












List of proposals to amend Appendices I and II and CITES Secretariat's Recommendations



Proposal number and proponent(s)	Proposal	Common name and illustration ¹	CITES Secretariat's recommendations
Fauna			
Proposal 1 Denmark (on behalf of the Member States of the European Union)	<i>Rupicapra pyrenaica ornata</i> Transfer from Appendix I to Appendix II	Abruzzo chamois 	The facts indicate that the species does not meet the biological criteria for inclusion in Appendix I and is not in demand for international trade. Based on the available information at the time of writing (late January 2013), the Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.
Proposal 2 Ecuador	<i>Vicugna vicugna</i> Transfer of populations of Ecuador from Appendix I to Appendix II with the following annotation "The transfer from Appendix I to Appendix II of the vicuña populations of Ecuador is for the exclusive purpose of allowing international trade in wool and products made from wool sheared from live vicuñas, under the brand VICUÑA-ECUADOR."	Vicuña 	The populations of <i>Vicugna vicugna</i> from Ecuador do not seem to meet the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I. Since the proposing statement claims that precautionary measures in Annex 4 A 2c are met, an export quota or other special measure should have been an integral part of this proposal. The proponents have amended their proposal to include an annotation, although the Secretariat notes that it is slightly different than that for populations of this species from other range States. On the basis of the information available at the time of writing (late January 2013), the Secretariat recommends that this proposal, as amended, be adopted.




¹ Every effort has been made to select an appropriate photograph and seek approval for the non-commercial use of the photographs in the present Annex as necessary.




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



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<p>Proposal 6</p> <p>Australia</p>	<p><i>Onychogalea lunata</i></p> <p>Deletion from Appendix I</p>	<p>Crescent nailtail wallaby</p> 	<p>There seems little doubt that this species is extinct. Its inclusion in the CITES Appendices is therefore no longer pertinent and its removal would simplify the Appendices.</p> <p>Based on the available information at the time of writing (late January 2013), the Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.</p>
<p>Proposal 7</p> <p>Australia</p>	<p><i>Caloprymnus campestris</i></p> <p>Deletion from Appendix I</p>	<p>Buff-nosed rat-kangaroo</p> 	<p>There seems little doubt that this species is extinct. Its inclusion in the CITES Appendices is therefore no longer pertinent and its removal would simplify the Appendices.</p> <p>Based on the available information at the time of writing (late January 2013), the Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.</p>
<p>Proposal 8</p> <p>Australia</p>	<p><i>Chaeropus ecaudatus</i></p> <p>Deletion from Appendix I</p>	<p>Pig-footed bandicoot</p> 	<p>There seems little doubt that this species is extinct. Its inclusion in the CITES Appendices is therefore no longer pertinent and its removal would simplify the Appendices.</p> <p>Based on the available information at the time of writing (late January 2013), the Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.</p>
<p>Proposal 9</p> <p>Australia</p>	<p><i>Macrotis leucura</i></p> <p>Deletion from Appendix I</p>	<p>Lesser rabbit-eared bandicoot</p> 	<p>There seems little doubt that this species is extinct. Its inclusion in the CITES Appendices is therefore no longer pertinent and its removal would simplify the Appendices.</p> <p>Based on the available information at the time of writing (late January 2013), the Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.</p>



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<p>Proposal 10</p> <p>Kenya</p>	<p><i>Ceratotherium simum simum</i> Amendment of the annotation for <i>Ceratotherium simum simum</i> as follows: (added text <u>underlined</u>): “<i>Ceratotherium simum simum</i> (Only the populations of South Africa and Swaziland; all other populations are included in Appendix I. For the exclusive purpose of allowing international trade in live animals to appropriate and acceptable destinations and hunting trophies. <u>Hunting trophies from South Africa and Swaziland shall be subject to a zero export quota until at least CoP18.</u> 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>White rhinoceros</p> 	<p>The proposed amendment would result in a trade regime for hunting trophies from the Appendix-II listed <i>Ceratotherium simum simum</i> populations of South African and Swaziland that is more restrictive than that for range States whose populations are included in Appendix I (noting that the populations of South Africa and Swaziland do not meet Appendix-I criteria). It would prevent South Africa and Swaziland from using a management option that can be sustainable and beneficial for the conservation of the species; discourage the involvement of private landowners in the conservation of white rhinoceroses and undermine national and local rhino management strategies. South Africa has recently taken significant steps to improve its management of rhino hunting and the supporting statement does not show that trophy hunting, as currently regulated and enforced in South Africa, is negatively impacting the populations of <i>C. s. simum</i> in that country. The available information suggests the contrary. A precautionary approach that acts in the best interest of the conservation of the species therefore consists in keeping those management options in place that have successfully contributed to the restoration of <i>C. s. simum</i> in South Africa and Swaziland, ensuring that abuses are minimized and effective regulatory provisions strictly adhered to.</p> <p>Based on the information available at the time of writing (late January 2013), the Secretariat recommends that this proposal be rejected.</p>
<p>Proposal 11</p> <p>United Republic of Tanzania</p>	<p><i>Loxodonta Africana</i></p> <p>Withdrawn</p>	<p>African elephant</p>	
<p>Proposal 12</p> <p>Burkina Faso and Kenya</p>	<p><i>Loxodonta Africana</i> Amend the annotation for <i>Loxodonta africana</i> as follows (additional text <u>underlined</u>, deleted text struckthrough): h) no further proposals to allow trade in elephant ivory from <u>any</u> populations already in Appendix II shall be submitted to the Conference of the Parties for the period from CoP14 and</p>	<p>African elephant</p> 	<p>The proposed wording in the annotation refers to “the date of the single sale of ivory that is to take place”, but this ‘single sale’ actually occurred four years ago, in 2008 and the two Decisions referenced are scheduled to expire after CoP16. As regards the main purpose of the proposal, the proponents claim that the suggested language would better reflect “the intention” of what the Parties meant at CoP14, but this is questionable given that the current annotation was collectively agreed and proposed there by all African Parties, and adopted by consensus.</p>




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	<p>ending nine years from the date of the single sale of ivory that is to take place in accordance with provisions in paragraphs g) i), g) ii), g) iii), g) vi) and g) vii). In addition, such further proposals shall be dealt with in accordance with Decisions 14.77 and 14.78 (Rev. CoP15).</p>		<p>More generally, the Secretariat is of the view that the annotations related to the listing of <i>L. africana</i> in the Appendices are no longer solely governed by the listing criteria or the existing guidance on annotations. They are the result of protracted, difficult negotiations and compromises, and consequently have become particularly lengthy and detailed. The existing annotation was agreed and proposed by all African Parties at CoP14, and is widely understood and adhered to. It would be preferable if amendments to it were agreed in a similar spirit of continent-wide consent and agreement. A debate on this matter - at a time when all African elephant range States are uniting to face the common challenge of increased levels of illegal killing of elephants in Africa and illegal trade in ivory - could take valuable time and attention away from the focus on agreeing to more concerted and coordinated enforcement responses thereto.</p> <p>Based on the information available at the time of writing (late January 2013), the Secretariat recommends that this proposal be rejected.</p>
<p>Proposal 13 Benin, Senegal and Sierra Leone</p>	<p><i>Trichechus senegalensis</i> Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I</p>	<p>West African manatee</p> 	<p>The Secretariat shares the concerns of the proponents as range States about the habitat loss and modification, poaching, fragmentation of water courses by dams, diverse pollution and accidental catch in fishing nets and dams valves which impinge on this species. However, there is little evidence that the species meets the biological criteria for inclusion in Appendix I or that specimens of the species are in international trade.</p> <p>Based on the available information at the time of writing (late January 2013), the Secretariat recommends that this proposal be rejected.</p>
<p>Proposal 14 Mexico</p>	<p><i>Caracara lutosa</i> Deletion from Appendix II</p>	<p>Guadalupe caracara</p> 	<p>There seems little doubt that this species is extinct. The inclusion of <i>Caracara lutosa</i> in Appendix II is no longer pertinent. Regarding the criteria of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP14), Annex 2 b <i>Caracara lutosa</i> resembled other species, however, the latter seem to have a widespread distribution and international trade would seem to be currently inexistent.</p> <p>After discussing this issue with enforcement officials, the Secretariat notes that while removing a species can simplify the Appendices if it is listed at a species level, but removing a species that is listed at a higher taxonomic level can complicate them.</p>


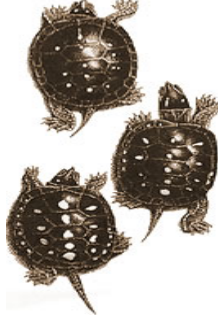

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			<p>If this proposal is adopted and, if the exercise of deleting extinct species that are listed at a higher level is carried out on a systematic basis, there is a high probability of ending up with very long and complicated Appendices. As mentioned in the cover page to the present document, this is a generic matter that the Animals and Plants Committees should review in future.</p> <p>Pending the outcome of this review, the Secretariat recommends that a decision on this proposal should be deferred until CoP17.</p>
<p>Proposal 15</p> <p>Switzerland, as the Depository Government, at the request of the Animals Committee</p>	<p><i>Gallus sonneratii</i> Deletion from Appendix II</p>	<p>Sonnerat's junglefowl</p> 	<p>International trade in wild specimens has decreased considerably in recent years and <i>Gallus sonneratii</i> no longer appears to meet the criteria for inclusion in Appendix II. It is not likely that its deletion will result in it qualifying for inclusion in the Appendices in the near future.</p> <p>Based on the available information at the time of writing (late January 2013), the Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.</p>
<p>Proposal 16</p> <p>Switzerland, as the Depository Government, at the request of the Animals Committee</p>	<p><i>Ithaginis cruentus</i> Deletion from Appendix II</p>	<p>Blood pheasant</p> 	<p>International trade in specimens of <i>Ithaginis cruentus</i> does not appear to be a factor affecting the conservation of the species. The species no longer meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix II and it is not likely that its deletion will result in it qualifying for inclusion in the Appendices in the near future.</p> <p>Based on the available information at the time of writing (late January 2013), the Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.</p>
<p>Proposal 17</p> <p>Switzerland, as the Depository Government, at the request of the Animals Committee</p>	<p><i>Lophura imperialis</i> Deletion from Appendix I</p>	<p>Imperial pheasant</p> 	<p>It is clear that specimens of the 'species' <i>Lophura imperialis</i> are in fact hybrids between <i>L. edwardsi</i> and <i>L. nycthemera</i>.</p> <p>Based on available information at the time of writing (late January 2013), the Secretariat recommends that the proponent's suggestion to amend the contents of the square brackets after the mention of the standard reference for birds [Dickinson, E. C. (ed.) (2003): <i>The Howard and Moore Complete Checklist of the Birds of the World. Revised and enlarged 3rd Edition. 1039 pp.</i> London (Christopher Helm)] in the Annex to Resolution Conf. 12.11 (Rev. CoP15) be</p>



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			<p>adopted. However, for clarity and to maintain the original intent of the listing of <i>L. imperialis</i>, the proposed new text should be amended to read “[for all bird species – except for the taxa mentioned below <u>and for <i>Lophura imperialis</i>, specimens of which should be treated as specimens of <i>L. edwardsi</i>”]” (new text is underlined).</u></p> <p>If this is agreed, then the proposal to delete <i>L. imperialis</i> from Appendix I will not be necessary as this will be achieved by virtue of the change of name of the birds in question.</p>
<p>Proposal 18</p> <p>Switzerland, as the Depository Government, at the request of the Animals Committee</p>	<p><i>Tetraogallus caspius</i> Transfer from Appendix I to Appendix II</p>	<p>Caspian snowcock</p> 	<p><i>Tetraogallus caspius</i> no longer appears to meet the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I and its transfer to Appendix II is not likely to stimulate trade in, or cause enforcement problems for, any other species included in Appendix I.</p> <p>Based on the available information at the time of writing (late January 2013), the Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.</p>
<p>Proposal 19</p> <p>Switzerland, as the Depository Government, at the request of the Animals Committee</p>	<p><i>Tetraogallus tibetanus</i> Transfer from Appendix I to Appendix II</p>	<p>Tibetan snowcock</p> 	<p><i>Tetraogallus tibetanus</i> no longer appears to meet the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I and its transfer to Appendix II is not likely to stimulate trade in, or cause enforcement problems for, any other species included in Appendix I.</p> <p>Based on the available information at the time of writing (late January 2013), the Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.</p>
<p>Proposal 20</p> <p>Switzerland, as the Depository Government, at the request of the Animals Committee</p>	<p><i>Tympanuchus cupido attwateri</i> Transfer from Appendix I to Appendix II</p>	<p>Attwater's greater prairie chicken</p> 	<p>As international trade in specimens of <i>Tympanuchus cupido attwateri</i> does not appear to be a factor affecting the conservation of the species, the species no longer appears to meet the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I and its transfer to Appendix II is not likely to stimulate trade in, or cause enforcement problems for, any other species included in Appendix I.</p> <p>Based on available information at the time of writing, the Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.</p>



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




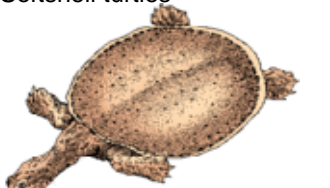
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<p>Proposal 23</p> <p>Colombia</p>	<p><i>Crocodylus acutus</i></p> <p>Transfer of the population of the Bay of Cispata, municipality of San Antero, Department of Córdoba, Republic of Colombia, from Appendix I to Appendix II</p>	<p>American crocodile</p> 	<p>The supporting statement and the additional information provide by the proponent country show that the wild population of <i>Crocodylus acutus</i> that is subject to this proposal has a restricted range, but this range is not characterized by any of the aggravating factors mentioned in Annex 1, B of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP15). The population is increasing but small (between 1,000 and 4,000 animals). It is not characterized by any of the aggravating factors mentioned in Annex 1, A of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP15), and does not meet Criterion C in the same Annex. The conservation status of the species is overall improving as the result of a commendable habitat restoration and sustainable use programme that involves and benefits local communities.</p> <p>To act in the best interest of the conservation of the species, the population of <i>C. acutus</i> should be included in Appendix II, annotated with safeguards and precautionary measures based on those outlined in paragraph 8 of Proposal CoP16 Prop. 23. These could include: (i) limitations of exports to specimens of Ranched origin; and (ii) the approval of an export quota by the Standing Committee based on a request submitted by the proponent, and which should be supported by information on a species management plan, the production systems, roles of and benefits for local communities, the legal regulatory framework and enforcement controls, and the scientific justification for the proposed quota.</p> <p>Based on the information available at the time of writing (late January 2013), the Secretariat recommends that this proposal as currently drafted be rejected unless amended to add precautionary measures providing sufficient safeguards.</p>
<p>Proposal 24</p> <p>Thailand</p>	<p><i>Crocodylus porosus</i></p> <p>Transfer of the population of Thailand from Appendix I to Appendix II with a zero quota for wild specimens</p>	<p>Saltwater crocodile</p> 	<p>It appears that the Thai population of <i>Crocodylus porosus</i> in the wild is small and has a restricted area of distribution. Further, the supporting statement does not clearly explain the management measures and enforcement controls which would be put in place to ensure that the proposed export quota is respected. The planned conservation efforts may contribute to the restoration of the species in the wild and are to be commended. However, for the time being, the species continues to meet the biological criteria for its retention in Appendix I.</p> <p>Based on the available information at the time of writing (late January</p>


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<p>Proposal 25 Thailand</p>	<p><i>Crocodylus siamensis</i> Transfer of the population of Thailand from Appendix I to Appendix II with a zero quota for wild specimens</p>	<p>Siamese crocodile </p>	<p>2013), the Secretariat recommends that this proposal be rejected.</p> <p>The population of <i>Crocodylus siamensis</i> in Thailand remains very small, its area of distribution is fragmented and the species has undergone a marked decline. The supporting statement does not clearly explain the management measures and controls which would be put in place to ensure that the proposed export quota is respected. The planned conservation efforts may contribute to the restoration of the species in the wild and are to be commended. However, for the time being, the species continues to meet the biological criteria for its retention in Appendix I.</p> <p>Based on the information available at the time of writing (late January 2013), the Secretariat recommends that this proposal be rejected.</p>
<p>Proposal 26 New Zealand</p>	<p><i>Naultinus</i> spp. [NB the proponents place this genus in the family Diplodactylidae, but this is not in accordance with the standard nomenclatural reference adopted by the Conference of the Parties] Inclusion in Appendix II</p>	<p>New Zealand green geckos </p>	<p>The Secretariat shares the concern of the proponent as the range State for the species that specimens of <i>Naultinus gemmeus</i> have been illegally taken from the wild; however this appears to be relatively limited in scale. As the species is fully protected under national law and included in Appendix III, there is little evidence that regulation of trade in the species under Appendix II is required to ensure that the harvest of specimens from the wild is not reducing the wild population to a level at which its survival might be threatened by continued harvesting or other influence. If Appendix III controls are correctly applied, and the levels of illegal taking are as described in the proposal, such a measure would not appear to be proportionate to the anticipated risks to the species.</p> <p>If the Conference of the Parties decides that <i>N. gemmeus</i> should be listed in Appendix II, then the other species in the genus <i>Naultinus</i> should be included in Appendix II as look-alikes.</p> <p>Based on the available information at the time of writing (late January 2013), the Secretariat recommends that this proposal be rejected.</p>
<p>Proposal 27 China</p>	<p><i>Protobothrops mangshanensis</i> [NB According to the standard nomenclatural reference adopted by the Conference of the Parties, this species is named <i>Trimeresurus mangshanensis</i>] Inclusion in Appendix II</p>	<p>Mangshan pit-viper </p>	<p><i>Protobothrops mangshanensis</i> has a very limited distribution and is sought in international trade. It appears that an Appendix II listing is required to ensure that the harvest of specimens from the wild is not reducing the wild population to a level at which its survival might be threatened by continued harvesting or other influence.</p> <p>Based on the available information at the time of writing (late January 2013), the Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.</p>




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<p>Proposal 28</p> <p>United States of America</p>	<p><i>Chelodina mccordi</i></p> <p>Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I</p>	<p>Roti Island snake-necked turtle</p> 	<p><i>Chelodina mccordi</i> meets the criteria for its inclusion in Appendix I. It has an extremely restricted distribution. Wild populations and subpopulations are very small and declined markedly since the species was first described in 1994 due to over-harvesting and lack of <i>in situ</i> protection. <i>C. mccordi</i> remains in high demand for international trade, with collection pressures apparently shifting from Indonesia, where the species may now be extinct, to remaining populations in Timor Leste.</p> <p>Based on the information available at the time of writing (late January 2013), the Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.</p>
<p>Proposal 29</p> <p>United States of America</p>	<p><i>Clemmys guttata</i></p> <p>Inclusion in Appendix II</p>	<p>Spotted turtle</p> 	<p><i>Clemmys guttata</i> is widespread, with populations that seem to be slowly declining. The species is in trade, and exports seem to have been growing although mainly claimed to consist of captive bred specimens. The information in the supporting statement indicates that the regulation of trade in <i>C. guttata</i> is required to ensure that the harvest of specimens from the wild is not reducing the wild population to a level at which its survival might be threatened by continued harvesting or other influences.</p> <p>Based on the information available at the time of writing (late January 2013), the Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.</p>
<p>Proposal 30</p> <p>United States of America</p>	<p><i>Emydoidea blandingii</i></p> <p>Inclusion in Appendix II</p>	<p>Blanding's turtle</p> 	<p><i>Emydoidea blandingii</i> is fairly widespread. Populations seem to be decreasing. The species is in demand for international trade. Levels are limited but growing. Information in the supporting statement indicates that the regulation of trade in <i>E. blandingii</i> is required to ensure that the harvest of specimens from the wild is not reducing the wild population to a level at which its survival might be threatened by continued harvesting or other influences.</p> <p>Based on the information available at the time of writing (late January 2013), the Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.</p>

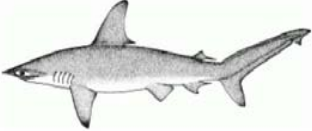

Proposal number and proponent(s)	Proposal	Common name and illustration ¹	CITES Secretariat's recommendations
<p>Proposal 31</p> <p>United States of America</p>	<p><i>Malaclemys terrapin</i></p> <p>Inclusion in Appendix II</p>	<p>Diamondback terrapin</p> 	<p><i>Malaclemys terrapin</i> is widely distributed and populations seem to be decreasing slowly. The species is exported in fairly large numbers, although mainly declared to consist of captive bred specimens. The information in the supporting statement indicates that the regulation of trade in <i>M. terrapin</i> is required to ensure that the harvest of specimens from the wild is not reducing the wild population to a level at which its survival might be threatened by continued harvesting or other influences.</p> <p>Based on the information available at the time of writing (late January 2013), the Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.</p>
<p>Proposal 32</p> <p>China and United States of America</p>	<p><i>Batagur borneoensis</i>, <i>B. trivittata</i>, <i>Cuora aurocapitata</i>, <i>C. flavomarginata</i>, <i>C. galbinifrons</i>, <i>C. mccordi</i>, <i>C. mouhotii</i>, <i>C. pani</i>, <i>C. trifasciata</i>, <i>C. yunnanensis</i>, <i>C. zhoui</i>, <i>Cyclemys</i> spp., <i>Geoemyda japonica</i>, <i>G. spengleri</i>, <i>Hardella thurjii</i>, <i>Heosemys annandalii</i>, <i>H. depressa</i>, <i>Mauremys annamensis</i>, <i>M. japonica</i>, <i>M. nigricans</i>, <i>Melanochelys trijuga</i>, <i>Morenia petersi</i>, <i>Orlitia borneensis</i>, <i>Sacalia bealei</i>, <i>S. quadriocellata</i> and <i>Vijayachelys silvatica</i></p> <p>Inclusion of <i>Cyclemys</i> spp., <i>Geoemyda japonica</i>, <i>G. spengleri</i>, <i>Hardella thurjii</i>, <i>Mauremys japonica</i>, <i>M. nigricans</i>, <i>Melanochelys trijuga</i>, <i>Morenia petersi</i>, <i>Sacalia bealei</i>, <i>S. quadriocellata</i> and <i>Vijayachelys silvatica</i> in Appendix II and adoption of a zero quota on wild specimens for commercial purposes for <i>Batagur borneoensis</i>, <i>B. trivittata</i>, <i>Cuora aurocapitata</i>, <i>C. flavomarginata</i>, <i>C. galbinifrons</i>, <i>C. mccordi</i>, <i>C. mouhotii</i>, <i>C. pani</i>, <i>C. trifasciata</i>, <i>C. yunnanensis</i>, <i>C. zhoui</i>, <i>Heosemys annandalii</i>,</p>	<p>Freshwater box turtles</p> 	<p>The 30 species of Geoemydidae that are the subject of this proposal are all believed to be in decline or threatened due to overexploitation for trade and habitat degradation, and poor implementation of existing protection and management measures.</p> <p>This proposal covers <i>Cuora galbinifrons</i>, <i>Geoemyda japonica</i> and <i>Mauremys annamensis</i> which are also the subject of proposals CoP16 Prop. 33 (submitted by Vietnam), CoP16 Prop. 34 (Japan) and CoP16 Prop. 35 (Vietnam) respectively. The measures proposed in Proposal 32 would afford the least restrictive effect on trade and so under the current Rules of Procedure, this proposal will be considered first.</p> <p>Concerning the 15 species of Geoemydidae proposed for inclusion in Appendix II, and despite the limited quantitative or factual data presented in the supporting statement, it can be inferred from the available information that regulation of trade in several species (<i>Cyclemys dentata</i>, <i>Geoemyda spengleri</i>, <i>Sacalia quadriocellata</i>; possibly others for which insufficient information is provided to make clear judgements) is required to ensure that the harvest of specimens from the wild is not reducing wild populations to levels at which their survival might be threatened by continued harvesting or other influences. The other species meet the look-alike criteria for their inclusion in Appendix II.</p> <p>Concerning the proposals to annotate 15 Appendix-II listed species of Geoemydidae with a zero quota for trade in wild specimens for commercial purposes, these were evaluated against the criteria for their inclusion on Appendix I in view of the practical impact such an</p>




Proposal number and proponent(s)	Proposal	Common name and illustration ¹	CITES Secretariat's recommendations
	<i>H. depressa</i> , <i>Mauremys annamensis</i> , and <i>Orlitia borneensis</i>		<p>annotation would have and the absence of clear guidance on such annotations. On the basis of the information provided, it appears that all 15 species might meet the biological criteria for their inclusion in Appendix I. The Secretariat notes that the proposal could not be amended to propose these for Appendix I as this would not be permitted under the current Rules of Procedure for the meeting.</p> <p>On the basis of the available information, the Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.</p>
<p>Proposal 33 Viet Nam</p>	<p><i>Cuora galbinifrons</i> Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I</p>	<p>Indochinese box turtle</p> 	<p>Insufficient information is provided to determine if the wild population of <i>Cuora galbinifrons</i> is small, and the species has no restricted area of distribution. However, due to ongoing overharvesting for trade and ineffective implementation of existing protection measures, the species seems to have undergone a marked decline of its population size in the wild, thereby meeting one of the biological criteria for its inclusion in Appendix I.</p> <p>On the basis of the available information, the Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.</p>
<p>Proposal 34 Japan</p>	<p><i>Geoemyda japonica</i> Inclusion in Appendix II with a zero annual export quota with primarily commercial purposes for wild-caught specimens</p>	<p>Ryukyu black-breasted leaf turtle</p> 	<p>The size of the population of <i>Geoemyda japonica</i> is not known but it has a restricted range. This endemic species is fully protected in Japan. International (illegal) trade in <i>G. japonica</i> is small and there is little demand for it. From the available information, it seems that the species meets the criteria for its inclusion in Appendix II. (See Secretariat comments on proposal CoP16 Proposal 32.) The practical implications of the proposed annotation would be somewhat similar as if the species were to be included in Appendix I.</p> <p><i>G. japonica</i> does however not appear to meet the biological criteria for its inclusion in Appendix I and the proposed annotation is unnecessary to effectively regulate international trade in this species in accordance with CITES provisions.</p> <p>On the basis of the available information, the Secretariat recommends that this proposal be rejected.</p>




Proposal number and proponent(s)	Proposal	Common name and illustration ¹	CITES Secretariat's recommendations
<p>Proposal 35</p> <p>Viet Nam</p>	<p><i>Mauremys annamensis</i></p> <p>Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I</p>	<p>Annam leaf turtle</p> 	<p>This endemic species seems to be undergoing a continued, marked population decline due to collection for trade and ineffective implementation of existing national and international protection measures. <i>Mauremys annamensis</i> is reportedly rare to very rare in the wild, and its habitat is under increasing pressure. <i>M. annamensis</i> seems to meet several of the biological criteria for its inclusion in Appendix I, as contained in Annex 1 of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP15).</p> <p>On the basis of the available information, the Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.</p>
<p>Proposal 36</p> <p>United States of America and Viet Nam</p>	<p>Platysternidae</p> <p>Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I</p>	<p>Big-headed turtles</p> 	<p>The mono-specific family Platysternidae does not have a restricted range or a small population, and marked declines, if they occurred, are not quantified. Although claimed to be in high demand, recorded trade in Platysternidae is very small. The family does not appear to meet the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I, recognizing that diligent implementation of the provisions in Article IV and of existing national and international conservation measures are required to effectively protect Platysternidae from unsustainable or illegal trade.</p> <p>Based on the information available at the time of writing (late January 2013), the Secretariat recommends that this proposal be rejected.</p>
<p>Proposal 37</p> <p>United States of America</p>	<p><i>Geochelone platynota</i></p> <p>Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I</p>	<p>Burmese star tortoise</p> 	<p><i>Geochelone platynota</i> has a very small, fragmented population and a restricted range. The wild population of <i>G. platynota</i> has undergone a marked decline. The species remains in demand for trade. It meets the biological criteria for its inclusion on Appendix I.</p> <p>Based on the information available at the time of writing (late January 2013), the Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.</p>
<p>Proposal 38</p> <p>China and United States of America</p>	<p><i>Aspideretes leithii</i>, <i>Chitra chitra</i>, <i>C. vandijki</i>, <i>Dogania subplana</i>, <i>Nilssonina formosa</i>, <i>Palea steindachneri</i>, <i>Pelodiscus axenaria</i>, <i>P. maackii</i>, <i>P. parviformis</i>, and <i>Rafetus swinhoi</i>.</p> <p>Inclusion of <i>Aspideretes leithii</i>, <i>Dogania subplana</i>, <i>Nilssonina formosa</i>, <i>Palea</i></p>	<p>Softshell turtles</p> 	<p>Despite the limited quantitative or factual data in the supporting statement, it can be inferred from other available information that regulation of trade in several of the 8 species that are proposed for inclusion in Appendix II (<i>Dogania subplana</i>, <i>Nilssonina formosana</i>, and possibly <i>Nilssonina leithii</i> and <i>Pelodiscus axenaria</i>) is required to ensure that the harvest of specimens from the wild is not reducing wild populations to levels at which their survival might be threatened</p>


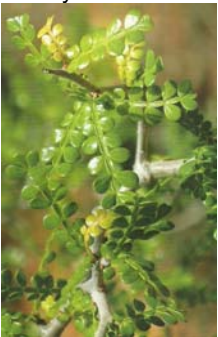
Proposal number and proponent(s)	Proposal	Common name and illustration ¹	CITES Secretariat's recommendations
	<p><i>steindachneri</i>, <i>Pelodiscus axenaria</i>, <i>P. maackii</i>, <i>P. parviformis</i>, and <i>Rafetus swinhoei</i> in Appendix II and transfer of <i>Chitra chitra</i> and <i>C. vandijki</i> from Appendix II to Appendix I</p>		<p>by continued harvesting or other influences. The other species meet the look-alike criteria for their inclusion in Appendix II.</p> <p>Despite the lack of quantitative and factual data, the available information suggests that <i>Chitra chitra</i> and <i>C. vandijki</i> are rare to very rare, have declined markedly in recent decades, suffer from deteriorating habitat, and continue to being in demand for trade. Both species would appear to meet the marked decline criterion for their inclusion in Appendix I.</p> <p>The Secretariat remains concerned about the enforcement challenges that the adoption of the current proposal would engender because a number of similar-looking species of Trionychidae, including the commonly farmed and traded <i>Pelodiscus sinensis</i>, would remain excluded from the CITES Appendices.</p> <p>Based on the information available at the time of writing (late January 2013), the Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.</p>
<p>Proposal 39 Ecuador</p>	<p><i>Epipedobates machalilla</i> Inclusion in Appendix II</p>	<p>Machalilla poison dart frog</p> 	<p>The inclusion of <i>Epipedobates machalilla</i> in Appendix II would facilitate the implementation of the Convention for the family Dendrobatidae in the case that the current standard nomenclature reference is maintained for this group. Although the supporting statement claims that <i>Epipedobates machalilla</i> would meet both the look-alike criteria in Annex 2b of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev.CoP15), this species only resembles one other species (<i>E. boulengeri</i>), wild specimens of which seem rarely to be in international trade.</p> <p><i>Epipedobates machalilla</i> seems to meet criterion 2b B of that Annex, since there are compelling reasons why this is necessary to ensure that effective control of trade in currently listed species of the genus Dendrobatidae in Appendix II.</p> <p>Considering the information available at the time of writing (late January 2013), the Secretariat recommends that this proposal is adopted.</p>

Proposal number and proponent(s)	Proposal	Common name and illustration ¹	CITES Secretariat's recommendations
<p>Proposal 40</p> <p>Australia</p>	<p><i>Rheobatrachus silus</i></p> <p>[NB the proponent places this species in the family Myobatrachidae, but this is not in accordance with the standard nomenclatural reference adopted by the Conference of the Parties]</p> <p>Deletion from Appendix II</p>	<p>Southern gastric-brooding frog</p> 	<p>There seems little doubt that this species is extinct. Its inclusion in the CITES Appendices is therefore no longer pertinent and its removal would simplify the Appendices.</p> <p>Based on the available information at the time of writing (late January 2013), the Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.</p>
<p>Proposal 41</p> <p>Australia</p>	<p><i>Rheobatrachus vitellinus</i></p> <p>[NB the proponent places this species in the family Myobatrachidae, but this is not in accordance with the standard nomenclatural reference adopted by the Conference of the Parties]</p> <p>Deletion from Appendix II</p>	<p>Northern gastric-brooding frog</p> 	<p>There seems little doubt that <i>Rheobatrachus vitellinus</i> is extinct. Its inclusion in the CITES Appendices is therefore no longer pertinent and its removal would simplify the Appendices. The species has not been recorded in international trade since it was first described in 1984.</p> <p>Based on the information available at the time of writing (late January 2013), the Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.</p>
<p>Proposal 42</p> <p>Brazil, Colombia and United States of America</p>	<p><i>Carcharhinus longimanus</i></p> <p>Inclusion in Appendix II with the following annotation:</p> <p>The entry into effect of the inclusion of <i>Carcharhinus longimanus</i> in CITES Appendix II will be delayed by 18 months to enable Parties to resolve the related technical and administrative issues.</p>	<p>Oceanic whitetip shark</p> 	<p>It is evident that <i>C. longimanus</i> is heavily exploited as by-catch throughout its range. The species is overexploited and there is evidence demonstrating declines to the level of meeting the listing criteria in almost all cases where the populations were monitored. The stocks of unknown status may be already undergoing the same pressure or this can be expected while there is no indication of substantial unexploited stocks. Fins of this species are in demand on the world market owing to their high price, and there is sufficient evidence that international trade is driving exploitation.</p> <p><i>C. longimanus</i> is one of the few species in trade with a specific marketing category used by major fin traders.</p> <p>On the basis of the information available at the time of writing (late January 2013) and in line with the conclusions of the FAO Expert</p>


Proposal number and proponent(s)	Proposal	Common name and illustration ¹	CITES Secretariat's recommendations
			Advisory Panel, the Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.
<p>Proposal 43</p> <p>Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark*, Ecuador, Honduras and Mexico</p>	<p><i>Sphyrna lewini</i>, <i>S. mokarran</i> and <i>S. zygaena</i></p> <p>Inclusion in Appendix II with the following annotation: The entry into effect of the inclusion of these species in CITES Appendix II will be delayed by 18 months to enable Parties to resolve the related technical and administrative issues.</p>	<p>Scalloped hammerhead shark, great hammerhead shark and smooth hammerhead shark</p> 	<p>Overall, the supporting statement shows evidence that <i>Sphyrna lewini</i> is affected by trade, as defined in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP14). The species has a circumglobal distribution in warm temperate and tropical seas, and is a species of low productivity. International fin trade and bycatch have caused historic declines of at least 15-20 % from the baseline for long-term time series in several ocean basins. Based on this rate of exploitation, regulation of trade in this species is necessary to avoid it becoming eligible for inclusion in Appendix I, recognizing that trade regulations should provide incentives to improve monitoring and management. The two other species in the proposal, <i>S. mokarran</i> and <i>S. zygaena</i>, require inclusion in Appendix II because the specimens which are mostly frequently traded (fins) resemble specimens of <i>S. lewini</i> to such an extent that enforcement officers are unlikely to be able to distinguish between them.</p> <p>Based on the information available at the time of writing (late January 2013) and in line with the conclusions of the FAO Expert Advisory Panel, the Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.</p>
<p>Proposal 44</p> <p>Brazil, Comoros, Croatia, Denmark* and Egypt</p>	<p><i>Lamna nasus</i></p> <p>Inclusion in Appendix II with the following annotation: The entry into effect of the inclusion of <i>Lamna nasus</i> in CITES Appendix II will be delayed by 18 months to enable Parties to resolve related technical and administrative issues</p>	<p>Porbeagle shark</p> 	<p>The stocks of the North Atlantic and the Mediterranean Sea clearly meet the criteria for inclusion in Appendix II, the situation for most stocks in the southern hemisphere is less clear cut, but in view of the strong demand in international trade it can be projected that regulation of trade in these populations is required to ensure that the harvest of specimens from the wild is not reducing the wild population to a level at which its survival might be threatened by continued harvesting or other influences. It would also be difficult to distinguish specimens in trade from the different stocks. Inclusion of the whole species in Appendix II would appear to be a measure that is proportionate to the anticipated risks to the species.</p> <p>Based on the available information at the time of writing (late January 2013) and in line with the conclusion of the majority of the FAO Expert Advisory Panel, the Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.</p>



Proposal number and proponent(s)	Proposal	Common name and illustration ¹	CITES Secretariat's recommendations
<p>Proposal 45</p> <p>Australia</p>	<p><i>Pristis microdon</i></p> <p>Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I</p>	<p>Freshwater sawfish</p> 	<p>Although detailed information about the status of <i>Pristis microdon</i> is not available, all indications are that the species meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I. In view of the uncertainty regarding the status of a species, the impact of trade on the conservation of a species and the fact that all other species in the genus <i>Pristis</i> are already included in therein, the best interests of the conservation of the species would be served by transferring it to Appendix I.</p> <p>Based on the available information at the time of writing (late January 2013) and in line with the conclusion of the majority of the FAO Expert Advisory Panel, the Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.</p>
<p>Proposal 46</p> <p>Brazil, Colombia and Ecuador</p>	<p><i>Manta</i> spp. (including <i>Manta birostris</i>, <i>Manta alfredi</i> and any other possible species of <i>Manta</i>) Inclusion in Appendix II.</p> <p>[NB the proponents place this genus in the family Mobulidae, but this is not in accordance with the standard nomenclatural reference adopted by the Conference of the Parties]</p>	<p>Manta rays</p> 	<p>Specimens from <i>Manta</i> spp. are in demand in international trade and the species have a behaviour and biology which renders them vulnerable to harvesting. There is little or no management of fishing for this species and it may be that regulation of trade in the species is required to ensure that the harvest of specimens from the wild is not reducing the wild population to a level at which its survival might be threatened by continued harvesting or other influences. The Secretariat agrees with the FAO Expert Advisory Panel that there a paucity of reliable information about the size of the wild populations and any marked declines that they may or may not have suffered, but by virtue of the precautionary approach, the Secretariat believes that the best interest of the conservation of the species would be served by including them in Appendix II.</p> <p>Based on the available information at the time of writing (late January 2013) the Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.</p>
<p>Proposal 47</p> <p>Colombia</p>	<p><i>Paratrygon aiereba</i></p> <p>Inclusion in Appendix II with the following annotation:</p> <p>The entry into effect of the inclusion of <i>Paratrygon aiereba</i> in CITES Appendix II will be delayed by 18 months to enable Parties to resolve the related technical and administrative issues.</p>	<p>Ceja river stingray</p> 	<p>The Secretariat shares the concern of Colombia as a range States about over-fishing and habitat destruction affecting this species. The proponent claims that the apparent scarcity of, mainly, juvenile specimens of <i>Paratrygon aiereba</i> results from overharvesting destined to the international trade for ornamental purposes. However, the proposing statement does not provide demographic data nor volumes exported from range States and the Secretariat shares the view of the FAO Expert Advisory Panel that it seems unlikely that harvesting for the ornamental fish trade is a cause of any population change.</p> <p>If the main intention of Colombia is to ask other CITES Parties for</p>




Proposal number and proponent(s)	Proposal	Common name and illustration ¹	CITES Secretariat's recommendations
			<p>assistance in controlling the international trade in <i>P. aiereba</i> for the purpose of preventing or restricting exploitation and verifying the legality of exported specimens, it might consider its inclusion in Appendix III as was encouraged in paragraph c) of Decision 15.85.</p> <p>On the basis of the information available at the time of writing (late January 2013) the Secretariat recommends that this proposal be rejected.</p>
<p>Proposal 48</p> <p>Colombia and Ecuador</p>	<p><i>Potamotrygon motoro</i> and <i>P. Schroederi</i></p> <p>Inclusion in Appendix II with the following annotation: The entry into effect of the inclusion of <i>Potamotrygon motoro</i> and <i>Potamotrygon schroederi</i> in CITES Appendix II will be delayed by 18 months to enable Parties to resolve the related technical and administrative issues.</p>	<p>Ocellate river stingray and rosette river stingray</p>  	<p>The Secretariat shares the concern of the proponents as range States about overfishing, habitat loss and pollution affecting these species. Although data are scarce or inexistent this proposal would seem to indicate that the international demand and trade could be causing the reduction of the population of <i>Potamotrygon motoro</i> in some parts of its range. However, there is insufficient information to confirm whether these two species meet or not the criteria to be listed in Appendix II and the development and expansion of captive-breeding operations in Asia providing hybrids and domesticated morphs may have decreased the dependence on wild-caught fishes.</p> <p>If the main intention of Colombia and Ecuador is to ask other CITES Parties for assistance in controlling the international trade in <i>Potamotrygon motoro</i> and <i>P. schroederi</i> for the purpose of preventing or restricting exploitation and verifying the legality of exported specimens, they might consider its inclusion in Appendix III as was encouraged in paragraph c) of Decision 15.85.</p> <p>On the basis of the information available at the time of writing (late January 2013) the Secretariat recommends that this proposal be rejected.</p>
<p>Proposal 49</p> <p>Denmark (on behalf of the Member States of the European Union)</p>	<p><i>Papilio hospiton</i></p> <p>Transfer from Appendix I to Appendix II</p>	<p>Corsican swallowtail butterfly</p> 	<p>This species not longer meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I. There is no international trade in the species.</p> <p>On the basis of the information available at the time of writing (late January 2013), the Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.</p>



Proposal number and proponent(s)	Proposal	Common name and illustration ²	CITES Secretariat's recommendations
Flora			
<p>Proposal 50 Mexico</p>	<p><i>Yucca queretaroensis</i> Inclusion in Appendix II</p>	<p>Queretaro yucca</p> 	<p>The proponent statement provides substantial information that suggests that this species meets criterion B of Annex 2a of Resolution Conf. (Rev. CoP15) since it is known, inferred or projected that the harvesting of specimens from the wild for international trade has, or may have, a detrimental impact on the species. There is evidence of international trade in wild adult specimens and seeds.</p> <p>On the basis of the information available at the time of writing (late January 2013), the Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.</p>
<p>Proposal 51 Madagascar</p>	<p><i>Operculicarya decaryi</i> Inclusion in Appendix II</p>	<p>Jabihy</p> 	<p>The Secretariat shares the concerns of the proponent as the range State for this species about habitat loss and harvesting of this species for charcoal and building wood, but there is little evidence that regulation of trade in <i>Operculicarya decaryi</i> under Appendix II is required to ensure that the harvest of specimens from the wild is not reducing the wild population to a level at which its survival might be threatened by continued harvesting or other influence. The species appears to be quite widespread and demand for wild-taken specimens is likely to be modest. If the main intention of Madagascar is to ask other CITES Parties for assistance in controlling the international trade in <i>O. decaryi</i> for the purpose of preventing or restricting exploitation and verifying the legality of exported specimens, it might consider its inclusion in Appendix III.</p> <p>In accordance with Decisions 15.97 and 15.98, the Secretariat has commissioned the Madagascar Scientific Authority to undertake research on the distribution, biology, status of and trade in this species, but the results of this work are not due until 30 September 2013. The Secretariat recommends that a decision about whether or not to include this species in Appendix II be deferred until the results of this research are available.</p> <p>If the main intention of Madagascar is to ask other CITES Parties</p>



² Every effort has been made to select an appropriate photograph and seek approval for the non-commercial use of the photographs in the present Annex as necessary.



Proposal number and proponent(s)	Proposal	Common name and illustration ²	CITES Secretariat's recommendations
			<p>for assistance in controlling the international trade in <i>O. decaryi</i> for the purpose of preventing or restricting exploitation and verifying the legality of exported specimens, it might consider in the mean time its inclusion in Appendix III. Such a listing might also provide better data on the levels of international trade.</p>
<p>Proposal 52 Botswana, Namibia and South Africa</p>	<p><i>Hoodia</i> spp. Amendment of annotation #9 related to <i>Hoodia</i> spp. to read as follows, for the purpose of clarification: All parts and derivatives except those bearing a label: Produced from <i>Hoodia</i> spp. material obtained through controlled harvesting and production in terms of an agreement with the relevant CITES Management Authority of [Botswana under agreement No. BW/xxxxxx] [Namibia under agreement No. NA/xxxxxx] [South Africa under agreement No. ZA/xxxxxx]</p>	<p>Hoodias</p> 	<p>The Secretariat notes that the proposed draft amendment to Annotation #9 maintains the exclusionary language in the annotation. As a matter of principle, the Secretariat believes that annotations should be 'positive' in nature and indicate only what is covered by the Convention. Annotations with exclusionary language seem more complex and potentially challenging to interpret, apply and enforce. The Secretariat recognizes, however, that annotation practice to date reflects a mix of positive annotations and annotations with exclusionary language.</p> <p>If Parties adopt the draft decision contained in Annex 8 to document CoP16 Doc. 75 on <i>Development and application of annotations</i>, the Standing Committee (with the assistance of an envisaged Working Group on Annotations) could review existing annotation practice and make relevant recommendations to the Conference of the Parties for improving its consistency and effectiveness. Such a review might include consideration of the relative advantages and disadvantages of 'positive' annotations compared to annotations with exclusionary language.</p> <p>On the basis of the available information at the time of writing (late January 2013), the Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted, with editorial amendments, as indicated below (text to be deleted is crossed out, proposed new text is <u>underlined</u>):</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">All parts and derivatives except those bearing a label:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Produced from <i>Hoodia</i> spp. material obtained through controlled harvesting and production in <u>under the</u> terms of an agreement with the relevant CITES Management Authority of [Botswana under agreement no. BW/xxxxxx] [Namibia under agreement no. NA/xxxxxx] [South Africa under agreement no. ZA/xxxxxx].</p>
<p>Proposal 53 United States of</p>	<p><i>Panax ginseng</i> and <i>Panax quinquefolius</i> Amendment of the annotation to the</p>	<p>Ginseng</p>	<p>The Secretariat notes that the draft amendment to Annotation #3 introduces exclusionary language into the annotation. As a matter of principle, the Secretariat believes that annotations should be</p>


Proposal number and proponent(s)	Proposal	Common name and illustration ²	CITES Secretariat's recommendations
America	<p>listings of <i>Panax ginseng</i> and <i>Panax quinquefolius</i> included in Appendix II. Amendment of annotation #3 with the addition of the underlined text: "<u>Designates whole and sliced roots and parts of roots, excluding manufactured parts or derivatives such as powders, pills, extracts, tonics, teas and confectionery.</u>"</p>		<p>'positive' in nature and indicate only what is covered by the Convention. Annotations with exclusionary language seem more complex and potentially challenging to interpret, apply and enforce. The Secretariat recognizes, however, that annotation practice to date reflects a mix of positive annotations and annotations with exclusionary language.</p> <p>If Parties adopt the draft decision contained in Annex 8 to document CoP16 Doc. 75 on <i>Development and application of annotations</i>, the Standing Committee (with the assistance of an envisaged Working Group on Annotations) could review existing annotation practice and make relevant recommendations to the Conference of the Parties for improving its consistency and effectiveness. Such a review might include consideration of the relative advantages and disadvantages of 'positive' annotations compared to annotations with exclusionary language.</p> <p>Based on the available information at the time of writing (late January 2013), the Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.</p>
Proposal 54 Brazil	<p><i>Tillandsia kautskyi</i> Deletion from Appendix II</p>	<p>Kautsky's tillandsia</p> 	<p>International trade is not a threat for the long term conservation of the populations of this species in the wild since it occurs only on artificially propagated plants. The proposing statement shows that <i>Tillandsia kautskyi</i> does not longer meet the criteria for inclusion in Appendix II.</p> <p>On the basis of the information available at the time of writing (late January 2013), the Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.</p>


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



Proposal number and proponent(s)	Proposal	Common name and illustration ²	CITES Secretariat's recommendations
			<p>possible before the CoP16. This would permit other Parties to consider the information provided and have time to assess the value of this proposal.</p> <p>It is evident that the populations of the species of <i>Diospyros</i> from Madagascar are heavily exploited. Furthermore, Madagascar listed these taxa already in Appendix III claiming an alarming rate of exports due to the international demand on this timber.</p> <p>Considering the above, some species of <i>Diospyros</i> from Madagascar meet criterion A of Annex 2a of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP15) and, all others meet the look-alike criterion.</p> <p>On the basis of the information available at the time of writing (late January 2013), the Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.</p>
<p>Proposal 59 Brazil</p>	<p><i>Aniba rosaeodora</i> Amend the annotation #12 to " Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets, plywood and extracts. Finished products containing such extracts as ingredients, including fragrances, are not considered to be covered by this annotation."</p>	<p>Brazilian rosewood</p> 	<p>The proposal is very similar to the draft amendment text for Annotation #12 that was agreed earlier between the proponent and the Standing Committee Working Group on Annotations (see paragraph 11 of document CoP16 Doc. 75 on <i>Development and application of annotations</i>).</p> <p>The Secretariat notes that the draft amendment to Annotation #12 contains exclusionary language in the annotation. As a matter of principle, the Secretariat believes that annotations should be 'positive' in nature and indicate only what is covered by the Convention. Annotations with exclusionary language seem more complex and potentially challenging to interpret, apply and enforce. The Secretariat recognizes, however, that annotation practice to date reflects a mix of positive annotations and annotations with exclusionary language</p> <p>If Parties adopt the draft decision contained in Annex 8 to document CoP16 Doc. 75, the Standing Committee (with the assistance of an envisaged Working Group on Annotations) could review existing annotation practice and make relevant recommendations to the Conference of the Parties for improving its consistency and effectiveness. Such a review might include consideration of the relative advantages and disadvantages of 'positive' annotations compared to annotations with exclusionary language.</p> <p>Based on the available information at the time of writing (late</p>


Proposal number and proponent(s)	Proposal	Common name and illustration ²	CITES Secretariat's recommendations
			January 2013), the Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.
<p>Proposal 60</p> <p>Thailand and Viet Nam</p>	<p><i>Dalbergia cochinchinensis</i></p> <p>Inclusion in Appendix II with the following annotation: #5 Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets</p>	<p>Thailand rosewood</p> 	<p>Although no definite data from field inventories is available to assess the conservation status of the populations of <i>Dalbergia cochinchinensis</i> in its range, the information available would seem to indicate that most of its populations are becoming rare and are quickly disappearing from the wild due to the heavy and increasing international demand for the international trade of the timber of this species.</p> <p>The situation seems to be critical to the point that the populations in Thailand meet criteria for the inclusion in Appendix II. The species meets criterion A of Annex 2a of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP15) since 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.</p> <p>On the basis of the information available at the time of writing, the Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.</p>
<p>Proposal 61</p> <p>Belize</p>	<p><i>Dalbergia granadillo</i> and <i>Dalbergia retusa</i></p> <p>Inclusion in Appendix II</p>	<p>Granadillo rosewood and black rosewood</p> 	<p><i>Dalbergia retusa</i> is very rare in the wild and its populations could be commercially extinct in some natural areas. Being a slow growing type of species the proposing statement indicates that despite the lack of trade data, the international demand on this species could be representing a threat for its survival in the long term. <i>D. granadillo</i> has a more restricted distribution and can not be distinguished from <i>D. retusa</i> and it is trade under the same name.</p> <p>The proponent claims that <i>Dalbergia retusa</i> meets criterion B of Annex 2a) of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP15) since it is known, or can be inferred or projected, that regulation of trade in the species is required to ensure that the harvest of specimens from the wild is not reducing the wild population to a level at which its survival might be threatened by continued harvesting or other influences; and, that <i>Dalbergia granadillo</i> meet criterion A in Annex 2 (b) for look-alike reasons.</p> <p>On the basis of the information available at the time of writing (late January 2013), the Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.</p>
<p>Proposal 62</p>	<p><i>Dalbergia stevensonii</i></p>	<p>Honduras rosewood</p>	<p>With a very restricted distribution and an exceptionally high demand</p>



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Belize	Inclusion in Appendix II		<p>in international trade, the populations of the species <i>Dalbergia stevensonii</i> meet criterion B of Annex 2 a) of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP15) since it is known, or can be inferred or projected, that regulation of trade in the species is required to ensure that the harvest of specimens from the wild is not reducing the wild population to a level at which its survival might be threatened by continued harvesting or other influences.</p> <p>On the basis of the information available at the time of writing (late January 2013), the Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.</p>
Proposal 63 Madagascar	<p><i>Dalbergia</i> spp. Inclusion of the populations of Madagascar in Appendix II, and limited to logs, sawn wood and veneer sheets by an annotation</p>	<p>Malagasy rosewood</p> 	<p>Not all species in this genus seem to be heavily traded internationally but the proposing statement lacks concrete figures in this regard. However the Scientific Authority of Madagascar is undertaking field surveys and inventories and it claims that the results will be made available by the time of the CoP16.</p> <p>It would be advisable for Madagascar to publish the above mentioned information as an information document as early as possible before the CoP16. This would allow other Parties to consider the information provided and have time to assess the value of this proposal.</p> <p>It is evident that the populations of the species of <i>Dalbergia</i> from Madagascar are heavily exploited. Furthermore, Madagascar listed some of these taxa already in Appendix III claiming an alarming rate of exports due to the international demand on this timber.</p> <p>Considering the above, some species of <i>Dalbergia</i> from Madagascar meet criterion A of Annex 2a of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP15) and, all others meet the look-alike criterion.</p> <p>On the basis of the information available at the time of writing (late January 2013), the Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted.</p>
Proposal 64 Madagascar	<p><i>Senna meridionalis</i> [NB the proponents place this species in the order FABACEAE, but this is not in accordance with the standard</p>	Taraby	<p>The Secretariat shares the concerns of the proponent as the range State for this species about habitat loss affecting this species, but there is little evidence that regulation of trade in <i>Senna meridionalis</i> under Appendix II is required to ensure that the harvest of specimens</p>

Proposal number and proponent(s)	Proposal	Common name and illustration ²	CITES Secretariat's recommendations
	<p>nomenclatural reference adopted by the Conference of the Parties] Inclusion in Appendix II</p>		<p>from the wild is not reducing the wild population to a level at which its survival might be threatened by continued harvesting or other influence. The species appears to be quite widespread and demand for wild-taken specimens is likely to be modest. If the main intention of Madagascar is to ask other CITES Parties for assistance in controlling the international trade in <i>S. meridionalis</i> for the purpose of preventing or restricting exploitation and verifying the legality of exported specimens, it might consider its inclusion in Appendix III.</p> <p>In accordance with Decisions 15. 97 and 15.98, the Secretariat has commissioned the Madagascar Scientific Authority to undertake research on the distribution, biology, status of and trade in this species, but the results of this work are not due until 30 September 2013. The Secretariat recommends that a decision about whether or not to include this species in Appendix II be deferred until the results of this research are available.</p> <p>If the main intention of Madagascar is to ask other CITES Parties for assistance in controlling the international trade in <i>S. meridionalis</i> for the purpose of preventing or restricting exploitation and verifying the legality of exported specimens, it might consider in the mean time its inclusion in Appendix III. Such a listing might also provide better data on the levels of international trade.</p>


Proposal number and proponent(s)	Proposal	Common name and illustration ²	CITES Secretariat's recommendations
<p>Proposal 65 Madagascar</p>	<p><i>Adenia firingalavensis</i> Inclusion in Appendix II</p>	<p>Bottle liana</p> 	<p>The Secretariat shares the concerns of the proponent as the range State for this species about habitat loss and harvesting for charcoal production affecting this species, but there is little evidence that regulation of trade in <i>Adenia firingalavensis</i> under Appendix II is required to ensure that the harvest of specimens from the wild is not reducing the wild population to a level at which its survival might be threatened by continued harvesting or other influence. The species appears to be quite widespread and demand for wild-taken specimens is likely to be modest. If the main intention of Madagascar is to ask other CITES Parties for assistance in controlling the international trade in <i>A. firingalavensis</i> for the purpose of preventing or restricting exploitation and verifying the legality of exported specimens, it might consider its inclusion in Appendix III.</p> <p>In accordance with Decisions 15.97 and 15.98, the Secretariat has commissioned the Madagascan Scientific Authority to undertake research on the distribution, biology, status of and trade in this species, but the results of this work are not due until 30 September 2013. The Secretariat recommends that a decision about whether or not to include this species in Appendix II be deferred until the results of this research are available.</p> <p>If the main intention of Madagascar is to ask other CITES Parties for assistance in controlling the international trade in <i>A. firingalavensis</i> for the purpose of preventing or restricting exploitation and verifying the legality of exported specimens, it might consider in the mean time its inclusion in Appendix III. Such a listing might also provide better data on the levels of international trade.</p>

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

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

Proposal number and proponent(s)	Proposal	Common name and illustration ²	CITES Secretariat's recommendations
			<p>If the main intention of Madagascar is to ask other CITES Parties for assistance in controlling the international trade in <i>U. stellulifera</i> for the purpose of preventing or restricting exploitation and verifying the legality of exported specimens, it might consider in the mean time its inclusion in Appendix III. Such a listing might also provide better data on the levels of international trade.</p>
<p>Proposal 69 Kenya</p>	<p><i>Osyris lanceolata</i> Inclusion in Appendix II</p>	<p>East African sandalwood</p> 	<p>The Secretariat shares the concerns of Kenya about the impact of international trade on populations of <i>Osyris lanceolata</i> in that country and perhaps in some other range States. <i>O. lanceolata</i> remains however very widespread and not threatened in many parts of its range. If the main intention of Kenya is to ask other CITES Parties for assistance in controlling the international trade in <i>O. lanceolata</i> for the purpose of preventing or restricting exploitation, and verifying the legality of exported specimens, it might consider its inclusion in Appendix III.</p> <p>Based on the information available at the time of writing (late January 2013), the Secretariat recommends that this proposal be rejected, acknowledging that the proponent is gathering more data on the distribution, utilization and impacts of harvesting in the range States of the species that may be made available before or at CoP16.</p>
<p>Proposal 70 China, Indonesia and Kuwait</p>	<p><i>Aquilaria</i> spp. and <i>Gyrinops</i> spp. Deletion of the annotation to the listing of <i>Aquilaria</i> spp. and <i>Gyrinops</i> spp. in Appendix II, and replacement with a new annotation with a new number, as follows:</p> <p>All parts and derivatives, except:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) seeds and pollen; b) seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; c) fruits; d) leaves; e) mixed oil containing less than 15 % of agarwood oil, attached with labels of following words: 	<p>Agarwood</p> 	<p>The Secretariat notes that the proposed new annotation contains exclusionary language. As a matter of principle, the Secretariat believes that annotations should be 'positive' in nature and indicate only what is covered by the Convention. Annotations with exclusionary language seem more complex and potentially challenging to interpret, apply and enforce. The Secretariat recognizes, however, that annotation practice to date reflects a mix of positive annotations and annotations with exclusionary language.</p> <p>If Parties adopt the draft decision contained in Annex 8 to document CoP16 Doc. 75 on <i>Development and application of annotations</i>, the Standing Committee (with the assistance of an envisaged Working Group on Annotations) could review existing annotation practice and make relevant recommendations to the Conference of the Parties for improving its consistency and effectiveness. Such a review might include consideration of the relative advantages and disadvantages of 'positive' annotations compared to annotations with exclusionary language.</p>

Proposal number and proponent(s)	Proposal	Common name and illustration ²	CITES Secretariat's recommendations
	<p>"Mixed oil containing xx% of agarwood obtained through controlled harvesting and production in collaboration with the CITES Management Authorities of XX (name of the State)"; samples of the labels and list of relevant exporters should be communicated to the Secretariat by States and then all Parties through a Notification;</p> <p>f) exhausted argawood powder, including compressed powder in all shapes;</p> <p>g) finished products packaged and ready for retail trade, this exemption does not apply to beads, prayer beads and carvings.</p>		<p>Document CoP16 Inf. 3, submitted by the proponents, contains a Glossary of Agarwood Products. This Glossary provides pictures, definitions and units for a range of agarwood products, including 'Sawdust & Powder (NOT exhausted)' and 'Powder (Exhausted)'. Such guidance should assist Parties, especially border officials, with implementation of the draft annotation.</p> <p>The Secretariat notes that two of the proponents (Indonesia and Kuwait) have submitted another document [CoP16 Doc. 47 (Rev. 1)] for consideration at the present meeting. In that document, they have proposed a quantitative exemption for specimens of agarwood that are personal or household effects. The Secretariat believes that this proposed quantitative exemption and the draft annotation contained in Proposal 70 should be aligned, where possible and appropriate.</p> <p>On the basis of available information available at the time of writing (late January 2013), the Secretariat recommends that this proposal be adopted, with minor amendments, as indicated below (text to be deleted is crossed out, proposed new text is <u>underlined</u>).</p> <p>All parts and derivatives, except:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) seeds and pollen; b) seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; c) fruits; d) leaves; e) mixed oil containing less than 15% of agarwood oil, attached with labels of <u>affixed containing the</u> following words: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> "Mixed oil containing xx% of agarwood obtained through controlled harvesting and production in collaboration with <u>operations approved by the</u> CITES Management Authorities of <u>of</u> XX (name of the State)"; samples of the labels and list of relevant exporters should be communicated to the Secretariat by <u>the</u> States of export so they can be made available to and then all Parties through a Notification on the CITES

Proposal number and proponent(s)	Proposal	Common name and illustration ²	CITES Secretariat's recommendations
			<p><u>website</u>;</p> <p>f) exhausted argarwood powder, including compressed powder in all shapes; and</p> <p>g) finished products packaged and ready for retail trade, this exemption does not apply to <u>except decorative beads, prayer beads, necklaces, bracelets and carvings.</u></p>
<p>Proposal 71 Madagascar</p>	<p><i>Cyphostemma laza</i> Inclusion in Appendix II</p>	<p>Laza</p> 	<p>The information provided on the proposing statement would seem to indicate that this species could meet the criterion B in Annex 2a) of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP15). However, additional information contradicts the claims from the proponent and indicates that <i>Cyphostema laza</i> is a very widespread species in Madagascar and that no international trade has been reported on it since 2006.</p> <p>If the main intention of Madagascar is to ask other CITES Parties for assistance in controlling the international trade in <i>C. laza</i> for the purpose of preventing or restricting exploitation and verifying the legality of exported specimens, it might consider its inclusion in Appendix III.</p> <p>In accordance with Decisions 15.97 and 15.98, the Secretariat has commissioned the Madagascar Scientific Authority to undertake research on the distribution, biology, status of and trade in this species, but the results of this work are not due until 30 September 2013. The Secretariat recommends that a decision about whether or not to include this species in Appendix II be deferred until the results of this research are available.</p> <p>If the main intention of Madagascar is to ask other CITES Parties for assistance in controlling the international trade in <i>C. laza</i> for the purpose of preventing or restricting exploitation and verifying the legality of exported specimens, it might consider in the mean time its inclusion in Appendix III. Such a listing might also provide better data on the levels of international trade.</p>