1 Tajikistfaan		Transfer the population of Tajikistan from Appendix I to Appendix II WITHDRAWN at CoP	Not Support the transfer of the Tajikistan population of Tajik or Heptner's markhor (<i>Capra falconeri heptneri</i>) from Appendix I to Appendix II of CITES. The subspecies does not qualify for a transfer to Appendix II of CITES, in accordance with paragraph A. 2) a) of Annex 4 of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17). <i>Capra falconeri heptneri</i> still meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I and satisfies Criterion A. v) in Annex 1 of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17)—the wild population of <i>Capra falconeri heptneri</i> in Tajikistan is small, and is characterized by a high vulnerability to extrinsic factors (poaching; stable and increasing subpopulations are restricted to areas with sustainable hunting management and protected areas - were these conservation activities to cease in the future, poaching would likely increase, possibly changing positive trajectories in these areas downward). Annex 3 of Resolution Conf. 9.24 also provides guidance that listing of a species in more than one Appendix should be avoided in general in view of the enforcement problems it creates and that taxonomic names below the species level should not be used in the Appendices unless the taxon in question is highly distinctive and the use of


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					the name would not give rise to enforcement problems; these considerations are not adequately addressed in the proposal
	<i>Saiga tatarica</i> (Saiga antelope)	CoP18 Prop. 2 Mongolia and United States of America		Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I Adopted: Species remains in Appendix II with a zero export quota for wild specimens traded for commercial purposes. (for both <i>Saiga tatarica</i> and <i>Saiga borealis</i>)	Support
Camelidae	<i>Vicugna vicugna</i> (Vicuña)	CoP18 Prop. 3 Argentina		Transfer the population of the Province of Salta (Argentina) from Appendix I to Appendix II with annotation 1 Adopted	SUPPORT the proposal by Argentina to transfer the vicuña (<i>Vicugna vicugna</i>) population in the Province of Salta from CITES Appendix I to Appendix II with Annotation 1, in accordance with the criteria set out in Resolution Conf. 9.24. The vicuña population of Salta Province, Argentina, does not meet the biological criteria for retention in Appendix I. The species, however, is in trade. The proposal to transfer the Salta vicuña population to Appendix II with Annotation 1 is based on a successful program in neighboring Jujuy and Catamarca Provinces, also in Argentina, that have been in operation and live-shearing vicuña wool for 20 and over 15 years, respectively, with no evident problems. It would appear therefore that precautionary measures set out in Res. Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) are met.


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	<i>Vicugna vicugna</i> (Vicuña)	CoP18 Prop. 4 Chile		Amend the name of the population of Chile from "population of the Primera Región" to "populations of the region of Tarapacá and of the region of Arica and Parinacota" Adopted	Support the proposal by Chile to modify the annotations for the <i>Vicugna vicugna</i> species included in Appendices I and II for the populations in Chile. The purpose of this technical change is to revise/amend the name of the populations in that area of Chile to clarify implementation of the existing listing and annotation for that country. This is a political-administrative change that reflects changes to the regional place names under new Chile Law 20.175 and does not result in any actual change to the listings of the vicuña populations already included in Appendix II with Annotation 1 and Appendix I.
Giraffidae	<i>Giraffa camelopardalis</i> (Giraffe)	CoP18 Prop. 5 Central African Republic, Chad, Kenya, Mali, Niger and Senegal		Include in Appendix II Adopted. (SADC countries expressed they will take a reservation)	Support the inclusion of giraffe in CITES Appendix II. The species is affected by trade as defined in Annex 5 of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) part i): "it is known to be in trade . . . , and that trade has or may have a detrimental impact on the status of the species." <i>G. camelopardalis</i> also meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix II under Article II, paragraph 2 of the Convention and satisfies Criterion B in Annex 2a of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17)— regulation of trade in the species is required to ensure that the harvest of specimens from the wild is not reducing the wild population to a level at which its survival might be threatened by continued harvesting or other influences. Accordingly, the species qualifies for inclusion in Appendix II. To the extent there is uncertainty whether certain populations meet Criterion B of Annex 2a, those populations would additionally meet the criteria of Annex 2b. Additionally, to the extent there is uncertainty regarding the status of a species or the impact of trade on the conservation of a species, paragraph 2 of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) provides that the Parties shall act in the best interest of the conservation of the species concerned. Adoption of this proposal will continue to allow legal trade and will ensure that trade in

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					<i>G. camelopardalis</i> , including subspecies that are Critically Endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable, declining and small, can be adequately monitored and subject to non-detriment and legal acquisition findings
Mustelidae	<i>Aonyx cinereus</i> (Small-clawed otter) [According to the standard nomenclature reference adopted by the Conference of the Parties, this species is named <i>Aonyx cinerea</i> .]	CoP18 Prop. 6 India, Nepal and the Philippines		Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I Adopted	Support the transfer of small-clawed otter from Appendix II to I. Based on the information in the proposal, as well as the additional information collected, TRAFFIC Reports obtained, and information provided by the OSG Co-Chair, we support the proposal by India, Nepal, and Philippines to transfer the small-clawed otter (<i>Aonyx cinereus</i>) from CITES Appendix II to CITES Appendix I, in accordance with Article II, paragraph 1, of the Convention. A species qualifies for inclusion in Appendix I if it is or may be affected by trade and meets, or is likely to meet, at least one biological criterion for Appendix I. Based on all the information it appears that the severity of the threats to this taxon were understated in the proposal and, as a consequence, the biological criteria of Annex 1 Paragraph C (ii) are met. Specifically: the area of riparian forest (-1.515% annual decline) and wetlands (64–71% total reduction) has decreased; the quality of small-clawed otter habitat has decreased rangewide due, for example, to pollution and siltation; and high levels of poaching have been demonstrated and documented.
	<i>Lutrogale perspicillata</i> (Smooth-coated otter)	CoP18 Prop. 7 Bangladesh, India and Nepal		Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I Adopted	Support transfer of smooth-coated otter from Appendix II to I. Based on the information in the proposal, as well as the additional information collected, TRAFFIC Reports obtained, and information provided by the OSG Co-Chair, we support the proposal by Bangladesh, India, and Nepal to transfer the smooth-coated otter (<i>Lutrogale perspicillata</i>) from CITES Appendix II to CITES Appendix I, in accordance with Article II, paragraph 1, of the Convention. A species qualifies for inclusion in Appendix I if it is or may be



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					affected by trade and meets, or is likely to meet, at least one biological criterion for Appendix I. It appears that the severity of the threats to this taxon were understated in the proposal and as a consequence the biological criteria of Paragraph C (ii) are met.
Rhinocerotidae	<i>Ceratotherium simum</i> <i>simum</i> (Southern white rhinoceros)	CoP18 Prop. 8 Eswatini		Remove the existing annotation for the population of Eswatini [currently referred to as population of Swaziland] Rejected	Not support the proposal to remove the existing annotation on the Appendix II listing of Eswatini's southern white rhino population that would permit the regulated legal and commercial trade in Eswatini's white rhinos, their products including horn and derivatives. This position is based on the following considerations: <u>A) Could promote additional poaching in southern white rhino range countries.</u> -- Given the continuous high levels of rhino poaching and illegal trade in rhino horn (from 6–25 rhinos per year during 2000–2007 to > 1000 rhinos per year during 2013–2015), it is premature to agree on a resumption of commercial trade. Information provided in the proposal does not provide satisfactory evidence that permitting trade would not fuel demand for rhino horn. <u>B) The proponent does not demonstrate that the proposal can be effectively implemented.</u> —There are a number of unresolved questions about this proposal and the proponent's ability to implement it. Even more worrisome is that the potential negative impacts to rhinos of re-opening the commercial and legal trade in rhino horn are unknown. Could effective control measures be implemented to ensure that trade would originate only from Eswatini? Could Eswatini ensure that trade be limited only to the southern white rhino? Could Eswatini ensure that only legally harvested rhino horns entered into trade? Could all of those rhino horns be adequately identified and tracked across international borders? It does not appear therefore, that precautionary




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					<p>measures set out in Res. Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) are met.</p> <p>[Note: Eswatini has been a Party since 1997. They are a Category 3 Party under the National Legislation Project ("legislation that is believed generally not to meet the requirements for the implementation of CITES"; CoP18 Doc. 26; SC70 Doc. 25; SC70 Inf. 12 (Rev. 1)).]</p>
	<i>Ceratotherium simum simum</i> (Southern white rhinoceros)	CoP18 Prop. 9 Namibia		<p>Transfer the population of <i>Ceratotherium simum simum</i> of Namibia from Appendix I to Appendix II with the following annotation: "For the exclusive purpose of allowing international trade in: a) live animals to appropriate and acceptable destinations; and b) hunting trophies. All other specimens shall be deemed to be specimens of species included in Appendix I and the trade in them shall be regulated accordingly."</p> <p>Rejected</p>	<p>Not Support the proposal to transfer the population of the southern white rhino of Namibia from Appendix I to Appendix II with the following annotation as proposed by Namibia: For the exclusive purpose of allowing international trade in: a) live animals to appropriate and acceptable destinations and b) hunting trophies.</p> <p>We are concerned that Namibia has indicated that it intends to sell and export live animals in commercial trade, which would not be in keeping with the guidance adopted by the Conference of the Parties provided in Resolution Conf. 11.20 (Rev. CoP17) paragraph 2. We have concerns regarding rhinos being exported from other range states to be used to stock Asian farms with plans for commercial harvest of their horns and seek clarity from the proponent as to how they will eliminate the risk of similar exploitation. Additionally, it is unclear from the proposal as to how Namibia plans to distribute money for anti-poaching measures, acquiring equipment, law enforcement, education, community initiatives, infrastructure and habitat management especially since the majority of rhinos are in private ownership.</p>




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Elephantidae	<i>Loxodonta africana</i> (African elephant)	CoP18 Prop. 10 Zambia		<p>Transfer the population of Zambia from Appendix I to Appendix II subject to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Trade in registered raw ivory (tusks and pieces) for commercial purposes only to CITES approved trading partners who will not re-export.; 2. Trade in hunting trophies for non-commercial purposes; 3. Trade in hides and leather goods.; 4. All other specimens shall be deemed to be specimens of species in Appendix I and the trade in them shall be regulated accordingly. <p>Rejected</p>	<p>Oppose the transfer of the African elephant population of Zambia from Appendix I to Appendix II. The species is or may be affected by trade, as it is known to be in trade and that trade has or may have a detrimental impact on the status of the species. Based on the currently available population information and data for the African elephant population of Zambia, it does not appear to meet the biological criteria in Annex 1 of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) for inclusion in Appendix I, at this time—the national population does not have a restricted range, nor is it small, nor is it undergoing a marked decline. However, the precautionary measures of Annex 4 of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) have not been met in the information provided in the proposal, in particular, measures on controlling trade in ivory, such as stockpile management and law enforcement measures.</p> <p>In addition, the United States opposes the following portion of the proposed annotation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Trade in registered raw ivory (tusks and pieces) for commercial purposes only to CITES approved trading partners who will not re-export. <p>The consequence of the adoption of this particular portion of the annotation language would be to allow commercial trade in registered raw elephant ivory. This would undermine the recommendations outlined in Resolution Conf 10.10 (Rev. CoP17) to close domestic ivory markets. Given the continuous high levels of elephant poaching and illegal ivory trade, the United States believes it is premature to agree to a resumption of trade in ivory at this time. The only safeguards for any future exports of raw ivory would be the basic requirements of Article IV of the Convention for trade in Appendix II species (non-detriment findings and legal acquisition findings). The proposal</p>



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					<p>does not provide details as to how the proposed trade would be assessed for sustainability and controlled.</p> <p>The United States believes that re-opening international trade in ivory, at this time, will further endanger elephant populations across Africa. Illegal ivory trade is driving a dramatic increase in African elephant poaching, threatening the very existence of elephants in Africa. It is extremely difficult to differentiate legally acquired ivory from ivory derived from elephant poaching. USFWS criminal investigations and anti-smuggling efforts have clearly shown that the legal ivory trade can serve as a cover for illegal trade to launder illegal obtained ivory. Therefore, allowing legal ivory to enter the marketplace could mask trade in illegal ivory and contribute to increased elephant poaching and undermine the efforts to date that reduced poaching slightly in some range countries or areas.</p>
	<i>Loxodonta africana</i> (African elephant)	CoP18 Prop. 11 Botswana, Namibia and Zimbabwe		<p>This proposal seeks to amend the Annotation (2) to the listing of the elephant populations of Botswana, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe in Appendix II with respect to removing certain restrictions for trade in registered raw ivory</p> <p>Rejected</p>	<p>Oppose the amendment of annotation 2 pertaining to the African elephant populations of Botswana, Namibia, South Africa, and Zimbabwe. The consequence of the adoption of the proposal would be to allow trade for primarily commercial purposes in registered government-owned stocks of raw ivory from Botswana, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe, subject to Article IV of the Convention and the restrictions agreed at CoP14, contained in subparagraphs i), ii), iii), and vi) of paragraph g). The main effect of amending the annotation in the manner that is proposed would allow Botswana, Namibia, South Africa, and Zimbabwe to establish regular commercial trade in registered raw elephant ivory. This would undermine the recommendations outlined in Resolution Conf 10.10 (Rev. CoP17) to close domestic ivory markets. Given the continuous high levels of elephant poaching and illegal ivory trade, the</p>




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					<p>United States believes it is premature to agree to a resumption of trade in ivory at this time. Although trading partners would need to be verified by the Secretariat, in consultation with the Standing Committee, no formal and specific mechanisms are proposed to oversee any trade, except that the Standing Committee (based on a proposal from the Secretariat) would be able to decide to cause this trade to cease partially or completely in the event of non-compliance by exporting or importing countries, or in the case of proven detrimental impacts of the trade on other elephant populations. The only safeguards for any future exports of raw ivory would be the basic requirements of Article IV of the Convention for trade in Appendix II species (i.e. non-detriment findings and legal acquisition findings). The proposal does not provide details as to how the proposed trade would be assessed for sustainability and controlled.</p> <p>The United States believes that re-opening international trade in ivory, at this time, will further endanger elephant populations across Africa. While the current MIKE data shows that the trends in PIKE at the continental level for the reporting African MIKE sites have followed a steady downward trend since its peak in 2011, illegal ivory trade is still a significant driver of African elephant poaching, threatening the very existence of elephants in Africa. It is extremely difficult to differentiate legally acquired ivory from ivory derived from elephant poaching. USFWS criminal investigations and anti-smuggling efforts have clearly shown that the legal ivory trade can serve as a cover for illegal trade to launder illegally obtained ivory. Therefore, allowing legal ivory to enter the marketplace could mask trade in illegal ivory and contribute to increased elephant poaching, undermining the efforts to date that may have resulted in the slight reduction in poaching observed in some range countries or areas.</p>




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	<i>Loxodonta africana</i> (African elephant)	CoP18 Prop. 12 Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Kenya, Liberia, Niger, Nigeria, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic and Togo		Transfer the populations of Botswana, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe from Appendix II to Appendix I Rejected	Oppose the transfer of the African elephant populations of Botswana, Namibia, South Africa, and Zimbabwe from Appendix II with Annotation 2 to Appendix I. The species is or may be affected by trade, as it is known to be in trade and that trade has or may have a detrimental impact on the status of the species. However, based on the currently available population information and data, for each of the African elephant populations of Botswana, Namibia, South Africa, and Zimbabwe, it does not appear to meet the biological criteria in Annex 1 of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) for inclusion in Appendix I, at this time—for each of these four populations, the national population does not have a restricted range, nor is it small, nor is it undergoing a marked decline. Retention of these populations in Appendix II with Annotation 2 would maintain the measures that have been adopted by the Parties for these populations.
	<i>Mammuthus primigenius</i> (Woolly mammoth)	CoP18 Prop. 13 Israel		Include in Appendix II Withdrawn at CoP. Replaced with Decisions to examine Mammoth ivory trade.	Oppose the inclusion of woolly mammoth in CITES Appendix II. We do not find Israel and Kenya's enforcement arguments for the need to regulate the mammoth ivory trade particularly persuasive or convincing. While The United States recognizes the difficulty in identifying ivories from different species and their look-alikes in the trade, the listing of mammoth ivory is not supported as a needed stopgap measure in combatting the illegal ivory trade. We have found that there is little to no evidence to suggest that extant ivories are being intentionally identified as mammoth ivory to evade detection. Office of Law Enforcement (OLE) has no records that show extant elephant ivories have been declared as mammoth ivory. OLE records do, however, show that extant elephant ivories have been smuggled in with food and furniture commodities. Inclusion of the mammoth may cause an

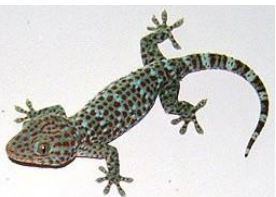


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					enforcement issue where previously there was none in the form of smuggling of mammoth ivories. This would take valuable resources away from conserving the extant species.
Muridae	<i>Leporillus conditor</i> (Greater stick-nest rat)	CoP18 Prop. 14 Australia		Transfer from Appendix I to Appendix II Adopted	Support this proposal to transfer Greater stick-nest rat from CITES Appendix I to CITES Appendix II, in accordance with provisions of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17), Annex 4 precautionary measures A1 and A2a(i). In the periodic review process for this species, the Animals Committee at its 30 th Meeting, found the species met the criteria for transfer to Appendix II and encouraged Australia to submit a proposal to CoP18.
	<i>Pseudomys fieldi praeconis</i> (Shark Bay mouse)	CoP18 Prop. 15 Australia		Transfer from Appendix I to Appendix II Adopted	Support this proposal to (i) transfer <i>Pseudomys fieldi praeconis</i> from Appendix I to Appendix II in accordance with Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) Annex 4 precautionary measures A1 and A2a(i) and to (ii) amend the nomenclature to <i>Pseudomys fieldi</i> (Waite, 1896) in compliance with standard nomenclature. In the periodic review process for this species, the Animals Committee at its 30th Meeting, found the species met the criteria for transfer to Appendix II and encouraged Australia to submit a proposal to CoP18.
	<i>Xeromys myoides</i> (False swamp rat)	CoP18 Prop. 16 Australia		Transfer from Appendix I to Appendix II Adopted	Support this proposal that False swamp rat be transferred from Appendix I to Appendix II in accordance with Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) Annex 4 precautionary measures A1 and A2a(i). In the periodic review process for this species, the Animals Committee at its 30th Meeting, found the species met the criteria for transfer to Appendix II and encouraged Australia to




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					submit a proposal to CoP18.
	<i>Zyzomys pedunculatus</i> (Central rock rat)	CoP18 Prop. 17 Australia		Transfer from Appendix I to Appendix II Adopted	Support this proposal to transfer Central rock rat from Appendix I to Appendix II in accordance with Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) Annex 4 precautionary measures A1 and A2a(i). In the periodic review process for this species, the Animals Committee at its 30th Meeting, found the species met the criteria for transfer to Appendix II and encouraged Australia to submit a proposal to CoP18.
Phasianidae	<i>Symaticus reevesii</i> (Reeves's pheasant)	CoP18 Prop. 18 China		Include in Appendix II Adopted	Undecided on this proposal to include the endemic Reeves's Pheasant in CITES Appendix II to help monitor and regulate international trade. The main purpose for trade of this species is for fashion decoration and specimen display. There are over 60 institutions in China and abroad who currently breed this species in captivity and it has been introduced to other countries outside of China since the beginning of the last century. Specimens appearing in international trade may be coming from these introduced populations. An Appendix III inclusion may be more appropriate to regulate the legal trade in this endemic species.
Gruidae	<i>Balearica pavonina</i> (Black crowned- crane)	CoP18 Prop. 19 Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire and Senegal		Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I Adopted	Support this proposal to transfer the Black crowned crane in CITES from Appendix II to Appendix I to address the illegal trade in this species, ban commercial trade, and regulate international non-commercial trade of this species. The species meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I in Annex 1 of Res. Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17): paragraph C) i): A marked decline in the population size in the wild has been observed as ongoing and paragraph C) ii): A marked decline in the



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					population size in the wild which has been inferred or projected on the basis of levels or patterns of exploitation and a decrease in area of habitat. Evidence of rapid population declines of the taxon is expected to continue in the future.
Muscicapidae	<i>Dasyornis broadbenti litoralis</i> (Lesser rufous bristlebird)	CoP18 Prop. 20 Australia		Transfer from Appendix I to Appendix II Adopted	Support this proposal to transfer Lesser rufous bristlebird from Appendix I to Appendix II in accordance with Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) Annex 4 measures A1, A2a(i), and the provisions regarding extinct species outlined in Annex 4 D.). In the periodic review process for this species, the Animals Committee at its 30th Meeting, found the species met the criteria for transfer to Appendix II and encouraged Australia to submit a proposal to CoP18.
	<i>Dasyornis longirostris</i> (Long-billed bristlebird)	CoP18 Prop. 21 Australia		Transfer from Appendix I to Appendix II Adopted	Support this proposal to transfer Long-billed bristlebird from Appendix I to Appendix II in accordance with Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) Annex 4 precautionary measures A1 and A2a(i). In the periodic review process for this species, the Animals Committee at its 30th Meeting, found the species met the criteria for transfer to Appendix II and encouraged Australia to submit a proposal to CoP18.




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Crocodylidae	<i>Crocodylus acutus</i> (American crocodile)	CoP18 Prop. 22 Mexico		Transfer the population of Mexico from Appendix I to Appendix II Adopted: Transferred to Appendix II with a zero export quota for wild specimens traded for commercial purposes.	Undecided pending consultation with the other range states and regional stakeholders on the impacts to their American crocodile populations from a split-listing. Support if Mexico amends with an annotation for inclusion of a zero quota for harvest of specimens from the wild and produces an information document that explains in more detail the precautionary measures that they plan to adopt to minimize any impacts to American crocodile populations outside Mexico.
Agamidae	<i>Calotes nigrilabris</i> and <i>Calotes pethiyagodai</i> (Garden lizards)	CoP18 Prop. 23 Sri Lanka		Include in Appendix I WITHDRAWN at CoP	Support this proposal. The best available information demonstrates that these species endemic to Sri Lanka meet the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I because they have small fragmented populations in a restricted area of distribution which are declining from habitat destruction and modification and other threats (pesticides, road kill, predation, illegal trade). These species are affected by trade and are being illegally smuggled out of the country and placed in the pet trade. Accordingly, these species should be included in Appendix I.
	<i>Ceratophora</i> spp. (Horned lizards)	CoP18 Prop. 24 Sri Lanka		Include in Appendix I Adopted as follows. <i>Ceratophora aspera</i> & <i>Ceratophora stoddartii</i> Included in Appendix II with a zero export quota for wild specimens traded for commercial purposes. (+ Decisions for Animals Committee to review their trade as produced in captivity) <i>Ceratophora erdeleni</i>, <i>Ceratophora karu</i>, & <i>Ceratophora tennentii</i> were included in Appendix I	Support this proposal. The best available information demonstrates that these species endemic to Sri Lanka meet the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I because they have small fragmented populations which are under threat from habitat destruction and modification, and are apparently being illegally smuggled out of the country and placed in the pet trade. Accordingly, these species should be included in Appendix I.



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	<i>Cophotis ceylanica</i> and <i>Cophotis dumbledayi</i> (Pygmy lizards)	CoP18 Prop. 25 Sri Lanka		Include in Appendix I Adopted	Support this proposal. The best available information demonstrates that these species endemic to Sri Lanka meet the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I because they have small fragmented populations which are under threat from habitat destruction and modification, and are apparently being illegally smuggled out of the country and placed in the pet trade. Accordingly, these species should be included in Appendix I.
	<i>Lyriocephalus scutatus</i> (Hump-nosed lizard)	CoP18 Prop. 26 Sri Lanka		Include in Appendix I Adopted amended proposal: Include this species Appendix II with a zero export quota for wild specimens traded for commercial purposes. (+ Decisions for the Animals Committee to review this species traded as produced in captivity)	Undecided on this proposal. This species is found, in low numbers, in international trade, and it is believed that all trade is being sourced through illegal wild harvest from Sri Lanka. There are no current monitoring programs or abundance estimates, and it has not been shown that this illegal harvest is driving the species toward extinction, though trade may have a detrimental impact on the status of the species. Habitat loss, which is the primary threat, is also negatively impacting the species but the extent of this impact has not been fully defined. It is doubtful that the biological criteria for an Appendix I listing of this species has been met. However, it could meet the biological and trade criteria for a CITES Appendix II inclusion, if the proposal is amended.
Eublepharidae	<i>Goniurosaurus</i> spp. (Leopard geckos)	CoP18 Prop. 27 China, European Union and Viet Nam		Include the species from China and Viet Nam in Appendix II Adopted (except species native to Japan)	Support the proposal to include the 13 species of leopard gecko in China and Viet Nam under Appendix II of CITES. The current status of <i>Goniurosaurus</i> spp. meets the criteria of CITES Resolution Conf. 9.24 Annex 2(a), criteria A and B; it is known, or can be inferred or projected, that the regulation of trade in the species is necessary to avoid it becoming eligible for inclusion in Appendix I in the near future; and it is known, or can be inferred or projected, that regulation of trade in the species is required to ensure that the harvest of specimens from the wild is not reducing the wild population to a level at which its survival might be threatened by continued harvesting




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					or other influences. Inclusion of this species in Appendix II will help mitigate threats associated with trade and ensure legal and sustainable trade. The U.S. annually imports a significant amount of live specimens of leopard geckos from range countries.
Gekkonidae	<i>Gekko gecko</i> (Tokay gecko)	CoP18 Prop. 28 European Union, India, Philippines and United States of America		Include in Appendix II Adopted	Support
	<i>Gonatodes daudini</i> (Grenadines clawed gecko)	CoP18 Prop. 29 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		Include in Appendix I Adopted	Support the proposal to include Union Island gecko in Appendix I. This species qualifies for Appendix I in accordance with Res. Conf. 9.24 (Rev CoP17): Annex I Criterion B (i), (iii) and (iv) and Criterion C (i).
	<i>Paroedura androyensis</i> (Grandidier's Madagascar ground gecko)	CoP18 Prop. 30 European Union and Madagascar		Include in Appendix II Adopted	Support the proposal to include Grandidier's Madagascar ground gecko in Appendix II. This species qualifies for inclusion due to range-restrictions as an endemic species, a decrease in quality habitat as forest cover disappears and overharvest of wild specimens.



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Iguanidae	<i>Ctenosaura</i> spp. (Spiny-tailed iguanas)	CoP18 Prop. 31 El Salvador and Mexico		Include in Appendix II Adopted	Support inclusion in Appendix II. It is known that habitat loss and illegal harvest, for both human consumption and the pet trade, is negatively impacting these species but the extent of this impact has not been fully evaluated. While it is doubtful that the biological criteria for inclusion in Appendix II has been met for all 14 unlisted species, some species, such as <i>C. conspicuosa</i> and <i>C. nolasensis</i> may already meet the criteria for an Appendix I listing. Also, if harvest for the pet trade is increased on one species, driving down its population, then another similar looking species could be substituted, causing a boom and bust cycle among the species within this genus. This boom and bust cycle could be especially important for species within this genus because it is believed that all species within this genus, especially during their juvenile stage, would meet the look-alike criteria identified in Conf. 9.24 (Rev CoP17), Article II Paragraph 2(b), criteria A and B. Including all 18 species in CITES Appendix II would provide for better monitoring and regulation of international trade.
Viperidae	<i>Pseudocerastes urarachnoides</i> (Spider-tailed horned viper)	CoP18 Prop. 32 Iran		Include in Appendix II Adopted	Support this proposal to include Spider-tailed horned viper in Appendix II. Given that collection from the wild for the pet trade is known for both the other two <i>Pseudocerastes</i> (<i>P. persicus</i> and <i>P. fieldi</i>) snake species, causing local extinction of some populations; trade in this species may follow a boom and bust pattern.
Geoemydidae	<i>Cuora bourreti</i> (Bourret's box turtle)	CoP18 Prop. 33 Viet Nam		Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I Adopted	Support this proposal because we have determined that the criteria of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) Annex 1 A v) (intrinsic vulnerability) and C i) (past and ongoing severe decline due to exploitation) have been met. We also determined that the criteria were met when Bourret's box turtle was originally proposed for transfer to Appendix I at CoP16. The species is in high demand in the international pet trade and the Asian market consumption trade. In the periodic review process for this




Higher taxa	Species (and common name)	Proposal No. & Proponents		Proposal & Outcome	Tentative Position
					species, the Animals Committee at its 28th Meeting, found the species met the criteria for transfer to Appendix I and encouraged Viet Nam to submit a proposal to the CoP.
	<i>Cuora picturata</i> (Vietnamese box turtle)	CoP18 Prop. 34 Viet Nam		Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I Adopted	Support this proposal because we have determined that the criteria of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. Cop17) Annex 1 A i) and A v) (small population in decline, intrinsic vulnerability), B iii) and B iv) (restricted area of distribution, declining population, intrinsic vulnerability) and C i) (past and ongoing severe decline due to exploitation) have been met. We also determined that the criteria were met when Vietnamese box turtle was originally proposed for transfer to Appendix I at CoP16. The past and ongoing pattern of local, casual exploitation combined with unsustainable targeted collection for illegal trade in its highly restricted area of occurrence will likely continue unless stronger measures are implemented, and the slow recruitment and late maturity make the species intrinsically vulnerable to exploitation. In the periodic review process for this species, the Animals Committee at its 28th Meeting, found the species met the criteria for transfer to Appendix I and encouraged Viet Nam to submit a proposal to the CoP.
	<i>Mauremys annamensis</i> (Annam leaf turtle)	CoP18 Prop. 35 Viet Nam		Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I Adopted	Support this proposal because we have determined that the criteria of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. Cop17) Annex 1 A i), A ii), A v), B i), B iii), B iv), and C i) have been met. We also determined that the criteria were met when Annam leaf turtle was originally proposed for transfer to Appendix I at CoP16 by Viet Nam. In the periodic review process for this species, the Animals Committee at its 28th Meeting, found the species met the criteria for transfer to Appendix I and encouraged Viet Nam to submit a proposal to


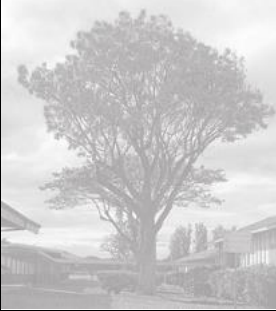

Higher taxa	Species (and common name)	Proposal No. & Proponents		Proposal & Outcome	Tentative Position
					the CoP. Illegal collection is frequent and there are small numbers of turtles in the wild, indicating that the species is now extremely rare.
Testudinidae	<i>Geochelone elegans</i> (Star tortoise)	CoP18 Prop. 36 Bangladesh, India, Senegal and Sri Lanka		Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I Adopted	Support this proposal to include <i>Geochelone elegans</i> (Indian Star Tortoise) in Appendix I. We believe the current status of this taxon, the high volume of illegal trade (this species is the single most seized species of tortoise or freshwater turtle worldwide and is thought to represent around 11% of global seizures involving these taxa) meets criteria C of CITES Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) Annex 1.
	<i>Malacochersus tomieri</i> (Pancake tortoise)	CoP18 Prop. 37 Kenya and United States of America		Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I Adopted	Support
Centrolenidae	<i>Hyalinobatrachium</i> spp., <i>Centrolene</i> spp., <i>Cochranella</i> spp., and <i>Sachatamia</i> spp. (Glass frogs)	CoP18 Prop. 38 Costa Rica, El Salvador, and Honduras		Include in Appendix II Rejected	Undecided , pending consultations with range countries. At a recent meeting of CAFTA-DR countries, there was broad support for the adoption of this proposal by Central American range countries but the U.S. has not heard views of the individual South American range countries yet. While some of the species within this listing proposal may be threatened by their illegal presence in international trade, many of the species are known to have wide distributions and to be abundant within at least a portion of their range. It is known that international trade is occurring in several of these species and since some trade is only



Higher taxa	Species (and common name)	Proposal No. & Proponents		Proposal & Outcome	Tentative Position
					<p>reported to the generic level, it is possible that some rare species may be experiencing declines. Without information on the trade in individual species, and baseline assessments of the population numbers or trends, declines in the natural populations can only be estimated based on the loss or degradation of suitable habitat.</p> <p>Using a precautionary approach an Appendix II listing would provide a conservation benefit and still allow the commercial trade in these species. It is known that some species do have large populations and wide distributions, but other look-alike species may have both small populations and small distributions. In order to protect all species within the four genera of glass frogs identified in this proposal an Appendix II listing would be warranted.</p>
Salamandridae	<i>Echinotriton chinhaiensis</i> and <i>Echinotriton maxiquadratus</i> (Spiny newts)	CoP18 Prop. 39 China		<p>Include in Appendix II</p> <p>Adopted</p>	<p>Support the proposal to include the Chinese spiny newts (<i>Echinotriton chinhaiensis</i> and <i>Echinotriton maxiquadratus</i>) in Appendix II. We find that they would meet the biological criteria for inclusion in Appendix II because of their population size and highly specialized habitat requirements.</p>
	<i>Paramesotriton</i> spp. (Asian warty newts)	CoP18 Prop. 40 China and European Union		<p>Include in Appendix II</p> <p>Adopted</p>	<p>Undecided on the proposal to include 13 species of warty newts within the genus <i>Paramesotriton</i> spp. in Appendix II of CITES in accordance with Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) pending the views from other range countries. We find that on the basis of the information in the supporting statement, it is difficult to determine which species of the genus Asian warty newts might satisfy the criteria A or B of Annex 2a of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) for inclusion on</p>

Higher taxa	Species (and common name)	Proposal No. & Proponents		Proposal & Outcome	Tentative Position
					Appendix II
	<i>Tylototriton</i> spp. (Crocodile newts)	CoP18 Prop. 41 China and European Union		Include in Appendix II Adopted	Undecided on the proposal to include 25 species of crocodile newts within the genus <i>Tylototriton</i> in Appendix II of CITES in accordance with Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) pending the views from other range countries.
Lamnidae	<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i> and <i>Isurus paucus</i> (Mako sharks)	CoP18 Prop. 42 Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Dominican Republic, Egypt, European Union, Gabon, Gambia, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Maldives, Mali, Mexico, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Palau, Samoa, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sudan and Togo	 	Include in Appendix II Shortfin mako shark is being proposed by the Government of Mexico and others for inclusion in CITES Appendix II; longfin mako shark is being proposed for listing due to its similarity in appearance. Adopted	Not Support Given the low productivity of this species, declines to 30 percent of historic levels, or a decline of 70%, would meet the criteria for listing in CITES Appendix II. Analyses by NOAA's National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and the United Nations' Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Expert Advisory Panel determined that shortfin mako does not meet the criteria for inclusion in CITES Appendix II. In addition, there are management measures in place domestically in the United States and regionally for mako sharks, including ICCAT measures. We are aware of the Report of the 2019 Shortfin Mako Shark Stock Assessment Update provided by ICCAT in May 2019 and are reviewing it.

Higher taxa	Species (and common name)	Proposal No. & Proponents		Proposal & Outcome	Tentative Position
Glaucostegidae	<i>Glaucostegus</i> spp. (Guitarfishes)	CoP18 Prop. 43 Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, European Union, Gabon, Gambia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Monaco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Palau, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo and Ukraine		Include in Appendix II The Government of Senegal and other co-sponsors propose the inclusion of blackchin guitarfish (<i>Glaucostegus cemiculus</i>) and sharpnose guitarfish (<i>Glaucostegus granulatus</i>) in CITES Appendix II; other <i>Glaucostegus</i> spp. (giant guitarfish) are also being proposed for inclusion based on similarity in appearance. Adopted	Support Despite the limited quantitative data available to determine the exact extent of population declines, we have determined based on the best available information that there is sufficient anecdotal evidence to infer high levels of decline that meet the CITES criteria. No species from the guitarfish family is explicitly provided international protections and there are no regional management measures in place for giant guitarfish. In addition, lack of data and sustainable management in some areas, high values for fins, and the vulnerability of these species due to their low productivity and susceptibility to fisheries, imply that a CITES Appendix II listing could potentially provide conservation benefits.
Rhinidae	Rhinidae spp. (Wedgefishes)	CoP18 Prop. 44 Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ethiopia, European Union, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, India, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Maldives, Mali, Mexico, Monaco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Palau, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo and Ukraine		Include in Appendix II. The Government of Sri Lanka and others are proposing the inclusion of bottlenose wedgefish (<i>Rhynchobatus australiae</i>) and whitespotted wedgefish (<i>Rhynchobatus djiddensis</i>) in CITES Appendix II; all other species of wedgefish in the Family Rhinidae are being also being proposed for inclusion based on similarity of appearance. Adopted	Support Although it is difficult to evaluate the population status of <i>R. australiae</i> and <i>R. djiddensis</i> quantitatively with the information available, there is extensive anecdotal evidence suggesting that the species are heavily fished throughout their range and that significant declines have likely occurred. Most of the data presented in the proposal and outlined here come from inferred declines based on changes in fisheries catch, visual surveys and qualitative observations across the species' projected range. CITES Res. Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) allows for inferred declines; the best available information indicates that the CITES criteria and definitions of "decline" are met.

Higher taxa	Species (and common name)	Proposal No. & Proponents		Proposal & Outcome	Tentative Position
Holothuriidae	<i>Holothuria (Microthele) fuscogilva</i> , <i>Holothuria (Microthele) nobilis</i> , <i>Holothuria (Microthele) whitmaei</i> (Sea cucumbers)	CoP18 Prop. 45 European Union, Kenya, Senegal, Seychelles and United States of America		Include in Appendix II Adopted (12 months delayed implementation, until 28 August 2020)	Support
Theraphosidae	<i>Poecilotheria</i> spp. (Ornamental spiders)	CoP18 Prop. 46 Sri Lanka and United States of America		Include in Appendix II Adopted	Support
Papilionidae	<i>Achillides chikae hermeli</i> (Mindoro peacock swallowtail)	CoP18 Prop. 47 European Union and Philippines		Include in Appendix I Adopted. Note: The scientific name was changed to coincide with nomenclature proposed by Page and Treadaway (2004). Formerly known as <i>Papilio hermeli</i> (Mindoro peacock swallowtail), the Philippines proposed to include this as a subspecies in CITES Appendix I, alongside its sister subspecies <i>Achillides chikae chikae</i> (formerly known as <i>Papilio chikae</i>; Luzon peacock swallowtail).	Support this proposal to include the Mindoro peacock swallowtail in CITES Appendix-I as well as the recommendation to follow the nomenclature of Page and Treadaway (2004) that considers this and the related, CITES Appendix-I listed Luzon peacock swallowtail to be related as subspecies. The Philippines reports that there has been no legal export in either of these endemic species since a 1994 prohibition on export for commercial purposes of wild-caught specimens of terrestrial fauna. Unregulated wild collection for international trade has the potential to negatively impact the survival of this species due to intrinsic vulnerabilities of the taxon (restricted distribution, and short lifespan and high predation and parasitism during all phases of their life cycle of closely related, surrogate species)
	<i>Parides burchellanus</i> (Riverside swallowtail)	CoP18 Prop. 48 Brazil		Include in Appendix I Adopted	Support this proposal to include the Riverside Swallowtail in CITES Appendix I. It is endemic to Brazil, is nationally listed as threatened, and its commerce is forbidden in Brazil. This taxon is in international trade including in the U.S. and is commanding high prices. Unregulated wild collection for


Higher taxa	Species (and common name)	Proposal No. & Proponents		Proposal & Outcome	Tentative Position
					<p>international trade has the potential to negatively impact the survival of this species due to intrinsic vulnerabilities of the taxon (small population size, declining population trend, and restricted and specialized habitat), and extrinsic factors that put pressure on the wild population (harvest for international trade, overcollection and ongoing illegal trade, and degradation to its habitat).</p> <p>We believe this taxon qualifies for Appendix I of CITES. The current status of this taxon meets Criteria A i, ii, v; B i, iii, iv and C ii of Annex 1 of CITES Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) on Criteria for amendment of Appendices I and II as identified by the proponent.</p>
Bignoniaceae	<i>Handroanthus</i> spp., <i>Tabebuia</i> spp. and <i>Roseodendron</i> spp. (Trumpet trees)	CoP18 Prop. 49 Brazil		<p>Include in Appendix II with annotation #6</p> <p>WITHDRAWN by Brazil (March 2019)</p>	None - WITHDRAWN
Cupressaceae	<i>Widdringtonia whytei</i> (Mulanje Cedar)	CoP18 Prop. 50 Malawi		<p>Include in Appendix II (without annotation)</p> <p>Adopted</p>	<p>Support. Given that this endemic species is critically endangered and that all international trade is illegal under Malawi law, we support its inclusion in Appendix II without an annotation. The species meets the biological criteria for inclusion in CITES Appendix II. The species continues to be traded for commercial purposes and although the volumes appear to be small, it should be noted that the species is considered commercially extinct and all international trade is illegal. We note that in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17), CITES Parties resolved that "in case of uncertainty regarding the status of a species or the impact of trade on the conservation of a species," Parties shall act in the best interest of the</p>

Higher taxa	Species (and common name)	Proposal No. & Proponents		Proposal & Outcome	Tentative Position
					conservation of the species.
Leguminosae (Fabaceae)	<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i> (North Indian rosewood)	CoP18 Prop. 51 Bangladesh, Bhutan, India and Nepal		Delete from Appendix II Rejected	Not Support. As its removal from the genus listing of all species of <i>Dalbergia</i> would present timber identification issues and affect the enforcement efforts for all <i>Dalbergia</i> species. The species continues to meet the criteria of Annex 2b of Res. Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17).
	<i>Dalbergia</i> spp., <i>Guibourtia demeusei</i> , <i>Guibourtia</i> <i>pellegriniana</i> , and <i>Guibourtia tessmannii</i> (Rosewoods, Palisanders and Bubingas)	CoP18 Prop. 52 Canada and European Union		Amend annotation #15 as follows: "All parts and derivatives, except: a) leaves, flowers, pollen, fruits, and seeds; b) finished products to a maximum weight of wood of the listed species of 500g per item; c) finished musical instruments, finished musical instrument parts and finished musical instrument accessories; d) parts and derivatives of <i>Dalbergia cochinchinensis</i> , which are covered by annotation # 4; and e) parts and derivatives of <i>Dalbergia</i> spp. originating and exported from Mexico, which are covered by annotation # 6." Adopted: with the following revision to Annotation #15 Revised Annotation #15 All parts and derivatives, except:	Tentatively Support. The proposed amended annotation, which was endorsed by the CITES Standing Committee at its meeting in fall 2018, excludes finished musical instruments, finished musical instrument parts, and finished musical instrument accessories; and finished products that contain less than 500 grams (17.6 ounces) of the listed rosewood species. While the amended annotation represents an improvement insofar as it excludes musical instruments made of the Appendix-II listed rosewood species from CITES controls, the exemption based on the weight of the wood of the listed species in the item will present a challenge for enforcement and inspection personnel who will be responsible for determining whether an item includes more than 500 g of the rosewood species. Recognizing that the proposed revised annotation was endorsed by consensus at the Standing Committee meeting, and that it represents a significant improvement over the current annotation, the United States is seeking the support of other CITES Parties for the proposed amendment to the annotation, and is also interested in receiving input into the development of guidance for enforcement personnel if the amended

Higher taxa	Species (and common name)	Proposal No. & Proponents		Proposal & Outcome	Tentative Position
				<p>a) Leaves, flowers, pollen, fruits, and seeds;</p> <p>b) Finished products to a maximum weight of wood of the listed species of up to 10 kg per shipment;</p> <p>c) Finished musical instruments, finished musical instrument parts and finished musical instrument accessories;</p> <p>d) Parts and derivatives of <i>Dalbergia cochinchinensis</i>, which are covered by Annotation # 4;</p> <p>e) Parts and derivatives of <i>Dalbergia spp.</i> originating and exported from Mexico, which are covered by Annotation # 6.</p> <p>Definitions to be included in the Interpretation section of the Appendices</p> <p><u>Finished musical instruments</u></p> <p><i>A musical instrument (as referenced by the Harmonized System of the World Customs Organization, Chapter 92; musical instruments, parts and accessories of such articles) that is</i></p>	annotation is adopted at CoP18.

Higher taxa	Species (and common name)	Proposal No. & Proponents		Proposal & Outcome	Tentative Position
				<p><i>ready to play or needs only the installation of parts to make it playable. This term includes antique instruments (as defined by the Harmonized System codes 97.05 and 97.06; Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques).</i></p> <p><u>Finished musical instrument accessories</u></p> <p><i>A musical instrument accessory (as referenced by the Harmonized System of the World Customs Organization, Chapter 92; musical instruments, parts and accessories of such articles) that is separate from the musical instrument, and is specifically designed or shaped to be used explicitly in association with an instrument, and that requires no further modification to be used.</i></p> <p><u>Finished musical instrument parts</u></p> <p><i>A part (as referenced by the Harmonized System of the World Customs Organization, Chapter 92;</i></p>	


Higher taxa	Species (and common name)	Proposal No. & Proponents		Proposal & Outcome	Tentative Position
				<p><i>musical instruments, parts and accessories of such articles) of a musical instrument that is ready to install and is specifically designed and shaped to be used explicitly in association with the instrument to make it playable.</i></p> <p><u>Shipment</u> (definition of "Shipment" amended at suggestion of EU in CoP18 Com. I Rec. 15; final presentation of text not yet clear)</p> <p><i>Cargo transported under the terms of a single bill of lading or air waybill or worn, carried or included in personal baggage, irrespective of the quantity or number of containers, packages, or pieces.</i></p> <p><u>10 kg per shipment</u></p> <p><i>For the term "10 kg per shipment", the 10 kg limit should be interpreted as referring to the weight of the individual portions of each item in the shipment made of wood of the species concerned. In other words, the 10 kg limit is to be assessed against the weight of the</i></p>	

Higher taxa	Species (and common name)	Proposal No. & Proponents		Proposal & Outcome	Tentative Position
				<i>individual portions of wood of Dalbergia/Guibourtia species contained in each item of the shipment, rather than against the total weight of the shipment.</i>	
	<i>Pericopsis elata</i> (African rosewood, Afrormosia)	CoP18 Prop. 53 Côte d'Ivoire and European Union		<p>Expand the scope of the annotation for <i>Pericopsis elata</i> (currently #5) to include plywood and transformed wood as follows: "Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets, plywood, and transformed wood¹."</p> <p>¹ Whereby transformed wood is defined by HS code 44.09: Wood (including strips, friezes for parquet flooring, not assembled), continuously shaped (tongued, grooved, v- jointed, beaded or the like) along any edges, ends or faces, whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed.</p> <p>Adopted</p> <p>A new Annotation #17 for <i>Pericopsis elata</i> was adopted as follows "Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets, plywood, and transformed wood".</p> <p>A definition of the term 'transformed wood' to be included in the interpretation section of the Appendices was adopted as follows "Transformed wood is defined by HS code 44.09: Wood (including strips, friezes for parquet flooring, not assembled), continuously shaped</p>	<p>Undecided. The proponents assert that CITES controls are being circumvented because of a loophole in the present annotation. Although we understand from discussions that the proponents believe that the addition of plywood and transformed wood to the annotation will address this problem, the proposal itself provides little substantive information to indicate the need for amending the annotation."</p> <p>If the proposal is adopted by the Conference of the Parties, we will clarify that the definition is not intended to be part of the annotation and should be included in the Interpretation section of the Appendices and Resolution Conf. 10.13 (Rev. CoP15) on <i>Implementation of the Convention for timber species</i>. This would be consistent with the recommendations of the Parties at CoP17 (ref. CoP17 Doc. 83.2 on Report of the Annotations Working Group).</p>

* The CITES Parties have adopted recommended principles to be followed as standard guidance when drafting annotations for plants (in Resolution Conf. 11.21 (Rev. CoP17) on *Use of annotations in Appendices I and II*) that CITES controls should concentrate on those commodities that first appear in international trade as exports from range countries and those commodities that dominate the trade and the demand for the wild resource.



Higher taxa	Species (and common name)	Proposal No. & Proponents		Proposal & Outcome	Tentative Position
				(tongued, grooved, v-jointed, beaded or the like) along any edges, ends or faces, whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed”.	


We have a general concern that there are several proposals on the CoP18 agenda to expand timber annotations or to include timber without an annotation to counter apparent efforts to circumvent CITES controls by some by minimally processing wood beyond the commodities covered by the listing. Parties should be reminded of the guidance they have adopted regarding controls. CITES Authorities have the authority to question imports and not allow trade where minimal transformation has taken place to circumvent CITES controls. [Note: The United States has done this in cases where an exporting country has failed to issue CITES documents for wood that has been minimally transformed.]

Higher taxa	Species (and common name)	Proposal No. & Proponents		Proposal & Outcome	Tentative Position
	<i>Pterocarpus tinctorius</i> (African padauk, mukula)	CoP18 Prop. 54 Malawi		Include in Appendix II (without annotation) Adopted with Annotation #6	Tentatively support this proposal with an appropriate annotation (we recommend annotation #6, and we could alternatively see merit in annotation #5 or expanded annotation #5 if the <i>Pericopsis elata</i> proposal goes forward (CoP18 Prop. 53). We would oppose the proposal without an appropriate annotation. Meets the biological and trade criteria for inclusion in Appendix II. Given the precipitous increase in demand and decline within several range states, it clearly qualifies for inclusion in Appendix II under Criterion B. in Annex 2a, it is known, or can be inferred or projected, that regulation of trade in the species is required to ensure that the harvest of specimens from the wild is not reducing the wild population to a level at which its survival might be threatened by continued harvesting or other influences.
Liliaceae	<i>Aloe ferox</i> (Bitter aloe)	CoP18 Prop. 55 South Africa		Amend annotation #4 as follows: "All parts and derivatives, except: a) seeds (including seedpods of Orchidaceae), spores and pollen (including pollinia). The exemption does not apply to seeds from Cactaceae spp. exported from Mexico, and to seeds from <i>Beccariophoenix madagascariensis</i> and <i>Dypsis decaryi</i> exported from Madagascar; b) seedling or tissue cultures obtained in vitro, in solid or liquid media,	Tentatively not support. It appears that the current harvest and management regime (although informal) combined with limited number of businesses and the industry licensing and permitting regulations may be sufficient to ensure that wild-harvest continues to be sustainable in the Western Cape. However, it is unclear what measures are in place to manage the unsustainable harvest reported from the Eastern Cape. It is not clear what proportion of exports come from the Eastern Cape versus the Western Cape. Moreover, although the current

* The CITES Parties have adopted recommended principles to be followed as standard guidance when drafting annotations for plants (in Resolution Conf. 11.21 (Rev. CoP17) on Use of annotations in Appendices I and II) that CITES controls should concentrate on those commodities that first appear in international trade as exports from range countries and those commodities that dominate the trade and the demand for the wild resource.

We have a general concern that there are several proposals on the CoP18 agenda to expand timber annotations or to include timber without an annotation to counter apparent efforts to circumvent CITES controls by some by minimally processing wood beyond the commodities covered by the listing. Parties should be reminded of the guidance they have adopted regarding controls. CITES Authorities have the authority to question imports and not allow trade where minimal transformation has taken place to circumvent CITES controls. [Note: The United States has done this in cases where an exporting country has failed to issue CITES documents for wood that has been minimally transformed.]

Higher taxa	Species (and common name)	Proposal No. & Proponents		Proposal & Outcome	Tentative Position
				<p>transported in sterile containers; c) cut flowers of artificially propagated plants; d) fruits, and parts and derivatives thereof, of naturalized or artificially propagated plants of the genus <i>Vanilla</i> (Orchidaceae) and of the family Cactaceae; e) stems, flowers, and parts and derivatives thereof, of naturalized or artificially propagated plants of the genera <i>Opuntia subgenus Opuntia</i> and <i>Selenicereus</i> (Cactaceae); and f) finished products¹ of <i>Aloe ferox</i> and <i>Euphorbia antisyphilitica</i> packaged and ready for retail trade.</p> <p>¹ This term, as used in the CITES Appendices refers to product, shipped singly or in bulk, requiring no further processing, packaged, labelled for final use or the retail trade in a state fit for being sold to or used by the general public.</p> <p>Adopted</p>	<p>conservation and management measures will remain in place, there are no field monitoring programs in place for the species and the direct effects of harvest on wild populations still need to be elucidated. In addition, we are concerned that this exemption might spur increased leaf harvest to satisfy the value-added finished products market, which would be exempted from CITES controls. This proposal appears to be premature, as South Africa is currently gathering data needed to quantify the total annual harvest and a biodiversity management plan for <i>A. ferox</i> is under development with no estimate of but not yet final or implemented.</p>
Malvaceae	<i>Adansonia grandidieri</i> (Grandidier's baobab)	CoP18 Prop. 56 Switzerland		<p>Amend annotation #16 "Seeds, fruits, oils and living plants" to the listing of <i>Adansonia grandidieri</i> in Appendix II by deleting reference to live plants, so as to read: #16 "Seeds, fruits and oils"</p> <p>Adopted</p>	<p>Support both amendments proposed by Switzerland. The amendment to annotation #16 would be in accordance with Article I, paragraph (b) of the Convention and the preamble of Resolution Conf. 11.21 (Rev. CoP17) on Use of Annotations in Appendices I and II.</p> <p>The current annotation was included at CoP17 on the basis that seeds, fruits, oils and living plants are all in international trade. Annotation #16 is an "inclusive" annotation, one that specifies only certain parts and derivatives to be regulated under CITES. Live plants of <i>A. grandidieri</i> are in trade, and the term "living plants" was included in the annotation to emphasize and clarify that they too would be regulated under this listing.</p> <p>However, including the term "living plants" in the annotation is unnecessary and redundant</p>

Higher taxa	Species (and common name)	Proposal No. & Proponents		Proposal & Outcome	Tentative Position
					<p>because whole specimens, whether alive or dead, are always subject to the provisions of the Convention in accordance with Article I, paragraph (b) which states: (b) "Specimen" means: (i) any animal or plant, whether alive or dead;</p> <p>With regard to the proposed amendment of Paragraph 7 of the Interpretation Section, we support considering this issue under agenda item CoP18 Doc. 101 on Annotations in Committee II as per the Secretariat's recommendation, although we are undecided whether we fully support the approach proposed by the Standing Committee in that document as modified by the Secretariat.</p>
Meliaceae	<i>Cedrela</i> spp. (Cedars)	CoP18 Prop. 57 Ecuador		<p>Include in Appendix II (without annotation)</p> <p>Adopted : amended with Annotation as follows <i>Cedrela</i> spp.#6 (Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets and plywood.) (population of neotropics) (entry into effect delayed by 12 months, until 28 August 2020)</p>	<p>Not support unless the proposal is amended to include an annotation.</p> <p>With regard to annotation, noting that logs may not be the only commodity leaving range countries, we would suggest another more inclusive timber annotation would be appropriate.</p> <p>#5 Logs, sawn wood and veneer sheets.</p> <p>#6 Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets and plywood.</p> <p>In addition, the proposal should only include the species found in the Neotropical range states, not timber from plantations outside the species' natural range.*</p>