



ANALYSIS OF PROPOSALS TO AMEND APPENDICES I AND II

To be discussed at the 19th Conference of the Parties to CITES, Panama City, Panama, 14-25 November 2022

Prepared by the Species Survival Network

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

Species / Proponent / Proposal	Current status of species	SSN View
<p>Prop. 1</p> <p>Common hippopotamus <i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i></p> <p>Benin, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Gabon, Guinea, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Senegal and Togo</p> <p>Transfer from Appendix II to I</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: Sub-Saharan Africa (38 range States); extinct in Algeria, Egypt, Eritrea, Liberia, Mauritania. • Population: Vulnerable (IUCN 2017); population size 115,000-130,000, ≥30% decline over three generations. • Threats: Illegal and unregulated hunting for meat and ivory; habitat loss, fragmentation, degradation. • Trade: 2009-2018: 77,579 specimens, mainly teeth/tusks and carvings, 73% commercial, main importers USA and France, main exporters Tanzania and Zambia, main re-exporters China and Hong Kong; additional 36,113 kg ivory traded, mainly commercial, main importers Hong Kong SAR and China, main exporters Uganda and Tanzania; over 6,000 specimens plus another 1,000 kg of specimens, mostly teeth/tusks and ivory carvings, seized in 48 countries 2009-2018. 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population trends decreasing or unknown in 25 of 38 (65%) of range States. • Decline “marked”; vulnerable given slow maturation and long intervals between births (one calf every two years). • Extensive poaching, legal and illegal trade in ivory. • Carved hippo ivory is popular among consumers; generally cheaper and more easily attainable than elephant ivory and not subject to restrictions on trade in elephant ivory. <p>Meets criteria for Appendix I (Article II, para 1, of Convention; and RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP17), Annex 1, para. C): affected by international trade ▪ marked population decline ▪ highly vulnerable to intrinsic (low reproductive output) and extrinsic (habitat loss, fragmentation, degradation) factors</p>
<p>Prop. 2</p> <p>Southern white rhinoceros <i>Ceratotherium simum simum</i></p> <p>Botswana and Namibia</p> <p>Transfer of the population of Namibia from Appendix I to Appendix II with the following annotation:</p> <p>“For the exclusive purpose of allowing international trade in:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: Botswana, Eswatini, Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, South Africa, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe. • Population: Near Threatened (IUCN 2020); global population 18,064 in 2017;¹ Namibia’s population is currently estimated at 1,237. • Threats: Principal threat poaching for horn; total African rhinos poached 2008-2020: 10,417;² 382 poached in Namibia (70 white rhinos); significant increases in poaching incidents in 2015 and 2018. 	<p>OPPOSE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Species in high demand; precautionary measures in Annex 4 of RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) precludes transfer to Appendix II. • Export of hunting trophies and live animals for non-commercial purposes already permitted under Appendix I; proposed changes unnecessary. • Parties rejected a similar proposal at CoP18. <p>Namibia’s population meets criteria for Appendix I (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP17), Annex 1, para. A): the wild population is ‘small’ (1,237) and has a high vulnerability to extrinsic factors (poaching and illegal trade)</p>

¹ See African and Asian Rhinoceroses – Status, Conservation and Trade, CoP18 Doc. 83.1, Annex 2. Available at: http://www.rhinoresourcecenter.com/pdf_files/156/15_60170144.pdf

² Knight, M. (2021). African Rhino Specialist Group Chair Report. Pachyderm. Available at: <https://pachydermjournal.org/index.php/pachyderm/article/view/465/452>

Species / Proponent / Proposal	Current status of species	SSN View
<p>a) live animals for in-situ conservation only; 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>• Trade: Global gross exports (wild-sourced), 2008-2020: 1,751 live, 1,855 trophies; Namibia, 2008-2020: 42 live rhinos, 76 trophies (exporter reported).³</p>	
<p>Prop. 3 Southern white rhinoceros <i>Ceratotherium simum simum</i> Eswatini Remove the existing annotation on the Appendix II listing of Eswatini’s population</p>	<p>• Distribution: Botswana, Eswatini, Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, South Africa, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe. • Population: Near Threatened (IUCN 2020); global population 18,064 in 2017;⁴ Eswatini’s population is currently estimated at 98. • Threats: Principal threat poaching for horn; total African rhinos poached 2008-2020: 10,417;⁵ 3 white rhinos poached in Eswatini (2 in 2011; 1 in 2014); other threats are drought, habitat degradation. • Trade: Global gross exports of wild-sourced, 2008-2020: 1,751 live specimens, 1,855 trophies; Eswatini, 2008-2020: 24 live rhinos (exporter reported; all to South Africa).⁶</p>	<p>OPPOSE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current annotation allows international trade under Appendix II rules for live animals and hunting trophies only. • Deleting the annotation would allow commercial trade in any rhino specimen, including horns and derivatives. • Risks encouraging horn consumption, undermining trade bans and demand reduction programs, complicating enforcement, and facilitating the laundering of illegal horn, placing all rhino populations at increased risk. • Proposal provides no detail on trading partners, no data to support claims about size of global ‘market’ (horn trade illegal in most countries affected by rhino horn trade) or wholesale prices, and ignores risk of increasing demand. • Eswatini remains in Category 3 of CITES National Legislation Project as its legislation is “believed generally not to meet requirements” for the implementation of CITES.⁷ • At CoP17 and CoP18, Parties, including a number of rhino range States, rejected a similar proposal. • Wild population in Eswatini is very small; has a restricted distribution with a decline in quality of habitat; high vulnerability to drought, poaching, and illegal trade.

³ CITES Trade Database

⁴ African and Asian Rhinoceroses – Status, Conservation and Trade, CoP18 Doc. 83.1, Annex 2.

⁵ Knight, M. (2021). African Rhino Specialist Group Chair Report. Pachyderm.

⁶ CITES Trade Database

⁷ https://cites.org/eng/legislation/National_Legislation_Project

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<p>Prop. 4</p> <p>African elephant <i>Loxodonta africana</i></p> <p>Zimbabwe</p> <p>Amend Annotation 2 pertaining to the populations of Botswana, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe to allow Zimbabwe to trade in leather goods for commercial purposes; delete paragraphs g (iv), g (v) and g (vii) on restrictions agreed to at CoP12 on sale of registered government stocks of ivory , and paragraph (h) referring to the moratorium agreed to at CoP12</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: Only applicable to populations of Botswana, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe. • Population: Savannah elephant recently reclassified by IUCN as Endangered (2020); populations have declined more than 60% over the last three generations and continue to decrease on a continental scale; ; country estimates: Botswana 131,626, Namibia 22,754, South Africa 18,841, and Zimbabwe 82,630.⁸ • Threats: For <i>L. africana</i> generally, poaching for ivory trade and meat; habitat loss and fragmentation.⁹ • Trade: 2013-2020 gross exports (Botswana, Namibia, South Africa, Zimbabwe): live (0, 27, 190, 207); ivory carvings (10, 0, 1,947, 2,550 (+~11,377 kg); skins (137, 30, 5,138, 18,265 (+40,000 kg); trophies (636, 635, 1,771, 1,596); tusks (1,129, 373, 1,226, 1,295 (+~43,129 kg);¹⁰ two 'one-off' sales of registered raw ivory from government-owned stocks (excluding seized ivory and ivory of unknown origin): the first from Botswana, Namibia and Zimbabwe to Japan in 1999 and the second from Botswana, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe to Japan and China in 2008. 	<p>OPPOSE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commercial sale would undermine closure or regulation of domestic ivory markets, demand reduction campaigns and enforcement efforts. • Legal ivory markets provide a cover for illegal ivory and fuel illegal trade, poaching, and consumer demand;¹¹ after 2008 one-off sale, demand in China and poaching increased significantly;¹² estimated 157,000 elephants poached between 2010 and 2018.¹³ • All African elephant populations remain at risk (forest elephants now Critically Endangered); poaching levels remain high in West, Central and Southern regions (PIKE data through 2020).¹⁴ • 2020 study¹⁵ suggests poaching has not diminished across most of Africa since 2011; raises concerns about increase in poaching in two major populations in southern Africa. • South Africa and Zimbabwe are classified as Category C countries of concern under National Ivory Action Plan (NIAP) Process because of illegal exports.¹⁶ • Trade patterns suggest increased ivory processing within Africa for export to Asia.¹⁷ From 2015-2017, Zimbabwe accounted for 34 of 130 seizures of commercial worked ivory products (1,404 kg; highest in Africa).¹⁸ • In 2022, ETIS documented increased seizures of small worked and small and medium raw ivory.¹⁹ • Large price differences between Africa and Asia show that ivory trade predominantly benefits traders in main consumer countries rather than indigenous peoples and local communities.²⁰ • Zimbabwe is prohibited from trading leather products commercially, but from 2013-2020, exported 4,175 leather products for commercial purposes (of 10,634 leather product exports).²¹ • From 2008 to 2019 China imported ~1,150 tusks (≈7 tonnes) declared as hunting trophies, most from Zimbabwe; "it is likely that most of the

⁸ https://portals.iucn.org/library/sites/library/files/documents/SSC-OP-060_A.pdf

⁹ <https://nc.iucnredlist.org/redlist/species-of-the-day/loxodonta-africana/pdfs/original/loxodonta-africana.pdf>

¹⁰ CITES Trade Database

¹¹ UNODC. 2010. The Globalization of Crime: A Transnational Organized Crime Threat Assessment at 278.

¹² Hsiang, S. & Sekar, N. (2016) *Does Legalization Reduce Black Market Activity? Evidence from a Global Ivory Experiment and Elephant Poaching Data*. NBER Working Paper Working Paper 22314, National Bureau of Economic Research, Cambridge, MA. <http://www.nber.org/papers/w22314>; CoP17 Inf. 96. *Evidence should be used in global management of endangered species: A reply to the CITES Technical Advisory Group*. Document submitted by Kenya on behalf of the African Elephant Coalition to the Seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties Johannesburg (South Africa), 24 September – 5 October 2016.

¹³ UNODC. 2020. World Wildlife Crime Report 2020 at 50. Available at: [WWLC20_Chapter_3_Elephant_and_Rhino.pdf](http://www.unodc.org/wildlife-crime-report-2020/Chapter_3_Elephant_and_Rhino.pdf) (unodc.org).

¹⁴ SC74 Doc 68

¹⁵ Schlossberg, S et al.. "State-Space Models Reveal a Continuing Elephant Poaching Problem in Most of Africa." *Scientific Reports* 10, no. 1 (June 23, 2020): 10166.

¹⁶ CoP18 Doc. 69.3 Annex 1 Rev. 1 <https://cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/cop/18/doc/E-CoP18-069-03-R1.pdf>

¹⁷ Status of Elephant Populations, Levels of Illegal Killing and the Trade in Ivory: A Report to the Cites Standing Committee. SC69 Doc. 51.1, Annex. Sixty-ninth meeting of the Standing Committee, CITES Secretariat, Geneva, Switzerland. 31 pp

¹⁸ CoP18 Doc. 69.3

¹⁹ CoP19 Doc. 66.6

²⁰ Wildlife Justice Commission (2020), Rapid Assessment of the Illegal Ivory Trade in 2020, www.wildlifejustice.org; Stiles, D. (2021), African Elephant Ivory, The Global Initiative Against Transnational Organized Crime, Geneva.

²¹ CITES Trade Database, gross exports

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		<p>declared trophy tusks were used for commercial purposes.²²</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seizures in 2019, including many >500 kilograms, suggest shipments of stockpiled ivory from Africa; largest quantities seized in China together with Hong Kong SAR (10.7 tonnes), Viet Nam (10 tonnes), and Singapore (9 tonnes).²³
<p>Prop. 5</p> <p>African elephant <i>Loxodonta africana</i></p> <p>Burkina Faso, Equatorial Guinea, Mali and Senegal</p> <p>Include all African elephants in Appendix I through transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I of the populations in Botswana, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: Sub-Saharan Africa (37 range States). • Populations: Estimated continental population: 415,428 (±20,111); 2016 African Elephant Status Report was the first in 25 years to have reported a continental decline in elephant numbers; declines attributed primarily to surge in poaching. • Threats: Poaching for ivory trade and meat, habitat loss and fragmentation, human-elephant conflict. • Trade: For 2013-2022, African range States reported wild-sourced exports of 2,334 tusks, 42,321 kg of tusks and 2,857 trophies; countries of import recorded wild-sourced imports of 2,615 tusks, 1,859 kg of tusks and 3,760 trophies.²⁴ 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prohibiting all international commercial trade in ivory and other specimens will combat poaching, simplify enforcement and potentially reduce enforcement costs. • African savannah elephant populations continue to decline and are Endangered (IUCN 2020); African forest elephant assessed as Critically Endangered (IUCN 2020). • Since 1900, African elephant populations increased only from 1989 to 1999 when all populations were on Appendix I.²⁵ • Proposal is consistent with position of the African Elephant Coalition, constituting the majority of African elephant range States. • Split listing is not recommended due to enforcement problems it creates (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP17), Annex 3) and has caused legal anomalies, e.g. re: status of transboundary populations on different Appendices. <p>Meets criteria for Appendix I (Article II, para 1, of Convention; and RC. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17), Annex 1, para. C): affected by international trade ▪ marked decline of savannah populations of >50% in 3 generations²⁶ and forest populations of >80% in 3 generations²⁷</p>
<p>Prop. 6</p> <p>Mexican prairie dog <i>Cynomys mexicanus</i></p> <p>Mexico</p> <p>Transfer from Appendix I to Appendix II</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: Mexico (area of occupancy <500 km²). • Population: Endangered (IUCN 2019); very rare, unknown population size but decreasing. • Threats: Habitat loss due to the expansion of agricultural and livestock; lost >65% of former habitat; poisoning and disease. • Trade: Zero trade in the last five years (2015-2019). 	<p>NO POSITION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Included in Appendix I in 1975. • AC31 determined that species meets criteria in RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) for transfer from Appendix I to II. • Of possible concern: unlisted black-tailed prairie dog (<i>C. ludovicianus</i>) is similar in appearance; 60 wild-sourced live specimens imported to USA from Mexico for commercial purposes in 2011 (data to 2014 only).²⁸
<p>Prop. 7</p> <p>Aleutian cackling goose <i>Branta hutchinsii leucopareia</i></p> <p>USA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: Japan, Russian Federation, USA. • Population: <i>B. hutchinsii</i>, Least Concern (IUCN 2020); migratory; nearly vanished but rebounded in response to conservation efforts. 	<p>NO POSITION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Included in Appendix I in 1975. • AC31 determined that species meets criteria in RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) for transfer from Appendix I to II.

²² Global Initiative Against Transnational Organized Crime, African Elephant Ivory (2021), Stiles D., page 14

²³ Global Initiative Against Transnational Organized Crime, African Elephant Ivory (2021), Stiles D., page 15

²⁴ <https://cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/com/sc/70/E-SC70-49-01x-A1.pdf>

²⁵ African Elephant Specialist Group (AfESG); Great Elephant Census

²⁶ <https://www.iucnredlist.org/species/181008073/204401095>

²⁷ <https://www.iucnredlist.org/species/181007989/204404464>

²⁸ United States Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) Law Enforcement Management Information System (LEMIS)

Species / Proponent / Proposal	Current status of species	SSN View
Transfer from Appendix I to II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Threats: Habitat alteration, predation from invasive species, and disease. • Trade: 1975-2018 exports include 147 live (primarily for breeding programs), 20 trophies and 6 eggs. 	
<p>Prop. 8</p> <p>White-rumped shama <i>Kittacincla malabarica</i></p> <p>Malaysia and Singapore</p> <p>Include in Appendix II</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: Widespread across Asia; 15 range States. • Population: Least Concern (IUCN 2020); declining; nearly extinct in some countries; some island populations very rare or extinct. • Threats: Primary threat is trapping of live animals for songbird trade; habitat loss and degradation. • Trade: 1975-2018, 5,768 live individuals imported into EU, mostly from Southeast and East Asian countries; 615 seizures involving 32,018 birds recorded between January 2009 and May 2022, at least 78 (13%) of total seizures involved international smuggling. 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One of the most sought-after and valuable species in the Southeast Asian cage bird trade due to its singing ability. • Subspecies <i>tricolor</i>, <i>hypoliza</i>, <i>javana</i>, <i>mirabilis</i>, <i>opisthochra</i>, <i>melanura</i>, <i>omissa</i>, <i>nigricauda</i> and <i>barbouri</i> threatened with extinction due to cage bird trade.²⁹ • Recognised amongst the highest priorities for action by the IUCN SSC Asian Songbird Trade Specialist Group. <p>Meets criteria for Appendix II (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP17), criterion B, Annex 2(a): trade levels contribute to population decline • listing required to ensure that trade is subject to strict regulation in order to avoid utilization incompatible with their survival</p>
<p>Prop. 9</p> <p>Straw-headed bulbul <i>Pycnonotus zeylanicus</i></p> <p>Malaysia, Singapore and USA</p> <p>Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore; extirpated from Myanmar, and Thailand, and parts of Indonesia. • Population: Critically Endangered (IUCN 2020); only 600-1,700 mature individuals left; rapid decline by ~ 80% in 3 generations. • Threats: Trapping for songbird trade; habitat loss. • Trade: 1997-2020, 704 live birds recorded in international trade, almost all wild-caught; prices for wild-caught birds higher than for captive-bred birds. 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of birds available at markets has dropped dramatically due to declining populations.³⁰ • Market prices significantly increased, reflecting rarity. • Any further offtake from the wild will contribute to species extinction. <p>Meets criteria for Appendix I (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP17), criteria A i) & ii) and C i), Annex 1: small population characterized by (i) an observed/inferred decline in number of individuals and quality of habitat and (ii) small subpopulations • marked decline in the population size in the wild which has been (i) observed as ongoing or as having occurred in the past</p>
<p>Prop. 10</p> <p>Short-tailed albatross <i>Phoebastria albatrus</i></p> <p>USA</p> <p>Transfer from Appendix I to II</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: Canada, China, Japan, Republic of Korea, Mexico, Russian Federation, Taiwan (Province of China), USA, United States Minor Outlying Islands. • Population: Vulnerable (IUCN 2018); total population 5,856 individuals (2016-2017). • Threats: Bycatch of species in commercial fishing and contaminants. • Trade: 1975-2019 exports include 150 bones for scientific purposes. 	<p>NO POSITION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Included in Appendix I in 1975. • AC31 determined that species meets criteria in RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) for transfer from Appendix I to II.
<p>Prop. 11</p> <p>Broad-snouted caiman</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay. 	<p>OPPOSE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposal describes success of ranching programs in Argentina

²⁹ Collar, N. and Wirth, R. (2022). Conservation breeding and the most threatened (song)birds in Asia—ten years on. *BirdingASIA* 37: 23-41

³⁰ Collar and Wirth, op. cit.

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<p><i>Caiman latirostris</i></p> <p>Brazil</p> <p>Transfer the population of Brazil from Appendix I to Appendix II</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population: Least Concern (IUCN 2019). • Threats: Habitat loss, pollution, illegal hunting and construction of large hydroelectric dams. • Trade: From Brazil: 64 skins (2016-2018, source code 'C'); one Brazilian facility in CITES register of captive-breeding operations (2020). 	<p>(population in Appendix II) but does not indicate whether exports from Brazil would be sourced from ranching and/or captive-breeding programs only.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposal does not include a zero quota for wild-caught specimens • Wild population impacted by illegal hunting in northeast Brazil.³¹
<p>Prop. 12</p> <p>Saltwater crocodile <i>Crocodylus porosus</i></p> <p>Philippines</p> <p>Transfer the population of the Palawan Islands (Philippines) from Appendix I to Appendix II with zero export quota for wild specimens</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: Asia-Pacific (15 range States). • Population: Least Concern (IUCN 2021); Philippines population reduced, no large populations; Palawan wild population small (5,000); Philippines captive population 35,000. • Threats: Human-wildlife conflict, human encroachment, habitat loss. • Trade: 2016-2020: Philippines exported 26,038 skin pieces, 25,735 skins, all captive sourced from 2 CITES-registered facilities; there are 3 registered and 5 non-registered facilities on Palawan. 	<p>OPPOSE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proponent states effect of transfer is the same as subnational split-listing of <i>Crocodylus acutus</i> in Colombia, but provides no information (per RC Conf. 11.16 (Rev. CoP15) that it will be “primarily beneficial to the conservation of the local population.” • Proposal would split-list national population, causing enforcement problems; population is shared with other Philippine islands and possibly Malaysia. • Proposal includes zero export quota for wild specimens, but also states that initial focus will be on ranching wild-collected eggs and may extend to juveniles; unclear if these will be exported with source code R. • Proposal is silent on how founder stocks for ranches/farms would be acquired; Palawan has been identified as a hotspot for illegal wildlife trade in the Philippines.³²
<p>Prop. 13</p> <p>Siamese crocodile <i>Crocodylus siamensis</i></p> <p>Thailand</p> <p>Transfer the population of Thailand from Appendix I to Appendix II with a zero quota for wild specimens</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Thailand, Viet Nam. • Population: Critically Endangered (IUCN 2012): globally 500-1,000 mature individuals, decreasing; Thailand wild population >100 individuals, fragmented; 700,000 in farms in Thailand, Cambodia, and Viet Nam. • Threats: Illegal take of eggs, juveniles and adults, habitat loss and degradation. • Trade: 2016-2020: Thailand exported skins (73,188), meat (1,310,136 kg), cosmetics (59,176), and leather products (57,773); all captive-sourced, from 29 CITES-registered captive-breeding facilities. 	<p>OPPOSE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thailand’s wild population is extremely small (>100). • Proposal indicates that the most viable wild population is at Bueng Boraphet where a 2017-2018 survey estimated the population at “about 17-37 individuals.”³³ • Proposal offers no information on how trade or management would differ from current exports from registered breeding facilities. • Similar proposal rejected at CoP16. <p>Meets Criteria for Appendix I (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP17), criteria A i) and C i), Annex 1: population small and suffered a marked decline of >80% in the last 3 generations</p>
<p>Prop. 14</p> <p>(Chinese) Water dragon <i>Physignathus cocincinus</i></p> <p>European Union and Viet Nam</p> <p>Include in Appendix II</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: Southeast Asia. • Population: Vulnerable (IUCN 2017); small and decreasing population. • Threats: Over-exploitation for meat trade (all ages) and pet trade (young animals); habitat loss and degradation. • Trade: > 1.4 million live specimens imported into EU and 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Majority of international trade involves wild-caught animals. • High mortality in captive wild-caught specimens. • Given low population densities in Viet Nam and sustained high number of exports, specimens likely sourced from other range States. • Largest exporting country, Viet Nam, is co-proponent. <p>Meets criteria for Appendix II (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP17), criterions A and</p>

³¹ <https://www.iucnredlist.org/species/46585/3009813>

³² “Wildlife Trade in Southern Palawan, Philippines | BANWA Archives (2004-2013).” <http://ojs.upmin.edu.ph/index.php/banwa-archives/article/view/25>.

³³ https://he02.tci-thaijo.org/index.php/jaas_muvs/article/view/256082

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	USA 1999-2020, most wild-caught in Viet Nam; smaller numbers traded as skins or leather products.	B, Annex 2(a): high levels of international trade: ▪ regulation of international trade necessary to avoid it becoming eligible for inclusion in Appendix I in the near future
<p>Prop. 15</p> <p>Jeypore hill gecko <i>Cyrtodactylus jeyporensis</i></p> <p>India</p> <p>Include in Appendix II</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: Endemic to Eastern Ghats of India, recorded from a max. of 4 localities; extent of occurrence < 100 km². • Population: Endangered (IUCN 2019); declining. • Threats: Habitat loss and degradation; collection for international pet trade. • Trade: Internationally traded; advertised in social media by traders e.g.in Canada, Czech Republic (under old name <i>Geckoella jeyporensis</i>). 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proponent is sole range State. • Not seen 1877-2009, presumed extinct; rediscovered 2010.³⁴ • Prominent patterns make it attractive for international pet trade; regularly available for purchase on European online platforms. <p>Meets criteria for Appendix II (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP17), criterion A of Annex 2(a): it can be inferred that the regulation of trade is necessary to avoid it becoming eligible for inclusion in Appendix I in the near future</p>
<p>Prop. 16</p> <p>Helmethead gecko <i>Tarentola chazaliae</i></p> <p>Mauritania and Senegal</p> <p>Include in Appendix II</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: Coastal Morocco to Mauritania, Senegal (?); extent of occurrence < 20,000 km². • Population: Vulnerable (IUCN 2004); known from less than ten locations; decreasing. • Threats: Habitat loss, collection for international pet trade (causing decline of mature individuals), climate change. • Trade: Relatively high numbers in pet trade; single seizure of more than 500 in Sweden (2018); illegal to capture, acquire, sell or export from Morocco without a permit.³⁵ 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Its striking helmet, often attractive patterns, and vocal behavior make it desirable in international pet trade. • Significant number of adults offered for sale indicates specimens may be wild-caught; some sellers openly advertise wild-caught specimens. <p>Meets criteria for Appendix II (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP17), criterion A and B of Annex 2(a): wild population in decline ▪ Illegally traded in large numbers ▪ regulation of trade necessary to avoid it becoming eligible for inclusion in Appendix I in the near future</p>
<p>Prop. 17</p> <p>Desert horned lizard <i>Phrynosoma platyrhinos</i></p> <p>USA</p> <p>Include in Appendix II</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: Mexico, USA. • Population: Least Concern (IUCN 2016); population known to be decreasing in some portions of its range. • Threats: National and international legal and illegal pet trade; habitat loss, fragility in captivity. • Trade: 2003-2017, USA exported 8,568 specimens to European and Asian countries, 96% of specimens wild-caught. 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposal is for one species; SSN recommends Parties support Mexico's Prop. 18 and include all species of <i>Phrynosoma</i> in Appendix II. • Very high mortality in captivity, due to difficulty in providing specialized food items (i.e., live ants), results in demand for replacement specimens. <p>Meet criteria for Appendix II (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP17), Annex 2a, Criterion A and Criterion B: high levels of international trade ▪ regulation of trade necessary to avoid it becoming eligible for inclusion in Appendix I in the near future</p>
<p>Prop. 18</p> <p>Horned lizards <i>Phrynosoma</i> spp.</p> <p>Mexico</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: Mexico, USA, Canada • Population: 21 species; 14 species on IUCN Red List (1 Near Threatened, 12 Least Concern; 1 Data Deficient), need updating; some species recently discovered or split from other species; several endemics with small ranges. 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>P. coronatum</i>, <i>P. blainvillii</i>, <i>P. cerroense</i> and <i>P. wigginsii</i> listed in Appendix II in 1992. • Increasing legal and illegal international trade adversely affects endangered and endemic species. • Distinguishing between species is difficult.

³⁴ <https://news.mongabay.com/2017/02/resurrected-jeypore-ground-gecko-faces-second-death-sentence/>

³⁵ Morocco Law No. 29-05 on the Protection of Wild Flora and Fauna Species and Regulating Trade (2011) contains provisions applicable to wild animals. A license is required to trade, hold or kill any animal protected

Species / Proponent / Proposal	Current status of species	SSN View
<p>Include in Appendix II</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Threats: National and international legal and illegal pet trade; habitat loss, fragility in captivity. • Trade: USA exported 21,393 specimens to European and Asian countries (2006-2015); number of exports from Mexico growing each year. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very high mortality in captivity, due to difficulty in providing specialized food items (i.e., live ants), results in demand for replacement specimens. <p>Meet criteria for Appendix II (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP17), criterion A of Annexes 2a and 2b: high levels of international trade ▪ small distribution ranges for several species ▪ popular in trade ▪ all species are similar in appearance</p>
<p>Prop. 19</p> <p>Pygmy Bluetongue Lizard <i>Tiliqua adelaidensis</i></p> <p>Australia</p> <p>Include in Appendix I</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: Australia. • Population: Endangered (IUCN 2017); decreasing and severely fragmented population, continued decline of mature individuals. • Threats: Habitat loss and fragmentation, poaching for international pet trade; habitat loss linked to burrow destruction during illegal collection. • Trade: No legal exports; sale in Europe started 2017-18; individual animals offered for €6,000 - 9,000, all believed to be sourced illegally. 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highly sought in trade throughout northern hemisphere; despite legal protection in Australia, uniqueness, rarity and high value make it a lucrative target for trafficking. • Relatively low reproduction rate means slow recovery of depleted populations. • Listed in Appendix III since Feb 2022 as an interim measure. <p>Meets criteria for Appendix I (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP17), criterion B and C, Annex 1: restricted area of distribution ▪ fragmented distribution, occurs in very few locations ▪ high vulnerability to intrinsic and extrinsic factors ▪ decrease in area and quality of habitat</p>
<p>Prop. 20</p> <p>Puerto Rican boa <i>Epicrates inornatus</i></p> <p>USA</p> <p>Transfer from Appendix I to II</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: USA. • Population: Least Concern (IUCN 2015). • Threats: Indiscriminate killing, predation by feral cats and introduced mongoose. • Trade: 1975-2020 exports include 188 live specimens, mostly captive-bred specimens from non-range States. 	<p>NO POSITION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AC27 determined that species meets criteria in RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) for transfer from Appendix I to II.
<p>Prop. 21</p> <p>Timber rattlesnake <i>Crotalus horridus</i></p> <p>USA</p> <p>Include in Appendix II</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: USA (extinct in Canada). • Population: Least Concern (IUCN 2007; needs updating); classified as Threatened, Vulnerable or Endangered in 23 (74%) of 31 U.S. states in its range; distribution increasingly fragmented; declining populations, only relict populations in many states. • Threats: Road kills, human development, persecution, poaching and illegal collection, habitat loss and fragmentation. • Trade: 2013-2019, USA live exports mainly reported as captive-bred; 100% of trade in <i>Crotalus</i> 'specimens' reported as wild-caught, with 83% of those traded for commercial purposes; high-value species (e.g. €280-400 per individual in European pet trade). 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fragmented and declining wild populations cannot withstand removal of adults. • Delayed sexual maturity and low fecundity in females, in addition to aggregation of individuals during hibernation, makes the species extremely vulnerable to overexploitation (e.g. sharp population declines in four US states attributed to the efforts of only one poacher). • Appendix II listing would complement domestic measures and allow for regulation of trade at the national level. • Homeopathic medicine labeled as <i>C. horridus</i> offered for sale in Europe, India and North America.³⁶ <p>Meets criteria for Appendix II (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP17), criterion B, Annex 2(a): declining populations ▪ low annual fecundity ▪ illegal trade and unsustainable use remain threats</p>
<p>Prop. 22</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: <i>Chelus fimbriata</i>: Amazon River basin, Ecuador, Peru, Colombia, Brazil, Bolivia; <i>C. orinocensis</i>: 	<p>SUPPORT</p>

³⁶ <https://www.boiron.ca/en/shop/tubes/crotalus-horridus/>; <https://www.similiaindia.com/crotalus-horr>; <https://dailymed.nlm.nih.gov/dailymed/lookup.cfm?setid=24d7b178-2a8e-37c2-e054-00144ff8d46c>; <https://www.xfarma.it/en/cemon-crotalus-horridus-mk-gl.html>; <https://www.soin-et-nature.com/en/3503-crotalus-horridus-15ch-30ch-9ch-granules-dose-homeopathie-boiron.html>

Species / Proponent / Proposal	Current status of species	SSN View
<p>Amazon matamata turtle and Orinoco matamata turtle <i>Chelus fimbriata</i> and <i>C. orinocensis</i></p> <p>Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica and Peru</p> <p>Include in Appendix II</p>	<p>Orinoco River Basin, Brazil, Colombia, Guyana, Venezuela.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population: Population sizes unknown. • Threats: Habitat loss, fragmentation, deterioration and pollution; illegal collection of neonates and juveniles in large quantities; consumption. • Trade: 2010-2020, 63,612 live specimens exported from Peru, primarily to China and USA; in Peru, specimens sourced from <i>in situ</i> and <i>ex situ</i> facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prized by collectors for unique appearance; prices in USA range from US\$275-795 per live specimen.³⁷ • <i>C. orinocensis</i> only recognized as distinct species in 2020. • Growing international demand and significant seizures. • Difficult to differentiate captive-bred and wild-caught specimens, creating enforcement difficulties. <p>Meet criteria for Appendix II (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP17), criteria A and B, Annex 2(a): growing legal and illegal trade • regulation needed to ensure that collection from the wild is not reducing the wild population to a level at which its survival might be threatened by continued collection or other influences</p>
<p>Prop. 23</p> <p>Alligator snapping turtle and common snapping turtle <i>Macrochelys temminckii</i> and <i>Chelydra serpentina</i></p> <p>USA</p> <p>Include in Appendix II</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: <i>M. temminckii</i>: USA; <i>C. serpentina</i>: Canada, USA. • Population: <i>M. temminckii</i>: Vulnerable (IUCN 1996; needs updating); <i>C. serpentina</i>: Least Concern (IUCN 2010; needs updating), some local declines. • Threats: Habitat loss and modification; collection (both legal and illegal); nest predation, fishing and recreational activities. • Trade: <i>M. temminckii</i>: 2006-2020, 505,115 live, wild-caught individuals exported from USA; 2006-2020, 3,726 live individuals were seized in international trade; <i>C. serpentina</i>: 2017-2020, 901,858 live individuals exported, most reported as captive-sourced. 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>M. temminckii</i> historically taken in large numbers for domestic meat trade; populations have not recovered. • Heavily exploited and traded internationally in consistently high numbers; trade driven largely by demand for turtle meat in eastern Asia and some pet trade. • Life history characteristics (e.g., delayed maturation, long generation length) and low reproductive output make both species vulnerable to any removal from the wild. • Immature specimens of both species are similar in appearance, creating enforcement concerns. <p><i>M. temminckii</i> meets criteria for Appendix II (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP17), Annex 2a, para. B): high levels of international trade • low reproductive output, delayed maturity, long generation length • declining national population numbers • <i>C. serpentina</i> meets Annex 2b, para. A, for look-alike reasons</p>
<p>Prop. 24</p> <p>Broad-headed map turtles <i>Graptemys barbouri</i>, <i>G. ernsti</i>, <i>G. gibbonsi</i>, <i>G. pearlensis</i> and <i>G. pulchra</i></p> <p>USA</p> <p>Include in Appendix II</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: USA. • Population: <i>G. pearlensis</i> and <i>G. gibbonsi</i>: Endangered (IUCN 2010); <i>G. barbouri</i>: Vulnerable (IUCN 2010); <i>G. ernsti</i> and <i>G. pulchra</i>: Near Threatened (IUCN 2010); all assessments need updating. • Threats: Pollution, habitat degradation, overharvesting for the international pet trade, other pressures. • Trade: 2010-2020, USA exports: <i>G. gibbonsi</i> (192), <i>G. barbouri</i> (104), <i>G. pulchra</i> (13), <i>G. pearlensis</i> (7) and <i>G. ernsti</i> (2); 1.5 million <i>Graptemys</i> spp. exported from 2005-2020.³⁸ 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One of the most imperiled US turtle groups; genus listed in Appendix III. • Impacted significantly by pollution, riverine habitat alteration, and overexploitation. • Vulnerable to overexploitation because of life history traits. • These five species are difficult to differentiate once removed from the wild, creating enforcement difficulties. <p>Meets criteria for Appendix II (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP17), criterion B, Annex 2(a): threatened • high levels of international trade</p>

³⁷ undergroundreptiles.com; theturtlesource.com: www.tortoisetown.com

³⁸ CITES Trade Database

Species / Proponent / Proposal	Current status of species	SSN View
<p>Prop. 25</p> <p>Red-crowned roofed turtle <i>Batagur kachuga</i></p> <p>India</p> <p>Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: Ganga Basin of India and Bangladesh (where possibly extinct). • Population: Critically Endangered (IUCN 2018); steep population declines; generation time estimated at over 25 years. • Threats: Trade for pets, meat and traditional medicine, riverine development and pollution. • Trade: 2005-2006, 14 live specimens exported from Lebanon to Japan (source code 'C'); 23 live specimens, destined for foreign markets, were seized in India in 2017.³⁹ 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited range; only known with certainty from India's Chambal River National Sanctuary. • Offtake of even a small number of individuals presents a serious threat to the survival of the species. • Live specimens have been found in international trade. • Recent records show large-scale and widespread illegal international trade of Indian turtles.⁴⁰ <p>Meets criteria for Appendix I (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP17), Annex 1, para. C (i)): inferred population reduction of at least 80% in the last 50 years and ongoing ▪ illegally traded internationally</p>
<p>Prop. 26</p> <p>Indochinese box turtle <i>Cuora galbinifrons</i></p> <p>European Union and Viet Nam</p> <p>Transfer from Appendix II to I</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: China, Lao PDR, Viet Nam. • Population: Critically Endangered (IUCN 2018); estimated population collapse of over 90% in three generations (60 yrs). • Threats: Offtake for meat and international pet trade and restocking of captive-breeding farms, which are primary purchasers of wild-caught turtles. • Trade: 1999-2019, 3,718 live specimens and scientific specimens (including <i>C. g. bourreti</i> and <i>C.g. picturata</i>) legally exported (1999-2019): e.g. 1,500 from Lao PDR, 1,057 from Hong Kong SAR, 834 from Viet Nam; intense illegal trade. 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensive exploitation since the 1990s across its range. • 90% population decline may be an underestimate. • Proposal is consistent with AC28 conclusion that species meets criteria for inclusion in Appendix I. • High economic incentive (up to US\$4,995 each)⁴¹ to find the last remaining individuals in the wild (even use of hunting dogs). • Appendix I listing would more effectively address illegal trade. <p>Meets criteria for Appendix I (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP17), criterion A v) and C i), Annex 1: threatened with extinction due to small wild population with high intrinsic vulnerability ▪ past and ongoing decline due to exploitation</p>
<p>Prop. 27</p> <p>Neotropical wood turtles <i>Rhinoclemmys</i> spp.</p> <p>Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica and Panama</p> <p>Include in Appendix II</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: Brazil, Ecuador, France (French Guiana), Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela. • Population: IUCN classifies 5 species as Near Threatened (needs updating); 3 species listed as Endangered in Ecuador; 3 species on protected lists in Mexico; little overall information; some species recorded as abundant in parts of their range. • Threats: Overexploitation, habitat loss. • Trade: 57,426 imported into USA 2011-2016, most declared as captive-bred from Nicaragua;⁴² in 2021, Mexico imported 2,000 <i>Rhinoclemmys</i> spp. while Mexico's exports have increased in recent years; Mexico 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing numbers traded for pets in recent years as populations of related Asian turtles are depleted by overcollection. • Locally hunted for meat; traded nationally and internationally as pets. • Low reproductive rate and slow growth make these turtles vulnerable to overexploitation. • Mexico lists <i>R. aerolata</i> and <i>R. pulcherrima</i> as Threatened (Category A) and <i>R. rubida</i> as "Under Special Protection" (Category Pr). • Commercial collection of turtles for the international pet and meat trade is a serious problem in the Americas. <p>Meet criteria for Appendix II (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP17), Annex 2a, paras. A and B, and Annex 2b, para. A and B: increasing levels of international trade ▪ vulnerable to overexploitation</p>

³⁹ <https://turtlesurvival.org/batagur-kachuga-confiscation/>

⁴⁰ Mendiratta, U. et al. (2017) Enforcement seizures reveal large-scale illegal trade in India's tortoises and freshwater turtles. *Biological Conservation* Vol. 207. March 100-107.

⁴¹ <https://turtlesandtortoises.com/shop/turtles/flowerback-box-turtle-cuora-galbinifrons-ltc-male/>

⁴² United States Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) Law Enforcement Management Information System (LEMIS)

Species / Proponent / Proposal	Current status of species	SSN View
	seized 649 <i>R. areolata</i> , 484 <i>R. pulcherrima</i> , and 33 <i>R. rubida</i> between 1999 and 2021; common in illegal trade in Ecuador.	
<p>Prop. 28</p> <p>Narrow-bridged musk turtle <i>Claudius angustatus</i></p> <p>Mexico</p> <p>Include in Appendix II</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: Belize, Guatemala, Mexico. • Population: Near Threatened (IUCN 1996; needs updating); listed as Endangered in Mexico. • Threats: Overexploitation; habitat loss; populations in Veracruz, Mexico decimated by overexploitation and petrochemical pollution. • Trade: Increasing numbers legally exported for pet trade from Mexico in recent years, including captive-bred specimens; in 2005-2019, Mexico exported 11,846 individuals; offered for sale in China and Hong Kong; extensive illegal trade; 2020-2021, Mexico seized 7,434 specimens. 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heavily utilized as meat by local communities; increasing international demand for sale as pets. * Vulnerable to capture upon emergence from aestivation; hundreds can be captured in a day. • 2021 study⁴³ found that turtles in this family (Kinosternidae) “had a clear higher probability of being smuggled” than members of other reptile families. • Commercial collection of turtles for the international pet and meat trade is a serious problem in the Americas. <p>Meet criteria for Appendix II (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP17), criteria A and B, Annex 2(a): increasing levels of international trade • vulnerable to exploitation • taken for both domestic and international markets</p>
<p>Prop. 29</p> <p>Mud turtles <i>Kinosternon</i> (19 species)</p> <p>Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Mexico, Panama and USA</p> <p>Include <i>Kinosternon cora</i> and <i>K. vogti</i> in Appendix I; include all other species of <i>Kinosternon</i> in Appendix II</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: USA to Argentina (21 range States); some species have restricted ranges; nine species endemic to Mexico. • Population: <i>K. vogti</i>: Critically Endangered (IUCN 2022); <i>K. abaxillare</i>, <i>K. angustipons</i>, and <i>K. dumni</i>: Vulnerable (IUCN 2020, 1996, 1996); <i>K. acutum</i>, <i>K. herrerae</i> and <i>K. sonoriense</i>: Near Threatened (1996, 2007, 2011); many assessments need updating (> 10 yrs old); in Mexico, eight species deemed “Under Special Protection,” <i>K. vogti</i> listed as Endangered. • Threats: Overcollection for pet trade; loss of wetland habitat; climate change affecting temperature-dependent sex ratios. • Trade: Widely used locally as food; some species (e.g., <i>K. leucostomum</i>) bred commercially; extensive illegal trade; Mexico seized 19,597 individuals, <i>K. leucostomum</i> (14,035 individuals), <i>K. integrum</i> (4,005), and <i>K. scorpoides</i> (470) (2010-2022); <i>K. vogti</i> offered for sale in Hong Kong SAR. 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>K. cora</i> and <i>K. vogti</i> recently described (2021 and 2018), highly localized, endemic to western Mexico and could be quickly decimated by collectors; other species easy to collect in large numbers from aggregations. • Commercial collection of turtles for the international pet and meat trade is a serious problem in the Americas. • 2021 study⁴⁴ found that turtles in this family (Kinosternidae) “had a clear higher probability of being smuggled” than members of other reptile families. • Large recent seizures indicate extensive illegal and unsustainable trade in these species. • Identification to species level is very difficult even for experts, necessitating listing of entire genus. <p><i>K. cora</i> and <i>K. vogti</i> meet criteria for Appendix I (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP17), Annex 1, paras A (i, ii, iii, v) and B (i, iii, iv): highly localized endemics • vulnerable to overexploitation • recently discovered <i>K. vogti</i> already in trade</p> <p>Other <i>Kinosternon</i> species meet criteria for Appendix II (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP17 , Annex 2a, paras. A and B, and Annex 2b, para. A and B: increasing levels of international trade • vulnerable to overexploitation • taken for both domestic and international markets • identification to species often very difficult</p>

⁴³ Stringham, O. C., et al. (2021). Reptile smuggling is predicted by trends in the legal exotic pet trade. Conservation Letters.

⁴⁴ Stringham, O. C., et al. (2021). Reptile smuggling is predicted by trends in the legal exotic pet trade. Conservation Letters.

Species / Proponent / Proposal	Current status of species	SSN View
<p>Prop. 30</p> <p>Mexican musk turtle and giant musk turtle <i>Staurotypus triporcatus</i> and <i>S. salvinii</i></p> <p>El Salvador and Mexico</p> <p>Include in Appendix II</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: Belize, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico. • Population: Both species Near Threatened (IUCN 1996; needs updating). • Threats: Habitat loss, overexploitation; one population of <i>S. triporcatus</i> in Mexico reduced by ~90% in the six months after new road allowed access to its habitat. • Trade: Increasing exports for the pet trade; Mexico exported 24,500 since 2000, most in last 10 years; both species offered for sale in China and Hong Kong; since 2010, Mexico seized 1,106 specimens of <i>Staurotypus</i> (963 <i>S. triporcatus</i>, 143 <i>S. salvinii</i>). 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>S. triporcatus</i> heavily utilized for meat by local communities and is vulnerable to overexploitation. • In Mexico, <i>S. triporcatus</i> is listed as Threatened and <i>S. salvinii</i> as Subject to Special Protection. • 2021 study⁴⁵ found that turtles in this family (Kinosternidae) “had a clear higher probability of being smuggled” than members of other reptile families. • Commercial collection of turtles for the international pet and consumption trades is a serious problem in the Americas. <p>S. triporcatus meets criteria for Appendix II (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP17), criteria A, Annexes 2(a): increasing levels of international trade • vulnerable to overexploitation • taken for both domestic and international markets • <i>S. salvinii</i> meets criterion A of Annex 2 (b) for look-alike reasons</p>
<p>Prop. 31</p> <p>Musk turtles <i>Sternotherus</i> spp.</p> <p>USA</p> <p>Include in Appendix II</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: Six species, all USA endemics except for <i>S. odoratus</i> of Canada, Mexico, USA. • Population: <i>S. depressus</i>: Critically Endangered; <i>S. intermedius</i>: not evaluated; others: Least Concern (IUCN 2010; needs updating (assessments > 10 yrs old)). • Threats: Habitat loss, fragmentation and degradation, collection for the pet trade; recreational activities. • Trade: Total of 1,498,463 live <i>Sternotherus</i> exported from USA 2013-2019 for commercial purposes: 598,058 <i>S. carinatus</i>; 640 <i>S. depressus</i>; 58,182 <i>S. minor</i>; 839,261 <i>S. odoratus</i>; and 2,322 <i>Sternotherus</i> spp. 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exported mainly to East Asia, primarily for pet trade. • While 39.9% of exports (2013-2019) declared as captive-bred or ranched, most are likely from the wild as clutch sizes are too small for large-scale production. • Life history characteristics make species highly vulnerable to overutilization: slow growth, late maturity (10-15 years), longevity and 25-30 year generation times. • <i>S. depressus</i> occupies only 6.9% of historic range; <i>S. carinatus</i> fifth most vulnerable non-marine turtle species in the USA due to commercial pet trade.⁴⁶ <p>Meet criteria for Appendix II (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP17), Annex 2a, para. B): high levels of international trade • slow life history • continued illegal trade of Critically Endangered <i>S. depressus</i></p>
<p>Prop. 32</p> <p>American softshell turtles <i>Apalone</i> spp.</p> <p>USA</p> <p>Include in Appendix II (except the subspecies included in Appendix I)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: <i>A. ferox</i> and <i>A. mutica</i>: USA; <i>A. spinifera</i>: Canada, Mexico, USA. • Population: All three species: Least Concern (IUCN 2010; needs updating); few population studies; limited data suggest declines. • Threats: Exploitation for pet and meat trade, nest predation, recreational activities. • Trade: 171,007 live <i>A. ferox</i> and 1,623 live <i>A. spinifera</i> traded 2016-2021; majority of <i>A. ferox</i> specimens assigned source code “F”; majority of <i>A. spinifera</i> specimens assigned source code “W”. Species difficult to 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Live specimens traded internationally for pets and meat. • Demand for freshwater turtles from the Americas has increased as populations in Asia have been decimated. • Most commercial turtle farms in the USA require wild individuals for breeding stock, increasing pressure on wild populations. • Listing will allow improved oversight of exports from turtle farms. <p>Meet criteria for Appendix II (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP17), Annex 2a, paras. A) and B): increasing levels of international trade • turtles are vulnerable to overexploitation due to their life history traits</p>

⁴⁵ Stringham, O. C., et al. (2021). Reptile smuggling is predicted by trends in the legal exotic pet trade. Conservation Letters.

⁴⁶ Lindeman, P.V. 2008. *Sternotherus carinatus* (Gray 1856) - Razorback Musk Turtle, Razor-backed Musk Turtle. Chelonian Research Monographs 5: Conservation Biology of Freshwater Turtles and Tortoises: 012.1-012.6.

Species / Proponent / Proposal	Current status of species	SSN View
<p>Prop. 33</p> <p>Leith's softshell turtle <i>Nilssonina leithii</i></p> <p>India</p> <p>Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I</p>	<p>distinguish, which may skew trade data.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: India. • Population: Critically Endangered (IUCN 2018); populations small, fragmented and scattered; decline of > 90% over 30 years. • Threats: Poaching, illegal consumption, riverine development, aquatic pollution, sand mining. • Trade: No legal international trade recorded; harvested for domestic and international (East Asian) meat trade and for calipee.⁴⁷ 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Species is uncommon even in protected areas, presumably because of hunting for calipee trade and habitat loss. <p>Meets criteria for Appendix I (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP17), Annex 1, paras. A (i), (v), B (i), (iv) and C (i)): wild population is small • inferred decline in number of individuals • marked decline in population size • taken for both domestic and international markets</p>
<p>Prop. 34</p> <p>Glass frogs Centrolenidae</p> <p>Argentina, Brazil, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Gabon, Guinea, Niger, Panama, Peru, Togo and USA</p> <p>Include in Appendix II</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: Central and South America (Mexico to Argentina, and through Andes from Venezuela to Bolivia). • Population: 10 species Critically Endangered, 28 Endangered, 21 Vulnerable, 11 Near Threatened, 55 Least Concern, and 28 Data Deficient (IUCN 2019); other species not yet evaluated. • Threats: Habitat loss and fragmentation, collection for international pet trade, climate change, introduction of exotic species, diseases. • Trade: International pet trade, including specimens illegally collected and/or traded from range States; imports into the USA, largely not identified to species, have increased significantly from 13 individuals in 2016 to 5,744 in 2021. 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasingly popular in the exotic pet trade due to their large eyes and transparent skin. • Protected in many range States; collected and traded illegally.⁴⁸ • Trade indicates that at least a dozen species have been imported into the United States.⁴⁹ • Trade not species-specific; inclusion of all Centrolenidae needed to prevent shift from listed to unlisted species. • Many glass frog species are nearly indistinguishable from others of same or even different genera in the family. <p>Twelve species meet criteria for Appendix II (RC 9.24 (Rev.CoP17)), Criterion B of Annex 2 (a) and Criterion A in Annex 2 (b): several have restricted areas of distribution and small population sizes · declining populations and habitat · increasing demand in international trade · other Centrolenidae species meet Annex 2b, para. A, for look-alike reasons · enforcement officers unlikely to be able to distinguish species</p>
<p>Prop. 35</p> <p>Lemur leaf frog <i>Agalychnis lemur</i></p> <p>Colombia, Costa Rica, European Union and Panama</p> <p>Include in Appendix II with a zero quota (source code W) for commercial purposes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia; estimated extent of occurrence 80,005 km². • Population: Critically Endangered (IUCN 2019); observed decline of 80–95% since 1998; severely fragmented population. • Threats: Disease (chytridiomycosis), habitat loss and fragmentation, international trade. • Trade: Available in international pet trade; volume of trade unknown; any collection of wild individuals will be detrimental. 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Given the scale and rapid decline of this Critically Endangered species, a zero export quota for wild-caught specimens would ensure that international trade does not further threaten the survival of this species. • Included in <i>Hylomantis</i> when <i>Agalychnis</i> spp. were listed in Appendix II. Adoption will resolve nomenclatural and implementation issues identified at AC31.⁵⁰ • Other species from the <i>Agalychnis</i> genus are prominent in trade. <p>Meets criteria for Appendix II (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP17), criterion B of Annex 2(a): significant decline in wild population • only a small number of fragmented populations remain • present in international trade</p>

⁴⁷ A term sometimes used to describe the cartilage found inside the plastron of sea turtles and softshell turtles, as well as the cartilage forming the posterior margin of the carapace of softshell turtles; see: AC31 Doc. 35, Addendum

⁴⁸ US LEMIS: Import data for *Centrolene* spp., *Cochranella* spp., *Hyalinobatrachium* spp., and *Sachatamia* spp. for the period 2004-2016; 2004-2021.

⁴⁹ United States Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) Law Enforcement Management Information System (LEMIS)

⁵⁰ <https://cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/com/ac/31/Docs/E-AC31-37.pdf>

Species / Proponent / Proposal	Current status of species	SSN View
<p>Prop. 36</p> <p>Laos warty newt <i>Laotriton laoensis</i></p> <p>European Union</p> <p>Include in Appendix II with a zero quota (code source W) for commercial purposes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: Endemic to Lao PDR, extent of occurrence 4,560-4,800 km². • Population: Endangered (IUCN 2013), population decline by 50% over last decade. • Threats: Overexploitation, especially for international pet trade; medicinal use, meat trade, habitat loss. • Trade: Available in pet trade in Europe, USA, and Japan; volume of international trade probably much higher than official records suggest; increasing demand in USA and Europe;⁵¹ nationally used as delicacy or traditional medicine. 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Despite national protection, overexploitation is main threat. • Since its description in 2002, highly sought after due to its novelty and spectacular color pattern. • Small range and already reduced population make species highly vulnerable to overexploitation. • Listing of <i>Paramesotriton</i> spp. at CoP18 in Appendix II caused trade to shift to unprotected <i>L. laoensis</i>. <p>Meets criteria for Appendix II (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP17), Criterion A and B of Annex 2(a): trade is primary threat ▪ declining population</p>
<p>Prop. 37</p> <p>Requiem sharks Carcharinidae (19 'lead' species)</p> <p>Bangladesh, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, European Union, Gabon, Israel, Maldives, Panama, Senegal, Seychelles, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic and United Kingdom</p> <p>Include in Appendix II</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: Worldwide (54 currently unlisted species). • Population: All 19 'lead species' proposed under Article II.2(a): Critically Endangered or Endangered;⁵² see Annex 1 of Prop. 37 for a full list of all species covered by this proposal. • Threats: Primary threats are unsustainable and unregulated fisheries and global fin and meat trade. • Trade: Lead species all found in global fin trade;^{53,54,55,56} several in very large numbers. 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All 19 lead species likely meet criteria for Appendix I; widespread declines exceed 70%; some regional extinctions. • At least 35 species (46% of total) documented in Hong Kong SAR fin markets. • 37% of shark species now threatened with extinction⁵⁷ (2nd highest percentage among vertebrate groups).¹ <p>19 lead species meet criteria for Appendix II (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP17), criteria A and B, Annex 2(a): high levels of international trade ▪ trade levels continue to cause population declines ▪ regulation of trade is required to ensure that the offtake of wild specimens is not reducing the wild population to a level at which its survival might be threatened by continued offtake or other influences ▪ other species meet criterion A of Annex 2 (b): enforcement officers unlikely to be able to distinguish between them</p>
<p>Prop. 38</p> <p>Bonnethead Shark <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i></p> <p>Hammerhead sharks Sphyrnidae spp.</p> <p>Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, European Union</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: <i>S. tiburo</i>: Western Atlantic and Eastern Pacific Oceans. • Population: <i>S. tiburo</i>: Endangered (IUCN 2019), global population decline 50–79% over past 3 generations (36 years). • Threats: Primarily over-exploitation, exacerbated by 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fins of unlisted hammerhead species are in international trade; may not be possible to distinguish their fins from those of listed species⁵⁹; identification of fins "would be challenging" (FAO 2012).⁶⁰ • Current listing of 3 hammerhead species leaves others vulnerable to trade.

⁵¹ <https://www.traffic.org/site/assets/files/13362/seasia-amphibian-pet-trade.pdf>

⁵² <https://www.iucnredlist.org>

⁵³ Cardeñosa, D., Shea, K.H., Zhang, H., Feldheim, K., Fischer, G.A. and Chapman, D.D. 2020b. Small fins, large trade: a snapshot of the species composition of low-value shark fins in the Hong Kong markets. *Animal Conservation* 23: 203–211.

⁵⁴ Fields, A. T. *et al.* Species composition of the international shark fin trade assessed through a retail-market survey in Hong Kong. *Conserv. Biol.* 32, 376–389 (2018).

⁵⁵ Cardeñosa, D. *et al.* CITES-listed sharks remain among the top species in the contemporary fin trade. *Conserv. Lett.* 43, e12457–e12467 (2018).

⁵⁶ Cardeñosa, D., Fields, A.T., Babcock, E.A. *et al.* Species composition of the largest shark fin retail-market in mainland China. *Sci Rep* 10, 12914 (2020). <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-020-69555-1>.

⁵⁷ Dulvy *et al.*, Overfishing drives over one-third of all sharks and rays toward a global extinction crisis, *Current Biology* (2021), <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cub.2021.08.062>

⁵⁹ Cardeñosa, D., Shea, K.H., Zhang, H., Feldheim, K., Fischer, G.A. and Chapman, D.D. 2020b. Small fins, large trade: a snapshot of the species composition of low-value shark fins in the Hong Kong markets. *Animal Conservation* 23: 203–211.

⁶⁰ <https://cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/com/ac/30/Inf/E-AC30-Inf-14.pdf>

Species / Proponent / Proposal	Current status of species	SSN View
<p>and Panama</p> <p>Include in Appendix II all species of Sphyrnidae not currently listed</p>	<p>habitat degradation/loss.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trade: <i>S. tiburo</i> increasingly in the global fin market as demand for less-expensive, smaller fins grows.⁵⁸ 	<p><i>S. tiburo</i> meets criteria for Appendix II (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP17), Criteria A and B, Annex 2(a) ▪ high levels of international trade ▪ trade levels already caused population decline ▪ remaining Sphyrnidae meet Criterion A of Annex 2 (b): enforcement officers unlikely to be able to distinguish species</p>
<p>Prop. 39</p> <p>Freshwater stingrays <i>Potamotrygon albimaculata</i>, <i>P. henlei</i>, <i>P. jabuti</i>, <i>P. leopoldi</i>, <i>P. marquesi</i>, <i>P. signata</i> and <i>P. wallacei</i></p> <p>Brazil</p> <p>Include in Appendix II</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: All seven species are endemic to Brazil. • Population: <i>P. leopoldi</i> (Xingu River ray or polka dot stingray): Data Deficient (IUCN 2003); wild population of <i>P. leopoldi</i> in decline; <i>P. wallacei</i> (cururu) not assessed by IUCN; <i>P. wallacei</i>: population decline in 30% of range.⁶¹ • Threats: Ornamental fish trade; adults fished for food; dam, deforestation, fires, mining, pollution and climate change. • Trade: 2015-2020, 124,037 live specimens exported, ~15% wild source; high demand in aquarium trade; high-priced (~€130-150 each); <i>P. leopoldi</i> most valued Brazilian stingray in aquarium trade; commercial trade targets all life stages for markets in Asia, Europe and North America. 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>P. leopoldi</i>, endemic to the Xingu River drainage, imperiled by capture for trade and habitat changes (hydroelectric dam).⁶² • <i>P. wallacei</i>, described in 2016,⁶³ endemic to middle Negro River basin; preferred habitat under intense degradation by fires and deforestation. • <i>P. leopoldi</i> and <i>P. jabuti</i> among the most trafficked freshwater fish in Brazil.⁶⁴ • Slow growth, late maturity and low fecundity makes species vulnerable to overexploitation. • Fishing, rather than habitat modification or pollution, can be primary threat to freshwater rays.⁶⁵ • Look-alike problems and taxonomic uncertainty among some members of <i>Potamotryton</i> spp. <p><i>P. wallacei</i> & <i>P. leopoldi</i> meet criteria for Appendix II (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP17), criteria A and B, Annex 2(a): ▪ traded in large numbers ▪ regulation of trade necessary to avoid it becoming eligible for inclusion in Appendix I in the near future ▪ required to ensure that offtake of wild specimens is not reducing the wild population to a level at which its survival might be threatened by continued offtake or other influences ▪ other 5 species meet Annex 2b, para. A, for look-alike reasons</p>
<p>Prop. 40</p> <p>Guitarfishes Rhinobatidae</p> <p>Israel, Kenya, Panama and Senegal</p> <p>Include in Appendix II</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: Global (37 species) with approximately 110 range States. • Population: <i>Acroteriobatus variegatus</i>, <i>Pseudobatos horkelii</i>, <i>Rhinobatos albomaculatus</i>, <i>R. irvinei</i>, <i>R. rhinobatos</i>, <i>R. schlegeli</i> Critically Endangered (IUCN 2020); suspected decline of >80% over the past three generations (42 years). • Threats: Major threat to all species is over-exploitation. • Trade: Meat consumed locally and traded regionally; 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fins highly valuable in fin trade.⁶⁶ • Current listing of some species leaves others vulnerable to trade. <p><i>Acroteriobatus variegatus</i>, <i>Pseudobatos horkelii</i>, <i>Rhinobatos albomaculatus</i>, <i>R. irvinei</i>, <i>R. rhinobatos</i>, <i>R. schlegeli</i> meet criteria for Appendix II (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP17), criteria A and B, Annex 2(a) ▪ high levels of international trade ▪ trade levels already caused population declines ▪ other species meet criterion A of Annex 2 (b): enforcement officers unlikely to be able to distinguish species</p>

⁵⁸ Cardeñosa, D., Shea, K.H., Zhang, H., Feldheim, K., Fischer, G.A. and Chapman, D.D. 2020b. Small fins, large trade: a snapshot of the species composition of low-value shark fins in the Hong Kong markets. *Animal Conservation* 23: 203–211.

⁶¹ Araújo, M.L.G. 2022. Produto 5. Dinâmica populacional e demográfica da espécie de raia de água doce *Potamotrygon wallacei* (Rio Negro). Relatório apresentado a Organização do Tratado de Cooperação Amazônica, para o cumprimento do TDR.

⁶² Charvet, Patricia & Santana, Francisco & Lima, Kaio & LESSA, ROSANGELA. (2017). Age and growth of the endemic Xingu River stingray *Potamotrygon leopoldi* validated using fluorescent dyes. *Journal of Fish Biology*. 92. 10.1111/jfb.13635.

⁶³ <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/27394840/>

⁶⁴ <https://www.pesca.sp.gov.br/boletim/index.php/bip/article/view/1621>

⁶⁵ <https://cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/com/ac/29/E-AC29-24-A4.pdf>

⁶⁶ Kyne et al. 2020. The thin edge of the wedge: Extremely high extinction risk in wedgefishes and giant guitarfishes. *Aquatic Conservation*. 30 (7): 1337-1361.

Species / Proponent / Proposal	Current status of species	SSN View
<p>Prop. 41</p> <p>Zebra pleco <i>Hypancistrus zebra</i></p> <p>Brazil</p> <p>Include in Appendix I</p>	<p>fins traded internationally.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: Restricted to Xingu River in Brazil. • Population: Critically Endangered (IUCN 2018 and Brazil's national Red List); population decreasing. • Threats: Overexploitation for international ornamental fish trade (since 2004 nationally protected, but ongoing illegal offtakes); habitat alteration (hydroelectric dam). • Trade: 2017-2020, Indonesia exported 32,031 live specimens (source code F), with exports more than tripling 2020 to 2021;⁶⁷ trafficking estimated to involve ~100,000 individuals per year;⁶⁸ specimens sell for up to US\$395 each.⁶⁹ 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strictly protected in Brazil, no legal commercial use. • Listed in Appendix III since 2017; high level of illegal trade shows Appendix III insufficient to protect species. • Projected population decline >80% (2016 - 2026), based on estimated generation length of 2.5 years; high risk of extinction (IUCN 2018). • >4,000 specimens seized (2006-2019); main trafficking route through border countries, especially Colombia and Peru, and then exported internationally. • Reduced water flow from hydroelectric dam on Xingu River has altered habitat, and makes species more vulnerable to capture for illegal international trade. • Species bred in captivity in Europe and USA. <p>Meets criteria for Appendix I (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP17), criterion B and C, Annex 1: restricted range ▪ high vulnerability to intrinsic or extrinsic factors ▪ decrease in area and quality of habitat ▪ marked decline in population, predicted to continue</p>
<p>Prop. 42</p> <p>Sea cucumbers <i>Thelenota spp.</i></p> <p>European Union, Seychelles and USA</p> <p>Include in Appendix II</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: <i>T. ananas</i> and <i>T. anax</i> widely distributed in Indo-Pacific; <i>T. rubrolineata</i> only in east Pacific • Population: <i>T. ananas</i>: Endangered (IUCN. 2010; needs updating); decreasing population; <i>T. anax</i> and <i>T. rubrolineata</i>: Data Deficient (IUCN 2010; needs updating). • Threats: Overcollection; fishing pressure dramatically increased in past 25-50 years and expected to continue despite stock depletion. • Trade: High value for consumption as beche-de-mer; commercially heavily exploited in Asia, Oceania, and eastern Africa; lower levels in aquarium trade. 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More vulnerable to overfishing than other sea cucumbers due to low fecundity and late sexual maturation. • Exploitation has increased to replace depleted <i>Holothuria scabra</i>. • Wild populations of <i>T. ananas</i> are already depleted by 80-90%. <p>Meet criteria for Appendix II (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP17), criteria A and B of Annex 2(a): regulation of trade in the species is necessary to avoid it becoming eligible for inclusion in Appendix I in the near future ▪ regulation of trade is required to ensure that offtake of wild specimens is not reducing the wild population to a level at which its survival might be threatened by continued offtake or other influences. ▪ survival threatened by continued offtake</p>
<p>Prop. 43</p> <p>Flora species with annotation #1, #4, #14 and Appendix-I listed species of Orchidaceae</p> <p>Canada</p> <p>Amend Annotation #1#1, #4, #14 and Appendix-I listed species of Orchidaceae to delete "in solid or liquid media"</p>	<p>Proposal seeks to amend para. 5 of Interpretation Section of the Appendices, parenthetical annotation of Orchidaceae in Appendix I, and paragraph b) of Annotations #1, #4 and #14 in Appendix II, by deleting "in solid or liquid media"; reflects evolution in propagation and transport techniques for seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>; revisions are proposed to align English and French texts of Annotation #14 with Spanish text.</p>	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approved at SC74 (SC74 Sum. 13 (Rev. 1)).
<p>Prop. 44</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: 113 species, from Mexico south to 	<p>SUPPORT</p>

⁶⁷ CITES Trade Database

⁶⁸ <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2351989421001207>

⁶⁹ <https://www.discusmadness.com/product/true-zebra-pleco-hypancistrus-zebra-l046-f1-tank-raised/>

Species / Proponent / Proposal	Current status of species	SSN View
<p>Trumpet tree, ipê <i>Handroanthus</i> spp., <i>Tabebuia</i> spp. and <i>Roseodendron</i> spp.</p> <p>Colombia, European Union and Panama</p> <p>Include in Appendix II with annotation #17 (Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets, plywood and transformed wood.)</p>	<p>Argentina, and the Caribbean.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population: <i>H. serratifolius</i>: Endangered (IUCN 2020); <i>H. impetiginosus</i>: Near Threatened (IUCN 2020); 50 species in IUCN Red List; drastic population declines in <i>H. impetiginosus</i> and <i>H. serratifolius</i>, with no evidence of long-term recovery. • Threats: Deforestation; logging for domestic and international trade; over-harvesting and illegal logging. • Trade: Brazil exported 83,992 metric tonnes of ipê sawn wood 2018 -2021; Venezuela exported 29,637 m³ of <i>T. rosea</i> and 20,491 m³ of <i>H. impetiginosus</i> 2007-2017; Colombia harvested 20,120.91 m³ of ipê 2019 - 2021. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low natural density and growth rate, high demand for international trade, and habitat loss and degradation have heavily impacted populations. • Illegal international trade affects many species. • Distinguishing species based on timber is not possible macroscopically or microscopically. <p>Meet criteria for Appendix II (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP17), Criterion B; Annex 2 a, Criterion A Annex 2 b: high levels of international trade ▪ populations declining from overharvesting ▪ popular in trade ▪ timber from all species is similar in appearance</p>
<p>Prop. 45</p> <p><i>Rhodiola</i> spp.</p> <p>China, European Union, Ukraine, United Kingdom and USA</p> <p>Include in Appendix II with annotation #2 (All parts and derivatives except: a) seeds and pollen; and b) finished products packaged and ready for retail trade.)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: <i>R. rosea</i>: Circumpolar across northern hemisphere from low-Arctic to high-temperate regions; <i>R. crenulata</i>: Nepal, India, Bhutan and China. • Population: <i>R. rosea</i>: classified as Rare in Russia, Vulnerable in China and Bosnia and Herzegovina, Critically Endangered in Bulgaria and the Czech Republic and Threatened in Germany; <i>R. crenulata</i>: Endangered in China. • Threats: Overcollection for commercial use. • Trade: Principal trade routes from China to the US, the UK, Australia, Canada and Republic of Korea; ~94,000 to 312,320 kg of dried root and rhizome raw material (manufactured into concentrated extract) imported into USA in 2018 alone. 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rhizomes sold to treat fatigue, sleep disorders and depression. • International demand for products is projected to increase. • Identification to species level can be challenging even for live plants or dried rhizomes. <p><i>Rhodiola rosea</i> and <i>R. crenulata</i> meet criteria for Appendix II (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP17), Criterion B Annex 2a: high levels of international trade ▪ populations declining from overharvesting ▪ other species meet Annex 2b, para. A, for look-alike reasons</p>
<p>Prop. 46</p> <p>Pod mahogany <i>Azelia</i> spp.</p> <p>Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, European Union, Liberia and Senegal</p> <p>Include all African populations in Appendix II with annotation #17 (Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets, plywood and transformed wood.)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: 7 species in 36 countries from western to eastern and central Africa. • Population: Vulnerable: <i>A. africana</i> (IUCN 2019), <i>A. bipindensis</i> and <i>A. pachyloba</i> (IUCN 1998; needs updating); Least Concern: <i>A. quanzensis</i> and <i>A. bella</i> (IUCN 2019), <i>A. parviflora</i> (IUCN 2018); <i>A. africana</i> populations have declined by 30%. • Threats: Intense overexploitation for international timber trade; deforestation; subsistence harvest for fuelwood, charcoal, fodder and traditional medicine. • Trade: Exports: Cameroon, ~15 million kg >2.3 million kg to EU (2008-2014); Ghana: 9,000 m³ (2005), 7,000 m³ (2006); <i>A. bipindensis</i> and <i>A. pachyloba</i> most commonly traded African <i>Azelia</i> spp. 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low densities, slow growth, high seedling mortality, logging, and harvest of bark and foliage impede population recovery. • Increasing international demand and trade. • Illegal logging throughout their range. • Wood of all seven species morphologically indistinguishable <p>Meet criteria for Appendix II (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP17), Criterion B Annex 2a and Criterion A Annex 2b: high levels of international trade ▪ populations declining from overharvesting ▪ popular in trade ▪ timber from all species similar in appearance</p>
<p>Prop. 47</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, 	<p>OPPOSE</p>

Species / Proponent / Proposal	Current status of species	SSN View
<p>North Indian rosewood, shisham <i>Dalbergia sissoo</i></p> <p>India and Nepal</p> <p>Delete from Appendix II</p>	<p>Islamic Republic of Iran, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan.</p> <p>Population: Least Concern (IUCN 2019); widely cultivated; population status unknown.⁷⁰</p> <p>Threats: Agricultural cultivation, animal grazing, disease, forest fires, disturbance from insects, and logging.</p> <p>Trade: 26,021,813.1 kg of carvings / derivatives / sawn wood / timber / wood products, 68.91 m³ of logs, and 1,722,818 specimens exported globally (2017-2021) .</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Same proposal rejected at CoP18. • <i>D. sissoo</i> included in Appendix II, with hundreds of <i>Dalbergia</i> spp., for look alike reasons. • Wood in trade is difficult to distinguish from other <i>Dalbergia</i> species; delisting could lead to misdeclaration of other <i>Dalbergia</i> species as <i>D. sissoo</i>. • India has taken a reservation on <i>Dalbergia</i> spp. Appendix II listing.
<p>Prop. 48</p> <p>Cumaru <i>Dipteryx</i> spp.</p> <p>Colombia, European Union and Panama</p> <p>New annotation: designating logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets, plywood and transformed wood, and seeds</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: 14 species in Central and South America. • Population: <i>D. alata</i>: Vulnerable (IUCN 2017); several species considered vulnerable in various countries; populations of <i>D. micrantha</i>, <i>D. odorata</i>, and <i>D. alata</i> are declining. • Threats: Deforestation, habitat degradation, international trade, overharvesting, trade in seeds. • Trade: 2018-2021, Brazil exported 11 million kg of <i>Dipteryx</i> timber to USA, 7 million kg to EU; 2019-2020, Colombia exported 19,893,026 m³ of timber; 2000-2020, Peru harvested 1,064,333 m³ of <i>D. micrantha</i>. 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing international demand and trade. • Considered at high risk of illegal harvest in many countries. • Slow growth and long lifespan, makes them vulnerable to overharvest. • Harvest of seeds for the tonka bean trade (used in perfumes and food) may impact recruitment in wild populations. <p>Meet criteria for Appendix II (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP17), Criterion B Annex 2a and Criterion A Annex 2b: high levels of international trade ▪ populations declining from overharvesting ▪ popular in trade ▪ timber from all species is similar in appearance</p>
<p>Prop. 49</p> <p>Brazilwood <i>Paubrasilia echinata</i></p> <p>Brazil</p> <p>Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I with annotation "All parts, derivatives and finished products, including bows of musical instruments, except musical instruments and their parts, composing travelling orchestras, and solo musicians carrying musical passports in accordance with Res. 16.8."</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: Endemic to Brazil. • Population: Endangered (IUCN 1998; needs updating); extirpated from the states of Espírito Santo, Sergipe, Paraíba, and Rio Grande do Norte. • Threats: Deforestation, fragmentation, legal and illegal international trade, illegal logging. • Trade: In the last 20 years 127,274 bow blanks and bows exported to USA, Japan, Belgium, Germany, Netherlands, Portugal, Italy and France; 2017-2018, Brazil enforcement agents seized >200,000 bow blanks and bows with no legal origin. 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National tree of Brazil; considered the best species for making stringed musical instrument bows. • Currently, trade in bows is exempted from Appendix II listing under Annotation #10; proposed uplisting would bring bows and bow blanks under CITES control. • Extirpated from most of range; overexploited legally and illegally for national and international trade. • Trade in the species is lucrative; police estimated in 2021 that one group of traffickers made a profit of >US\$46 million. <p>Meet criteria for Appendix I (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP17), Annex I, Paragraph A) i) and Paragraph B) iii): high levels of international trade ▪ populations declining from overharvesting ▪ popular in trade</p>
<p>Prop. 50</p> <p>African rosewood, padauk, padouk <i>Pterocarpus</i> spp.</p> <p>Côte d'Ivoire, European Union, Liberia, Senegal and Togo</p> <p>Include all African populations in Appendix II</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: 12 species from 34 countries in western, central, and eastern Africa. • Population: <i>P. erinaceus</i>: Endangered (IUCN 2017); <i>P. mildbraedii</i>: Vulnerable (IUCN 1998; needs updating); <i>P. officinalis</i> and <i>P. tessmannii</i>: Near Threatened (IUCN 2018; 2020); 7 species Least Concern; 90% of <i>Pterocarpus</i> populations show declining or unstable population trends. 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>P. erinaceus</i> and <i>P. tinctorius</i> listed in Appendix II. • Overwhelming demand from China and increasing rarity of Asia's Hongmu forced trade to turn to alternatives, including <i>Pterocarpus</i> spp. • Even most commonly logged African <i>Pterocarpus</i> spp. not easily distinguishable to the species level by loggers, local botanists and forest managers.

⁷⁰ <https://www.iucnredlist.org/species/62022617/62022619>

Species / Proponent / Proposal	Current status of species	SSN View
<p>with annotation #17 (Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets, plywood and transformed wood) and amend annotations of <i>Pterocarpus erinaceus</i> and <i>P. tinctorius</i>, already listed in Appendix II, to annotation #17</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Threats: Legal and illegal international trade, deforestation, forest degradation, land-use change. • Trade: 700% increase in African rosewood imports to China 2010-2014; exports: Gabon, 120 000 m³/yr (<i>P. soyauxii</i>); Zambia, 5000 m³/yr (<i>P. angolensis</i>); Nigeria, ~1/3 of ~1 million m³ of logs exported to China; in Ghana, exploitation has increased by 129%, and incidence of illegal trade increased by 120% 2016–2018. 	<p>Meet criteria for Appendix II (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP17), Criterion B Annex 2a and Criterion A Annex 2b: high levels of international trade ▪ populations declining from overharvesting ▪ popular in trade ▪ timber from all species is similar in appearance</p>
<p>Prop. 51</p> <p>African mahogany, acajou <i>Khaya</i> spp.</p> <p>Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, European Union, Liberia and Senegal</p> <p>Include all African populations in Appendix II with annotation #17 (Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets, plywood and transformed wood.)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: 6 species in 31 countries of tropical and sub-tropical continental Africa. • Population: <i>K. anthotheca</i>, <i>K. grandifoliola</i>, <i>K. ivorensis</i>, <i>K. madagascariensis</i> and <i>K. senegalensis</i>: Vulnerable (IUCN 1998; needs updating). • Threats: Heavy exploitation of timber for international trade, illegal exploitation, expansion of urban areas, agriculture, and desertification. • Trade: USA imports have increased as <i>Khaya</i> spp. became a substitute for declining American mahogany; exports: Cameroon, 130 million kg (2007-2014); Republic of Congo, 7,897,262 kg of rough <i>Khaya</i> wood and 6,060,570 kg of acajou wood (2008-2017). 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low densities, slow growth, short-term seed viability, high seedling mortality and logging impede population recovery. • Increasing international demand and trade. • Illegal logging throughout range. • Species indistinguishable based on macroscopic features of their wood. <p>Meet criteria for Appendix II (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP17), Criterion B Annex 2a: high levels of international trade ▪ populations declining from overharvesting ▪ popular in trade ▪ timber from all species is similar in appearance</p>
<p>Prop. 52</p> <p>Orchids Orchidaceae spp.</p> <p>Switzerland</p> <p>Amend Annotation #4, with the addition of new paragraph g), to read: “g) finished products packaged and ready for retail trade of cosmetics containing parts and derivatives of <i>Bletilla striata</i>, <i>Cycnoches cooperi</i>, <i>Gastrodia elata</i>, <i>Phalaenopsis amabilis</i> and <i>P. lobbii</i>”</p>	<p>Proposal states:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Highly unlikely” that wild-harvested <i>Bletilla striata</i>, <i>Cycnoches cooperi</i>, <i>Gastrodia elata</i>, <i>Phalaenopsis amabilis</i> and <i>P. lobbii</i> are used by cosmetic and personal care industries; industry uses artificially propagated orchids, which “pose no conservation risk to the species in the wild.” • Current annotation is an “unnecessary administrative burden” that “delivers no conservation benefit to the wild resource.” 	<p>NO POSITION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unclear if proposed exemption will increase harvest of wild-sourced specimens. • Parties should consider approving a Decision directing range States to monitor wild populations of <i>Bletilla striata</i>, <i>Cycnoches cooperi</i>, <i>Gastrodia elata</i>, <i>Phalaenopsis amabilis</i> and <i>P. lobbii</i> to determine whether the amended annotation increases collection of wild specimens.

ANALYSIS OF WORKING DOCUMENTS

To be discussed at the 19th Conference of the Parties to CITES, Panama City, Panama, 14-25 November 2022

Prepared by the Species Survival Network

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

#	Document	Background/Current status	Effect of document	SSN View
4.	Rules of Procedure of the Conference of the Parties			
	4.1. Report of the Standing Committee CoP19 Doc. 4.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decision 18.1 directs SC to review Rules 7.2 a) and 25. SC agreed to amendments to Rule 7.2 and Rule 25.5 by consensus; and Rule 25.6 by vote (8 to 6). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides draft amendments to Rules 7.2, 25.5 and 25.6 (Annex 1). Draft amendments to Rule 25.6 would require the Chair, in the case of multiple proposals for the same taxon, to allow each proposal to be presented before any are discussed, and would change the voting order so the proposal with the most (rather than least) restrictive effect would be voted on first unless the Chair proposes a different order. 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regarding Rule 25.6 paragraph 13, the proposed changes balance certainty and flexibility and provide for greater clarity when proposals substantively overlap. The changes are consistent with a precautionary approach per RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP17).
	4.2. Proposed amendment to Rule 26 CoP19 Doc. 4.2 Botswana and Zimbabwe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rule 26 currently states that “each Party shall have one vote, except as provided for in the Convention”. Article XV.1(b) of the Convention states in part that “Amendments shall be adopted by a two-thirds majority of Parties present and voting. For these purposes “Parties present and voting” means Parties present and casting an affirmative or negative vote.” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposes an amendment to Rule 26 that would, for proposals to amend Appendices I and II and related Resolutions and Annotations, assign votes to Parties proportional to the population size of the species under discussion in each range State. 	<p>OPPOSE</p> <p>The proposed amendment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Violates CITES Article XV.1(b), under which each Party present has one vote. Is inconsistent with the UN Charter and internationally-established procedures for international fora. Is unworkable, because it would: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> –Depend on population data that are often unavailable; –Ignore complications for higher taxon listings, species with transboundary populations, subsequent taxonomic changes, or shifts in national population numbers; and –Exclude transit and destination countries from having input into decisions that could impact enforcement and demand reduction efforts.
8.	Language strategy for the Convention CoP19 Doc. 8 Secretariat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decision 18.30 directs SC to, <i>inter alia</i>, consider implications of adding Arabic, Chinese and Russian to the working languages of the Convention. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides four options going forward: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> –Use six official UN languages (Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish); –Limited language strategy (translate website and resolutions into Arabic, Chinese and Russian); 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No comment.

#	Document	Background/Current status	Effect of document	SSN View
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> –Six languages for CoPs only; –Six languages for SC and CoPs. • Invites CoP to establish an in-session working group composed of the members of Budget Working Group and of Parties with Arabic, Chinese and Russian as their official languages. 	
9.	Committee reports and recommendations			
	<p>9.1. Standing Committee 9.1.1. Report of the Chair 9.1.2. Election of new regional and alternate regional members</p> <p>CoP19 Doc. 9.1.1</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decisions referred to include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> –18.3 on <i>Conduct of committees</i>; –18.27 on <i>Review of the Convention</i>; –18.52 to 18.54 on <i>Cooperation with the World Heritage Convention</i>; –18.171 on <i>Country-wide Significant Trade Reviews</i>; –18.266 to 18.269 on <i>Trade in Asian elephants (<i>Elephas maximus</i>)</i>; and –16.136 (Rev. CoP18)-16.138 (Rev. CoP18)) on <i>Identification and traceability of sturgeons and paddlefish (<i>Acipenseriformes spp.</i>)</i>. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports on work and decisions of SC since CoP18, including on issues not on the CoP19 agenda; notes that the number of Decisions directed to SC more than doubled from CoP15 to CoP17, with increasing costs. • Invites CoP to delete Decisions already implemented (18.3, 18.27, 18.52 to 18.54, 18.171, 18.266 to 18.269, 16.136 (Rev. CoP18)-16.138 (Rev. CoP18)). • Provides table of current Decisions directed to SC and actions taken (Annex 1). • Provides Decisions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> –On conduct of the committees (Annex 3); –On implications of transfers from one Appendix to another, and on stocks and stockpiles (Annex 4); –On simplified procedures and higher taxon listings (Annex 5); and –With recommendations relating to precious corals (Order Antipatharia and Family Coralliidae) (Annex 6). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SSN recommends that CoP19 note this document and support the proposed Decisions.
	<p>9.2. Animals Committee 9.2.1. Report of the Chair 9.2.2. Election of new regional and alternate regional members</p> <p>CoP19 Doc. 9.2.1</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports on work of AC since CoP18. • Provides: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> –Table of Decisions directed to AC and related actions (Annex 1); and –Draft Decisions on leopards in Africa (Annex 1), directing AC to review IUCN <i>Roadmap for the Conservation of the Leopard in Africa</i> and make recommendations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SSN recommends that CoP19 note this document and adopt the Decisions in Annex 1.
	<p>9.3. Plants Committee 9.3.1. Report of the Chair 9.3.2. Election of new regional and alternate regional members</p> <p>CoP19 Doc. 9.3.1</p>		<p>Reports on work of PC since CoP18; and provides a table of Decisions directed to PC and related actions (Annex 1).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SSN recommends that CoP19 note this document.
10.	<p>CITES Strategic Vision</p> <p>CoP19 Doc. 10</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decisions 18.23-18.26, <i>inter alia</i>, direct SC to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> –Review a comparative analysis undertaken by Secretariat to illustrate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides draft Decisions on the CITES Strategic Vision (Annex 1) that, <i>inter alia</i>, direct Secretariat, AC, PC and SC to continue work on a comparative analysis 	<p>SUPPORT with amendment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SSN recommends that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> –For indicators listing the <i>number</i> of

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	<p>Standing Committee</p>	<p>linkages between the adopted CITES Strategic Vision 2021-2030 and the goals in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), and make recommendations; and –Make recommendations to CoP19 on new or revised progress indicators for inclusion in the CITES Strategic Vision: 2021-2030.</p>	<p>between the CITES Strategic Vision 2021-2030 and the post-2020 GBF, as an initial assessment of how CITES can contribute to the implementation of the GBF and its monitoring framework. • Provides indicators for the CITES Strategic Vision: 2021-2030 (Annex 2), for adoption.</p>	<p>Parties/species/activities etc., the relevant <u>proportion/percentage</u> should be used instead; –Indicator 1.4.1 should reflect the number of species that meet CITES listing criteria but are not included in the Appendices; –Indicator 1.5.2, “actions that support sustainable use”, be amended to read “national conservation actions”; and –Indicator 2.1.2, should reflect whether “NDFs are based on best available science”; add “and up to date (not older than 3 years)”. • SSN is concerned that there is no independent mechanism for monitoring and evaluating the information and tools listed as indicators.</p>
<p>11.</p>	<p>Appendix-I listed species CoP19 Doc. 11 Animals and Plants Committee</p>	<p>• Decisions 18.28 and 18.29 direct Secretariat, <i>inter alia</i>, to “produce a report identifying and prioritizing those Appendix-I species that could potentially benefit from future action under CITES”; and AC to review the report and formulate recommendations to range States and CoP19. • Ten species have been selected for review at this stage: <i>Caprolagus hispidus</i>, <i>Helarctos malayanus</i>, <i>Hippotragus niger variani</i>, <i>Lontra longicaudis</i>, <i>Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus</i>, <i>Crocodylus siamensis</i>, <i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>, <i>Gonatodes daudini</i>, <i>Aerangis ellisii</i>, <i>Aloe pillansii</i>.</p>	<p>• Provides a report on related actions taken and a list of ten species that will be subject to study. • Provides draft Decisions (Annex 1) that, <i>inter alia</i>, direct: –Secretariat to undertake the assessments; and make recommendations – AC and PC to refine the methodology for carrying out the assessments; and formulate recommendations and provide them to range States and CoP20.</p>	<p>SUPPORT</p>
<p>12.</p>	<p>World Wildlife Trade Report CoP19 Doc. 12 South Africa</p>	<p>• A pilot edition of a World Wildlife Trade Report (WWTR) has been prepared as a joint initiative of an alliance of partners including UNEP, WTO, UNCTAD, IUCN, IIED, TRAFFIC and the CITES Secretariat with funding provided by UNEP and China, and will be submitted to CoP19 as an Inf. Doc.</p>	<p>• Recommends that CoP19 agree to a proposal for preparation of a WWTR during each intersessional period. • The proposal states that the aim of the report is to: –Review and analyze aspects of international trade in CITES-listed species, including conservation impacts, socio-economic benefits and correlations between legal and illegal trade; and –Demonstrate how sustainable, legal and traceable wildlife trade can help conserve species and ecosystems and enhance rural livelihoods, local and national economies, and human wellbeing. • Provides draft Decisions that, <i>inter alia</i>: –Request Parties to voluntarily include price</p>	<p>OPPOSE</p> <p>• The aims of the WWTR go far beyond CITES’ mandate. • Preparation of a WWTR between each CoP would be expensive and divert limited funding from high-priority projects. • Impacts of trade on conservation and socio-economic aspects are difficult to assess, highly variable and subject to many factors. • The proposal is biased towards trade promotion and fails to: –Sufficiently address negative impacts from wildlife trade, including over-exploitation undermining IPLC livelihoods or minimizing benefits to</p>

#	Document	Background/Current status	Effect of document	SSN View
			<p>data of species in trade, and conservation impact and socio-economic benefits of trade in their implementation reports; –Direct SC to make recommendations on the content of a WWTR and any amendments to the guidelines for submission of annual and implementation reports; and –Direct Secretariat to commission a study on methodologies and to collaborate in preparation of a WWTR for CoP20.</p>	<p>IPLCs in the value chain; and –Recognise economic benefits to local communities from alternative uses of wildlife. • The WWTR report was not available sufficiently in advance for Parties to review prior to considering this proposal.</p>
13.	<p>Engagement of indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs) CoP19 Doc. 13 Standing Committee</p>	<p>• Decisions 17.57 (Rev. CoP18), 18.31 and 18.32, <i>inter alia</i>, direct SC to examine the terminology used in different Resolutions and Decisions when referring to “indigenous peoples”, “local communities” or “rural communities”; and establish an intersessional working group to develop non-binding guidance that proponent Parties may use in consulting with IPLCs and consider how to effectively engage indigenous peoples and local communities in the CITES processes and make recommendations to CoP19.</p>	<p>• Provides revised Decisions (Annex 1) to continue this work, directing the SC working group to also take into account “the information contained in document SC74 Doc.20.2 and SC70 Doc.15, experiences shared by Parties and relevant Multilateral Environmental Agreements and international organizations.”</p>	<p>SUPPORT with amendment • SSN recommends that CoP19 agree to extend the Working Group’s mandate, but adopt the following changes to the Decisions: –17.57 (Rev. CoP1819): Amend to consider adoption of the more inclusive term “Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities”, which avoids national legal implications and is the accepted and better-defined terminology used in other international fora ;”; –18.31 (Rev. CoP19) paragraph a) and d): Amend to read: “..establish an intersessional working group to consider how to effectively engage IPLCs in the CITES processes <u>at the national level</u>...”; and –18.31(Rev. CoP19): Reject the reference to SC70 Doc. 15 in the proposed Decision as there was “disagreement regarding whether this (representation of IPLCs) could be best addressed through one of the options provided in the document” at SC70.⁷¹ • Also see <i>SSN Recommendations</i> for CoP19 Doc. 15.</p>
14.	<p>Livelihoods CoP19 Doc. 14 Standing Committee</p>	<p>• Decisions 18.33-18.35 (Rev. CoP19) direct Parties, Secretariat and SC to, <i>inter alia</i>,: –Conduct case studies that demonstrate how sustainable use of CITES-listed species contributes to the livelihoods of IPLCs, and to species conservation; –Establish an SC intersessional Working Group on livelihoods; –Commision an independent review of</p>	<p>• Provides revised Decisions (Annex 1) for adoption to continue this work, including, <i>inter alia</i>: –SC to establish an intersessional working group which will collaborate with Secretariat in reviewing new case studies and the draft guidance, and review the report on certification and provide recommendations; –SC to review the report of the working group and Secretariat and make</p>	<p>OPPOSE SSN recommends that CoP19 consider the Secretariat’s work on these issues complete and not renew Decisions 18.33 to 18.35 (Rev. CoP19). • By calling only for case studies on trade benefits to IPLCs and/or species, the Decisions ignore negative impacts of trade and potential challenges.</p>

⁷¹ <https://cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/com/sc/70/exsum/E-SC70-SR.pdf>

#	Document	Background/Current status	Effect of document	SSN View
		<p>case studies and identify best practices to existing guidelines on sustainable use of wildlife and engagement with IPLCs;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> –Review a report on guidelines on sustainable use and engagement of IPLCs and how to maximize benefits for IPLCs; and –Explore using registered marks of certification for products of CITES-listed species produced by IPLCs. <p>• SC74 was provided with these reports but was not able to review them, and proposed they be reviewed in the next intersessional period.</p>	<p>recommendations to CoP20; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> –Secretariat to organize a joint meeting of the working group and the intersessional working group on engagement of IPLCs (rather than organizing a workshop). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The CITES website already includes case studies and a Livelihoods Toolkit. • The review and guidance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> –Are incomplete, biased, and fail to use terms rigorously and consistently; –Fail to provide guidance on equitable distribution and maximization of benefits to IPLCs from existing trade (as opposed to maximizing trade); and –Attack CITES restrictions rather than considering positive measures. • Certification schemes have been rejected by the Parties because: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> –Promoting trade is not a CITES goal; –Positive effects of certification on rural livelihoods are marginal; and –Secretariat cannot verify that all permits satisfy CITES requirements. • CoP19 should instead encourage Parties to raise issues regarding IPLCs and wildlife-associated value chains at CBD CoP15.
15.	<p>Participatory mechanisms for rural communities in CITES</p> <p>CoP19 Doc. 15</p> <p>Eswatini, Namibia and Zimbabwe</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Article XI of the Convention allows for participation in meetings by “[a]ny body or agency technically qualified in protection, conservation or management of wild fauna and flora”, including “national non-governmental agencies or bodies which have been approved for this purpose by the State in which they are located.” • Article XV.1(a) states that “Any Party may propose an amendment to Appendix I or II for consideration at the next meeting.” • Related resolutions include: RC 8.3 (Rev. CoP13) on <i>Recognition of the benefits of trade in wildlife</i>; and RC 16.6 (Rev. CoP17) on <i>CITES and livelihoods</i> and RC 10.4 (Rev. CoP14) on <i>Cooperation and synergy with the Convention on Biological Diversity</i> 	<p>Requests CoP to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a Resolution endorsing the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Peasants and Other People Working in Rural Areas. • Establish a Rural Communities Advisory Subcommittee (advising AC and PC) to, <i>inter alia</i>,: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> –Operationalize RC 8.3 (Rev. CoP13), RC 16.6 (Rev. CoP17) and RC 10.4 (Rev. CoP14); –Provide advice to the CoP and Secretariat on wildlife trade issues, in order to assess the potential social and economic impact of CITES decisions on rural communities; –Carry out activities related to the promotion of community-based programmes; and –Draft Resolutions and Decisions for consideration by the CoP. • Provides draft Decisions (Annex 1) that, <i>inter alia</i>, direct SC to submit its conclusions to CoP20, on a Secretariat report on costs of establishing a permanent rural communities committee under RC 18.2 on <i>Establishment of committees</i>; and a SC Subcommittee on Rural Communities. 	<p>OPPOSE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A similar proposal was rejected at CoP17. • The status of any one stakeholder group should not be elevated over others. • SSN therefore urges Parties to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> –Oppose establishment of a Rural Communities advisory subcommittee or permanent committee; and –Support the representation of IPLCs as registered observers. • SSN has concerns about how membership of such a committee and/or subcommittee would be determined, including maintaining geographic balance; as socio-economic impacts vary widely, assessing them on a global scale will be impossible. • Parties repeatedly agreed (e.g. in RC 8.3 (Rev. CoP13)) that potential impacts on livelihoods should be considered during <u>implementation</u> of listing decisions; Parties also should be encouraged to take impacts on livelihoods into account during national-level stakeholder engagement.

#	Document	Background/Current status	Effect of document	SSN View
16.	<p>Capacity-building</p> <p>CoP19 Doc. 16</p> <p>Standing Committee</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decisions 18.39-18.46, <i>inter alia</i>, direct SC to make recommendations on capacity-building, including a possible new or revised draft Resolution, and Secretariat to enhance CITES capacity building programs and efforts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides a report on actions taken to improve CITES capacity-building programs and outreach. • Provides a draft Resolution on <i>Capacity building</i> (Annex 1); replaces RC 3.4 on <i>Technical cooperation</i> and draft Decisions that, <i>inter alia</i>, direct SC, in consultation with AC/PC, to continue development of an integrated capacity-building framework. 	SUPPORT
17.	Cooperation with organizations and multilateral environmental agreements			
	<p>17.1. Cooperation with other biodiversity-related conventions</p> <p>CoP19 Doc. 17.1</p> <p>Standing Committee</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decisions 17.55 (Rev. CoP18), 17.56 (Rev. CoP18), 18.47 and 18.48, <i>inter alia</i>, direct SC to explore options to strengthen cooperation, collaboration and synergies between CITES and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, its Aichi Targets and the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), as well as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides draft Decision (Annex 1) directing Secretariat to develop a strategy to enhance implementation of CITES through strategic partnerships; SC to review strategy and make recommendations. • Provides revisions (Annex 2) to Decisions 17.55 (Rev. CoP18) and 17.56 (Rev. CoP18) to take into account outcomes of the Second Consultation Workshop of Biodiversity-related Conventions on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (Bern II). 	<p>OPPOSE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SSN is concerned that the cost of development of a partnership strategy (US\$100,000 from external funds) may not be the best use of limited CITES resources.
	<p>17.2. Cooperation with the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (GSPC)</p> <p>CoP19 Doc. 17.2</p> <p>Plants Committee</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decisions 18.49 to 18.51, <i>inter alia</i>, direct Secretariat, PC and SC to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> –Update the report on the contribution of CITES to GSPC; –If appropriate, draft a revision to RC 16.5 on <i>Cooperation with the GSPC of the Convention on Biological Diversity</i>; and –Make recommendations to CoP19. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides draft Decisions (Annex 1) that, <i>inter alia</i>, direct PC and Secretariat to consider drafting a revision to RC 16.5 with a view to ensure collaboration between both Conventions. 	SUPPORT
	<p>17.3. Cooperation with the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES)</p> <p>CoP19 Doc. 17.3</p> <p>Standing Committee</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The IPBES Thematic Assessment Report on the Sustainable Use of Wild Species was released in July 2022. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides draft Decisions (Annex 1) that, <i>inter alia</i>, direct AC, PC and SC to review the IPBES Thematic Assessment Report on the Sustainable Use of Wild Species; and provide recommendations to CoP20. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The full IPBES report and reviewer comments may not be available until October at the earliest. • SSN urges AC, PC and SC to consider that not all the conclusions in the Summary for Policymakers are appropriate to CITES.
	<p>17.4. Joint CITES-CMS African Carnivores Initiative (ACI)</p> <p>CoP19 Doc. 17.4</p> <p>Secretariat</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decisions 18.56-18.61 call for support for the Joint CITES-CMS African Carnivores Initiative (ACI). • SC approved the revised Programme of Work for the Initiative in 2021. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> –Update on activities undertaken in response to Decisions 18.56-18.61; and –Revised and new draft Decisions (Annex 1) on the Joint CITES-CMS African Carnivores Initiative (Annex 1) that, <i>inter alia</i>, direct AC to advise Secretariat regarding activities and outputs relevant to the AC mandate. 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SSN recommends that CoP19 support retention of Decisions 18.59-18.61 with the proposed amendments to Decision 18.60, and the adoption of Decisions 19.AA and BB. • In view of the increasingly threatened conservation status of many ACI species, SSN urges the 2nd range State

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				meeting to be held as soon as possible.
	17.5. International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICCWC) CoP19 Doc. 17.5 Secretariat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC 11.3 (Rev. CoP18) on <i>Compliance and enforcement, inter alia</i>, directs Secretariat to submit a report on activities conducted under the auspices of ICCWC at each CoP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides an update on related activities. • Provides draft Decisions that, <i>inter alia</i>, invite Parties to provide support to ICCWC and provide feedback to Secretariat on ICCWC support and tools. 	SUPPORT
18.	United Nations World Wildlife Day CoP19 Doc. 18 Secretariat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC 17.1 (Rev. CoP18) on World Wildlife Day requests SC to work with Secretariat to, <i>inter alia</i>, recommend the theme for each year's World Wildlife Day. • Decision 18.38 directs SC to consider focusing World Wildlife Day on livelihoods of indigenous peoples and rural and local communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports on activities related to World Wildlife Day 2020 and 2021. • Invites CoP19 to note document. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SSN recommends that CoP19 note the report and adopt a Decision directing SC to consider focusing World Wildlife Day 2023 on the 50th anniversary of CITES.
19.	CITES and forests CoP19 Doc. 19 Secretariat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SC74 recommended that Secretariat: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> –Submit draft Decisions to the CoP ensuring that PC and SC are involved in the development of any resolution on CITES and forests; and –Consider points raised in SC74 Inf. 21 to, <i>inter alia</i>, develop a compendium of activities in Resolutions and Decisions relevant to CITES-listed tree species. • CITES Article IV.3 requires that the grant of export permits for Appendix II species "should be limited in order to maintain that species throughout its range at a level consistent with its role in the ecosystems in which it occurs". • Decision 18.132, <i>inter alia</i>, directs Secretariat, subject to funding, to organize "interdisciplinary expert workshops on NDFs, including the 2nd international expert workshop... where draft guidance materials on NDFs are to be reviewed, advanced or completed". 	Provides draft Decisions (Annex 1) that, <i>inter alia</i> , direct: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secretariat to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> –Prepare a report summarizing CITES Resolutions and Decisions relevant to forests, and advising on measures to enhance CITES implementation and contribute to global forest-relevant mandates and forest policies and initiatives; and –Conduct a multidisciplinary study to assist decision-making processes on the future of any initiative relating to CITES and forests. • PC to consider the report and provide advice to SC; and • SC to explore options to enhance CITES implementation with respect to forests and CITES' contribution to global forest-relevant mandates and forest policies and initiatives, possibly including a resolution on forests. 	OPPOSE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SSN recommends that CoP19 reject the draft Decisions, including preparation of a multidisciplinary study; SSN believes that it is inappropriate to invest US\$80,000 in a new workstream before the scientific committees have had a chance to consider such an approach. • Noting that Article IV.3 is the only place in the Convention text where the word 'ecosystem' occurs, CoP19 should restrict considerations of ecosystems to the requirements of Article IV.3 and the ways in which a species' role in its ecosystem should be considered in the making of NDFs; these issues should be included in the 2nd international workshop on NDFs.
20.	CITES Tree species programme (CTSP) CoP19 Doc. 20 Secretariat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decisions 18.14 to 18.17, <i>inter alia</i>, direct Secretariat to report progress made with the implementation of the CTSP to PC and SC; and PC and SC to consider report and make recommendations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describes a "new program or phase" that, <i>inter alia</i>, involves local communities and the private sector to ensure that their interests and concerns are integrated in new projects. • Provides: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> –Draft Decisions (Annex 1) that, <i>inter alia</i>, direct Secretariat to develop and implement a capacity-building programme on CITES implementation for tree species and forests; seek advice from PC and SC as needed; 	SUPPORT with amendment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •SSN recommends that CoP19 adopt the draft Decisions with the following amendments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> –Decision 19.BB a): "... for tree species included in the Appendices and forests" as this would expand the scope of the project beyond implementation of listings; and –Maintain the current reporting

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			and report at CoP20; and –A table of the contribution of the CTSP projects to relevant Decisions (Annex 2).	requirements to PC, SC and CoP20. • SSN recommends that any changes to the program's goals or operations first be considered by PC, SC, related donors and partners.
21.	Review of the ETIS programme CoP19 Doc. 21 Standing Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annex 1 of RC. 10.10 (Rev. CoP18) on <i>Trade in elephant specimens</i> specifies the types of data to be collected by the ETIS programme. • RC 11.17 (Rev. CoP18) on <i>National reports</i> establishes requirements for reporting data from national illegal trade reports. • Decisions 18.18 to 18.20, <i>inter alia</i>, direct Secretariat and SC to conduct a review of Elephant Trade Information System (ETIS). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> –Amendments to: RC. 10.10 (Rev. CoP18) (Annex 1) that, <i>inter alia</i>, include changes to ETIS data scope, governance, ownership and oversight; –Amendments to RC 11.17 (Rev. CoP18) (Annex 2), asking Parties to provide data to ETIS; –Priorities and costs of related recommendations (Annex 3); and –Draft Decisions (Annex 4) that, <i>inter alia</i>, direct Secretariat to implement prioritized recommendations in Annex 2 and report to SC; SC to review the report and make recommendations to improve ETIS. 	SUPPORT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SSN recommends that CoP19 adopt the draft Decisions and amendments to RC 10.10 (Rev. CoP18) and RC 11.17 (Rev. CoP18) in order to strengthen and streamline Parties' reporting requirements. • Note that CoP19 Doc. 21 should be considered together with the ETIS Report (CoP19 Doc. 66.6).
22.	MIKE and ETIS programmes CoP19 Doc. 22 Standing Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decisions 18.21 and 18.22 direct Secretariat and SC to develop approaches on the financial and operational sustainability of Monitoring the Illegal Killing of Elephants Program (MIKE) and ETIS programmes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides draft Decisions that, <i>inter alia</i>, direct Secretariat to undertake various activities to address financial and operational sustainability of the MIKE programme and report to SC; and SC to review the report and make recommendations to CoP20. 	SUPPORT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SSN recommends that CoP19 ensure transparency in, and public access to, MIKE and ETIS datasets to allow independent analysis.
23.	Role of CITES in reducing risk of future zoonotic disease emergence associated with international wildlife trade			
	23.1. Report of the Standing Committee CoP19 Doc. 23.1and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC 10.21 (Rev. CoP16) on <i>Transport of live specimens</i> recommends, <i>inter alia</i>, that Parties promote use of the IATA <i>Live Animals Regulations</i> (for animals), the IATA <i>Perishable Cargo Regulations</i> (for plants) and the <i>CITES guidelines for the non-air transport of live animals and plants</i>. • In January 2021, CITES and the World Animal Health Organization (OIE) agreed to collaborate on animal health and welfare issues worldwide. • In 2021, SC established an intersessional working group on the role of CITES in reducing risk of future zoonotic disease emergence associated with international wildlife trade. • Document provides the results of the working group's deliberations as agreed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides draft Decisions (Annex 1) for CoP19 that direct, <i>inter alia</i>: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> –Secretariat to: request information from Parties on domestic measures taken to mitigate the risk of pathogen spillover from international wildlife trade; develop a joint program of work with OIE on solutions for reducing spillover risk in wildlife supply chains; identify further opportunities for reducing risk; report to AC, SC and CoP20. –AC and SC to review information from Secretariat and prepare recommendations; and –SC, AC and PC to consider developing a resolution for CoP20 on a 'One Health' approach as it pertains to international wildlife trade. • Provides amendments (Annex 2) to RC 10.21 (Rev. CoP16) encouraging updates to 	SUPPORT with amendments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At SC74, several Parties raised concerns about the need for urgency given the potential for emergence of new zoonotic diseases. • SSN recommends that CoP19: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> –Adopt proposed amendments to RC 10.21 (Rev. CoP16); –Reject Draft Decisions 19.HH and II, which would defer development of a 'One Health' Resolution to CoP20, and adopt instead the Resolution and Decisions in Doc 23.2 and amend other Decisions in Doc 23.1 as appropriate. • SSN urges CoP19 to adopt a further Decision urging Parties to follow the WHO, OIE, and UNEP (April 2021⁷²) guidance to suspend, as an emergency

⁷² <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/WHO-2019-nCoV-Food-safety-traditional-markets-2021.1>

Amendments to Appendices I, II and III of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora

Submission 1 - Attachment 1

#	Document	Background/Current status	Effect of document	SSN View
		by SC74.	IATA Live Animal Regulations and CITES guidelines for the non-air transport of live animals and plants to include measures to mitigate risks to animal and human health posed by international trade in CITES-listed species.	measure, trade in live caught wild mammals and close sections of food markets selling them unless demonstrably effective regulations and adequate pathogen spillover risk assessments are in place. –An in-session working group may be required to amend draft Decisions and combine with those in Doc. 23.2 as appropriate.
	23.2 One Health and CITES: Human and animal health risks from wildlife trade CoP19 Doc. 23.2 Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, The Gambia, Liberia, Niger, Nigeria and Senegal	• See previous document.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invites Parties to recognize the urgency of addressing pathogen emergence and transmission, and the central role of CITES; • Provides: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> –A draft Resolution on <i>One Health and CITES: Reducing human and animal health risks from international wildlife trade</i> (Annex 1) that, <i>inter alia</i>, recommends that Parties develop a One Health CITES Action Plan and undertake risk analyses of animal, human and environmental health when considering applications for permits and certificates; and –Draft Decisions (Annex 2) directing Secretariat and SC to establish a CITES One Health Expert Panel and dedicated webpage. 	SUPPORT • SSN urges CoP19 to adopt the draft Resolution and Decisions, and Parties to use the intersessional period following CoP19 to evaluate the implementation and effectiveness of the Resolution and to share their expertise with the Secretariat.
24.	Implications of the COVID-19 pandemic on the implementation of the Convention CoP19 Doc. 24 Secretariat	• The COVID-19 pandemic began after CoP18; thus, currently there are no COVID-related resolutions or decisions of the CoP.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides a report on functioning of Secretariat and committees in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. • Invites CoP19 to review allocation of Trust Fund monies to make provision for live streaming of meetings and tools for online and hybrid meetings. • Provides draft Decisions (Annex 1) that, <i>inter alia</i>, direct Secretariat AC, PC and SC to develop: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> –Risk-assessment approaches if work and meetings are affected by emerging operational issues; –Guidance for making a hybrid option available to Parties; and –To consider whether adjustments are needed to Rules of Procedure to facilitate hybrid meetings. 	SUPPORT
25.	Action plan on gender-related matters CoP19 Doc. 25 Panama	• CITES has not addressed gender-related matters in the past.	• Provides draft Decisions that, <i>inter alia</i> , direct Secretariat and SC to develop a CITES Gender Action Plan for approval by CoP20 that, <i>inter alia</i> , ensures that women/girls have equal access to, ownership and control over wildlife and fair	SUPPORT with amendments • SSN recommends that CoP19 adopt the draft Resolution. • SSN supports the general intent of the draft Decisions but suggests that they be

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			<p>and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the use and trade of such wildlife, thus reducing poverty and gender gaps; and generate recommendations and specific actions throughout the sustainable and legal wildlife trade chain.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides a draft Resolution on gender and wildlife trade that urges Parties to <i>inter alia</i>: enhance the participation of women in conservation; include women on CITES delegations; and enhance efforts to understand the gender dynamics of wildlife trade, with a view to taking these into account when designing responses and interventions. 	<p>amended to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> –Encourage Parties to develop Gender Action Plans at the national level rather than by Secretariat and SC; and –Include a paragraph to encourage Parties to liaise directly with the UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and other relevant bodies dealing with women and the environment in order to identify issues relating to women and trade in CITES-listed species.
26.	<p>Review of Resolutions</p> <p>CoP19 Doc. 26</p> <p>Secretariat</p>	<p>Resolutions under review:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC 4.6 (Rev. CoP18) on <i>Submission of draft resolutions, draft decisions and other documents for meetings of the Conference of the Parties</i>; • RC 11.3 (Rev. CoP18) on <i>Compliance and enforcement</i>; • RC 17.4 on <i>Demand reduction strategies to combat illegal trade in CITES-listed species</i>; • RC 11.17 (Rev. CoP18) on <i>National reports</i>; • RC 12.3 (Rev. CoP18) on <i>Permits and certificates</i>; • RC 14.3 (Rev. CoP18) on <i>CITES compliance procedures</i>; and • RC 14.8 (Rev. CoP17) on <i>Periodic Review of species included in Appendices I and II</i>. 	<p>Provides amendments to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC 4.6 (Rev. CoP18) (Annex 1) to include in the Guidelines for preparation and submission of annual reports/annual illegal trade reports, any new term adopted by the CoP when it amends the Appendices ; • RC 11.3 (Rev. CoP18) (Annex 2) and RC 17.4 (Annex 7), to replace “illegal online trade” with “wildlife crime linked to the Internet”; • RC 11.17 (Rev. CoP18) (Annex 3), to allow amendments from CoP to be included in the related guidelines: • RC 12.3 (Rev. CoP18) (Annex 4)/RC 14.3 (Rev. CoP18) (Annex 5): to replace “biennial” (reports) with “implementation”; and • RC 14.8 (Rev. CoP17) (Annex 6), to recommend that no periodic review of any great whale, including the fin whale, should occur while the International Whaling Commission moratorium is in place. 	<p>SUPPORT</p>
27.	<p>Review of Decisions</p> <p>CoP19 Doc. 27</p>		<p>(Not available at the time this document was prepared.)</p>	
28.	<p>National laws for implementation of the Convention</p> <p>CoP19 Doc. 28</p> <p>Secretariat</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decisions 18.62-18.67, <i>inter alia</i>, direct Secretariat to compile information on Parties’ fulfillment of the requirements contained in the text of the Convention and RC 8.4 (Rev. CoP15) on <i>National laws for implementation of the Convention</i>; and SC to take appropriate compliance measures against Parties that have failed to adopt appropriate measures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides a summary of progress since CoP18. • Provides revised Decisions (Annex 1) that include the following additions directing Secretariat to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> –Develop legislative guidance and possible amendments to RC 9.7 (Rev. CoP15) on <i>Transit and transshipment</i>; –Develop guidance on implementation of CITES when exceptional circumstances 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SSN strongly supports the development of further guidance regarding the intersection of customs legislation and CITES for specimens in transit and transshipment. • Further guidance should consider clarifying the term “under Customs control” and the importance of tackling

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			<p>impede its proper functioning at the national level;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> –Recommend possible amendments to relevant Resolutions; and –Report at each SC meeting. 	<p>the role of transit countries in illegal wildlife trade.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SSN considers that this is core CITES work and should not be subject to external funding constraints. • SSN also supports the development of procedures for CITES implementation when exceptional circumstances prevent implementation at the national level.
29.	Compliance matters			
	<p>29.1. Implementation of Article XIII and Resolution Conf. 14.3 (Rev. CoP19) on CITES compliance procedures</p> <p>CoP19 Doc. 29.1</p> <p>Secretariat</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CITES Article XIII directs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> –Secretariat to inform Parties concerned if listed species are being affected adversely by trade, or that CITES is not being effectively implemented; –Parties to inform Secretariat of any relevant facts and propose remedial action; –CoP to review information provided and make recommendations. • RC 11.3 (Rev. CoP18) on <i>Compliance and enforcement, inter alia</i>, instructs Secretariat to report on the implementation of Article XIII and RC 14.3 (Rev. CoP18) on <i>CITES compliance procedures</i> to each CoP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides an update on the following compliance issues: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> –Trade in live Asian elephants (<i>Elephas maximus</i>); –Trade in <i>Pericopsis elata</i> from Cameroon; –Registration of operations that breed Appendix I animal species for commercial purposes (EU and UK); –Timber trade (Viet Nam); –Trade in birds (Bangladesh); –Application of Article XIII to Lao People's Democratic Republic, Nigeria, Guinea, Japan; and –Compliance matters regarding reporting and national laws. • Invites SC to note this information and provide views on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> –An expedited and range State-focused approach (as was done for <i>P. erinaceus</i>) to any future cases of pervasive illegal trade; and –Facilitating the handling of compliance cases in an efficient and expeditious manner. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SSN recommends that CoP19 note this document. • Regarding an expedited and range State focused approach, SSN supports that the SC and CoP continue to approach pervasive illegal trade as a matter of urgency. SSN also recommends that in cases of pervasive illegal trade, the relevant transit and consumer countries are included in any compliance analysis. • SSN regards timely and adequate compliance as key to ensuring the Convention's effectiveness.
	29.2. Totoaba (<i>Totoaba macdonaldi</i>)			
	<p>29.2.1. Report of the Secretariat</p> <p>CoP19 Doc. 29.2.1</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decisions 18.292-18.295 (Doc. 29.2.1 Annex 1), <i>inter alia</i>, direct: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> –Parties to engage in awareness-raising activities; eliminate supply and demand for illegally-sourced totoaba specimens; and support gillnet retrieval programs in Mexico. –Mexico to immediately and effectively address illegal trade in totoaba by: preventing fishers from entering the Vaquita Refuge (Refuge); investigating organized crime groups involved in illegal fishing; submitting regular reports; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides revised Decisions (Annex 2 and 3) that, <i>inter alia</i>, direct: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parties affected by illegal totoaba fishing and trade to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> –Implement actions agreed at the RTC Meeting; –Share enforcement records; and –Engage in campaigns to eliminate supply and demand for totoaba. • Mexico to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> –Strengthen measures to prevent fishers from entering the Refuge and Zero 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SSN recommends that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Docs. 29.2.1 and 29.2.2 should be considered together. • Parties endorse the full suite of revised Decisions contained in Doc. 29.2.2 as that text is stronger, less ambiguous, and provides more substantive and measurable direction to Mexico to meaningfully improve enforcement efforts to stop illegal fishing and combat illegal trafficking in totoaba and its parts.

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		<p>establishing with USA and China, a Trilateral Enforcement Contact Group (TECG); and expand gillnet removal efforts to maintain the Refuge as a net-free zone.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An online Meeting of Range, Transit and Consumer States of Totoaba (RTC) was held in October 2021 at which participants discussed joint initiatives to curb illegal fishing and trafficking of the totoaba, opportunities to strengthen enforcement efforts and coordination, to enhance gillnet removal operations, and promote use of alternative fishing gear. 	<p>Tolerance Area (ZTA) and maintain areas as gillnet free;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urgently implement all aspects of its fishing regulations for the Northern Gulf of California (“the Agreement”)⁷³, that include: taking strict action against illegal fishers; effectively implementing gillnet ban; preventing manufacturing, possession, sale and transport of gillnets in the area; Continue efforts to combat organized crime engaged in illegal fishing; Maintain gillnet removal program; Improve development of selective fishing gear; and Submit comprehensive report to SC77. Mexico, USA, and China to report to SC77 on TECG. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Directs SC to review reports and make recommendations including, where relevant, on compliance under RC 14.3 (Rev. CoP18). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If CoP19 decides to adopt revised Decisions in Doc. 29.2.1, SSN recommends the following amendments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 18.293(a): replace “further strengthen measures to effectively prevent fishers and vessels...” with “effectively prevent fishers and vessels” to improve clarity and provide a more measurable standard; 18.293(b): direct Mexico to conduct monitoring and surveillance of the Refuge on a full time basis as recommended by SC74; 18.293(f): require that Mexico continue to submit reports to the Secretariat every six months.
	<p>29.2.2. Renewed and Updated Decisions for CoP19</p> <p>CoP19 Doc. 29.2.1</p> <p>USA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Background/Current status for CoP19 Doc.29.2.1. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides revised Decisions that, <i>inter alia</i>, direct: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parties to: share enforcement information, engage in awareness raising activities; make efforts to eliminate supply and demand for totoaba; and support Mexico’s gillnet removal program. Mexico to immediately: implement all aspects of the Agreement, enhance enforcement efforts; ensure strict application of zero tolerance policy for illegal fishing in ZTA including strict penalties for illegal fishers; strengthen surveillance and patrol activities in Refuge, ZTA and on land; continue combating organized crime groups involved in illegal fishing; provide reports every 6 months to the Secretariat; establish and operationalize the TECG; remove all gillnets from the ZTA; and prepare a comprehensive report for consideration at SC77. Secretariat to review reports and make recommendations to SC77. SC to review Secretariat’s report and, if not 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SUPPORT The proposed revisions to the Decision text are necessary to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide Mexico clear and measurable directives to implement all aspects of its Agreement to combat the illegal fishing for totoaba and trafficking of its parts; Strengthen surveillance, monitoring, and enforcement efforts including penalties for illegal fishers; ensure that the Vaquita Refuge and ZTA are gillnet free; and Maintain regular reporting requirements for Mexico. The revised Decisions in 29.2.2 are preferable to those in 29.2.1 because they are stronger, less ambiguous, and provide more measurable criteria to use to evaluate their implementation.

⁷³ “Agreement regulating gear, systems, methods, techniques and schedules for carrying out fishing activities with smaller and larger vessels in Mexican Marine Zones in the Northern Gulf of California and establish landing sites as well as monitoring systems for such vessels.” Original version, in Spanish, available at: https://www.dof.gob.mx/nota_detalle.php?codigo=5601153&fecha=24/09/2020#gsc.tab=0

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			satisfied with timely progress in implementing Decisions, make recommendations in accordance with RC 14.3 (Rev. CoP18).	
	29.3 Malagasy ebonies (<i>Diospyros</i> spp.) and palisanders and rosewoods (<i>Dalbergia</i> spp.) CoP19 Doc. 29.3 Secretariat in consultation with the Chair of the Standing Committee	• Decisions 18.94 to 18.99 included a series of recommendations directed to source, transit and destination Parties for Malagasy <i>Dalbergia</i> spp. and <i>Diospyros</i> spp., Parties and other relevant partners, Madagascar, PC, SC and Secretariat for the purposes of, <i>inter alia</i> , curbing illegal trade in these species and securing stockpiles.	• Provides: –Draft Decisions (Annex 1) that modify draft Decisions agreed to by SC74 and delete Decisions 18.94 to 18.99; –Substantive draft Decisions directing Madagascar to secure stockpiles; and Secretariat to reissue a Notification to the Parties reminding potential destination countries of shipments of illegal specimens of <i>Dalbergia</i> spp. and <i>Diospyros</i> spp. from Madagascar to take appropriate measures to ensure that such timber is not illegally transported or traded; and –Comparison of CoP18 Decisions and SC74 recommendations (Annex 2).	• SSN recommends that an in-session working group be formed to consider this document and develop appropriate recommendations and Decisions for adoption at CoP19, given the proposed deletion of CoP18 Decisions and SC74 recommendations and lack of in-depth discussion at PC25 and SC74.
30.	Compliance Assistance Programme CoP19 Doc. 30 Standing Committee	• Decisions 18.68-18.70, <i>inter alia</i> , direct Secretariat to establish a Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP) and SC to monitor implementation of CAP.	• Provides amendments to RC 14.3 (Rev. CoP18) on <i>CITES compliance procedures</i> to reflect the creation of CAP (Annex 1); and Decisions (Annex 2) that, <i>inter alia</i> , direct Secretariat to assist countries via CAP and SC to monitor implementation of CAP.	SUPPORT
31.	Country-wide Significant Trade Reviews CoP19 Doc. 31 Standing Committee	• Decisions 18.71-18.73, <i>inter alia</i> , direct Secretariat, AC, PC and SC to provide advice and make recommendations as to whether issues identified in the country-wide Review of Significant Trade (RST) for Madagascar can be integrated into other existing CITES mechanisms or programme activities.	• Provides draft Decisions that, <i>inter alia</i> , direct AC to make recommendations to SC on this issue; and SC to make recommendations to CoP20.	SUPPORT
32.	Review of Resolution Conf. 11.3 (Rev. CoP19) on Compliance and enforcement CoP19 Doc. 32 Standing Committee	• Decision 18.74 directs SC to review RC 11.3 (Rev. CoP18) and make recommendations to CoP19.	• Provides amendments to RC 11.3 (Rev. CoP18) (Annex 1) that, <i>inter alia</i> , provide greater clarity, readability and usefulness of the RC; and text reminding Parties to inspect specimens in transit or being transhipped. • Provides draft Decisions (Annex 2) that, <i>inter alia</i> , direct SC to consider whether a list of topics are gaps to be addressed in RC 11.3 (Rev. CoP19).	SUPPORT
33.	Enforcement matters CoP19 Doc. 33 Secretariat	• RC 11.3 (Rev. CoP18) directs Secretariat to, <i>inter alia</i> , submit an enforcement report to each CoP. • RC 17.6 directs Secretariat to report, and SC to note, instances of corruption affecting CITES implementation, and SC to make recommendations to Parties and	• Reports on related activities. • Provides Decisions (Annex 1) that, <i>inter alia</i> , encourage Parties to address corruption risks and integrate financial crime evaluations into the investigation of wildlife crimes; and direct Secretariat to provide Parties with guidance on measures to	SUPPORT with amendments • SSN recommends that the draft Decisions directed to Parties also be incorporated into RC 17.6.

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		CoP on ways to combat corruption. • Decisions 18.77 and 18.78 direct Parties and Secretariat to promote use of the <i>Integrity Guide for Wildlife Management Agencies</i> .	combat money laundering associated with wildlife crime. • Provides amendments to RC 17.6 (Annex 2) referring to resources on addressing corruption. • Recommends deleting Decisions 18.77 and 18.78.	
34.	Annual illegal trade reports CoP19 Doc. 34 Secretariat	• Decision 18.76 and RC 11.17 (Rev. CoP18) on <i>National reports, inter alia</i> , urge Parties to submit an annual illegal trade report (AITR). • Decision 18.75 directs Secretariat to maintain a database for the storage and management of illegal trade data.	• Reports on related activities including the development of the CITES Illegal Trade Database that is subject to external funding. • Provides amendments (Annex 1) to RC 11.17 (Rev. CoP18) to include reference to the related guidelines. • Provides Decisions (Annex 2) that, <i>inter alia</i> , direct Secretariat to ensure maintenance of the CITES Illegal Trade Database and engage in efforts to improve illegal trade submission rates of Parties. • Provides the <i>Analysis of CITES Annual Illegal Trade Reports: 2016 to 2020 seizure data</i> (Annex 3).	SUPPORT with amendments • SSN is concerned that many Parties fail to submit an AITR, and recommends that CoP19 adopt a Decision directing SC to consider ways to encourage more Parties to submit AITRs. • SSN suggests amending RC 11.17 (Rev. CoP18) with the aim of making information from AITR publicly available. • SSN believes that CITES' core issues, such as enforcement matters and production of the <i>Analysis of CITES Annual Illegal Trade Reports</i> , should be addressed as priority.
35.	Task Force on illegal trade in specimens of CITES-listed tree species CoP19 Doc. 35 Standing Committee	• Decisions 18.79 and 18.80 on Enforcement, <i>inter alia</i> , directed Secretariat, subject to external funding, to convene a Task Force on illegal trade in specimens of CITES-listed tree species. The Task Force met online in February 2022 and outcomes are included in Annex I to CoP19 Doc. 35.	• Proposes an amendment to draft decision 19.CC on <i>Identification of timber and other wood products</i> contained in CoP19 Doc. 44.2 to include consideration of relevant outcomes of the online Task Force meeting. • Recommends deletion of Decisions 18.79 and 18.80 on Enforcement, as considered completed.	SUPPORT
36.	Wildlife crime enforcement support in West and Central Africa			
	36.1. Report of the Standing Committee CoP19 Doc. 36.1	• Decisions 18.88-18.93 direct Parties in West and Central Africa, importing Parties, Secretariat and SC to take specific actions regarding wildlife crime enforcement support in the region.	• Provides an update on related activities. • Provides Decisions that, <i>inter alia</i> , direct SC to establish working groups to: –Make recommendations to promote enhanced collaboration between source, transit and consumer countries; and –Provide the West Africa Network to Combat Wildlife Crime (WAN) with guidance and support.	SUPPORT with amendment • SSN urges CoP19 to retain Decision 18.90 with amendments as proposed in Doc. 36.2. • This and the next agenda item should be considered together.
	36.2. Wildlife crime and CITES enforcement support in West and Central Africa CoP19 Doc. 36.2 Côte d'Ivoire, The Gambia, Liberia, Niger, Nigeria and Senegal	• Decision 18.90 encourages Parties importing CITES specimens from West and Central Africa to, <i>inter alia</i> , scrutinize consignments of CITES-listed species imported from the region and accompanying CITES documents to ensure that illegal species are not laundered into legal trade.	• Provides Decisions (Annex 1) that, <i>inter alia</i> , direct: –Secretariat, PC Chair and SC to establish a CITES enforcement fund focusing on illegal trade of <i>Pterocarpus erinaceus</i> , in the West African subregion, with a view to expand to other regions at CoP20; and –PC to establish a West African Timber Response Working Group mandated to,	SUPPORT • SSN recommends that CoP19 adopt the draft Decisions. • SSN supports establishment of the CITES enforcement fund; such a fund would complement the West Africa Strategy to Combat Wildlife Crime. • SSN urges CoP19 to adopt the

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			<p><i>inter alia</i>, identify tree species at risk from illegal logging and international trade that receive inadequate CITES protection and make recommendations to CoP20.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides amendments to Decision 18.90 (Annex 2) encouraging countries importing CITES specimens from West and Central Africa to report on implementation of this Decision to SC. 	<p>proposed amendments to Decision 18.90.</p>
37.	<p>Wildlife crime linked to the Internet</p> <p>CoP19 Doc. 37</p> <p>Secretariat</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC 11.3 (Rev. CoP18) on <i>Compliance and enforcement</i> and Decisions 18.81 to 18.85 address wildlife crime linked to the Internet. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides amendments to RC 11.3 (Rev. CoP18) (Annex 1), that, <i>inter alia</i>, direct Secretariat to make available related information and research on the CITES website. Provides draft Decisions (Annex 2) that, <i>inter alia</i>, direct Secretariat to commission a study to identify CITES-listed species most commonly found in illegal trade on digital and online platforms; SC to review the report and make recommendations. 	<p>SUPPORT</p>
38.	<p>Demand reduction to combat illegal trade</p> <p>CoP19 Doc. 38</p> <p>Standing Committee</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC 17.4 on <i>Demand reduction strategies to combat illegal trade in CITES-listed species</i> urges Parties to develop and implement demand reduction strategies for illegally traded CITES-listed species. Decisions 18.86 and 18.87, <i>inter alia</i>, direct Secretariat to develop CITES guidance on demand-reduction strategies to combat illegal trade in CITES-listed species. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides amendments to RC 17.4 (Annex 1) that, <i>inter alia</i>, urge Parties to use CITES guidance on demand-reduction strategies (Annex 3). Provides draft Decisions (Annex 2) that, <i>inter alia</i>, direct Secretariat to organize translation of guidance into French and Spanish, organize related training sessions and pilot projects, and report to SC; and SC to make recommendations to CoP. 	<p>SUPPORT in Part/OPPOSE in part</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SSN recommends that CoP19 adopt the amendments to RC 17.4 (Annex 1). SSN recommends that Parties adopt only the text in Decision 19.AA a) (on translation of the guidance on demand-reduction strategies), reject the remaining draft Decisions, and consider work on this issue complete. SSN understands that many governments and organizations are already undertaking demand reduction initiatives, and considers that further work on this initiative by Secretariat would be largely duplicative of work already undertaken.
39.	<p>Domestic markets for frequently illegally traded specimens</p> <p>CoP19 Doc. 39</p> <p>Standing Committee</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decisions 17.87 (Rev. CoP18) and 17.88 (Rev. CoP18), <i>inter alia</i>, direct Secretariat to undertake a study of domestic controls in consumer markets for specimens of CITES listed species for which international trade is predominantly illegal, other than elephant ivory. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides amendments to RC 11.3 (Rev. CoP18) on <i>Compliance and enforcement</i> (Annex 1) that, <i>inter alia</i>, recommend that Parties develop domestic measures to control legal and investigate illegal wildlife trade and punish perpetrators, giving high priority to those offering, or who cannot provide evidence of legal acquisition of, Appendix I specimens. Provides draft Decisions (Annex 2) directing SC to, <i>inter alia</i>, explore whether further non-binding guidance is needed on CITES implementation with respect to possession of Appendix I specimens. 	<p>SUPPORT</p>

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40.	<p>Guidance for making legal acquisition findings</p> <p>CoP19 Doc. 40</p> <p>Standing Committee</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC 18.7, on Legal acquisition findings, includes principles for verifying legal acquisition of specimens. • Decisions 18.122-18.124, <i>inter alia</i>, direct Secretariat to hold workshops concerning, and maintain a dedicated webpage on, legal acquisition findings; SC to monitor progress and make recommendations to CoP19. • Secretariat hosted an international workshop on legal acquisition findings in the United Kingdom on 30 August-1 September 2022. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides draft Decisions (Annex 1) that, <i>inter alia</i>, direct Secretariat to organize workshops and other activities related to the implementation of RC 18.7, report to SC, and SC to make recommendations to CoP20. • Reports that the LAF “rapid guide” will be made available at CoP19 for adoption by CoP19. 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SSN appreciates the recent CITES workshop to review and provide input on the LAF “rapid guide.” The revised rapid guide has not been posted at the time this document was prepared, but SSN anticipates supporting it, if reorganized and strengthened as foreseen. • SSN notes concerns by range States regarding unauthorized large-scale trade in their endemic species from other countries claimed as having been “captive-bred” (e.g., see SC74 Inf. 26⁷⁴).
41.	<p>Electronic systems and information technologies and authentication and control of permits</p> <p>CoP19 Doc. 41</p> <p>Standing Committee</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC 11.3 (Rev. CoP18) on <i>Compliance and enforcement</i> provides direction on CITES implementation and enforcement. • RC 12.3 (Rev. CoP18) on <i>Permits and certificates</i> provides direction on the issuance of permits and certificates. • Related Decisions include 18.125-18.128 on <i>Electronic systems and information technologies</i> and Decisions 18.129 to 18.131 on <i>Authentication and control of permits</i>. 	<p>Provides in Annexes 1-4:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amendments to RC 12.3 (Rev. CoP18) that, <i>inter alia</i>, encourage Parties issuing electronic permits to ensure that their systems issue equivalents of paper permits and certificates; • Amendments to RC 11.3 (Rev. CoP18) that, <i>inter alia</i>, recommend that Parties ensure collaboration between CITES authorities and customs; • Draft Decisions to develop guidance, including on a risk-based analysis related to the process of analysis and inspection under CITES permit issuing systems, and elements for a national policy on physical inspections; and • Draft Decisions directed to Parties, Secretariat and SC on electronic permitting systems. 	<p>SUPPORT</p>

⁷⁴ <https://cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/com/sc/74/Inf/S-SC74-Inf-26.pdf>

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42.	<p>Purpose codes on CITES permits and certificates</p> <p>CoP19 Doc. 42</p> <p>Standing Committee</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decision 14.54 (Rev. CoP18) directs SC to re-establish an intersessional joint working group to review the use of purpose-of-transaction codes by Parties and submit amendments to RC 12.3 (Rev. CoP18) on <i>Permits and certificates</i> to CoP19. Relevant Resolutions include RC 5.10 (Rev. CoP15) on <i>Definition of 'primarily commercial purposes'</i>, RC 17.8 on <i>Disposal of illegally traded and confiscated specimens of CITES-listed species</i>, and RC 18.7 on <i>Legal acquisition findings</i>. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides (Annexes 1-4) amendments to RC 12.3 (Rev. CoP18) that, <i>inter alia</i>, include definitions for purpose codes Z, M, E, N, L and amendments to RCs 5.10 (Rev. CoP15), 17.8 and 18.7. Provides draft Decisions that direct SC to, <i>inter alia</i>, re-establish an intersessional joint working group to review the use of purpose-of-transaction codes, particularly purpose codes P and T; and SC to report results to CoP20. 	<p>SUPPORT with amendments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SSN recommends that CoP19 adopt an additional Decision directing AC and SC to develop a Resolution setting out criteria for application of the Z code, noting that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> –SC73 noted the possibility of a resolution on zoos arose from intersessional discussions on code Z; and –Many transactions using the Z code, particularly for non-accredited facilities, may be for primarily commercial purposes. SSN recommends that CoP19 amend the proposed definition of code Z to only apply when non-commercial aspects of a transaction clearly prevail, e.g. export to a zoo as part of an internationally recognised conservation breeding programme is directly contributing to <i>in situ</i> conservation of the species. All other transfers should be coded T.
43.	Non-detriment findings (NDFs)			
	<p>43.1. Report of the Animals and Plants Committees</p> <p>CoP19 Doc. 43.1</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decisions 18.132-18.134, <i>inter alia</i>, direct Secretariat, Parties, AC and PC to identify the need for and prepare new NDF materials, organize expert workshops on NDFs, and publish materials on CITES website. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Invites CoP to note progress, including inventory/review of NDF materials⁷⁵ and establishment of a technical advisory group (TAG) to advise Secretariat. Provides (Annexes 1-4) revised draft Decisions to continue this work; information on the TAG, including terms of reference; workstreams for elaborating new or updated draft NDF guidance; and TAG agreed workstreams. 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <p>SSN recommends that CoP19 adopt the revised draft Decisions.</p>
	<p>43.2. Making non-detriment findings for specimens of Appendix-II species taken in the marine environment not under the jurisdiction of any State</p> <p>CoP19 Doc. 43.2</p> <p>United Kingdom</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC 14.6 (Rev. CoP16) on <i>Introduction from the sea</i> recommends that Parties, when making non-detriment findings (NDFs), consult with “international scientific authorities,” when appropriate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describes the challenges of making NDFs for commercially exploited aquatic species taken by multiple Parties in waters beyond national jurisdiction. Recognizes that “international scientific authorities” is not defined and procedures for consulting them are undeveloped. Provides draft Decisions, <i>inter alia</i>, that direct: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> –Secretariat to convene a workshop on making NDFs for such species and submit recommendations to AC and SC; and 	<p>SUPPORT with amendment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SSN recommends that CoP19 adopt the Decisions with the addition of an express mandate directing the workshop to propose a definition for “international scientific authorities”.

⁷⁵ AC31 Doc. 14.1/PC25 Doc. 17

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			–SC and AC, based on the outcomes of the workshop, make recommendations to CoP20.	
44.	Identification materials			
	44.1. Review of Resolution Conf. 11.19 (Rev. CoP16) on <i>Identification Manual</i> CoP19 Doc. 44.1 Standing Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decisions 18.135-18.139 direct Secretariat, AC, PC and SC to review RC 11.19 (Rev. CoP16), and provide a revised or draft Resolution to CoP19. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides draft Resolution <i>on Materials for the identification of specimens of CITES-listed species</i> (Annex 1) and related draft Decisions (Annex 2) that direct AC/PC to establish a working group to, <i>inter alia</i>, review identification materials. • Provides alternative draft Decisions (Annex 3) that direct AC, PC, SC and Secretariat to continue work on a draft Resolution in the event that the draft in Doc. 41.1 Annex 1 is not agreed at CoP19. 	SUPPORT
	44.2. Identification of timber and other wood products CoP19 Doc. 44.2 Secretariat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decisions 18.140-18.143 and Decision 16.58 (Rev. CoP18), <i>inter alia</i>, direct Parties, Secretariat, PC and SC to build on various tools and knowledge sources for timber identification; and include information on the CITES website. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides an update on work undertaken and draft Decisions (Annex 1) that, <i>inter alia</i>, direct: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> –Secretariat to develop a depository of timber identification resources and a dedicated webpage; –PC to consider the relevant outcomes of the online <i>Task Force meeting on illegal trade in specimens of CITES-listed tree species</i> and make recommendations; and –SC to make recommendations to CoP20. 	SUPPORT
45.	Labeling system for trade in caviar CoP19 Doc. 45 Standing Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decision 18.146 directs SC to make recommendations to CoP19 to address a practical approach for trade in caviar from aquaculture production. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides draft Decisions that, <i>inter alia</i>, direct Secretariat to prepare an analysis of the benefits and drawbacks of incorporating QR codes into the application of the <i>CITES guidelines for a universal labeling system for the trade in and identification of caviar</i>; SC to review this report and the caviar labeling system in the guidelines. 	• No comment.
46.	Trade in stony corals CoP19 Doc. 46 European Union and its Member States		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highlights concerns regarding inconsistencies in trade figures and use of definitions such as “live” or “raw corals.” • Notes the need for the consistent use of definitions and guidance on the various coral parts and derivatives in trade. • Provides draft Decision that, <i>inter alia</i>: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> –Directs AC to review suggested amendments to the definition of stony corals; and –Directs AC and SC to make recommendations to clarify the use of appropriate terms and units for trade in stony corals. 	SUPPORT • SSN recommends that CoP19 adopt both draft Decisions.

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47.	<p>Specimens produced through biotechnology</p> <p>CoP19 Doc. 47</p> <p>Standing Committee and the Secretariat</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC 9.6 (Rev. CoP16) on <i>Trade in readily recognizable parts and derivatives</i>, Para. 1, states that specimens labeled as coming from a listed species shall be deemed readily recognizable unless specifically exempted. • Decisions 18.147-18.150, <i>inter alia</i>, direct SC to consider how to apply the term “readily recognizable part or derivative” to trade in products produced through biotechnology. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides amendment to RC 9.6 (Rev. CoP16) (Annex 1) to recommend “Parties consider all specimens produced through biotechnology that meet the criteria in paragraph 1 to be readily recognisable unless specifically exempted from provisions of the Convention.” • Provides draft Decisions (Annex 2) that, <i>inter alia</i>, direct Secretariat, SC, AC and PC to continue to discuss trade in products produced through biotechnology. 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SSN notes inclusion of the word “biotechnology” could lead to disagreement or confusion; CITES regulates products, not processes. • SSN supports continued discussion regarding specimens produced through biotechnology but urges Parties not to duplicate efforts by other MEAs.
48.	<p>Definition of the term 'appropriate and acceptable destinations'</p> <p>CoP19 Doc. 48</p> <p>Standing Committee</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC11.20 (Rev. CoP18) on <i>Definition of the term 'appropriate and acceptable destinations'</i> defines 'appropriate and acceptable destinations' to mean <i>in situ</i> conservation programmes or secure areas in the wild, within the species' natural and historical range in Africa except in exceptional circumstances. • IUCN-SSC African Elephant Specialist Group (AfESG) “does not endorse the removal of African elephants from the wild for any captive use.” • Decisions 18.152-18.156, <i>inter alia</i>, direct AC and SC to prepare and review guidance to determine whether “the trade would promote <i>in situ</i> conservation” and on determining whether destinations are suitably equipped to house and care for living specimens of African elephants and white rhino, and make recommendations to CoP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invites CoP to approve: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> –Non-binding best practice guidance on how to determine whether “the trade would promote <i>in situ</i> conservation” (Annex 1); –Non-binding guidance for determining whether a proposed recipient of a living specimen of African elephant and/or southern white rhinoceros is suitably equipped to house and care for it (Annex 2); and –Provides Draft Decisions (Annex 3) that <i>inter alia</i>, direct AC and SC to review feedback from Parties on CITES information on ‘suitably equipped’ and ‘appropriate and acceptable destinations’; and make recommendations to CoP20. 	<p>OPPOSE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rather than approving the guidance, SSN recommends that CoP19 renew Decisions 18.152-18.156 to permit ongoing discussions of the guidance, as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> –Regarding Annex 1, no consensus reached in SC working group; concerns expressed that guidance inconsistent with group’s ToR; guidance assumes without evidence that <i>ex situ</i> trade promotes <i>in situ</i> conservation for all species. –Regarding Annex 2, guidance not applicable to wild African elephants given: intent of RC 11.20 (Rev. CoP18); position of IUCN AfESG; and view of the majority of range States that only appropriate and acceptable destinations are <i>in-situ</i> conservation programmes within their natural habitat; and. –Captive facilities should only be considered ‘suitably equipped’ to receive southern white rhinos if they are part of a recognised conservation programme that supports <i>in situ</i> conservation.
49.	<p>Introduction from the sea</p> <p>CoP19 Doc. 49</p> <p>Secretariat</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decisions 17.181 and 18.157 direct Secretariat to report on negotiations under the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) on conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction (BBNJ) and to monitor implementation of RC 14.6 (Rev. CoP16) on <i>Introduction from the sea</i>. • Decision 18.158 directs SC to review these reports and, if necessary, propose measures to CoP19. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides a report that includes, <i>inter alia</i>: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> –A summary of developments in the BBNJ process; and –Parties’ challenges in implementing introduction from the sea (IFS) provisions. • Provides draft Decisions (Annex 1) that direct: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> –Secretariat to continue to monitor BBNJ negotiations and implementation of RC 14.6 (Rev. CoP16), and report to SC; –Secretariat to approach Parties most engaged in IFS, including under flags of convenience, to encourage compliance with CITES responsibilities; and 	<p>SUPPORT with amendments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SSN recommends that CoP adopt the draft Decisions with an amendment to Decision 19.DD to require SC rather than Secretariat to submit recommendations regarding possible amendments to RC 14.6 (Rev. CoP16) (Annex) to CoP20. • SSN notes that the term “CITES trade from areas beyond national jurisdiction” is not quite accurate and should instead read “CITES provisions for specimens taken from areas not under the jurisdiction of any State”.

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			–SC to review the 10 questions most frequently asked concerning CITES trade beyond national jurisdiction and related responses, and provide recommendations to Secretariat on possible amendments to the Annex to RC 14.6 (Rev. CoP16).	
50.	<p>Disposal of confiscated specimens</p> <p>CoP19 Doc. 50</p> <p>Standing Committee</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC 17.8 on <i>Disposal of illegally traded and confiscated specimens of CITES-listed species</i> provides guidelines on disposal of illegally traded and confiscated specimens (Annexes 1 and 2) and on developing an action plan for such specimens (Annex 3). • Decisions 18.159-18.163, <i>inter alia</i>, direct Secretariat to make materials regarding managing confiscated live specimens available, Parties to use the information, and SC to consider report of Secretariat on this issue and make recommendations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports that the Secretariat has developed a dedicated webpage with resources and information on confiscated live specimens. • Provides revised Decisions that invite Parties and stakeholders to submit information and resources to the Secretariat on this issue; SC to make recommendations. 	<p>SUPPORT with additional recommendations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SSN recommends that CoP adopt a Decision directing AC/PC to review RC 17.8 and make recommendations to CoP20, as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> –Some options for managing confiscated live animals (e.g. sale to traders, commercial breeders, or laboratories) are not consistent with CITES’ objectives and/or treaty text; and –Few Parties have developed meaningful action plans as per RC 17.8 Annex 3. • SSN encourages Parties developing such plans to use information on the CITES website and stakeholder expertise, particularly from wildlife rescue centres and sanctuaries.
51.	<p>Quotas for leopard (<i>Panthera pardus</i>) hunting trophies</p> <p>CoP19 Doc. 51</p> <p>Standing Committee</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC 10.14 (Rev. CoP16) on <i>Quotas for leopard hunting trophies and skins for personal use</i> provides recommendations on export quotas and tagging requirements for leopard skins in trade. • Decisions 18.165 to 18.170, <i>inter alia</i>, direct AC and SC to review information submitted by relevant leopard range States and make recommendations to Parties, Secretariat and CoP19. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invites CoP to amend paragraph 1 a) of RC 10.14 (Rev. CoP16) by changing the quota indicated for Ethiopia from “500” to “20” and by removing the quotas for Kenya and Malawi; requests from the latter two countries were agreed to by SC70 but failed to be brought up at the last CoP. 	<p>SUPPORT with amendments</p> <p>SSN recommends that CoP19:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suspend all leopard export quotas, given that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> –Trophy hunting remains a major contributor to decline of certain populations; –Current quotas are based on inaccurate methodologies and/or unreliable/non-peer-reviewed data;⁷⁶ and –Decision 18.169 c) on developing guidance for NDFs has not been implemented. • Amend RC 10.14 to provide for regular reviews of quotas by AC to align with RC 9.21 (Rev. CoP18); a recent study states that “there is an urgent case for revisiting sustainable management of leopard populations, both nationally and

⁷⁶ Trouwborst, A., Loveridge, A.J. and Macdonald, D.W. (2019) ‘Spotty Data: Managing International Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) Trophy Hunting Quotas Amidst Uncertainty’, *Journal Of Environmental Law*, 32, pp. 253-278. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1093/jel/eqz032>;

Naude, V.N. et al. (2020) ‘Unsustainable anthropogenic mortality disrupts natal dispersal and promotes inbreeding in leopards’, *Ecology and Evolution*, 10(8), pp. 3605-3619. Loveridge et al. (2022) Environmental and anthropogenic drivers of African leopard *Panthera pardus* population density. *Biological Conservation* 272. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.biocon.2022.109641>.

#	Document	Background/Current status	Effect of document	SSN View
				internationally. ⁷⁷
52.	<p>Transport of live specimens: improving implementation of the transport regulations</p> <p>CoP19 Doc. 52</p> <p>Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, Kenya, Mexico, Nigeria, Senegal and USA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC 10.21 (Rev. CoP16) on <i>Transport of live specimens</i> recommends, <i>inter alia</i>, that Parties promote effective use of <i>IATA Live Animals Regulations</i> (for animals), <i>IATA Perishable Cargo Regulations</i> (for plants) and the <i>CITES guidelines for the non-air transport of live animals and plants</i>, and that the Secretariat and Committees regularly review and revise the non-air transport guidelines. • SC74 adopted revised CITES guidelines for non-air transport of live animals and plants (SC74 Doc. 45 Annex). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides draft Decisions (Annex 1) directing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> –AC/PC to convene a workshop to share best practices related to live animal and plant transport; –Secretariat to work with IATA to make relevant sections of the <i>IATA Live Animal Regulations</i> and <i>IATA Perishable Cargo Regulations</i> available free of charge. • Provides draft amendments (Annex 2) to RC 10.21 (Rev. CoP16) on <i>Transport of live specimens, inter alia</i> encouraging Parties to apply IATA rules and CITES guidance on transport of live specimens to domestic and international portions of the transport of CITES listed species. 	<p>SUPPORT with additional recommendations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SSN recommends that CoP19 adopt the draft Decisions and additional Decisions that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> –Provide Parties and stakeholders with opportunity for input to regular review and revision of non-air transport guidelines; –Establish a joint AC/PC Transport Working Group with a mandate to review guidelines, develop amendments, clarify responsibility for compliance, and review implementation as required by RC 10.21 (Rev. CoP16); and –Recommend that Parties amend national legislation to make adherence with guidelines through all stages of transport of live specimens (from capture / collection to end user) a requirement. • Robust and consistent use of appropriate rules, guidelines and conditions for transport of live specimens, is essential to implement CITES and to mitigate risk of pathogen propagation and transmission between animals and people.
53.	<p>Review of CITES provisions related to trade in specimens of animals and plants not of wild source</p> <p>CoP19 Doc. 53</p> <p>Secretariat</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC 10.16 (Rev.) on <i>Specimens of animal species bred in captivity</i> defines terms used in assessing captive breeding operations. • Decision 18.172 and 18.173 direct AC, PC and SC to review the key issues and challenges in the application of the Convention to non-wild specimens and make appropriate recommendations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides minor amendments to RC 10.16 (Rev.) (Annex 1) and revised draft Decisions (Annex 2) that, <i>inter alia</i>, continue work on this issue with a focus on implementation of Article VII paragraphs 4 and 5, and related Resolutions. 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SSN urges Parties to maintain the existing rules for registering captive breeding facilities for Appendix I species with the Secretariat contained in RC 12.10 (including the amendment proposed by the USA in Doc. 55).
54.	<p>Review of the provisions of Resolution Conf. 17.7 on Review of trade in animal specimens reported as produced in captivity</p> <p>CoP19 Doc. 54</p> <p>Secretariat on behalf of the Standing Committee and in consultation with the Chair of the Animals Committee</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC 12.8 (Rev. CoP18) on <i>Review of Significant Trade in specimens of Appendix-II species</i> establishes the review of significant trade in Appendix-II species. • RC 17.7 (Rev. CoP18) on <i>Review of trade in animal specimens reported as produced in captivity</i> establishes a procedure for review of trade in animal specimens reported as produced in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides amendments to RC 17.7 (Rev. CoP18) to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> –Account for nomenclatural changes and breeding biology of species when analysing data to identify species-country combinations for review; –Focus on shifts from wild to captive source codes and on species known to be difficult to breed in captivity; –Remove species-country combinations 	<p>SUPPORT with additional recommendations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SSN recommends that CoP19 agree that core funds should be used to support this process and that the proposed amendments and draft Decisions be adopted. • In addition, SSN recommends that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> –The date of the last IUCN assessment

⁷⁷ Loveridge et al. (2022) Environmental and anthropogenic drivers of African leopard *Panthera pardus* population density. *Biological Conservation* 272. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.biocon.2022.109641>.

#	Document	Background/Current status	Effect of document	SSN View
		<p>captivity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decisions 18.176 and 18.177 direct AC and SC to review RC 17.7 and make recommendations to CoP19. A virtual workshop on this issue was held in June 2022. 	<p>already under consideration through other CITES compliance processes;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> –Include consideration of cases referred to the Secretariat by Parties; and –Introduce more flexibility into response times expected from Parties. • Provides draft Decisions to improve alignment between RC 17.7 and RC 12.8. • Recommends that implementation of RC 17.7 (Rev. CoP18) be viewed as core work and that a budget from core funds may be required. 	<p>should be included in the selection process of species-country combinations, as agreed during the virtual workshop;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> –Consideration should be given to new information on status of and threats to species (especially for species that may be adversely affected by relatively low trade volumes) and their breeding biology (to determine likelihood that captive breeding facilities could produce the reported number of specimens in trade); and –Species-country combinations already under consideration through other CITES compliance processes should only be removed if concerns relating to captive breeding and production will be considered under those processes.
55.	<p>Registration of operations that breed Appendix I animal species in captivity for commercial purposes</p> <p>CoP19 Doc. 55</p> <p>USA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CITES Article VII. 4 states that Appendix I animal specimens bred in captivity for commercial purposes shall be deemed to be specimens of species included in Appendix II. • RC 12.10 (Rev. CoP15) on <i>Registration of operations that breed Appendix-I animal species in captivity for commercial purposes</i> provides a mechanism to register captive breeding facilities to permit commercial trade in Appendix I specimens. To date, 34 countries have registered over 500 facilities for approximately 76 species thereby authorizing significant levels of commercial trade in Appendix I specimens. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides amendments to RC 12.10 (Rev. CoP15) and a Decision, which would: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> –Require Secretariat to update the register of operations to include type of product(s) approved for export (e.g., live specimens, skins, hides, meat, or other body parts, etc); –Restrict exemption for commercial trade in specimens from registered captive breeding operations to identified products; –Require Parties to be notified of any major change in the nature of captive breeding operations (e.g., ownership, parental stock, conservation benefit, or type(s) of products produced for export); –Restrict application of Article IV to Appendix I species originating from operations registered pursuant to RC 12.10; –Require that registered operations contribute to conservation of wild population(s), and not adversely affect efforts to combat illegal trade; and –Require the Secretariat to conduct a triennial review of registered operations. 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposed changes would strengthen the registration process and establish oversight procedures to ensure registered facilities operate consistent with their original application and the terms of the Convention (e.g. in terms of legal origin of breeding stocks) and that any major change in operations is subject to the same procedures. • Currently, Parties applying exemption under Article VII. 4 do not register Appendix I captive breeding operations, undermining the purpose of the registration process.
56.	<p>Guidance on the term ‘artificially propagated’</p> <p>CoP19 Doc. 56</p> <p>Secretariat</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decision 18.178, <i>inter alia</i>, directs Secretariat to prepare guidance materials for the Parties on aspects of artificial propagation including the terms ‘under controlled conditions’, ‘cultivated parental stock’ and the new source code (Y) or such terms as may be adopted at CoP18, to supplement the publication <i>A Guide to the application of CITES source codes</i>. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invites CoP19 to note preliminary <i>Guidance on the term ‘artificially propagated’</i> on the CITES website. • Provides draft Decisions (Annex 1) that, <i>inter alia</i>, direct Secretariat to commission the revision and expansion of the guidance for Parties relating to ‘artificially propagated’ to cover all regulatory aspects pertaining to 	<p>SUPPORT</p>

#	Document	Background/Current status	Effect of document	SSN View
			artificially propagated plant species and trade in their parts and derivatives; PC and SC to consider any report and make recommendations.	
57.	Specimens grown from wild-collected seeds or spores that are deemed to be artificially propagated CoP19 Doc. 57 Plants Committee in consultation with Standing Committee Chair	• Decisions 18.179 to 18.181, <i>inter alia</i> , direct PC to review implementation RC 11.11 (Rev. CoP18) on <i>Regulation of trade in plants</i> , paragraph 4, regarding trade in specimens of artificially propagated Appendix-I species; and PC and SC to consider the need for amendments.	• Provides an update on the report considered by PC and invites CoP19 to delete Decisions 18.179 to 18.181.	SUPPORT
58.	West African vultures (<i>Accipitridae spp.</i>) CoP19 Doc. 58 Standing Committee in consultation with the Secretariat	• Decisions 18.186-18.192, <i>inter alia</i> , direct Secretariat to liaise with CMS Secretariat regarding the <i>Vulture Multispecies Action Plan</i> , AC to provide guidance in making NDFs for West African vultures, and assess trade of West African vultures and provide recommendations to SC and range States; SC to make recommendations for consideration.	• Provides a report on actions taken by AC and draft Decisions (Annex 1) that, <i>inter alia</i> : –Urge range States to take specific measures for enforcement and conservation of species, and to collaborate and share information; –Direct Secretariat to collaborate with ICCWC and CMS on enforcement and capacity building; –Direct AC to encourage range States to undertake a Periodic Review of these species, review related NDFs if requested, make recommendations; and –Direct SC to consider the report and make recommendations.	SUPPORT • SSN notes that trade in vulture parts for traditional purposes is leading to eradication of vulture populations ⁷⁸ and encourages adoption of the draft Decisions.
59.	Illegal trade in cheetahs (<i>Acinonyx jubatus</i>) CoP19 Doc. 59 Ethiopia	• Decisions 18.245 and 18.248 direct Secretariat and SC to, <i>inter alia</i> , develop terms of reference (ToR), membership and <i>modus operandi</i> for the CITES Big Cat Task Force (BCTF).	• Recommends that CoP19 ensure that the mandate and ToR for the BCTF consider measures to address illegal trade in live cheetahs. • Provides draft Decisions (Annex 1) that, <i>inter alia</i> , recommend that: –Parties work collaboratively and report to SC77 on efforts to combat illegal trade in live cheetahs; –SC consider information, make recommendations to CoP20, and convene a workshop on illegal trade in cheetahs; and –Secretariat invite ICCWC members to help combat illegal trade.	SUPPORT • Trafficking is a major conservation threat to cheetahs across their range, especially for the Horn of Africa subspecies. • Significant progress has been hampered by premature deletion of related Decisions at CoP18, and by ongoing lack of implementation of SC66 and SC70 recommendations. • Illegal trade incidents have continued unabated since CoP18 and action is now urgently required.
60.	Conservation of amphibians (<i>Amphibia spp.</i>) CoP19 Doc. 60	• Decisions 18.194-18.196, <i>inter alia</i> , direct AC to consider a report from Secretariat on a workshop regarding trade in amphibians and make recommendations to SC and CoP19; SC	• Reports that due to the pandemic and lack of resources, actions have not been completed. • Recommends extending the related Decisions (as draft Decisions, Annex 1) and	SUPPORT • Amphibians are the most threatened class of vertebrates; 41% of amphibian species are threatened with extinction. ⁷⁹

⁷⁸ Williams, Michael M, Ulf Ottosson, Talatu Tende, and Justus P Deikumah. "Traditional Belief Systems and Trade in Vulture Parts Are Leading to the Eradication of Vultures in Nigeria: An Ethno-Ornithological Study of North-Central Nigeria." *Ostrich* 92, no. 3 (August 27, 2021): 194–202. <https://doi.org/10.2989/00306525.2021.1929534>.

⁷⁹ IUCN Red List. Summary Statistics. Accessed July 20, 2022: <https://www.iucnredlist.org/resources/summary-statistics#Summary%20Tables>

#	Document	Background/Current status	Effect of document	SSN View
	Animals Committee	to make recommendations to CoP19.	continue work on this issue.	• Habitat destruction and disease are primary threats to amphibian populations; over-collection for international trade is a secondary threat, and for some species, the primary threat.
61.	Eels (<i>Anguilla</i> spp.) CoP19 Doc. 61 Standing Committee in consultation with the Chair of the Animals Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decisions 18.197-18.202, <i>inter alia</i>, encourage range States of European eels (<i>Anguilla anguilla</i>) to share information on NDFs and other relevant data; and direct Secretariat, range and trading States, AC and SC to, <i>inter alia</i>, consider reports on European eels and non-CITES listed <i>Anguilla</i> species and provide recommendations to CoP19. • Report on eel trade was made available at SC74.⁸⁰ 	• Provides draft Decisions (Annex 1) that, <i>inter alia</i> , direct AC to consider any reports from Parties on NDFs for <i>A. anguilla</i> and a study on eel trade; and AC and SC to make recommendations, as appropriate.	SUPPORT
62.	Agarwood-producing taxa (<i>Aquilaria</i> spp. and <i>Gyrinops</i> spp.)			
	62.1. Report of the Plants Committee CoP19 Doc. 62.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC 10.13 on <i>Implementation of the Convention for tree species</i> addresses issues relating to CITES and trees. • RC 16.10 on <i>Implementation of the Convention for agarwood-producing taxa</i> addresses definitions, NDFs and agarwood management. • Decisions 18.203 and 18.204 direct PC and Secretariat to, <i>inter alia</i>, monitor implementation of RC 16.10 to assess any potential conservation impacts to long-term survival of agarwood-producing species; and report to CoP19 regarding recommendations and the need for a related study. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notes that International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) is implementing an agarwood study (re: producing methodologies, source codes). • Provides draft Decisions (Annex 1) that direct PC to, <i>inter alia</i>, –Consider potential revisions to RC 16.10, taking into account other relevant Resolutions, including RC 10.13, as appropriate; –Formulate any recommendations regarding the agarwood glossary and NDF guidance; and –Make recommendations to CoP20. 	• SSN recommends that an in-session working group be formed to consider this document and Doc. 62.2, and develop appropriate recommendations and Decisions for adoption at CoP19.
	62.2. The history and challenges of agarwood and CITES CoP19 Doc. 62.2 United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC 16.10 on <i>Implementation of the Convention for agarwood-producing taxa</i> addresses definitions, NDFs and agarwood management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides: –Summary of decisions and discussions in CITES about agarwood (specifically <i>Aquilaria</i> and <i>Gyrinops</i>), including production, conservation status and trade; and –Recommendations for future research and actions addressing taxonomy, identification, conservation, legislation and trade. 	SUPPORT • See <i>SSN Recommendation</i> for Doc. 62.1.
63.	Boswellia trees (<i>Boswellia</i> spp.) CoP19 Doc. 63 Plants Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decisions 18.205-18.208, <i>inter alia</i>, direct Secretariat to compile information on the status, management, and trade in <i>Boswellia</i> spp., and report to PC; PC to review information and make 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports that the results of a consultancy on additional research will be made available at CoP19. • Provides draft Decisions (Annex 1) that, <i>inter alia</i>, 	SUPPORT • Doc. 63 reports that PC agreed that harvest of many <i>Boswellia</i> spp. for international trade is not sustainable and

⁸⁰ SC74 Doc. 64.1 Annex 4

#	Document	Background/Current status	Effect of document	SSN View
		recommendations, including whether any species meets the criteria for listing under CITES.	–Direct Secretariat to share information with PC and identify opportunities to share information on these species; –Direct PC to review information to inform possible listing proposals; and –Encourages range States to include these species in Appendix III.	several species currently traded meet the listing criteria for inclusion in Appendix II.
64.	Marine turtles (Cheloniidae spp. and Dermochelyidae spp.)			
	64.1. Report of the Secretariat and the Standing Committee CoP19 Doc. 64.1	• Decisions 18.210-18.217, <i>inter alia</i> , direct Parties, Secretariat, AC and SC to take measures to address conservation of and trade in marine turtles.	• Provides draft Decisions (Annex 1) that continue the work being done to address ongoing illegal trade in marine turtles and bycatch of marine turtles.	SUPPORT with amendment • SSN recommends that CoP19 adopt the Draft Decisions with an amendment to draft Decision 19.AA (a) to indicate that the only permitted use should be for traditional subsistence use under strict controls; current wording could allow for other uses. • As noted in Doc. 64.2, illegal trade continues to threaten populations despite protected status.
	64.2. Conservation of marine turtles CoP19 Doc. 64.2 Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Peru and the USA	* Conf. 9.20 (Rev.) on <i>Guidelines for evaluating marine turtle ranching proposals submitted pursuant to Resolution Conf. 11.16 (Rev. CoP15)</i> is the only current CITES resolution specifically addressing trade in marine turtles.	• Provides a draft resolution (Annex 1) focused on addressing ongoing threats, including illegal trade.	SUPPORT • SSN recommends that Docs 64.1 and 64.2 be discussed together with the Draft Decisions from 64.1, with the exception of 19.AA (a), incorporated into the Draft Resolution in 64.2, and that the Resolution be adopted.
65.	Sharks and rays (Elasmobranchii spp.) CoP19 Doc. 65 Standing Committee and the Animals Committee in consultation with the Secretariat and the Animal Committee's lead on the agenda item	• Decisions 18.220-18.225 direct Parties, Secretariat, AC and SC to, <i>inter alia</i> : –Provide capacity assistance to Parties to implement related listings; –Seek information on shark and ray management including NDFs and develop guidance on legal acquisition findings and stockpiles; –Conduct a study to investigate the apparent mismatch between trade recorded in the CITES Trade Database and what would be expected against the information available on catches of listed species; –Analyze the trade in non-fin shark products of CITES-listed species; and –Review information and report to CoP19.	• Notes that some tasks, such as the study on data mismatch (Decision 18.221) and requests for guidance by SC (Decision 18.224), have not been implemented. • Provides revised and draft Decisions (Annex 4), merging Decisions proposed by AC and SC (Annexes 1 and 2); additional actions include: –Secretariat to liaise with relevant regional fisheries management organizations and agreements (RFMO/As); compile imagery of wet and dried unprocessed shark fins for iSharkFin software; and –SC to review FAO guidance on Catch Document Schemes.	SUPPORT • SSN is concerned that little progress is reported on: –The study on mismatch between CITES recorded trade and information on catches of listed species (Decision 18.221); TRAFFIC study ⁸¹ does not replace the study originally requested; and –Guidance on legal acquisition findings and stockpile management (Decision 18.224). • No progress is reported on the provision of capacity-building assistance to Parties for implementation of listings (Decision 18.219). • No budget has been proposed for

⁸¹ https://www.traffic.org/site/assets/files/17372/missing_sharks_a_country_review_of_catch_trade_and_management_recommendations_for_cites-listed_shark_species_final_updated.pdf

#	Document	Background/Current status	Effect of document	SSN View
				implementation of Decisions 19.AA-19.FF.
66.	Elephants (Elephantidae spp.)			
	<p>66.1. Implementation of Resolution Conf. 10.10 (Rev. CoP18) on <i>Trade in elephant specimens</i></p> <p>CoP19 Doc. 66.1</p> <p>Secretariat at the request of the Standing Committee</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC 10.10 (Rev. CoP18) on <i>Trade in Elephant Specimens, inter alia</i>, directs SC to review actions of Parties to implement the Resolution, make recommendations to Parties, and report to CoP. • Related Decisions include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> –18.117 to 18.119 on <i>Closure of domestic ivory markets</i>: Parties with markets to report to Secretariat; SC to review the reports and make recommendations; –18.120 and 18.121 on <i>Trade in mammoth ivory</i>; Secretariat to commission a study on trade in mammoth ivory, and its impact and contribution to illegal trade in elephant ivory and poaching; SC to review and make recommendations; –18.226 and 18.227 on <i>Trade in Asian elephants (Elephas maximus)</i>: Secretariat to request a report from all Parties involved in trade in Asian elephants and their parts and derivatives; and incorporate this into regular reporting to SC. –18.182 to 18.185 on <i>Stocks and stockpiles (elephant ivory)</i>: SC to determine if actions are necessary in the case of non-reporting of ivory stockpiles. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides a report on related activities, and revised and draft Decisions (Annexes 1-4) relating to, <i>inter alia</i>: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> –Closure of domestic ivory markets: Parties, Secretariat and SC to continue work post CoP19; –Trade in mammoth ivory: Amended to direct Secretariat to “compile information” on the issue, not commission a study; –Trade in Asian elephants (<i>Elephas maximus</i>): Secretariat and SC to continue work post CoP19; reporting requirement amended to be limited to range States, rather than all Parties involved in trade; additional Decision directs Secretariat to develop minimum requirements for a registration, marking and tracing system for live Asian elephants. –Stocks and stockpiles (elephant ivory); Secretariat and SC to continue work on this issue post CoP19; Parties to report on new tools and technologies for ivory stockpile management. • Provides an update on implementation of the National Ivory Action Plan process (NIAP). 	<p>SUPPORT IN PART with amendments</p> <p>SSN recommends, in relation to the matters in hand, that CoP19:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closure of domestic ivory markets: Defer discussion to agenda item 66.3; renew Decisions 18.117 to 18.119 subject to additions proposed in Doc. 66.3; • Trade in mammoth ivory: Adopt proposed Decisions; • Trade in Asian elephants (<i>Elephas maximus</i>): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> –Amend Decisions 18.266 and 19.AA a) to require that <u>all</u> implicated Parties be required to take the described actions, and to report against them; –Amend 19.AA b) to require consultation with other key stakeholders, such as those with a history of engaging in registering/marketing/tracing systems and the IUCN Asian Elephant Specialist Group; and –Amend 19.AA b) so that effective, robust <u>best practice</u> measures are developed, not ‘minimum requirements’, in order to avoid the approval of flawed techniques, susceptible to abuse. • Stocks and stockpiles (elephant ivory): Defer discussion to agenda item 66.2; renew Decisions 18.184 and 18.185, subject to amendments proposed in CoP19 Doc. 66.2.1. • NIAP: Defer discussion to Agenda item 66.7.
	66.2. Ivory stockpiles			
	<p>66.2.1. Ivory stockpiles: implementation of Resolution Conf. 10.10 (Rev. CoP18) on <i>Trade in elephant specimens</i></p> <p>CoP19 Doc. 66.2.1</p> <p>Benin, Burkina Faso, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Kenya, Liberia, Niger, Senegal and Togo</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC 10.10 (Rev. CoP18), <i>inter alia</i>, recommends that all Parties and non-Parties close domestic ivory markets that are contributing to poaching or illegal trade. • Decisions 18.184 and 18.185 direct Secretariat to identify Parties not providing full details of ivory stockpile security and report to SC; SC to make 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides additions/amendments to Decisions 18.184 and 18.185 including, <i>inter alia</i>: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> –Secretariat to request from Parties a completed <i>Declaration of Ivory Stocks and Model Inventory Form</i> (Annex 1); and –Parties urged to consider destruction of some or all of their government-held ivory stockpiles. 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Numerous CITES Parties are amassing sizable stockpiles. • Maintaining stockpiles poses risks of theft and laundering as well as significant logistical and financial challenges. • Proposed revisions will ensure better compliance with RC 10.10, encourage

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		recommendations as required.		Parties to report on need for an inventory, and provide information to help determine whether stocks are well secured.
	66.2.2. Establishing a fund accessible to range States upon non-commercial disposal of ivory stockpiles CoP19 Doc. 66.2.1 Kenya		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides draft Decisions that, <i>inter alia</i>, direct SC to establish an intersessional working group to explore establishing a fund that range States can access after non-commercial disposal of stockpiles. • Funds would be for the benefit of domestic elephant conservation and IPLCs living with elephants. • Provides terms for the fund, criteria for dispersing funding and the working group mandate (Annex 1). 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance of stockpiles is costly and risks leakage into the black market. • Existence of stockpiles and periodic calls for sales or buyouts raise expectations that global ivory trade may be restored, fueling commercial demand, and risks perpetuation of illegal trade and poaching. • A fund with periodic capital replenishments could offer much larger resources than renewed ivory sales, on a more predictable and permanent basis, and significantly reduce risks to elephants. • Working group should explore existing options for financing/co-financing elephant conservation through financial institutions and/or private donors.
	66.3. Implementing aspects of Resolution Conf. 10.10 (Rev. CoP18) on the closure of domestic ivory markets CoP19 Doc. 66.3 Benin, Burkina Faso, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Liberia, Niger, Senegal and Togo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC10.10 (Rev.CoP18), <i>inter alia</i>, recommends that all Parties and non-Parties close domestic ivory markets contributing to poaching or illegal trade. • Decisions 18.117-18.119, <i>inter alia</i>, direct Parties with domestic ivory markets to report to Secretariat, and SC to review reports and make recommendations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides amendments to related Decisions, <i>inter alia</i>, directing Secretariat to include in its report to SC, and SC to consider, <u>any other relevant available information</u>. • Provides draft Decision directing Secretariat to engage MIKE/ETIS Technical Advisory Group and TRAFFIC in an analysis of ivory seizures connected to each Party with a legal domestic market, and report to SC and CoP20. 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic ivory markets risk perpetuating transnational wildlife crime by incentivising illegal trade. • Non-range States with domestic markets should be prioritized for closure.
	66.4. Trade in live African elephants			
	66.4.1. International trade in live African elephant specimens: Proposed revision to Resolution Conf. 10.10 (Rev. CoP18) on <i>Trade in elephant specimens</i> CoP19 Doc. 66.4.1 Benin, Burkina Faso, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Liberia, Niger, Senegal and Togo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AC31 referred concerns on exports of live African elephants to non-range States from Namibia and Zimbabwe, and responses provided by them in AC31 Doc. 18.1, to SC74. • SC74 invited Parties to propose a clear legal framework for trade in live African elephants. • RC 11.20 (Rev. CoP18) on <i>Definition of the term 'appropriate and acceptable destinations'</i> defines 'appropriate and acceptable destinations' to mean <i>in situ</i> conservation programmes or secure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides amendments to RC 10.10 (Rev. CoP18) that include, <i>inter alia</i>, –Amending the preambular text with reference to the trade in live elephants; and –Under <i>Regarding trade in elephant specimens</i> in the operative text, adding: "Agrees that trade in live African elephants taken from the wild should be limited to <i>in situ</i> conservation programmes or secure areas in the wild, within the species' natural and historical range in Africa." 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposal provides Parties with a clear and unequivocal common legal framework for all African elephant populations included in Appendix I and II by limiting live trade in all wild African elephants to conservation/secure areas in Africa. • IUCN-SSC African Elephant Specialist Group (AfESG) "does not endorse the removal of African elephants from the wild for any captive use."

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		<p>areas in the wild, within the species' natural and historical range in Africa, except in exceptional circumstances.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Live elephants have been exported under a range of legal requirements, including to <i>ex-situ</i> environments. • 216 live, wild-caught African elephants have been exported since 2010. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At SC74, Parties criticized the export of 22 elephants captured from Namibia's semi-desert Kunene region to zoos in the UAE one day before the start of SC74; concerns were expressed about legality, sustainability, animal welfare and extreme lack of transparency. • Zoo Associations threatened the importing facility, Al Ain Zoo, with sanctions (EAZA) and possible expulsion (WAZA).⁸² • In 2012, 2013 and 2022, Namibia exported live elephants to non-range States as Appendix I specimens although the country's population is listed in Appendix II with an annotation limiting trade in live animals to "<i>in situ</i> conservation programmes".⁸³
	<p>66.4.2 Clarifying the framework: Proposal of the European Union</p> <p>CoP19 Doc. 66.4.2</p> <p>European Union and its Member States</p>	<p>See <i>Background/Current status</i> under CoP19 Doc. 66.4.1.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides a draft Decision that directs SC to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> –Provide guidance on dealing with reservations to amendments of annotations that change the scope of a listing, and propose changes to relevant Resolutions to CoP20; –Consider ways to avoid references to resolutions in annotations; propose changes to RC 11.21 (Rev. CoP18); –Consider calling a range State dialogue meeting (RC 14.5 on <i>Dialogue meetings</i>) to consider harmonizing conditions for trade in live African elephants and propose relevant changes to Resolutions and the annotation to the Appendix II listing of certain African elephant populations (annotation 2) to CoP20. 	<p>OPPOSE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In relation to the draft Decision, SSN recommends that CoP19: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> –Regarding para b) in the draft Decision, support proposal in Doc. 66.4.1. –Oppose extending discussion on rules relating to trade in live wild-caught elephants beyond CoP19; this would delay resolution and could allow more exports and further inconsistent and controversial application of the rules; –Oppose calls for a range State dialog meeting as any associated discussions should be transparent and involve all stakeholders; and –Oppose addressing reservations to amendments to annotations together with live trade in elephants; this issue should be addressed separately. • SSN notes that the majority of African elephant range States have agreed that the only "appropriate and acceptable" destinations for live wild elephants are <i>in situ</i> conservation programmes within their natural range.

⁸² <https://www.waza.org/news/position-statement-on-export-of-wild-african-elephants/>; <https://www.eaza.net/assets/Uploads/EAZA-Documents-Other/2022-3-Elephant-import-AIAin-EAZA-response.pdf>; <https://www.nationalgeographic.com/animals/article/namibia-wild-elephant-sales-draw-global-condemnation>

⁸³ <https://www.google.com/url?q=https://www.ffw.ch/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/Statement-MEFT.pdf&sa=D&source=docs&ust=1660657592398683&usg=AOvVaw1JFzGLIt0GA9ziQXyCee4A>

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	66.5. Report on Monitoring the Illegal Killing of Elephants (MIKE) CoP19 Doc. 66.5 Secretariat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC 10.10 (Rev. CoP18) directs Secretariat to report on information and analysis by MIKE at each CoP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides analysis and reports, <i>inter alia</i>,: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> –No evidence found to suggest that illegal killing of elephants increased or decreased as a result of one-off sales or nine-year moratorium; –Illegal killing tends to be lower in countries with better governance; –Strong positive association between illegal killing and global annual trend in ivory prices; –PIKE (Proportion of Illegally Killed Elephants trend in Africa increased from 2003 to maximum in 2011, followed by a downward trend to 2021; and –PIKE trend in Asia remains relatively flat. Provides estimated PIKE trends, factors used in the analysis, MIKE focal sites supported and budget (Annexes 1-4). Invites CoP to note report. 	<p>NOTE REPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hsiang & Sekar⁸⁴ found that international announcement of the 2008-2009 legal ivory sale corresponded with an abrupt ~66% increase in illegal ivory production across two continents, and a possible ten-fold increase in its trend. SSN notes that the report does not cover potential impacts of the COVID pandemic on data collection. SSN notes that MIKE data underrepresent actual poaching levels as they report only a fraction of elephants poached; MIKE sites are mostly located in protected areas while significant proportions of elephant habitat remains unprotected. SSN urges Parties to adopt a precautionary approach in using Doc. 66.5 to inform decision-making.
	66.6. Report on the Elephant Trade Information System (ETIS) CoP19 Doc. 66.6 Secretariat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC 10.10 (Rev. CoP18) directs Secretariat to report on information and analysis provided by ETIS at each CoP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides report on <i>ETIS and the Illicit Trade in Ivory</i> (Annex); categorizes Parties based on extent to which they are affected by illegal trade in ivory as Categories A (most affected), B (markedly affected), and C (affected). Invites CoP to note report. 	<p>NOTE REPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SSN encourages CoP19 to direct Secretariat to include an analysis of ivory seizures connected to Parties with legal domestic ivory markets in future ETIS reports, as discussed at SC74 (see CoP19 Doc. 66.3).
	66.7. Review of the National Ivory Action Plan (NIAP) process CoP19 Doc. 66.7 Malawi, Senegal and USA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guidelines to the NIAP process set out in Annex 3 of RC 10.10 (Rev. CoP18) do not contain provisions for a regular review. The NIAP process is approaching its ten-year anniversary. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides draft Decisions that, <i>inter alia</i>, direct: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> –Secretariat to hire a consultant to review the NIAP process, including recommendations to facilitate and standardize reporting obligations; and –SC to review the report, determine if further evaluation is necessary, and report to SC78 and CoP20. 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of the NIAP process is needed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> –The process has never been systematically evaluated and all NIAPs are out of date; and –Concerns raised in the document include low compliance rates, failure to promote equity with regard to recommendations to NIAP Parties, increasing use of oral updates, and failure to integrate new reporting tools.
67.	CITES Big Cats Task Force (Felidae spp.) CoP19 Doc. 67 Standing Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decisions 18.245 and 18.248 direct Secretariat and SC to, <i>inter alia</i>, develop terms of reference, membership and <i>modus operandi</i> for the CITES Big Cats Task Force (BCTF). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides draft Decisions (Annex 1) that, <i>inter alia</i>, direct Secretariat to convene the CITES BCTF and report its recommendations to SC; and SC to make recommendations to Secretariat and big cat range States. 	<p>SUPPORT with amendment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SSN recommends that Parties, in Decision 19.BB new (a), substitute 'big cat range States' with 'source, transit and destination countries' as per 4.c) of the

⁸⁴ Solomon Hsiang & Nitin Sekar, 2016. "Does Legalization Reduce Black Market Activity? Evidence from a Global Ivory Experiment and Elephant Poaching Data," NBER Working Papers 22314, National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc.

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides terms of reference and <i>modus operandi</i> for the Task Force. 	<p><i>modus operandi</i>; findings and recommendations will have relevance to all Parties in trade chains.</p>
68.	<p>Asian big cats (Felidae spp.)</p> <p>CoP19 Doc. 68</p> <p>Secretariat, in consultation with the Chair of the Standing Committee</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC 12.5 (Rev. CoP18) on <i>Conservation of and trade in tigers and other Appendix-I Asian big cat species</i> requires Secretariat to report to each CoP on these issues. Decisions related to Asian big cats include: 18.100 to 18.109, and 17.226. Decision 14.69 directs Parties with intensive operations breeding tigers on a commercial scale shall implement measures to restrict the captive population to a level supportive only to conserving wild tigers; tigers should not be bred for trade in their parts and derivatives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides an update on related activities. Provides amendments to 12.5 (Rev. CoP18) (Annex 1) that, <i>inter alia</i>, urge Parties to regulate the activities of these facilities keeping Asian big cats in captivity, and regularly review management practices to ensure that they are adequate to prevent Asian big cat specimens from entering illegal trade from or through such facilities. Provides revised and new Decisions (Annex 2) that, <i>inter alia</i>: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urge Parties to note identification and analysis techniques (e.g. photos, genetic research, marking) for Asian big cats and their parts and products; and welcome a mission from the Secretariat; Direct Secretariat to conduct missions to those countries identified with facilities of concern, and report to SC; and Direct SC to review report and propose any further time-bound, country specific measures needed. Recommends deletion of Decisions 17.226, 18.100, 18.101, 18.104, 18.105, 18.106 and 18.107; Recommends Decision 14.69 be retained. Recommends renewal of Decisions 18.108 and 18.109, regarding CITES missions to countries with captive Asian big cat facilities of concern and subsequent time-bound, country-specific recommendations to be considered by SC. 	<p>SUPPORT in part / OPPOSE in part</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SSN urges CoP19 to amend the CoP Working Programme (Doc. 3) to ensure that Doc. 68 is discussed earlier in the meeting (currently scheduled for 22 September) to provide enough time to make progress on this important issue. SSN recommends that CoP19: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Form an in-session working group to consider country-specific recommendations; Adopt recommendations in para 28 a) to c), including retention of Decision 14.69 with the following additional amendments to RC 12.5 (Rev CoP18): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> in para 1 (h), add language to ensure that records are centrally maintained by the government to ensure the system is robust, consistent and facilitates reporting to CITES; and in para 5 (d), add language to specify the intent of Decision 18.106 towards ending demand for tiger and other big cat parts and derivatives. Adopt recommendation in para 28 d) and renewal of Decisions 18.108 and 18.109 with amendments to specify reporting to SC77 and subsequent SC meetings. Reject recommendation in para 28 e), and instead renew 18.100, 18.101 and 18.105 with reporting requirements to SC77 and subsequent SC meetings. SSN recommends that CoP19 oppose deletion of Decisions 17.226, 18.100, 18.101, 18.104, 18.105, 18.106 and 18.107, as doing so would, <i>inter alia</i>, eliminate reporting on management of Asian big cats in captivity, trade in leopard parts and demand reduction efforts.
69.	<p>Seahorses (<i>Hippocampus</i> spp.)</p>			
	<p>69.1. Report of the Standing Committee</p> <p>CoP19 Doc.69.1</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decisions 18.228-18.233, <i>inter alia</i>, direct AC and SC to review information from Parties, a commissioned study and workshop report, and develop 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides revised Decisions (Annex 1) to continue work on this issue. 	<p>SUPPORT</p>

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		<p>recommendations as appropriate to ensure sustainable and legal trade in seahorses.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports on live trade and implementation of Appendix II for these species were made available at SC74;⁸⁵ the workshop did not take place. 		
	<p>69.2. Next steps towards the successful implementation of the Appendix-II listing for seahorses</p> <p>CoP19 Doc. 69.2</p> <p>Maldives, Monaco, Nigeria, Peru, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Togo, the United Kingdom and USA</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notes need for additional information and actions regarding the legal and illegal trade in seahorses. • Provides draft Decisions that, <i>inter alia</i>, direct: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> –Secretariat to prepare report on the global illegal trade in seahorses; –Parties to report on action plans for these species; and –AC and SC to consider this information and develop recommendations, as appropriate. 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From 2004-2011, dried seahorses made up 98% of reported 3.3-7.6 million individual seahorses traded.⁸⁶ • 2019 study noted ongoing illegal trade and the need for increased enforcement of existing bans.⁸⁷
70.	<p>Rosewood timber species [Leguminosae (Fabaceae)]</p> <p>CoP19 Doc. 70</p> <p>Plants Committee</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decisions 18.234-18.237, <i>inter alia</i>, direct PC to review report on rosewood species from Secretariat, consider need for international workshop on these species, review workshop results (if held) and make recommendations (including for non-listed species) to SC; SC to make recommendations regarding implementation, enforcement and annotations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides draft Decisions (Annex 1) that, <i>inter alia</i>, direct: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> –Secretariat to commission study on rosewood tree species, organize an international workshop and report to PC; –PC to make recommendations; and –SC to identify any implementation and enforcement issues and make recommendations to CoP20. 	<p>SUPPORT</p>
71.	Pangolins (<i>Manis</i> spp.)			
	<p>71.1. Report of the Standing Committee and of the Animals Committee</p> <p>CoP19 Doc. 71.1</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decisions 18.238 to 18.243, <i>inter alia</i>, encourage Parties to develop <i>in situ</i> pangolin conservation plans; Secretariat to develop scale conversion parameters and prepare a report on pangolin conservation, trade and stockpiles; and SC and AC to review the report and make recommendations to CoP. • Report on pangolins and their trade was provided to SC74. • Pangolins remain severely threatened and the most trafficked mammal species in the world, with at least 23.5 tonnes of pangolins and their parts trafficked in 2021.⁸⁸ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides revised and new draft Decisions (Annex 1) that, <i>inter alia</i>: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> –Encourage Parties to develop <i>in situ</i> pangolin conservation plans, report on seizures and control stockpiles; –Direct Secretariat to identify new pangolin identification materials and report to CoP20; –Direct AC to review identification materials; and –Direct SC to review report and make recommendations to CoP20. 	<p>SSN recommends that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Docs. 71.1 and 71.2 be discussed together. • Parties adopt the full suite of recommendations contained in 71.2 (which include the recommendations in 71.1) as they more appropriately address urgent threats to pangolins including: 1) ongoing illegal trade; 2) widespread lack of reporting by range States; 3) lack of species-level trade data; 4) limited information on species' status in the wild for most range States; 5) very limited coordinated, intelligence-driven, enforcement actions; 6) inadequate

⁸⁵ SC74 Doc. 70.1, Annexes 1 and 2

⁸⁶ Foster, Sarah J., et al. (2019). Global Seahorse Trade Defies Export Bans under CITES Action and National Legislation. *Marine Policy* 103: 33–41. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.marpol.2019.01.014>.

⁸⁷ Ibid.

⁸⁸ <https://www.cambridgeconservation.org/the-plight-of-the-pangolin-the-worlds-most-trafficked-mammal/>

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				awareness raising and demand reduction strategies; 7) insufficient quantification of stockpiles; and 8) the role of domestic markets in facilitating illegal trade.
	<p>71.2. Proposed amendments to Resolution Conf. 17.10</p> <p>CoP19 Doc. 71.2</p> <p>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</p>	<p>See Background/Current status for CoP19 Doc. 71.1.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC 17.10 on <i>Conservation of and trade in pangolins</i> urges Parties to take actions to reduce or eliminate illegal trade in pangolin species. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides amendments to RC 17.10 (Annex 1) that, <i>inter alia</i>: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urge Parties to close domestic markets for commercial trade in pangolin specimens, remove references to pangolin specimens from official pharmacopoeia; and Parties with stocks to report annually to Secretariat; and Direct Secretariat to report to SC and CoP on measures taken by Parties to implement RC 17.10. Provides amendments (Annex 2) to draft Decisions in CoP19 Doc. 17.1 that, <i>inter alia</i>, direct SC to review the report on pangolins provided to SC74, reports from Parties under RC 17.10 and other materials, make recommendations to Parties (range, transit, and consumer countries) at SC78, and report to CoP20. 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proposed amendments to RC 17.10 and associated Decision text are urgently needed to address ongoing and widespread illegal trade. The proposed amendments, <i>inter alia</i>: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve monitoring and control of illegal trade in pangolins and their parts and derivatives; Strengthen legislation, law enforcement, and demand reduction strategies; Expand tools available to law enforcement authorities, nationally, regionally, and internationally to combat illegal trade; Promote closure of domestic markets contributing to poaching and illegal trade; Improve monitoring, management and reporting of stockpiles; and Direct SC to develop time-bound, measurable recommendations for range, transit, and consumer countries to address illegal trade. SSN also recommends that CoP19 agree to recommend trade suspensions for those Parties that fail to report.
72.	<p>African lions (<i>Panthera leo</i>)</p> <p>CoP19 Doc. 72</p> <p>Secretariat in consultation with Chair of the Standing Committee</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decisions 18.244-18.250 direct Parties, Secretariat, AC and SC to undertake various activities in relation to African lions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides an update on related activities. Reports that no external funding was secured to undertake comparative study of population trends and conservation and management practices (Decision 18.244 para. b)). Provides draft Decisions (Annex 1) proposing revision, updating and supplementing of Decisions 18.244, 18.246, 18.247, 18.249 and 18.250, including new draft Decision directing SC to review reports and make recommendations on related issues. Proposes deletion of Decision 18.246 paragraph b), curtailing work to assess whether the trade in lion specimens reported under purpose code "H" follows the guidance in RC 12.3 (Rev. CoP18) on <i>Permits and certificates</i>. 	<p>SUPPORT with amendment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decision 18.246 para b) should be retained to address ongoing concerns relating to the detrimental impacts of lion trophy hunting.

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73.	Jaguars (<i>Panthera onca</i>)			
	73.1. Report of the Standing Committee CoP19 Doc. 73.1	• Decisions 18.251-18.253, <i>inter alia</i> , direct Secretariat to commission a study on illegal trade in jaguars, and SC to consider the findings and make recommendations.	• Provides draft Decisions (Annex 1) that, <i>inter alia</i> , direct Secretariat to cooperate with CMS and Coordination Committee for the 2030 Jaguar Conservation Roadmap for the Americas to, <i>inter alia</i> , convene a meeting of jaguar range States and report to SC; and SC to review a report from Secretariat and make recommendations to range States, transit and destination countries.	SUPPORT with amendments • SSN recommends adoption of the draft Decisions in addition to amendments provided in Doc. 73.2, in order that transit and destination countries be included in efforts to combat illegal trade of jaguars and their parts. • SSN urges CoP19 to note the urgency for Parties to adopt legislation and designate trafficking of jaguars as a serious crime.
	73.2. Proposed amendments to the draft decisions on jaguars agreed at SC74 CoP19 Doc. 73.2 Costa Rica, El Salvador, Mexico and Peru		• Provides amendments to the draft Decisions in CoP19 Doc. 73.1 that, <i>inter alia</i> , direct SC to establish an intersessional working group on jaguars to work with Secretariat on its related assigned tasks, to assess whether a specific draft resolution on jaguars would be appropriate and provide recommendations to SC.	SUPPORT with amendment • SSN recommends adoption of proposed Decision 19.AA and that it be amended to read: “Parties, especially those that are range States of the jaguar, <u>destination countries</u> and relevant stakeholders are encouraged to:”. • Before developing the proposal for a long-term monitoring system included in Decision 19. BB b), Secretariat should share lessons learned from the established MIKE system.
74.	Songbird trade and conservation management (<i>Passeriformes</i> spp.) CoP19 Doc. 74 Animals Committee	• Decisions 18.256-18.259, <i>inter alia</i> , direct AC to review results of a study and workshop on songbird trade and make recommendations to SC or CoP19. • SC agreed to renew Decisions as there was insufficient funding to complete the work.	• Reports that due to the pandemic and lack of resources, actions have not been completed. • Proposes to renew the Decisions with minor amendments (Annex 1).	SUPPORT • SSN recommends that CoP19 consider this an urgent matter; a recent report ⁸⁹ states that trapping has greatly reduced or eliminated a number of Indonesian songbird subspecies over the past decade. ⁹⁰
75.	Rhinoceroses (<i>Rhinocerotidae</i> spp.) CoP19 Doc. 75 Standing Committee and Secretariat	• RC 9.14 (Rev. CoP17) on <i>Conservation and trade in African and Asian rhinoceroses</i> , <i>inter alia</i> , provides recommendations on enforcement and rhino horn stockpiles; and includes recommendations regarding a commissioned rhino trade report before each CoP. • Decisions 18.110-18.116 direct actions to all Parties, China, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, South Africa, Viet	Provides: • An update of directed actions, including information on Parties identified as most affected by poaching and horn trafficking. • Provides draft edits to RC 9.14 (Rev. CoP17) (Annex 2) directing IUCN/SSC Rhino Specialist Groups and TRAFFIC to gather information from relevant states and experts on challenges and best practices to address poaching and trafficking, and include this in their report submitted to each	SUPPORT with Amendments • SSN recommends CoP19 adopt the proposed amendments to RC 9.14 (Rev. CoP17) and adopt the draft Decisions with the following changes: –Include time-bound reporting requirements for Decisions 19.CC-EE and renewed Decision 18.116 in advance of SC77 and SC78; –Propose a new Decision directing SC77

⁸⁹ Collar, N.J. and R. Wirth (2022). Conservation breeding and the most threatened (song)birds in Asia — ten years on. *BirdingASIA* 37 (2022): 23–41

⁹⁰ Nijman, V. et al. (2021). Large-Scale Trade in a Songbird That Is Extinct in the Wild. *Diversity* 13(6): 238. <https://doi.org/10.3390/d13060238>

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		<p>Nam, and Zimbabwe, SC and Secretariat regarding rhinoceroses.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current rhino population estimates (including changes since end of 2017/CoP18): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> –White rhino: 15,942 (11.8% decrease from 18,067) –Black rhino: 6,195 (12.2% increase from 5,495) –Greater one-horned rhino: 4,014 (11.9% increase from 3,588) –Sumatran rhino: 34-47 (56.4% decline from 40-78) –Javan rhino: 76 (11.8%-16.9% increase 65-68). 	<p>CoP.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft Decisions (Annex 3) that, <i>inter alia</i>, make recommendations to Botswana, China, Malaysia, Mozambique, Qatar, South Africa, the United Arab Emirates, and Viet Nam that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> –Encourage development of targeted demand reduction programs and urge closure of markets contributing to poaching or illegal trade; –Direct Secretariat to convene a CITES Rhinoceros Enforcement Task Force meeting; and –Improve collection, sharing, and analysis of forensic samples; and update focal points for illegal trade in rhino horn. • Report <i>African and Asian Rhinoceroses – Status, Conservation and Trade</i> (Annex 4). 	<p>and SC78 to consider information supplied by Parties pursuant to these draft Decisions, and make recommendations to CoP20 as appropriate;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> –Add Namibia, which continues to be affected by poaching and trafficking, to Parties to which Decision 19.DD is directed; –Add new subparagraph d) to draft Decision 19.AA: “provide information to Secretariat demonstrating how rhino horn forensic DNA analysis has been utilized to contribute to the successful prosecution of domestic and international rhino horn trafficking cases, and any challenges experienced by Parties in this regard, in advance of SC77”; and –Amend paragraph a) of draft Decision 19.FF as follows: “...responses to address rhinoceros poaching and rhinoceros specimen trafficking <u>including the use of forensic DNA analysis</u>, taking into consideration...” • SSN recommends that CoP19 establish an in-session working group to review the report in Annex 4 and improve the draft Decisions in Annex 3.
76.	<p>Saiga antelope (<i>Saiga</i> spp.)</p> <p>CoP19 Doc. 76</p> <p>Standing Committee</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decisions 18.270-18.274 direct, <i>inter alia</i>: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> –Range and trading States of saiga to implement the Medium-Term International Work Programmes (MTIWP) for Saiga Antelope for 2016-2020 and 2021-2025, establish internal market controls for saiga parts including registration of stockpiles and of manufacturers and traders, and report to Secretariat; –Secretariat, in consultation with Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) Secretariat, review the conservation of and trade in saiga and report findings and recommendations to AC and SC, consult range and trading states concerning management of stockpiles, report to AC and SC; –AC report and make recommendations to SC; and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides minimal information on stockpiles in China and Japan and the apparent existence of relatively large saiga horn stockpiles in Ukraine, which were partially exported to China in 2019. • Provides revised Decisions with minor amendments (Annex 1) to continue work on this issue. 	<p>SUPPORT with amendments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SSN recommends the adoption of the draft Decisions with the following changes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> –Add “<u>and important consumer and trading countries of saiga parts and derivatives</u>” after “States” in Decision 19.AA b) (re: market controls); this is consistent with the MTIWP (2021-2025) which <i>inter alia</i> encourages “countries trading in saiga parts and derivatives to establish internal market controls;”⁹¹ and –Include Thailand among the Parties considered to be important consumer and trading countries of saiga parts and derivatives; a 2022 study⁹² found widespread, unregulated use of saiga horn in Thailand, including illegal trade, despite a lack of any recently reported

⁹¹ https://www.cms.int/saiga/sites/default/files/document/unep-cms_saiga_mos4_outcome1_mtiwp-2021-2025_e_0.pdf

⁹² Gomez, L., Siriwat, P. and Shepherd, C.R. (2022). The trade of Saiga Antelope horn for traditional medicine in Thailand. *Journal of Threatened Taxa*, 14(6), pp.21140-21148

#	Document	Background/Current status	Effect of document	SSN View
		–SC to consider findings from AC and Secretariat and make recommendations.		imports.
77.	Queen conch (<i>Strombus gigas</i>) CoP19 Doc. 77 Secretariat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decisions 18.275-18.280 are directed to range States, AC, and Secretariat regarding NDFs, and enforcement and traceability issues concerning international trade in queen conch. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides amended Decisions for adoption that, <i>inter alia</i>, requires that Parties provide progress reports to the CFMC/OSPESCA/WECAFC/CFRM/CITES Working Group on queen conch,⁹³ that in turn will provide these to Secretariat for AC and SC. 	SUPPORT
78.	Tortoises and freshwater turtles (<i>Testudines</i> spp.) CoP19 Doc. 78 Secretariat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decisions 18.286-18.291, <i>inter alia</i>, direct: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> –SC to review report from Madagascar regarding actions to address illegal tortoise trade and consider whether further measures are needed; –Secretariat to develop guide on categories of turtle parts and derivatives in trade, with AC to review guide and make recommendations; and –Secretariat to engage with ICCWC to implement activities targeting illegal trade in tortoises and freshwater turtles. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reports that Secretariat will monitor illegal trade from Madagascar and bring any matters of concern to SC. Reports that the guide has been produced. Provides draft Decisions (Annex I) that, <i>inter alia</i>, urge affected Parties to initiate enforcement actions targeting illegal trade in tortoises and freshwater turtles and direct Secretariat to continue work on activities targeting illegal trade in these species. 	SUPPORT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SSN notes the record seizure of 20,000 tortoise specimens in Madagascar in 2018.⁹⁴
79.	African tree species CoP19 Doc. 79 Plants Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decision 17.302 directs PC to form a working group on African tree species to, <i>inter alia</i>, exchange information on sustainable use and management of these species, identify other African tree species that may benefit from CITES listing, and report to PC. Decisions 18.260 to 18.262 on African cherry (<i>Prunus africana</i>), <i>inter alia</i>, direct PC and SC to review recommendations from the <i>P. africana</i>-related discussions within the 'CITES Tree Species Programme Regional Meeting for Africa' and provide recommendations to SC and CoP20; SC to view report and make recommendations to Parties and PC. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides draft Decisions that, <i>inter alia</i>, direct: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> –PC to establish priorities to strengthen the implementation of the Convention for the African tree species, including <i>P. africana</i>, liaise with Parties to advance this work and report to SC; and –SC to develop recommendations for CoP20. 	SUPPORT
80.	Marine ornamental fishes CoP19 Doc. 80 Animals Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decisions 18.296-18.298, <i>inter alia</i>, direct AC to consider the results of a workshop on trade in marine ornamental fishes and make recommendations to CoP19. Decision 18.263-18.265, <i>inter alia</i>, encourages Indonesia to submit a progress report to AC regarding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides an update on preparation of related technical documents. Regarding the workshop, reports that due to the pandemic and lack of resources, actions have not been completed. Provides revised Decisions (Annex 1) to continue work on this issue. Regarding the Banggai cardinalfish, 	SUPPORT

⁹³ Caribbean Fishery Management Council (CFMC), La Organización del Sector Pesquero y Acuícola del Istmo Centroamericano (OSPESCA), Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission (WECAFC), Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM) and CITES

⁹⁴ <https://turtlesurvival.org/massive-radiated-tortoise-seizure/#:~:text=Only%20%20months%20after%20more,endangered%20animals%20from%20wildlife%20traffickers.>

#	Document	Background/Current status	Effect of document	SSN View
		conservation and management measures for the Banggai cardinalfish (<i>Pterapogon kauderni</i>); <i>P. kauderni</i> is classified as Endangered (IUCN 2007; Needs updating).	reports that AC, noting that the species is unlisted, encourages Indonesia to present this case to the technical workshop on marine ornamental fishes.	
81.	Neotropical tree species CoP19 Doc. 81 Plants Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decision 18.299 directs PC to re-establish the intersessional neotropical tree species working group to, <i>inter alia</i>, agree on a priority list of CITES-listed neotropical tree species, and decide on associated activities that will most significantly contribute to implementation of CITES Resolutions, share information, and report to CoP19. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides draft Decisions (Annex 1) that, <i>inter alia</i>, direct PC to establish priorities for strengthening the implementation of the Convention for the neotropical tree species concerned, and report to SC and CoP; and SC to make recommendations to CoP20. 	SUPPORT with amendment SSN recommends the inclusion of an additional Decision, directing the PC to seek to identify other neotropical tree species that may benefit from inclusion in the CITES Appendices.
82.	Trade in medicinal and aromatic plant species CoP19 Doc. 82 Plants Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC 10.19 (Rev. CoP14) on <i>Traditional medicines, inter alia</i>, urges Parties to ensure that CITES Article VII.3, is implemented fully and consistently in relation to traditional medicines. Decisions 18.300-18.303, <i>inter alia</i>, direct Secretariat to prepare an overview of the international trade in CITES-listed plant species traded as medicinal products, review work on supply and value chains, and case studies involving traditional knowledge, and develop recommendations for CITES implementation; direct PC and SC to review report and make recommendations to CoP19. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides update of related work and draft Decisions (Annex 1) that, <i>inter alia</i>, –Direct Secretariat to develop informational materials to raise awareness of CITES regulations for the medicinal and aromatic plant industry stakeholders and consumers; liaise with key stakeholders in value chains to enhance awareness of CITES; and commission an in-depth analysis of e-commerce value chains in products of CITES-listed medicinal and aromatic plant species, including an assessment of existing annotations, and RC 10.19 (Rev. CoP14); –Direct PC to undertake a review of RC 10.19 (Rev. CoP14) and submit recommendations to SC; and –SC to make recommendations to CoP20. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SSN recommends that CoP19 consider the cost of the informational materials (US\$50,000 external funding) and analysis of e-commerce value chains (US\$100,000 external funding) in its deliberations. SSN recommends that if CoP19, should continue with this work, adopt the Decisions with the following amendment to 19.AA b) i): “...and to encourage sustainable inform them of requirements that use and legal international trade in CITES-listed medicinal and aromatic plants is not detrimental to the species in the wild and legal.”
83.	Identifying species at risk of extinction for CITES Parties CoP19 Doc. 83 The Gambia, Liberia, Niger, Nigeria and Senegal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CITES Article 2.1 states, “Appendix I <u>shall</u> include <u>all</u> species threatened with extinction which are or may be affected by trade” (emphasis added). Objective 1.4 of the CITES Strategic Vision is: “The Appendices correctly reflect the conservation status and needs of species.” Resolution Conf. 3.4 on <i>Technical cooperation</i> highlights the need to provide technical and other capacity assistance to developing countries. International trade in <u>all</u> wild fauna and flora is under the purview of the Convention. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a draft Resolution (Annex 1) that, <i>inter alia</i>, directs Secretariat to maintain and regularly update a database indicating the CITES status of all species classified as Critically Endangered, Endangered, or Vulnerable in the <i>IUCN Red List</i>; provide to AC/PC updated lists of species identified in the database that are either unlisted or listed on Appendix II or III; and report on database and lists to AC/PC. Directs AC/PC to report on CITES progress in listing species to the CoP. Provides draft Decisions (Annex 2) that, <i>inter alia</i>, direct SC, AC and PC to develop (for CoP adoption) a procedure ensuring that the AC/PC provide Parties requesting it with technical support in the preparation of listing proposals. 	SUPPORT SSN is concerned that hundreds or thousands of species may warrant listing but are either not listed or under-listed by CITES, ⁹⁵ and strongly supports adoption of a process to help identify such species and support Parties in the development of CITES listing proposals.

⁹⁵ Frank, Eyal G. and David S. Wilcove (2019). Long delays in banning trade in threatened species. *Science* 363 (6428), 686-688.

#	Document	Background/Current status	Effect of document	SSN View
84.	Standard nomenclature			
	84.1. Report of the Animals and Plants Committees CoP19 Doc. 84.1	Decisions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 18.304-18.306 seek feedback on use of the CITES Cactaceae Checklist (3rd edition) and its Supplement. • 18.307-18.308 call for development of a CITES <i>Dalbergia</i> Checklist. • 17.312 (renewed CoP18) directs AC to make recommendations on a new standard reference for birds. • 18.319-18.320 relate to the use of copyright time-specific online databases as standard references. • 18.311-18.312 seek recommendations on a standard reference for corals. • 18.315 directs AC to examine taxonomy and nomenclature of pangolins. • 18.313-18.314 directs AC and PC to examine the effect of nomenclatural changes on Appendix III listings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports on activities of AC and PC nomenclature working groups. • Proposes new draft Decisions directed to AC, PC, SC, and Secretariat to: –Update checklists/standard references for <i>Aloe</i>, <i>Pachypodium</i>, Madagascar <i>Diospyros</i>, Appendix II orchids, and <i>Taxus</i>; –Evaluate implications of adopting the Handbook of Birds of the World/BirdLife International (HBW/BI) Illustrated Checklist of the Birds of the World as the new standard reference for birds; –Review the impacts of existing and future higher taxon listings, and how nomenclature changes affect Appendix III listings; and –Examine the potential effects of recognizing savanna and forest elephants (<i>Loxodonta africana</i> and <i>L. cyclotis</i>) as separate species. • Proposes revisions to Decisions 18.304-306 (Cactaceae), 18.307-18.308 (<i>Dalbergia</i>), and 18.313-314 (Appendix III listings). 	SUPPORT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Although savanna and forest elephants have been generally treated as separate species by scientists for over two decades, the practical consequences of CITES adopting this separation needs to be carefully considered before a decision can be made by the Parties.
	84.2. Standard nomenclature for <i>Dipteryx</i> spp. CoP19 Doc. 82 European Union and its Member States	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CoP19 Prop. 48 proposes listing <i>Dipteryx</i> (14 spp.) on Appendix II. • Taxonomy and nomenclature issues for the species in the genus will need to be resolved if the proposal is adopted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposes a draft Decision directing PC to evaluate the nomenclatural issues and, if appropriate, propose a standard reference and to formulate recommendations to CoP20. 	SUPPORT
	84.3. Standard nomenclature for <i>Khaya</i> spp. CoP19 Doc. 82 European Union and its Member States	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CoP19 Prop. 51 proposes listing African populations of <i>Khaya</i> on Appendix II. • Taxonomy and nomenclature issues for species in the genus will need to be resolved if the proposal is adopted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposes a draft Decision directing PC to evaluate the nomenclatural issues and, if appropriate, propose a standard reference and to formulate recommendations to CoP20. 	SUPPORT
	84.4. Standard nomenclature for <i>Rhodiola</i> spp. CoP19 Doc. 82 European Union and its Member States	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CoP19 Prop. 45 proposes listing <i>Rhodiola</i> on Appendix II. • Taxonomy and nomenclature issues for the species in the genus, including the generic placement of some species, will need to be resolved if the proposal is adopted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposes a draft Decision directing PC to evaluate the nomenclatural issues and, if appropriate, propose a standard reference and to formulate recommendations to CoP20 	SUPPORT
85.	Annotations			

#	Document	Background/Current status	Effect of document	SSN View
	85.1. Annotations: Report of the Standing Committee CoP19 Doc. 85.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decision 16.162 (Rev. CoP18) directed SC to re-establish the working group on Annotations. Decisions 18.321 and 18.322 addressed exemptions list in Annotation #15.⁹⁶ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> —Recommendations agreed to at SC74, including amendments to terms of reference in Decision 16.162 and to the Interpretation Section of the Appendices; and —Revised texts for Decisions 16.162, 18.321 and 18.322. 	SUPPORT
	85.2. Information system for trade in specimens of CITES-listed tree species CoP19 Doc. 85.2 Standing Committee and the Secretariat.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decision 18.317 directs SC to explore the feasibility of developing an information system for processing trade data associated with transactions in specimens of CITES-listed tree species. SC74 discussed establishing such a system to produce a review and analysis of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> —Scale of trade in listed tree species, in terms of specimens, volumes and values; —Patterns and trends of such trade; and —Conservation and socio-economic benefits of such trade. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides (Annex 1): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> —Revised Decision directing SC to report any recommendations to CoP20; and —Draft Decision directing Secretariat to commission a study exploring the feasibility and requirements for developing an information system as proposed and provide its findings and recommendations to SC. 	OPPOSE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is unclear how this information system would be more useful to CITES than an analysis of trade in tree species using data in the CITES trade database; the cost of the proposed feasibility study (US\$40,000) might be sufficient to fund an analysis of the CITES Trade Database. SSN is concerned that, if information on “values” and “conservation and socio-economic benefits of such trade” is included, it could create an imbalanced impression of positive versus negative trade effects. Timber is the world's most valuable wildlife commodity in trade;⁹⁷ the international trade in timber has caused a series of human rights, climate and environmental problems⁹⁸ that may not be accurately reflected in the planned information system.
	85.3. Informal review mechanism of existing and proposed annotations CoP19 Doc. 85.3 Chair of the Standing Committee in consultation with the Secretariat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decisions 18.316, 18.318–18.320 relate to the development of a periodic and a <i>priori</i> review mechanism for annotations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides draft Decisions (Annex 1) directing Secretariat to prepare a proposal on feasibility and requirements for an informal review mechanism for existing and proposed annotations and report to SC; SC to evaluate proposal and report to CoP20. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any review mechanism should respect the sovereign right of Parties to propose any annotation language they wish. SSN notes that processes for commenting on, clarifying and debating annotation language, already exist.
86.	Products containing specimens of Appendix-II orchids CoP19 Doc. 86	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decisions 18.327-18.330, <i>inter alia</i>, direct Secretariat, PC and SC to assess potential conservation impact of exempting orchid products and derivatives (wild and artificially 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides draft Decisions (Annex 1) that, <i>inter alia</i>, direct Secretariat, PC and SC to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> —Compile an overview of Appendix II orchid taxa particularly affected by wild harvest for international trade to assess impact of 	No opinion.

⁹⁶ 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 up to 10 kg per shipment; c) Finished musical instruments, finished musical instrument parts and finished musical instrument accessories; d) Parts and derivatives of *Dalbergia cochinchinensis*, which are covered by Annotation # 4; e) Parts and derivatives of *Dalbergia* spp. originating and exported from Mexico, which are covered by Annotation # 6."

⁹⁷ FAO estimated the total value of global exports of timber products in 2016 to be worth US\$227 billion: <https://www.traffic.org/what-we-do/species/timber/>

⁹⁸ <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0959652619343732>

#	Document	Background/Current status	Effect of document	SSN View
	Standing Committee	propagated) from CITES controls, assess outcomes, review current annotation for Appendix II-listed orchids, suggest amendments and make recommendations to CoP19.	exempting from CITES regulation: 1) artificially propagated Appendix-II listed taxa (annotation #10), and 2) derivatives and/or finished products of certain Appendix-II listed taxa (annotation #4); and —Make recommendations to CoP20.	
87.	Amendments to Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17)			
	<p>87.1. Proposed amendments to Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) on <i>Criteria for amendment of Appendices I and II</i></p> <p>CoP19 Doc. 87.1</p> <p>Botswana, Cambodia, Eswatini, Namibia and Zimbabwe</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Article II.1 of the Convention states that “Appendix I shall include all species threatened with extinction which are or may be affected by trade”. Article II.2(a) of the Convention states that Appendix II shall include “all species which although not necessarily now threatened with extinction may become so unless trade in specimens of such species is subject to strict regulation in order to avoid utilization incompatible with their survival”. -Article II.2(b) provides for the listing of look-alike species. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides proposed amendments to RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) that include, <i>inter alia</i>: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> –That in order to qualify for listing in Appendix I or II, species must meet livelihood and food security criteria; and –Proposals should only be submitted when it is known, or can be inferred or projected, that international trade is the key driver for population decline, and all stakeholders have been consulted and their comments provided. Provides a draft Decision directing Parties proposing amendments to the Appendices to consult with all stakeholders, ensure that international trade is the primary threat to a species and consider livelihoods options, food security and management programmes prior to tabling the proposal. 	<p>OPPOSE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proposed amendments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> –Add criteria that violate Article II.1, II 2(a) and II 2 (b) of the Convention (“<i>shall</i> include <i>all</i> species...”) by limiting species that can be listed on Appendix I and II; CITES does not require that that trade be the key driver of decline, or, for Appendix II, that species be declining; –Ignore repeated decisions by the Parties that socio-economic factors should not be considered in the listing process; and –Fail to acknowledge that CITES listings do not limit domestic / subsistence use and may preserve food security where resources are overexploited for international trade.
	<p>87.2. Aquatic species listed in the CITES Appendices: proposals for a new approach to the listing of sharks and rays</p> <p>CoP19 Doc. 87.2</p> <p>Senegal</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CITES listing criteria (RC 9.24 (Rev. CoP17)) includes a footnote in Annex 5 “on Application of decline for commercially exploited aquatic species”, with a stricter definition of “decline” for commercially exploited aquatic species than for other (terrestrial) species. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposes an amendment to RC Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) to take into account that some aquatic species, such as sharks and rays, have lower reproductive output than other fishes. 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The footnote itself indicates that, for some species, its thresholds are not appropriate and flexibility is required. This flexibility should especially apply to sharks and rays which, due to their biology, are particularly vulnerable to exploitation. compared to other commercially exploited aquatic species.
88.	<p>Communications concerning amendments to the Appendices received by the Depositary Government after the 18th meeting of the Conference of the Parties</p> <p>CoP19 Doc. 88</p> <p>Secretariat</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At CoP18, RC 11.20 on <i>Definition of the term ‘appropriate and acceptable destinations’</i> was amended to clarify that live wild elephants can only be exported to “<i>in situ</i> conservation programmes or secure areas in the wild, within the species’ natural and historical range, except in exceptional circumstances.” Eight Parties (Botswana, DRC, Eswatini, Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe) sought to take reservations against that change. At the time, these communications were 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clarifies that the communications accepted in Notification No. 2019/052 are not valid and permissible reservations. Proposes amendments to RC 11.21 (Rev. CoP18) on <i>Use of Annotations</i>, RC 4.6 (Rev. CoP18) on <i>Submission of Draft working documents</i>, and RC 4.25 (Rev. CoP18) on <i>Reservations that would</i>: Discourage inclusion of references to Resolutions and Decisions in Annotations and encourage definitions of terms to be included instead in the Interpretation section of the Appendices; 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SSN recommends that CoP19 consider this proposal together with the EU proposal in Doc. 66.4.2. SSN also would like to bring to the attention of the Parties, SC74 Inf. 12 submitted by the USA.

#	Document	Background/Current status	Effect of document	SSN View
		included in Notification to the Parties No. 2019/052. • The annotation to the Appendix II listing of some African elephant populations is currently the only annotation that references a Resolution, namely RC 11.20.	Clarify that changes to Annotations, including references to Resolutions, require a proposal under Article XV; and Clarify that when an annotation is amended, any reservation will relate only to the amendment.	



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