



CITES DIGEST

Prepared by the Species Survival Network

Volume 3 Issue 3 • November 2002


The diversity of the issues we have to address is challenging and many of the discussions on them will similarly show a wide variety of opinions. I am glad that the meeting of the Conference of Parties provides the platform for both Parties and the NGO community to exchange these opinions and I therefore welcome this publication of the Species Survival Network (SSN), the SSN Digest, as a useful and informative contribution that will help us tackle the proposals before us.

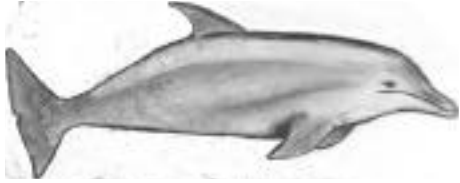

Willem Wijnstekers
Secretary General, CITES Secretariat


TABLE OF CONTENTS	PAGE
Species Proposals	1-23
Draft Resolutions and Other Documents	23-38

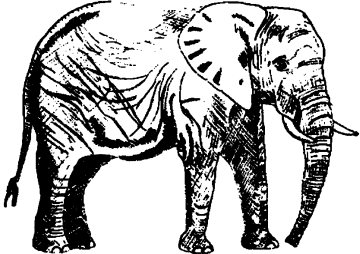
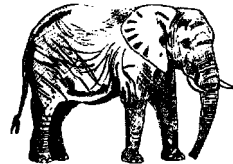
RC = Resolution Conf., Dec = Decision

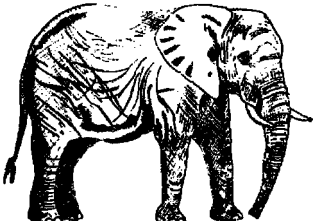
Species Proposals to be Discussed at the 12th COP to CITES

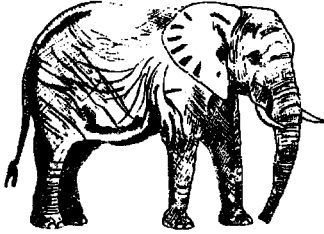
SPECIES/PROPOSER/PROPOSAL	CURRENT STATUS OF SPECIES	SSN VIEW
<p>Prop. 12.1 Switzerland Amendment of Annotation 607 to read: The following are not subject to the provisions of the Convention:</p> <p>a) synthetically derived DNA that does not contain any part of the original; b) urine and faeces; c) synthetically produced medicines and other pharmaceutical products such as vaccines that do not contain any part of the original genetic material from which they are derived; and d) fossils</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposal prepared under direction of the Standing Committee as part of issue of trade in time-sensitive biological samples Fossils of stony corals are currently not subject to the provisions of the Convention 	<p>TENTATIVELY SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SSN approves the general concept of this proposal, but is concerned as to how customs authorities will be able to ensure that only synthetically derived DNA is being traded Language is preferable to that proposed by the Standing Committee (SC46 Doc 12) which included "metabolic secretions such as urine and faeces" and could therefore have applied to commercially-valuable secretions such as musk Term "fossils" should be defined within the context of CITES
<p>Prop. 12.2 Lovebirds (<i>Agapornis</i> spp.) Australian Rosellas (<i>Platycercus</i> spp.), Australian Ringneck Parrots (<i>Barnardius</i> spp.), New Zealand Yellow-crowned Parakeets (<i>Cyanorhamphus auriceps</i>), New Zealand Red-fronted Parakeet (<i>C. novaezelandiae</i>), Alexandrine Parakeet (<i>Psittacula eupatria</i>), Ringnecked Parakeet (<i>P. krameri</i>) and Java Sparrow (<i>Padda oryzivora</i>)</p>  <p>Switzerland Annotation with the following text: Colour morphs produced by captive breeding are considered as being of a domesticated form and are therefore not subject to the provisions of the Convention</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All taxa addressed in the proposal on Appendix II are under a higher taxon listing (<i>Psittiformes</i> spp.) except <i>C. novaezelandiae</i>, on Appendix I; <i>Psittacula krameri</i>, on Appendix III (Ghana); <i>Cyanorhamphus auriceps</i>, on Appendix II (except for <i>C.a. forbesi</i>, on Appendix I); and <i>Padda oryzivora</i>, on Appendix II 	<p>OPPOSE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposal does not state how customs agents are to distinguish between specimens that are "colour morphs produced by captive breeding" and specimens exhibiting natural colour variations; in addition, colour of birds in trade is easily manipulated for illegal trade through the application of paints and dyes; this may create enforcement difficulties Only some taxa addressed in the proposal are traded exclusively as captive-bred specimens (i.e. <i>Cyanorhamphus auriceps</i> and <i>C. novaezelandiae</i>); wild-caught specimens of the other taxa are in trade Unclear how annotation will be applied, as some species in proposal are included in a higher taxon listing and some are listed on their own In any case, <i>C.a. forbesi</i>, which is on Appendix I, and <i>C.a. malherbi</i>, which some consider a colour morph, should be specifically excluded

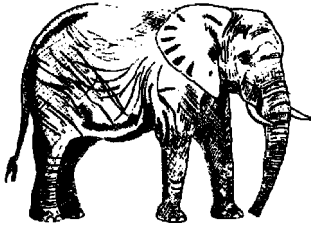
SPECIES/PROPONENT/PROPOSAL	CURRENT STATUS OF SPECIES	SSN VIEW
<p>Prop. 12.3 Black Sea Bottlenose Dolphin <i>Tursiops truncatus ponticus</i></p>  <p>Georgia Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: Black Sea (Bulgaria, Georgia, Romania, Russia, Turkey, Ukraine) • Population: no reliable data exist on current population size; inferred to be depleted by over-exploitation (until 1980s species was hunted for human consumption and industrial products); vulnerable to over-exploitation due to low reproductive output (females mature at 5-12 years of age, bear single calves, and have long inter-birth intervals (2-6 years)) • Threats: habitat degradation (including chemical pollution); incidental mortality (fishing nets, boat strikes); reduced food base; disease; capture for public display • Trade: at least 120 live animals traded internationally 1990-2001; 52 of these are confirmed dead; additional 25-50 are removed annually to replace those that die in public display facilities in Range States and elsewhere 	<p>CONDITIONAL SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Competent international body, Agreement on the Conservation of the Black Sea, Mediterranean Sea and Contiguous Atlantic Areas (ACCOBAMS), which entered into force in June 2001, prohibits the deliberate taking and export of cetaceans, including live specimens (Parties are: Albania, Bulgaria, Croatia, Spain, Georgia, Malta, Morocco, Monaco, Romania, Syria, Tunisia) • In 2002, first meeting of Parties to ACCOBAMS endorsed CITES Appendix I listing because it would compliment ACCOBAMS efforts to conserve the species (even though capture and trade are not the main threats to the species) • Secretariat of the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) commented in February 2000 that Appendix I listing “would be consistent with the degree of protection intended by the contracting parties of CMS, and especially ACCOBAMS, for this species” <p><input type="checkbox"/> Meets criteria for Appendix I: internationally traded • restricted distribution • high vulnerability due to species’ biology (low reproductive output) • declining wild population • habitat degraded • threatened by extrinsic factors (toxins and pollutants)</p>
<p>Prop. 12.4 [Common] Minke Whale <i>Balaenoptera acutorostrata</i></p>  <p>Japan Transfer from Appendix I to Appendix II of northern hemisphere populations (except the Yellow Sea, East China Sea and Sea of Japan populations) in accordance with Resolution Conf. 9.24, Annex 4 with the following annotation: For the exclusive purpose of allowing trade between Parties that are also signatories to the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling and which have an effective DNA register system to monitor catches, introductions from the sea and imports from other States. To ensure that trade does not result in removals in excess of catch limits, the following additional measures shall be implemented:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) notwithstanding the provisions of CITES Article XIV, paragraphs 4 and 5, any trade shall be subject to the provisions of Article IV; b) calculation of a safe catch level using the IWC’s Revised Management Procedure (RMP); c) establishment of export quotas that shall ensure that trade does not result in removals in excess of catch limits; d) indication on the trade documents of the number of animals involved when shipment of products are only parts of animals, and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: proposal covers Okhotsk Sea / West Pacific stock (8 Range States) and north Atlantic stocks (13 Range States); however, other Northern hemisphere stocks exist • Population: approximately 25,000 (Okhotsk), 112,000 (Northeast Atlantic) and 28,000 (North Atlantic Central); low reproductive output (females produce one calf every one or two years); Okhotsk population consists of two distinct but visually indistinguishable stocks (J and O) which coexist in Japan’s whaling grounds; endangered J stock and Northeast Atlantic stock classified by IWC as “Protection Stock”; proposal does not specifically address conservation status of other Northern Hemisphere stocks • Threats: by-catch (Japan catches a significant number of whales in fishing nets every year); long-term impacts of environmental changes are unknown • Trade: Norwegian officials announced start of trade under reservation with Iceland in June 2002 (Japan, Iceland and Norway have reservations); International Whaling Commission (IWC) has a moratorium on commercial hunting (Norway has an objection to the moratorium and the Protection Stock listing of NE Atlantic minke whale); 100 North Pacific minke whales taken annually by Japan for scientific research (to increase to 150 in 2002); over 4000 North Atlantic minkes taken by Norway 1990-2002 for domestic consumption; substantial illegal trade from Norway to Japan; over-exploited for commercial trade before IWC moratorium; Japan not adequately implementing CITES or IWC for Appendix I whale species; meat of Appendix I species barred from commercial whaling is found in Japanese markets <p>SPECIAL NOTE IWC’s term “stock” is based on historical management areas, not biological criteria. “Stocks” proposed for downlisting are not necessarily biologically distinct units of population as CITES requires. IUCN concluded in 2000 that “using IWC defined stocks within the CITES framework is likely to result in enforcement difficulties”</p>	<p>OPPOSE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CITES has recognised IWC’s competence and responsibility for whales and whaling (RC. 11.4) and recommends that Parties prohibit trade in species protected by IWC from commercial whaling • IWC has not yet finalised the Revised Management Scheme (RMS), which includes a quota-setting mechanism, the Revised Management Procedure (RMP); RMP must be used with international supervision and control provisions to ensure compliance, but no such provisions are in place • IWC regularly criticises Norway for using a biased version of the RMP outside the framework of an approved management system • Majority of IWC Parties seek an open, internationally-held DNA database and documentation system under the RMS (not the national databases proposed here) to facilitate transparency • Japan has not explained how its proposed nationally-held database will prevent other Appendix I whale stocks, also hunted by Japan and entered into the database, from entering international trade • Japan has not agreed to stop “scientific” whaling in excess of any quota set using the RMP and without valid scientific justification • Endangered J stock whales mix seasonally with Okhotsk stock; meat from both is sold in Japanese markets; split-listing will create enforcement and implementation problems • Unclear if proposed annotation can override Article XIV paragraphs 4 and 5, which exempt Parties from CITES requirements for Appendix II marine species taken in accordance with a older treaty; Norway’s exports may not be subject to proposed restrictions • Although Japan has agreed to withdraw its reservation for the stocks addressed in the proposal, Japan has not done so for the entire species, as recommended in RC 9.24; as it is not a proponent, Norway does not have to agree to withdraw its reservation, and could trade under the reservation • Similar proposals were defeated at COP9, COP10 and COP11

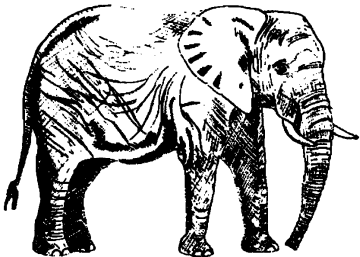
SPECIES/PROPONENT/PROPOSAL	CURRENT STATUS OF SPECIES	SSN VIEW
<p>tracking of this number through DNA monitoring of imports; e) implementation of domestic legislation to ensure imports are from animals taken legally; and f) DNA registers to monitor catches, introductions from the sea and imports and a requirement that all imports be accompanied by certified DNA profiles</p>		<p><input type="checkbox"/> Meets criteria for Appendix I: would be internationally traded if not on Appendix I • low reproductive output • history of over-exploitation • inadequate enforcement controls • inadequate CITES implementation • long-term impacts of environmental changes on this species are unknown</p>
<p>Prop. 12.5 Bryde's Whale <i>Balaenoptera edeni</i></p>  <p>Japan Transfer from Appendix I to Appendix II of the western North Pacific population in accordance with Resolution Conf. 9.24, Annex 4 with the following annotation: For the exclusive purpose of allowing trade between Parties that are also signatories to the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling and which have an effective DNA register system to monitor catches, introductions from the sea and imports from other States. To ensure that trade does not result in removals in excess of catch limits, the following additional measures shall be implemented: a) notwithstanding the provisions of CITES Article XIV, paragraphs 4 and 5, any trade shall be subject to the provisions of Article IV; and b) calculation of a safe catch level using the IWC's Revised Management Procedure (RMP); c) establishment of an export quota that shall ensure that trade does not result in removals in excess of catch limits; d) indication on the trade documents of the number of animals involved when shipment of products are only parts of animals, and tracking of this number through DNA monitoring of imports; e) implementation of domestic legislation to ensure imports are from animals taken legally; and f) DNA registers to monitor catches, introductions from the sea and imports and a requirement that all imports be accompanied by certified DNA profiles</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: western North Pacific Stock Range States are Japan, China, Federated States of Micronesia, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Kiribati, Palau, Philippines, Nauru, Marshall Islands, Republic of Korea, Viet Nam, Russian Federation, USA • Population: IWC has not completed its assessment of Bryde's Whale populations; low reproductive output (females produce one calf every one or two years) • Threats: by-catch; long-term impacts of environmental changes are unknown (proposal alleges no threats exist) • Trade: no legal international trade (Appendix I) (Japan has a reservation); International Whaling Commission (IWC) has a moratorium on commercial take; Japan took 93 Bryde's whales in 2000 and 2001 as part of its whale research program in the western North Pacific; over-exploited for commercial trade before IWC moratorium <p>SPECIAL NOTE IWC's term "stock" is based on historical management areas, not biological criteria. "Stocks" proposed for downlisting are not necessarily biologically distinct units of population as CITES requires. IUCN concluded in 2000 that "using IWC defined stocks within the CITES framework is likely to result in enforcement difficulties"</p>	<p>OPPOSE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CITES has recognised IWC's competence and responsibility for whales and whaling (RC. 11.4) and recommends that Parties prohibit trade in species protected from commercial whaling by IWC • IWC has not yet finalised the Revised Management Scheme (RMS), which includes a quota-setting mechanism, the Revised Management Procedure (RMP); RMP must be used with international supervision and control provisions to ensure compliance, but no such provisions are in place • Japan's proposed controls for hunting Bryde's Whales do not meet standards sought by majority of IWC Parties for RMS • IWC has not agreed on a mechanism for applying the RMP to Bryde's Whale • Majority of IWC Parties seek an open, internationally-held DNA database and documentation system under the RMS (not the national databases proposed here) to facilitate transparency • New information reported to IWC in 2001 and 2002 reveals significant falsification of catch data, including of Bryde's whales, in the 1960s and 1970s • Japan has not agreed to stop "scientific" whaling in excess of any quota and without valid scientific justification • Unclear if proposed annotation can override Article XIV, paragraphs 4 and 5, which exempt Parties from CITES requirements for Appendix II marine species taken in accordance with a older treaty • Similar proposals were defeated at COP9, COP10 and COP11 <p><input type="checkbox"/> Meets criteria for Appendix I: would be internationally traded if not on Appendix I • low reproductive output • history of over-exploitation • inadequate enforcement controls • inadequate CITES implementation • long-term impacts of environmental changes on this species are unknown</p>



SPECIES/PROPONENT/PROPOSAL	CURRENT STATUS OF SPECIES	SSN VIEW
<p>Prop. 12.6 African elephant <i>Loxodonta africana</i></p>  <p>Botswana Amendment of annotation 604 regarding the population of Botswana to read: For the exclusive purpose of allowing in the case of the population of Botswana:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) trade in hunting trophies for non-commercial purposes; b) trade in live animals for commercial purposes to appropriate and acceptable destinations (and as determined by the national legislation of the country of import); c) trade in registered stocks of raw ivory (whole tusks and pieces) of Botswana origin owned by the Government of Botswana for commercial purposes only to CITES approved trading partners who will not re-export ivory. No international trade in ivory to be permitted until 18 months after the adoption of the proposal (May 2004). Thereafter an initial amount of not more than 20,000 kg of ivory may be traded, followed by annual export quotas of not more than 4,000 kg from the year 2005 onward; d) trade in hides; e) trade in leather goods for non-commercial purposes; and f) trade in ivory carvings for non-commercial purposes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: sub-Saharan Africa (36 Range States) • Population: Botswana, 120,000 and increasing; continental population 519,461 and decreasing (most recent estimate, 1998); historically over-exploited for ivory trade (1979 continental population more than twice current population); low reproductive output (females produce one calf every four years) • Threats: poaching, illegal trade; habitat destruction; human-elephant conflict; human-human conflict • Trade: all but four populations are on Appendix I; Botswana, Namibia and Zimbabwe transferred to Appendix II in 1997 with export of 49,437.5 kg of ivory to Japan in April 1999; South Africa transferred to Appendix II in 2000 but no ivory export allowed; other exports since 2000 include: 50 tonnes of elephant hide from South Africa, 20 live elephants from Botswana to Angola and 25 from South Africa to Mozambique, and unknown quantities of ivory and hide tourist souvenirs from Zimbabwe; Namibia exported tusks from 77 trophy-hunted bull elephants in 2000-2001; unknown whether Zimbabwe's annual export quota of 400 trophy elephants, South Africa's annual quota of 43 trophy elephants in 2000 and 2001, or Botswana's quota of 180 (2000), 180 (2001) and 210 (2002) trophy elephant bulls were filled 	<p>OPPOSE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Botswana did not identify ivory importing countries; the most likely importer, Japan, has been criticised for inability to track ivory offered in retail trade to legal ivory sources • Botswana did not consult with other Range States • No trade in ivory, whether from stockpiles, on an annual basis (item (c) in the proposal), or as carvings for non-commercial purposes (i.e. tourist souvenirs) (item (f) in the proposal) should be allowed while illegal ivory trade and poaching for tusks remain serious threats • A minimum of 2563 tusks, 14,648 ivory objects or pieces and 6213.15 kg of ivory were seized and reported world-wide between 1 January 2000 and 6 June 2002, representing over 2000 dead elephants; this does not include 6000 kg of ivory that originated in Zambia, destined for Japan, that was seized in Singapore in July 2002, after arriving by ship from South Africa • A minimum of 1059 African and 39 Asian elephants were reported poached for their tusks between 1 January 2000 to 6 June 2002 • On a continent-wide basis, both African and Asian elephant populations continue to decline • Nearly all ivory confiscated by authorities in Asia, particularly in China and Thailand, between 1 January 2000 and 6 June 2002, came from African elephants • In 2001, investigators Martin and Stiles found over 105,000 ivory tourist souvenirs for sale in eight Asian countries, made from both Asian and African elephant ivory; European, American, and Asian tourists are main buyers • Enforcement controls in most Range States are inadequate to prevent poaching and illegal trade; increased enforcement costs caused by ivory trade cannot be met by many Range States • The international system for monitoring illegal killing of elephants (MIKE) is not operating adequately; MIKE and the system for monitoring illegal trade in elephant products (ETIS) are not capable of assigning causes to any increase or decrease in poaching or illegal trade, nor do sufficient baseline data exist to allow for accurate monitoring of trends since COP10 • No convincing evidence has been presented that revenue earned from the 1999 sale of ivory to Japan benefited conservation of the species <p><input type="checkbox"/> Meets criteria for Appendix I: internationally traded • declining wild population • low reproductive output • history of over-exploitation • inadequate enforcement • inadequate CITES implementation</p>
<p>Prop. 12.7 African elephant <i>Loxodonta africana</i></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: sub-Saharan Africa (36 Range States) • Population: Namibia, 9305 and increasing; continental population 519,461 and decreasing (most recent estimate, 1998); historically over-exploited for ivory trade (1979 continental population more than twice current population); low reproductive output (females produce one calf every four years) 	<p>OPPOSE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Namibia did not identify ivory importing countries; the most likely importer, Japan, has been criticised for inability to track ivory offered in retail trade to legal ivory sources; no evidence that revenue earned from the 1999 sale of ivory to Japan benefited conservation of the species • Namibia did not consult with other Range States • No trade in ivory, whether from stockpiles, on an annual basis (item (e) in the proposal), or as carvings for non-commercial purposes (i.e. tourist



SPECIES/PROPONENT/PROPOSAL	CURRENT STATUS OF SPECIES	SSN VIEW
<p>Namibia Amendment of annotation 604 regarding the Namibian population to read: For the exclusive purpose of allowing in the case of the population of Namibia:</p> <p>a) trade in hunting trophies for non-commercial purposes; b) trade in live animals for non-commercial purposes to appropriate and acceptable destinations (as determined by the national legislation of the country of import); c) trade in hides; d) trade in leather goods and ivory carvings for non-commercial purposes; and e) trade in registered stocks of raw ivory (whole tusks and pieces) of Namibian origin owned by the Government of the Republic of Namibia to trading partners that have been verified by the CITES Secretariat to have sufficient national legislation and domestic trade controls to ensure that ivory imported from Namibia will not be re-exported and will be managed according to all requirements of Resolution Conf. 10.10 (Rev.) concerning domestic manufacturing and trade. No international trade in ivory to be permitted until 18 months after the adoption of the proposal (May 2004). Thereafter, an initial amount of not more than 10,000 kg of ivory may be traded, followed by annual export quotas of not more than 2,000 kg of ivory, from the year 2005 onwards</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Threats: poaching; illegal trade; habitat destruction; human-elephant conflict; human-human conflict • Trade: all but four populations are on Appendix I; Botswana, Namibia and Zimbabwe transferred to Appendix II in 1997 with export of 49,437.5 kg of ivory to Japan in April 1999; South Africa transferred to Appendix II in 2000 but no ivory export allowed; other exports since 2000 include: 50 tonnes of elephant hide from South Africa, 20 live elephants from Botswana to Angola and 25 from South Africa to Mozambique, and unknown quantities of ivory and hide tourist souvenirs from Zimbabwe; Namibia exported tusks from 77 trophy-hunted bull elephants in 2000-2001; unknown whether Zimbabwe's annual export quota of 400 trophy elephants, South Africa's annual quota of 43 trophy elephants in 2000 and 2001, or Botswana's quota of 180 (2000), 180 (2001) and 210 (2002) trophy elephant bulls were filled 	<p>souvenirs) (item (d) in the proposal), should be allowed while illegal ivory trade and poaching for tusks remain serious threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A minimum of 2563 tusks, 14,648 ivory objects or pieces and 6213.15 kg of ivory were seized and reported world-wide between 1 January 2000 and 6 June 2002, representing over 2000 dead elephants; this does not include 6000 kg of ivory that originated in Zambia, destined for Japan, that was seized in Singapore in July 2002, after arriving by ship from South Africa • A minimum of 1059 African and 39 Asian elephants were reported poached for their tusks between 1 January 2000 to 6 June 2002 • On a continent-wide basis, both African and Asian elephant populations continue to decline • Nearly all ivory confiscated by authorities in Asia, particularly in China and Thailand, between 1 January 2000 and 6 June 2002, came from African elephants • In 2001, investigators Martin and Stiles found over 105,000 ivory tourist souvenirs for sale in eight Asian countries, made from both Asian and African elephant ivory; European, American, and Asian tourists are main buyers • Enforcement controls in most Range States are inadequate to prevent poaching and illegal trade; increased enforcement costs caused by ivory trade cannot be met by many Range States • The international system for monitoring illegal killing of elephants (MIKE) is not operating adequately; MIKE and the system for monitoring the illegal trade in elephant products (ETIS) are not capable of assigning causes to any increase or decrease in poaching or illegal trade, nor do sufficient baseline data exist to allow for accurate monitoring of trends since COP10 • No convincing evidence has been presented that revenue earned from the 1999 sale of ivory to Japan benefited conservation of the species <p><input type="checkbox"/> Meets criteria for Appendix I: internationally traded • declining wild population • low reproductive output • history of over-exploitation • inadequate enforcement • inadequate CITES implementation</p>
<p>Prop. 12.8 African Elephant <i>Loxodonta africana</i></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: sub-Saharan Africa (36 range States) • Population: South Africa, 13,051 and increasing; continental population 519,461 and decreasing (most recent estimate, 1998); historically over-exploited for ivory trade (1979 continental population more than twice current population); low reproductive output (females produce one calf every four years) • Threats: poaching; illegal trade; habitat destruction; human-elephant conflict; human-human conflict • Trade: all but four populations are on Appendix I; Botswana, Namibia and Zimbabwe transferred to Appendix II in 1997 with export of 49,437.5 kg of ivory to Japan in April 1999; South Africa transferred to Appendix II in 2000 but no ivory export allowed; other exports since 2000 include: 50 tonnes of elephant hide from South Africa, 20 live elephants from Botswana to Angola and 25 from South Africa to Mozambique, and unknown quantities of ivory and hide tourist souvenirs from Zimbabwe; Namibia exported tusks from 77 trophy-hunted bull elephants in 2000-2001; unknown whether Zimbabwe's annual export quota of 400 trophy elephants, South Africa's annual quota (2000, 2001) of 43 	<p>OPPOSE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Africa has been widely criticised for its inability to control illegal wildlife trade • In July 2002, it was reported that a shipment of 6000 kg of ivory that originated in Zambia, destined for Japan, was seized in Singapore, after arriving by ship from South Africa • South Africa has failed to adopt national legislation to implement CITES as required in RC 11.18 • South Africa did not identify ivory importing countries; the most likely importer, Japan, has been criticised for inability to track ivory offered in retail trade to legal ivory sources • South Africa did not consult with other Range States • No trade in ivory, whether from stockpiles or on an annual basis (item (d) in the proposal) should be allowed while illegal ivory trade and poaching for tusks remain serious threats




SPECIES/PROPONENT/PROPOSAL	CURRENT STATUS OF SPECIES	SSN VIEW
<p>South Africa Amendment of annotation 604 regarding the South African population to read: For the exclusive purpose of allowing in the case of the population of South Africa:</p> <p>a) trade in hunting trophies for non-commercial purposes;</p> <p>b) trade in live animals for re-introduction purposes into protected areas formally proclaimed in terms of the legislation of the importing country;</p> <p>c) trade in hides and leather goods;</p> <p>d) trade in raw ivory of whole tusks of any size, and cut pieces of ivory that are both 20 cm or more in length and one kilogram or more in weight of Government-owned stocks originating from the Kruger National Park. An initial stockpile of 30,000 kg is proposed and a subsequent annual quota of 2,000 kg accumulated each year through annual mortalities and management practices. 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>trophy elephants, or Botswana's quota of 180 (2000), 180 (2001) and 210 (2002) trophy elephant bulls were filled</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A minimum of 2563 tusks, 14,648 ivory objects or pieces and 6213.15 kg of ivory were seized and reported world-wide between 1 January 2000 and 6 June 2002, representing over 2000 dead elephants ● A minimum of 1059 African and 39 Asian elephants were reported poached for their tusks between 1 January 2000 to 6 June 2002 ● On a continent-wide basis, both African and Asian elephant populations continue to decline ● Nearly all ivory confiscated by authorities in Asia, particularly in China and Thailand, between 1 January 2000 and 6 June 2002, came from African elephants ● In 2001, investigators Martin and Stiles found over 105,000 ivory tourist souvenirs for sale in eight Asian countries, made from both Asian and African elephant ivory; European, American, and Asian tourists are main buyers ● Enforcement controls in most Range States are inadequate to prevent poaching and illegal trade; increased enforcement costs caused by ivory trade cannot be met by many Range States ● The international system for monitoring illegal killing of elephants (MIKE) is not operating adequately; MIKE and the system for monitoring illegal trade in elephant products (ETIS) are not capable of assigning causes to any increase or decrease in poaching or illegal trade, nor do sufficient baseline data exist to allow for accurate monitoring of trends since COP10 <p><input type="checkbox"/> Meets criteria for Appendix I: internationally traded • declining wild population • low reproductive output • history of over-exploitation • inadequate enforcement • inadequate CITES implementation</p>
<p>Prop. 12.9 African Elephant <i>Loxodonta africana</i></p>  <p>Zambia Transfer of the Zambian population from Appendix I to Appendix II for the purpose of allowing:</p> <p>a) trade in raw ivory under a quota of 17,000 kg of whole tusks owned by Zambia Wildlife Authority (ZAWA) obtained from management operations; and</p> <p>b) live sales under special circumstances</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Distribution: sub-Saharan Africa (36 Range States) ● Population: Zambia, 29,016 and decreasing; continental population 519,461 and decreasing (most recent estimate, 1998); historically over-exploited for ivory trade (1979 continental population more than twice current population); low reproductive output (females produce one calf every four years) ● Threats: poaching; illegal trade; habitat destruction; human-elephant conflict; human-human conflict ● Trade: all but four populations are on Appendix I; Botswana, Namibia and Zimbabwe transferred to Appendix II in 1997 with export of 49,437.5 kg of ivory to Japan in April 1999; South Africa transferred to Appendix II in 2000 but no ivory export allowed; other exports since 2000 include: 50 tonnes of elephant hide from South Africa, 20 live elephants from Botswana to Angola and 25 from South Africa to Mozambique, and unknown quantities of ivory and hide tourist souvenirs from Zimbabwe; Namibia exported tusks from 77 trophy-hunted bull elephants in 2000-2001; unknown whether Zimbabwe's annual export quota of 400 trophy elephants, South Africa's annual quota (2000, 2001) of 43 trophy elephants, or Botswana's quota of 180 (2000), 180 (2001) and 210 (2002) trophy elephant bulls were filled 	<p>OPPOSE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In July 2002, it was reported that a shipment of 6000 kg of ivory that originated in Zambia, destined for Japan, was seized in Singapore, after arriving by ship from South Africa; enforcement controls and compliance with the Convention must be in place before species can be transferred from Appendix I to Appendix II, in accordance with RC 9.24, Annex 4 ● Zambia's elephant population has declined from 160,000 elephants in 1981 to 58,000 in 1985, to 41,000 in 1987, to 33,004 in 1995, and to 29,016 in 1998; in Zambia's Kafue National Park, the population fell from 4500 in 1996 to fewer than 2000 in year 2000 ● Zambia's ivory stockpile grew from zero to approximately 8000 kg over seven years between 1992 and 1999, but grew by 9000 kg in just three years and now totals 17,000 kg; the proposal does not adequately explain this increase in the rate of ivory accumulation or where this large amount of ivory has come from ● Zambia has not identified ivory importing countries; the most likely importer, Japan, has been criticised for inability to track ivory offered in retail trade to legal ivory sources ● Zambia's stated plan to encourage capture of wild elephants for training for elephant-back rides and export does not conform to existing annotations which allow the export of live elephants only to appropriate and acceptable destinations (defined in RC 11.20) or for reintroduction purposes; training methods used to "tame" wild-caught live elephants are widely recognized as inhumane; live exports, if any,



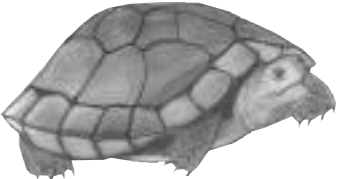
SPECIES/PROPONENT/PROPOSAL	CURRENT STATUS OF SPECIES	SSN VIEW
		<p>should be confined to non-commercial purposes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Zambia did not consult with other Range States ● No trade in ivory should be allowed while illegal ivory trade and poaching for tusks remain serious threats ● A minimum of 2563 tusks, 14,648 ivory objects or pieces and 6213.15 kg of ivory were seized and reported world-wide between 1 January 2000 and 6 June 2002, representing over 2000 dead elephants ● A minimum of 1059 African and 39 Asian elephants were reported poached for their tusks between 1 January 2000 to 6 June 2002 ● On a continent-wide basis, both African and Asian elephant populations continue to decline ● Nearly all ivory confiscated by authorities in Asia, particularly in China and Thailand, between 1 January 2000 and 6 June 2002, came from African elephants ● In 2001, investigators Martin and Stiles found over 105,000 ivory tourist souvenirs for sale in eight Asian countries, made from both Asian and African elephant ivory; European, American, and Asian tourists are main buyers ● Enforcement controls in most Range States are inadequate to prevent poaching and illegal trade; increased enforcement costs caused by ivory trade cannot be met by many Range States ● The international system for monitoring illegal killing of elephants (MIKE) is not operating adequately; MIKE and the system for monitoring the illegal trade in elephant products (ETIS) are not capable of assigning causes to any increase or decrease in poaching or illegal trade, nor do sufficient baseline data exist to allow for accurate monitoring of trends since COP10 <p><input type="checkbox"/> Meets criteria for Appendix I: internationally traded • declining wild population • low reproductive output • history of over-exploitation • inadequate enforcement • inadequate CITES implementation</p>
<p>Prop. 12.10 African Elephant <i>Loxodonta africana</i></p>  <p>Zimbabwe Amendment of annotation 604 regarding the population of Zimbabwe to read: For the exclusive purpose of allowing in the case of the population of Zimbabwe: a) trade for commercial purposes in registered stocks of raw ivory (whole tusks and pieces) of Zimbabwe origin owned by the</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Distribution: sub-Saharan Africa (36 Range States) ● Population: Zimbabwe, 88,123 and increasing; continental population 519,461 and decreasing (most recent estimate, 1998); historically over-exploited for ivory trade (1979 continental population more than twice current population); low reproductive output (females produce one calf every four years) ● Threats: poaching; illegal trade; habitat destruction; human-elephant conflict; human-human conflict ● Trade: all but four populations are on Appendix I; Botswana, Namibia and Zimbabwe transferred to Appendix II in 1997 with export of 49,437.5 kg of ivory to Japan in April 1999; South Africa transferred to Appendix II in 2000 but no ivory export allowed; other exports since 2000 include: 50 tonnes of elephant hide from South Africa, 20 live elephants from Botswana to Angola and 25 from South Africa to Mozambique, and unknown quantities of ivory and hide tourist souvenirs from Zimbabwe; Namibia exported tusks from 77 trophy-hunted bull elephants in 2000-2001; unknown whether Zimbabwe's annual export quota of 400 trophy elephants, South Africa's annual quota (2000, 2001) of 43 trophy elephants, or Botswana's quota of 180 (2000), 180 (2001) and 210 (2002) trophy elephant bulls were filled 	<p>OPPOSE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Zimbabwe has been widely criticised for its inability to control poaching and illegal wildlife trade, particularly in recent years ● Zimbabwe has not identified ivory importing countries; the most likely importer, Japan, has been criticised for inability to track ivory offered in retail trade to legal ivory sources ● Zimbabwe did not consult with other Range States ● No trade in ivory, whether from stockpiles, on an annual basis (item (a) in the proposal), or as carvings for non-commercial purposes (i.e. tourist souvenirs) (item (e) in the proposal) should be allowed while illegal ivory trade and poaching for tusks remain serious threats ● A minimum of 2563 tusks, 14,648 ivory objects or pieces and 6213.15 kg of ivory were seized and reported world-wide between 1 January 2000 and 6 June 2002, representing over 2000 dead elephants; this does not include 6000 kg of ivory that originated in Zambia, destined for Japan, that was seized in Singapore in July 2002, after arriving by ship from South Africa ● A minimum of 1059 African and 39 Asian elephants were reported poached for their tusks between 1 January 2000 to 6 June 2002 ● On a continent-wide basis, both African and Asian elephant populations continue to decline ● Nearly all ivory confiscated by authorities in Asia, particularly in China




SPECIES/PROPONENT/PROPOSAL	CURRENT STATUS OF SPECIES	SSN VIEW
<p>Government of the Republic of Zimbabwe, to trading partners that have been verified by the CITES Secretariat to have sufficient national legislation and domestic trade controls to ensure that ivory imported from Zimbabwe will not be re-exported and will be managed according to all requirements of Resolution Conf. 10.10 (Rev.) concerning domestic manufacturing and trade.</p> <p>No international trade in ivory to be permitted until 18 months after the adoption of the proposal (May 2004). Thereafter, an initial one-off quota of not more than 10,000 kg of ivory may be traded, and a subsequent annual quota of not more than 5,000 kg of ivory;</p> <p>b) trade in hunting trophies for non-commercial purposes;</p> <p>c) trade in live animals for non-commercial purposes to appropriate and acceptable destinations;</p> <p>d) trade in hides and leather goods; and</p> <p>e) trade in ivory carvings for non-commercial purposes</p>		<p>and Thailand, between 1 January 2000 and 6 June 2002, came from African elephants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In 2001, investigators Martin and Stiles found over 105,000 ivory tourist souvenirs for sale in eight Asian countries, made from both Asian and African elephant ivory; European, American, and Asian tourists are main buyers ● Enforcement controls in most Range States are inadequate to prevent poaching and illegal trade; increased enforcement costs caused by ivory trade cannot be met by many Range States ● The international system for monitoring illegal killing of elephants (MIKE) is not operating adequately; MIKE and the system for monitoring illegal trade in elephant products (ETIS) are not capable of assigning causes to any increase or decrease in poaching or illegal trade, nor do sufficient baseline data exist to allow for accurate monitoring of trends since COP10 ● No convincing evidence has been presented that revenue earned from the 1999 sale of ivory to Japan benefited conservation of the species <p><input type="checkbox"/> Meets criteria for Appendix I: internationally traded • declining wild population • low reproductive output • history of over-exploitation • inadequate enforcement • inadequate CITES implementation</p>
<p>Prop. 12.11 African Elephant <i>Loxodonta africana</i></p>  <p>Kenya and India Transfer to Appendix I of populations currently included in Appendix II, in accordance with Resolution Conf. 9.24, Annex 1, sections C i) and ii) and D, and in light of Annex 3 on "Split Listing" and Annex 4 on "Precautionary Measures"</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Distribution: sub-Saharan Africa (36 Range States) ● Population: continental population 519,461 and decreasing (most recent estimate, 1998); historically over-exploited for ivory trade (1979 continental population more than twice current population); low reproductive output (females produce one calf every four years) ● Threats: poaching; illegal trade; habitat destruction; human-elephant conflict; human-human conflict ● Trade: all but four populations are on Appendix I; Botswana, Namibia and Zimbabwe transferred to Appendix II in 1997 with export of 49,437.5 kg of ivory to Japan in April 1999; South Africa transferred to Appendix II in 2000 but no ivory export allowed; other exports since 2000 include: 50 tonnes of elephant hide from South Africa, 20 live elephants from Botswana to Angola and 25 from South Africa to Mozambique, and unknown quantities of ivory and hide tourist souvenirs from Zimbabwe; Namibia exported tusks from 77 trophy-hunted bull elephants in 2000-2001; unknown whether Zimbabwe's annual export quota of 400 trophy elephants, South Africa's annual quota (2000, 2001) of 43 trophy elephants, or Botswana's quota of 180 (2000), 180 (2001) and 210 (2002) trophy elephant bulls were filled 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Illegal ivory trade and poaching for tusks remain serious threats to the survival of both African and Asian elephants ● On a continent-wide basis, both African and Asian elephant populations continue to decline; poaching is altering sex ratios in Asian elephant populations, potentially exacerbating declines and impeding recovery prospects ● A minimum of 2563 tusks, 14,648 ivory objects or pieces and 6213.15 kg of ivory were seized and reported world-wide between 1 January 2000 and 6 June 2002, representing over 2000 dead elephants; this does not include 6000 kg of ivory that originated in Zambia, destined for Japan, that was seized in Singapore in July 2002, after arriving by ship from South Africa ● A minimum of 1059 African and 39 Asian elephants were reported poached for their tusks between 1 January 2000 to 6 June 2002 ● Nearly all ivory confiscated by authorities in Asia, particularly in China and Thailand, between 1 January 2000 and 6 June 2002, came from African elephants ● In 2001, investigators Martin and Stiles found over 105,000 ivory tourist souvenirs for sale in eight Asian countries, made from both Asian and African elephant ivory; European, American, and Asian tourists are main buyers ● Enforcement controls in most Range States are inadequate to prevent poaching and illegal trade; increased enforcement costs caused by ivory trade cannot be met by many Range States ● The international system for monitoring illegal killing of elephants (MIKE) is not operating adequately; MIKE and the system for monitoring illegal trade in elephant products (ETIS) are not capable of assigning causes to any increase or decrease in poaching or illegal trade, nor do sufficient baseline data exist to allow for accurate monitoring of trends since COP10 <p><input type="checkbox"/> Meets criteria for Appendix I: internationally traded • declining wild population • low reproductive output • history of over-exploitation • inadequate enforcement • inadequate CITES implementation</p>

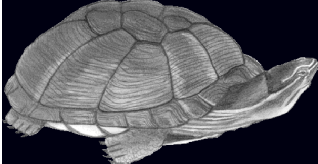


SPECIES/PROPONENT/PROPOSAL	CURRENT STATUS OF SPECIES	SSN VIEW
<p>Prop. 12.12 Vicuña <i>Vicugna vicugna</i></p>  <p>Argentina Transfer from Appendix I to Appendix II of the population of the province of Catamarca, for the exclusive purpose of allowing international trade in products made from wool sheared from live animals, in cloth, derived manufactured products and other handicraft artefacts bearing the label 'Vicuña - Argentina'</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Peru, Ecuador • Population: Argentina, 33,414 and increasing; at least 13,435 in Catamarca province of Argentina (complete survey has not been done) and increasing, but some local populations not increasing; global wild population approximately 227,201 and increasing; historically over-exploited for trade (global population declined from 400,000 to 10,000 between 1950s and 1967) • Threats: poaching for wool and meat; perceived competition with livestock • Trade: certain populations in Argentina, Bolivia and Chile, and all populations in Peru, are on Appendix II (annotation allows international trade in wool sheared from live vicuña, and in the stock extant at the time of COP9 (1994) in Peru, and in products made thereof); all other populations are on Appendix I; there is illegal trade 	<p>OPPOSE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposal includes all wild populations within the province of Catamarca, some of which are not increasing; proposal does not present information about each wild population in the province • Stricter controls are required to supervise shearing, approve licensed dealers in vicuña products and to check on producers to ensure that only legal fiber is exported; no national legislation exists to cover all aspects relating to the trade in vicuña or the administrative aspects relating to this trade; enforcement controls and compliance with the Convention must be in place before species can be transferred from Appendix I to Appendix II, in accordance with RC 9.24, Annex 4 • Mortality during capture, abortions during or after capture, disruption of reproductive cycle associated with shearing, and disruption of social groups (including separation of calves from mothers) may lead to population declines but are not addressed • Proposal includes trade from wild vicuña as well as from captive operations, which rely on capture from the wild; conservation concerns about captive operations include disease transmission to the wild population, genetic effects of escaped animals, impacts on population dynamics and social organization and impacts on fragile habitat; conservation value and socio-economic benefits of captive management have not been demonstrated; no proceeds from the sale of fiber from captive populations are channelled into conservation programs • USA opened markets for vicuña products on 1 July 2002, increasing demand for lucrative vicuña wool products; no changes in CITES status should occur until the effects on management and trade are known <p><input type="checkbox"/> Meets criteria for Appendix I: would be in international trade if not on Appendix I • small population sizes • inadequate enforcement • inadequate implementation of the Convention</p>
<p>Prop. 12.13 Vicuña <i>Vicugna vicugna</i></p>  <p>Bolivia Transfer to Appendix II of the populations of Bolivia that are in Appendix I, in accordance with Article II, paragraph 2 (a), of the Convention, with the exclusive purpose of allowing international trade in products made from wool sheared from live animals and bearing the label 'Vicuña - Bolivia'</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Peru, Ecuador • Population: Bolivia, 56,383 and increasing; global wild population 227,201 and increasing; historically over-exploited for trade (global population declined from 400,000 to 10,000 between 1950s and 1967); three Bolivian populations currently on Appendix II are largest in Bolivia (32,916 or over 72% of population); six other populations vary in size from 487 to 3934 • Threats: poaching for wool and meat; perceived competition with livestock • Trade: certain populations in Argentina, Bolivia and Chile, and all populations in Peru, are on Appendix II (annotation allows international trade in wool sheared from live vicuña, and in the stock extant at the time of COP9 (1994) in Peru, and in products made thereof); all other populations are on Appendix I; there is illegal trade 	<p>OPPOSE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poaching and illegal trade are serious concerns in Bolivia: in 1999 an individual was arrested with 324 vicuña skins; poached vicuña products offered for sale domestically in large quantities; tour operators claim to encounter skinned vicuña carcasses on a regular basis; game wardens report cases of poaching; vicuña rugs, made from skins, are offered for sale in La Paz; wool industry may prefer the longer hairs that can be obtained from dead animals, including poached animals • Regulatory mechanisms to control trade in vicuña wool are in early stages of implementation and are insufficient at this time; enforcement controls and compliance with the Convention must be in place before species can be transferred from Appendix I to Appendix II, in accordance with RC 9.24, Annex 4 • Bolivian vicuña populations proposed for down-listing are very small (between 414 and 3513 animals) • Mortality during capture, abortions during or after capture, disruption of reproductive cycle associated with shearing, and disruption of social groups (including separation of calves from mothers) may lead to population declines but these are not addressed



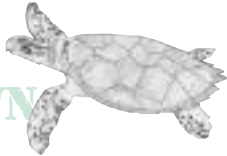
SPECIES/PROPONENT/PROPOSAL	CURRENT STATUS OF SPECIES	SSN VIEW
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● USA opened markets for vicuña products on 1 July 2002, increasing demand for lucrative vicuña wool products; no changes in the CITES status should occur until the effects on management and trade are known <input type="checkbox"/> Meets criteria for Appendix I: would be in international trade if not on Appendix I • small population sizes • inadequate enforcement • inadequate implementation of the Convention
<p>Prop. 12.14 Vicuña <i>Vicugna vicugna</i></p>  <p>Chile Transfer from Appendix I to Appendix II of the population of the Primera Región of Chile through a modification of annotations -106 and +211</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Distribution: Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Peru, Ecuador ● Population: Chile, 17,000-22,000 and increasing; 16,899 in the Primera Region; global wild population approximately 227,201 and increasing; historically over-exploited for trade (global population declined from 400,000 to 10,000 between 1950s and 1967); ● Threats: poaching for wool and meat; perceived competition with livestock ● Trade: certain populations in Argentina, Bolivia and Chile, and all populations in Peru, are on Appendix II (annotation allows international trade in wool sheared from live vicuña, and in the stock extant at the time of COP9 (1994) in Peru, and in products made thereof); all other populations are on Appendix I; there is illegal trade 	<p>OPPOSE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Adequacy of regulatory mechanisms to control capture and trade have not been demonstrated; enforcement controls and compliance with the Convention must be in place before species can be transferred from Appendix I to Appendix II, in accordance with RC 9.24, Annex 4 ● Mortality during capture, abortions during or after capture, disruption of reproductive cycle associated with shearing, and disruption of social groups (including separation of calves from mothers) may lead to population declines and should be addressed ● Proposal includes trade from wild vicuña as well as from existing captive vicuña operations, which rely on capture from the wild; conservation concerns about captive operations include disease transmission to the wild population, genetic effects of escaped animals, impacts on population dynamics and social organization and impacts on fragile habitat; the legal, social and ecological framework for captive management is unresolved; conservation value and socio-economic benefits of captive management have not been demonstrated ● USA opened markets for vicuña products on 1 July 2002, increasing demand for lucrative vicuña wool products; no changes in the CITES status should occur until the effects on management and trade are known <input type="checkbox"/> Meets criteria for Appendix I: would be in international trade if not on Appendix I • inadequate enforcement • inadequate implementation of the Convention
<p>Prop. 12.15 Lesser Rhea <i>Rhea pennata pennata</i></p>  <p>Chile Transfer from Appendix I to Appendix II of the Chilean population, in accordance with Resolution Conf. 9.24, Annex 4, section B.2.b</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Distribution: Chile, Argentina ● Population: proposal estimates Chilean population at 49,526; much larger Argentine population of <i>R..p pennata</i> transferred to Appendix II at COP 11; other subspecies of <i>R. pennata</i> are on Appendix I ● Threats: hunting for meat, skins and eggs; predation; habitat fragmentation ● Trade: between 1987-1997, 57 live specimens were exported from Chile to overseas zoos 	<p>OPPOSE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The proposal is to export products from captive-breeding operations; Chile should submit a proposal to the Parties to register the operations in accordance with RCs 8.15 and 10.16 ● Two northern subspecies of <i>R. pennata</i> are in serious danger of extinction and are threatened by hunting for meat and eggs <input type="checkbox"/> Meets criteria for Appendix I: internationally traded • northern populations decreasing

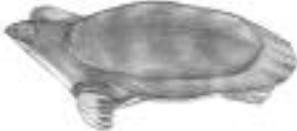

SPECIES/PROPONENT/PROPOSAL	CURRENT STATUS OF SPECIES	SSN VIEW
<p>Prop. 12.16 Yellow-naped Parrot <i>Amazona auropalliata</i></p>  <p>Costa Rica Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica • Population: has declined markedly in last twenty years; considered endangered in Mexico, El Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua; almost extinct in Guatemala; Costa Rican population reduced in number, local populations extirpated in some areas; island race <i>A.a. caribaea</i> reduced to 1-200 birds • Threats: loss of habitat; illegal take of chicks for national and international pet trade; 70% of nests in Guatemala are poached; one-third of nests poached in Costa Rica; 100% of nestlings of the subspecies <i>A.a. caribaea</i> are taken in the Bahia Islands, Honduras; in Nicaragua estimated one-half of chicks taken die during capture and transportation; adults are also taken for the trade in Mexico • Trade: Nicaragua allows annual legal export of 600 specimens; illegal take in Nicaragua for national and international trade estimated at up to 11,124/yr; most commonly-seized parrot at US-Mexican border 1990-93; extensive illegal trade between Range States, from Guatemala to Mexico, Honduras to Nicaragua, Nicaragua to El Salvador and Costa Rica as well as from Costa Rica to Panama and Nicaragua; parrots taken from Guatemala go to USA, Germany and Japan 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marked population decline resulting from habitat loss and over-collecting of nestlings; capture of nestlings may involve destruction of nest tree, reducing prospects of recovery of the species; listing urgently needed to protect wild population • Enforcement of protective laws lacking; uncontrolled nest poaching even in reserves; listing on Appendix I will compliment efforts by Range States to prevent trade in specimens taken illegally • Reducing access to international markets has lowered level of illegal removal of parrot chicks from nests • A 2001 report of Mexico's technical subcommittee on parrot conservation recommended the species be transferred to Appendix I at COP12 • Identification problems make it important that this species and <i>A. oratrix</i> be transferred to Appendix I together <p><input type="checkbox"/> Meets criteria for Appendix I: internationally traded • declining wild population • low reproductive output • history of over-exploitation • inadequate enforcement controls • inadequate CITES implementation</p>
<p>Prop. 12.17 Yellow-headed Parrot <i>Amazona oratrix</i></p>  <p>Mexico Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: Mexico, Belize, Guatemala, Honduras • Population: Endangered (IUCN 2000); population 7000 at most in 1994, >90% decline since mid-1970s; available evidence suggests further decline since 1994; race <i>A.o. tresmariae</i> in Mexico's Tres Marias Islands estimated at <800 in 1984; nesting success only one in four • Threats: over-collecting for international and domestic trade; habitat destruction (more than 70% of original habitat lost to cattle ranching and agriculture); subsistence hunting and persecution by farmers (Belize) • Trade: legal quota of 60 birds from Mexico in 2000; most popular Amazona parrot in trade; between 37,600 and 86,000 traded internationally 1982-1989; thousands illegally exported from Mexico each year; most commonly-confiscated parrot in Mexico 1998-2000; second most commonly-seized parrot at USA-Mexican border 1990-93; mortality from illegal capture very high; though bred in captivity, 50% of captive birds in USA in mid-1990s probably wild-caught 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Species in serious decline, with over-collecting greatest threat; capture of nestlings may involve destruction of nest tree; listing urgently needed to protect wild population • Although protected in Mexico since 1983, Belize since 1981, and Honduras since 1990, enforcement is lacking; uncontrolled nest poaching even in natural reserves supporting the last viable populations in Mexico; listing on Appendix I will compliment efforts by Range States to prevent trade in specimens taken illegally • Mexico's technical subcommittee on parrot conservation identified Appendix I protection as critical to the survival of the species • Reducing access to international markets has lowered level of illegal removal of parrot chicks from nests • Identification problems make it important that this species and <i>A. auropalliata</i> be transferred to Appendix I together <p><input type="checkbox"/> Meets criteria for Appendix I: internationally traded • declining wild population • low reproductive output • history of over-exploitation • inadequate enforcement controls • inadequate CITES implementation</p>
<p>Prop. 12.18 Blue-headed Macaw <i>Ara couloni</i></p>  <p>Germany on behalf of the member States of the European Community Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I in accordance with Resolution Conf. 9.24, Annex 1, section D</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: Peru, Brazil, Bolivia • Population: uncommon to rare; probably under 10,000 (may be no more than 500-1000 pairs according to recent observations in Peru (main Range State); reproductive output apparently very low • Trade: almost unknown in trade before 1995, but both legal and illegal trade have increased since; hundreds offered in markets in Brazil, possibly originating from Peru; Germany seized 30 in 2001; most illegal trade goes to Europe; export from Brazil and Bolivia illegal; Peru allows small number of legal exports 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brazil and Bolivia support the proposal (no comment from Peru) • Birds command high prices (US\$2000 to US\$12,500) and therefore attract smugglers • All birds currently in Europe may come from illegal stock • As very little is known about the bird in the wild, scientific justification for Peru's export quota is questionable <p><input type="checkbox"/> Meets criteria for Appendix I: internationally traded • low population • collection for trade may affect wild populations • low reproductive output • inadequate enforcement controls</p>

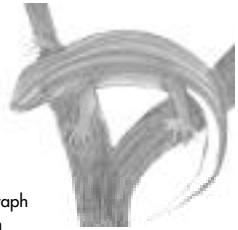

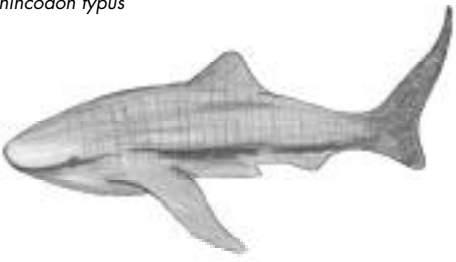
SPECIES/PROPONENT/PROPOSAL	CURRENT STATUS OF SPECIES	SSN VIEW
<p>Prop. 12.19 Cape Parrot <i>Poicephalus robustus</i></p>  <p>South Africa Transfer of the South African population fro Appendix II to Appendix I in accordance with Resolution Conf. 9.24, Annex 1, section A (ii), B (i) and C (ii)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: South Africa • Population: very low (most recent population figure 634 birds; only 100 of these may be breeding); range discontinuous; recruitment rate low; birds only breed starting at 4-5 years; may not breed every year; only half of chicks survive; recently 'split' from grey-headed parrot, <i>Poicephalus fuscicollis</i> • Threats: chief threat is habitat loss, coupled with low reproductive output; birds shot by farmers and poached for domestic traditional medicine; spread of viral disease • Trade: international trade hard to assess because of confusion with <i>P. fuscicollis</i>; 20-50 birds (~10% of population) poached per year for pet trade, mostly for domestic sale; market value has increased from R1,000 (US\$99) to over R35,000 (US\$3461) in last decade 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proponent is sole Range State • Though little international trade recorded, rarity of species and rise in value justifies Appendix I listing on precautionary grounds • Illegal domestic trade apparently rising; nine confiscated in 2001 in Eastern Cape, six confiscated May/June 2002 • Pair recently sold for R40,000 (US\$3955) in South Africa • Few captive birds outside South Africa; under 50 in South African studbook; captive-bred birds cannot be returned to wild population because of threat of viral disease <p><input type="checkbox"/> Meets criteria for Appendix I: internationally traded • wild population very small and localized • low reproductive output • threatened by over-collecting, habitat loss and disease</p>
<p>Prop. 12.20 Big-headed Turtle <i>Platysternon megacephalum</i></p>  <p>China, United States of America Inclusion in Appendix II in accordance with Article II, paragraph 2(a), of the Convention and Resolution Conf. 9.24, Annex 2 (a), sections A and B (i)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: China (including Hong Kong SAR), Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand, Viet Nam • Population: Endangered (IUCN 2000); once common in food markets in China but now rare, indicating drastic population decline; declines noted in all Range States except Thailand; only remote or well-protected areas may have stable populations • Threats: over-collecting for food and pet trade for domestic and international markets; habitat loss • Trade: without CITES listing, almost impossible to distinguish legal from illegal trade imports into China 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshop on Trade in Tortoises and Freshwater Turtles in Asia (Phnom Penh 1999) recommended that all turtle species native to the Indo-Malayan, eastern Palearctic and Australasian Realms be listed on at least Appendix II • Participants at CITES-sponsored Technical Workshop on Conservation of and Trade in Freshwater Turtles and Tortoises in Asia (Kunming 2002) generally agreed that all the remaining non-CITES listed species of Asian turtles should be listed under the Appendices of CITES [AC18 Inf. 12] • Kunming Workshop named <i>P. megacephalum</i> as one of the 11 highest-priority taxa for Appendix II listing <p><input type="checkbox"/> Meets criteria for Appendix II: internationally traded • declining wild population • likely to become more seriously threatened if trade not regulated • low reproductive output • history of over-exploitation • inadequate enforcement controls</p>
<p>Prop. 12.21 Annam Pond Turtle <i>Mauremys (Annamemys) annamensis</i></p>  <p>China, Germany on behalf of the member States of the European Community Inclusion in Appendix II in accordance with Article II, paragraph 2(a), of the Convention and Resolution Conf. 9.24, Annex 2 (a), sections A and B (i) and B (ii)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: Viet Nam, possibly Cambodia • Population: Critically Endangered (IUCN 2000); formerly abundant in limited range but recent surveys have failed to find it in the wild • Threats: over-collecting for domestic and international markets; habitat degradation • Trade: recorded in food markets in Asia and in pet trade in Europe and North America, though Viet Nam prohibits exports 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshop on Trade in Tortoises and Freshwater Turtles in Asia (Phnom Penh 1999) recommended that all turtle species native to the Indo-Malayan, eastern Palearctic and Australasian Realms be listed on at least Appendix II • Participants at CITES-sponsored Technical Workshop on Conservation of and Trade in Freshwater Turtles and Tortoises in Asia (Kunming 2002) generally agreed that all the remaining non-CITES listed species of Asian turtles should be listed under the Appendices of CITES [AC18 Inf. 12] • All participants at Kunming Workshop supported this proposal <p><input type="checkbox"/> Meets criteria for Appendix II: internationally traded • declining wild population • Critically Endangered • low reproductive output • history of over-exploitation • inadequate enforcement controls</p>





SPECIES/PROPONENT/PROPOSAL	CURRENT STATUS OF SPECIES	SSN VIEW
<p>Prop. 12.22 <i>Heosemys</i> spp. Arakan Forest Turtle <i>Heosemys depressa</i> Giant Asian Pond Turtle <i>H. grandis</i> Phillipine Pond Turtle <i>H. leytenis</i> Spiny Turtle <i>H. spinosa</i></p>  <p>China, Germany on behalf of the member States of the European Community Inclusion in Appendix II in accordance with Article II, paragraph 2(a), of the Convention and Resolution Conf. 9.24, Annex 2 a): a) sections A and B (i) for <i>H. depressa</i>; b) section B (i) for <i>H. grandis</i> and <i>H. spinosa</i>; and c) section A for <i>H. leytenis</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: <i>H. depressa</i>: Myanmar; <i>H. grandis</i>: Cambodia, Viet Nam, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Thailand; <i>H. leytenis</i>: Philippines; <i>H. spinosa</i>: Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand • Population: <i>H. depressa</i>: Critically Endangered (IUCN 2000); <i>H. grandis</i>: Vulnerable (IUCN 2000); <i>H. leytenis</i>: Critically Endangered (IUCN 2000); only four specimens known; last reported in 1988; <i>H. spinosa</i>: Endangered (IUCN 2000) • Threats: <i>H. depressa</i>: over-collection for domestic consumption and international food trade; <i>H. grandis</i>: valued for human consumption because of its large size; collecting mature individuals threatens species with low annual reproductive output and long lifespan; <i>H. spinosa</i>: intensive collecting for international pet trade; habitat loss • Trade: <i>H. grandis</i>: intensively collected for export; juveniles also in pet trade; <i>H. spinosa</i>: juveniles in demand for pet trade 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Myanmar supports listing of <i>H. depressa</i>, <i>H. grandis</i> and <i>H. spinosa</i>; Indonesia supports listing of <i>H. spinosa</i> • Workshop on Trade in Tortoises and Freshwater Turtles in Asia (Phnom Penh 1999) recommended that all turtle species native to the Indo-Malayan, eastern Palearctic and Australasian Realms be listed on at least Appendix II • Participants at CITES-sponsored Technical Workshop on Conservation of and Trade in Freshwater Turtles and Tortoises in Asia (Kunming 2002) generally agreed that all the remaining non-CITES listed species of Asian turtles should be listed under the Appendices of CITES [AC18 Inf. 12] • All participants at Kunming Workshop supported this proposal <p><input type="checkbox"/> Meets criteria for Appendix II: internationally traded • declining wild populations • either already Critically Endangered or Endangered or likely to become more seriously threatened if trade not regulated</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>H. leytenis</i> extremely rare, <i>H. depressa</i> with restricted distribution • low reproductive output • history of over-exploitation • inadequate enforcement controls
<p>Prop. 12.23 Yellow-headed Temple Turtle <i>Hieremys annandalii</i></p>  <p>China, United States of America Inclusion in Appendix II in accordance with Article II, paragraph 2(a), of the Convention and Resolution Conf. 9.24, Annex 2 (a), sections A and B (i).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: Cambodia, Lao PDR, Viet Nam, Thailand, Malaysia • Population: Endangered (IUCN 2000); endangered in Cambodia, Lao PDR and Viet Nam; vulnerable or endangered in Thailand; marginal in Malaysia; population trends unknown • Threats: over-collection for food and trade for domestic and international markets; habitat degradation in parts of range • Trade: illegal trade of Cambodian turtles to Viet Nam much larger than legal trade to China; most turtles sent to Viet Nam are exported to China 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshop on Trade in Tortoises and Freshwater Turtles in Asia (Phnom Penh 1999) recommended that all turtle species native to the Indo-Malayan, eastern Palearctic and Australasian Realms be listed on at least Appendix II • Participants at CITES-sponsored Technical Workshop on Conservation of and Trade in Freshwater Turtles and Tortoises in Asia (Kunming 2002) generally agreed that all the remaining non-CITES listed species of Asian turtles should be listed under the Appendices of CITES [AC18 Inf. 12] <p><input type="checkbox"/> Meets criteria for Appendix II: internationally traded • declining wild population • Endangered • likely to become more seriously threatened if trade not regulated • low reproductive output</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • history of over-exploitation • inadequate enforcement controls • inadequate CITES implementation
<p>Prop. 12.24 Roofed Turtles <i>Kachuga</i> spp., (except <i>K. tecta</i>)</p>  <p>India, United States of America Inclusion in Appendix II with the exception of <i>K. tecta</i> in</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Myanmar • Population: seven species; all <i>Kachuga</i> species in serious decline (<i>K. sylhetensis</i> has decreased by 90% in 10 years); <i>K. kachuga</i>: Critically Endangered (IUCN 2000), with population probably <1000; <i>K. dhongoka</i>, <i>K. sylhetensis</i> and <i>K. trivittata</i>: Endangered (IUCN 2000); <i>K. tecta</i> already listed on Appendix I • Threats: unsustainable offtake for international and domestic food markets; larger species (<i>K. kachuga</i>, <i>K. dhongoka</i>) particularly affected by collecting; lower numbers taken for pet trade; habitat loss • Trade: Bangladesh is centre of turtle trade in region; law regulating trade is not enforced; smuggling routes also exist through Nepal, and by air from India through Singapore; numbers of turtles from Indian subcontinent in Chinese markets has increased in recent years; 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Populations declining due to over-collection for trade • Supported by CITES turtle working group at 18th Meeting of the Animals Committee in April 2002 • Workshop on Trade in Tortoises and Freshwater Turtles in Asia (Phnom Penh 1999) recommended that all turtle species native to the Indo-Malayan, eastern Palearctic and Australasian Realms be listed on at least Appendix II • Participants at CITES-sponsored Technical Workshop on Conservation of and Trade in Freshwater Turtles and Tortoises in Asia (Kunming 2002) generally agreed that all the remaining non-CITES



SPECIES/PROPONENT/PROPOSAL	CURRENT STATUS OF SPECIES	SSN VIEW
<p>accordance with Article II, paragraph 2 (a), of the Convention and:</p> <p>a) Resolution Conf. 9.24, Annex 2 (a), sections A and B for <i>K. dhongoka</i>, <i>K. kachuga</i>, <i>K. sylhetensis</i> and <i>K. trivittata</i>; and</p> <p>b) Resolution Conf. 9.24, Annex 2 (b), section A for <i>K. smithii smithii</i>, <i>K. smithii pallidipes</i>, <i>K. tentoria</i>, <i>K. tentoria tentoria</i>, <i>K. tentoria circumdata</i> and <i>K. tentoria flaviventer</i></p>	<p>trade has shifted to more abundant species as rarer ones disappear, but these too are showing significant declines</p>	<p>listed species of Asian turtles should be listed under the Appendices of CITES [AC18 Inf. 12]</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Meets criteria for Appendix II: internationally traded • declining wild population • Endangered • likely to become more seriously threatened if trade not regulated • low reproductive output • history of over-exploitation • inadequate enforcement controls • inadequate CITES implementation</p>
<p>Prop. 12.25 Sulawesi Forest Turtle <i>Leucocephalon yuwonoi</i></p>  <p>China, Germany on behalf of the member States of the European Community Inclusion in Appendix II in accordance with Article II, paragraph 2 (a), of the Convention and Resolution Conf. 9.24, Annex 2 (a), sections A and B (i)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Distribution: Indonesia ● Population: Critically Endangered (IUCN 2000); little information on status in wild though suitable habitat still available ● Threats: collection of adults for domestic consumption and the international food trade; collection of juveniles and adults for the international pet trade ● Trade: number of animals observed in international trade rapidly increased after discovery in early 1990s to 2000-3000 animals traded in food markets in southern China in 1998, and collapsed to about 100 in 1999, and none in 2000 and 2001; as species is highly localized, trade pattern suggests real decline in the wild 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Indonesia, the sole Range State, supports the proposal ● Nearing commercial extinction ● Workshop on Trade in Tortoises and Freshwater Turtles in Asia (Phnom Penh 1999) recommended that all turtle species native to the Indo-Malayan, eastern Palearctic and Australasian Realms be listed on at least Appendix II ● Participants at CITES-sponsored Technical Workshop on Conservation of and Trade in Freshwater Turtles and Tortoises in Asia (Kunming 2002) generally agreed that all the remaining non-CITES listed species of Asian turtles should be listed under the Appendices of CITES [AC18 Inf. 12] ● All participants at Kunming Workshop supported this proposal <p><input type="checkbox"/> Meets criteria for Appendix II: internationally traded • Critically Endangered • declining wild population • low reproductive output • history of over-exploitation • inadequate enforcement controls • inadequate CITES implementation</p>
<p>Prop. 12.26 Yellow Pond Turtle <i>Mauremys mutica</i></p>  <p>China, United States of America Inclusion in Appendix II in accordance with Article II, paragraph 2 (a), of the Convention and Resolution Conf. 9.24, Annex 2 (a), sections A and B (i)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Distribution: China (including Chinese Taipei), Japan, Viet Nam ● Population: Endangered (IUCN 2000); considered endangered in China and Viet Nam, rare in Chinese Taipei, vulnerable in Japan (Southern Ryukyus); once one of the commonest turtles for sale in the Chinese food market; has become uncommon in recent years, indicating substantial declines in the wild populations (except in Japan where no information available) ● Threats: over-collection for domestic and international markets; habitat loss including damage from fertilizers and herbicides ● Trade: used for food in China; for food, pet trade and turtle jelly (Hong Kong SAR); shells imported into Chinese Taipei as important ingredient in traditional medicines; import of turtles into China and Chinese Taipei not adequately controlled despite recent efforts in China 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Workshop on Trade in Tortoises and Freshwater Turtles in Asia (Phnom Penh 1999) recommended that all turtle species native to the Indo-Malayan, eastern Palearctic and Australasian Realms be listed on at least Appendix II ● Participants at CITES-sponsored Technical Workshop on Conservation of and Trade in Freshwater Turtles and Tortoises in Asia (Kunming 2002) generally agreed that all the remaining non-CITES listed species of Asian turtles should be listed under the Appendices of CITES [AC18 Inf. 12] ● Kunming Workshop named <i>M. mutica</i> as one of the 11 highest-priority taxa for Appendix II listing <p><input type="checkbox"/> Meets criteria for Appendix II: internationally traded • Endangered • declining wild population • history of over-exploitation • inadequate enforcement controls</p>
<p>Prop. 12.27 Malayan Giant Turtle <i>Orlitia borneensis</i></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Distribution: Malaysia, Indonesia ● Population: endangered (IUCN 2000); supplies to export businesses by local trappers have declined considerably in recent years; habitat loss unlikely to be responsible; over-collecting presumably causing wild population to decline ● Threats: over-exploitation for domestic and international markets; habitat loss ● Trade: large quantities sold in food markets in East Asia, suspected to derive largely from Indonesia though trade in <i>Orlitia</i> is banned there; was the third most common species in turtle trade in Sumatra in 1996-97; Single shipment of 7544 live freshwater turtles and 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Indonesia supports the proposal ● Workshop on Trade in Tortoises and Freshwater Turtles in Asia (Phnom Penh 1999) recommended that all turtle species native to the Indo-Malayan, eastern Palearctic and Australasian Realms be listed on at least Appendix II ● Participants at CITES-sponsored Technical Workshop on Conservation of and Trade in Freshwater Turtles and Tortoises in Asia (Kunming





SPECIES/PROPONENT/PROPOSAL	CURRENT STATUS OF SPECIES	SSN VIEW
<p>China, Germany on behalf of the member States of the European Community Inclusion in Appendix II in accordance with Article II, paragraph 2 (a), of the Convention and Resolution Conf. 9.24, Annex 2 (a), sections A and B (i)</p>	<p>tortoises confiscated in Hong Kong SAR in December 2001 included 1381 <i>Orlitia</i>, most with fishhooks in throat or esophagus</p>	<p>2002) generally agreed that all the remaining non-CITES listed species of Asian turtles should be listed under the Appendices of CITES [AC18 Inf. 12]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All participants at Kunming Workshop supported this proposal <p><input type="checkbox"/> Meets criteria for Appendix II: internationally traded, though most trade illegal • Endangered • apparently declining wild population • history of over-exploitation • inadequate enforcement controls</p>
<p>Prop. 12.28 Keeled Box Turtle <i>Pyxidea mouhotii</i></p>  <p>China, United States of America Inclusion in Appendix II in accordance with Article II, paragraph 2 (a), of the Convention and Resolution Conf. 9.24, Annex 2 (a), sections A and B (i)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: China, India, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Viet Nam • Population: little information available; species has probably declined drastically, at least in China and Lao PDR • Threats: over-collecting for the food trade for domestic and international markets; habitat loss • Trade: apparently extensive exports from Lao PDR to China and Viet Nam; Lao PDR has no legislation protecting turtles; common in wildlife trade seizures along northern ground routes in Viet Nam, particularly during the spring; China has banned export of most native turtles, including <i>P. mouhotii</i>; large-scale exploitation of <i>P. mouhotii</i> for the food trade is most likely unsustainable; without CITES listing, almost impossible to distinguish legal imports from illegal trade imports into China; some captive breeding for commercial purposes on Chinese turtle farms 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshop on Trade in Tortoises and Freshwater Turtles in Asia (Phnom Penh 1999) recommended that all turtle species native to the Indo-Malayan, eastern Palearctic and Australasian Realms be listed on at least Appendix II • Participants at CITES-sponsored Technical Workshop on Conservation of and Trade in Freshwater Turtles and Tortoises in Asia (Kunming 2002) generally agreed that all the remaining non-CITES listed species of Asian turtles should be listed under the Appendices of CITES [AC18 Inf. 12] • Kunming Workshop named <i>P. mouhotii</i> as one of the 11 highest-priority taxa for Appendix II listing <p><input type="checkbox"/> Meets criteria for Appendix II: internationally traded • apparently declining wild population • history of over-exploitation • inadequate enforcement controls, especially in Lao PDR</p>
<p>Prop. 12.29 Black Marsh Turtle <i>Siebenrockiella crassicolis</i></p>  <p>China, United States of America Inclusion in Appendix II in accordance with Article II, paragraph 2 (a), of the Convention and Resolution Conf. 9.24, Annex 2 (a), sections A and B (i)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: Indonesia, Cambodia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Singapore, Thailand, Viet Nam • Population: Vulnerable (IUCN 2000); endangered in Cambodia and Viet Nam; uncommon in Indonesia; may be vulnerable in Malaysia and Thailand; Myanmar populations of all turtles now severely depleted • Threats: collecting for food trade for domestic and international markets; habitat loss; accidental drowning in fishermen's nets • Trade: exported in large numbers from Sumatra, Indonesia; actual numbers probably greatly exceed legal quotas; legally exported from Cambodia and Malaysia; between January and October 1999, 135,121 wild-caught specimens exported from Peninsular Malaysia; widespread in food markets in China; most specimens probably imported illegally 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indonesia strongly supports this proposal • Workshop on Trade in Tortoises and Freshwater Turtles in Asia (Phnom Penh 1999) recommended that all turtle species native to the Indo-Malayan, eastern Palearctic and Australasian Realms be listed on at least Appendix II • Participants at CITES-sponsored Technical Workshop on Conservation of and Trade in Freshwater Turtles and Tortoises in Asia (Kunming 2002) generally agreed that all the remaining non-CITES listed species of Asian turtles should be listed under the Appendices of CITES [AC18 Inf. 12] <p><input type="checkbox"/> Meets criteria for Appendix II: internationally traded • declining wild population, at least in Myanmar • history of over-exploitation • inadequate enforcement controls • extensive illegal trade</p>
<p>Prop. 12.30 Hawksbill Turtle <i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i></p>  <p>WITHDRAWN</p> <p>Cuba Transfer of the population in Cuban waters* from Appendix I to Appendix II, pursuant to Resolution Conf. 9.24, for the exclusive purpose of allowing the</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: tropical and subtropical ocean waters world-wide • Population: Critically Endangered (IUCN 2000); global decline of over 80% in three generations; status reaffirmed by 1999 global review, upheld in October 2001 by IUCN Red List Standards and Petitions Subcommittee; species listed on Appendix I since 1976 (Cuba has reservation, Japan withdrew reservation in 1994); probably under 5000 breeding females in entire region; large apparent population sizes may be misleading as bulk of animals are juveniles needed to support small adult breeding stock; claim that Cuban "population" is increasing at over 20% per year based on samples of less than 3% of Cuban nesting beaches, assessed only since 1997 	<p>OPPOSE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tagging and DNA data show that 30-58% of Hawksbills in Cuban waters originate in at least 11 other countries and territories, whose populations are depleted (there is no geographically-separate Cuban "population" as required for separate listing under CITES, even if trade is limited) • There is no way to "manage the wild population as an Appendix I species" (as proposed by Cuba) if international trade of hawksbill products is allowed (CITES only regulates international trade, not management, and such trade is not allowed for Appendix I species);






SPECIES/PROPONENT/PROPOSAL	CURRENT STATUS OF SPECIES	SSN VIEW
<p>Government of Cuba to export its stockpile of shell plates (7,800 kg), accumulated legally from its national conservation and management programme between 1993 and 2002, annotated as follows: a) the export will not take place until the CITES Secretariat has verified, within 12 months of the decision, that the importing country has adequate internal trade controls and will not re-export and the CITES Standing Committee accepts this verification; and b) the wild population in Cuban waters will continue to be managed as an Appendix-I species. * In accordance with Article I a of the Convention, the population for which a transfer is requested is defined as that segment of the regional Caribbean population bounded by the geographic limits of Cuban waters, which is under the jurisdiction of the Republic of Cuba, and is the exclusive area from which the shell was derived</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Threats: illegal tortoiseshell trade; hunting for food; destruction of nesting areas; incidental catch ● Trade: no legal international trade since 1993; Cuba's management program allows maximum catch limit of 500 per year with shells stockpiled; significant poaching and illegal trade occur throughout range (inadequate enforcement controls and compliance with CITES); "illegal trade of hawksbill turtle products as well as other sea turtle species is the highest volume, most widespread, most long-term, and persistent illegal trade of any CITES Appendix-I species in the Convention's 25-year history" (comments by USA); widespread illegal trade in hawksbill products in the Caribbean region including Cuba 	<p>Cuba intends to continue annual off-take, including Hawksbills from other countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Increase in nesting correlated with 1993 moratorium in Japan and decreased commercial take in Cuba; Cuban scientists accept that Cuba's past commercial take may have affected recovery of Hawksbills in the region ● Trade control system in Japan, the likeliest importer, cannot distinguish the source of bekkō (tortoiseshell) after processing or at the retail level ● 22nd Annual Symposium on Sea Turtle Biology and Conservation (April 2002, Miami) passed a resolution concluding "Re-opening even a restricted international commercial trade in Hawksbill products may threaten the recovery of depleted or declining populations of hawksbills worldwide, by encouraging stockpiling of products... all populations of hawksbill sea turtle should therefore be retained on Appendix I of CITES" ● Similar proposals rejected at COP10 and COP11 <p><input type="checkbox"/> Meets criteria for Appendix I: would be internationally traded if not on Appendix I • Critically Endangered • wild populations declining • impossible to distinguish "Cuban population" from others • significant illegal trade throughout range • inadequate enforcement controls and compliance with CITES throughout range</p>
<p>Prop. 12.31 Narrow-headed Softshell Turtles <i>Chitra spp.</i></p>  <p>China, United States of America Inclusion in Appendix II in accordance with Article II, paragraph 2 (a), of the Convention and Resolution Conf. 9.24, Annex 2 (a), sections A and B (i)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Distribution: <i>Chitra chitra</i>: Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand; <i>C. indica</i>: Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, possibly Nepal ● Population: <i>Chitra chitra</i>: Critically Endangered (IUCN 2000); <i>C. indica</i>: Endangered (IUCN 2000) except in Bangladesh: Critically Endangered (IUCN 2000); uncommon in India; declining in Nepal due to over-collecting ● Threats: direct capture for local consumption or for international food and pet trade ● Trade: much use is domestic as animals are very large and are usually butchered locally; also on sale at food markets in East Asia; <i>C. indica</i> once traded heavily but now largely depleted; in Thailand, trade impacts to <i>C. chitra</i> are potentially severe because of a small, depleted natural population combined with very high prices paid for live animals 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Indonesia strongly supports listing <i>Chitra chitra</i>; Nepal supports the listing of <i>Chitra indica</i> ● Distinguishing the two species is very difficult ● Workshop on Trade in Tortoises and Freshwater Turtles in Asia (Phnom Penh 1999) recommended that all turtle species native to the Indo-Malayan, eastern Palearctic and Australasian Realms be listed on at least Appendix II ● Participants at CITES-sponsored Technical Workshop on Conservation of and Trade in Freshwater Turtles and Tortoises in Asia (Kunming 2002) generally agreed that all the remaining non-CITES listed species of Asian turtles should be listed under the Appendices of CITES [AC18 Inf. 12] ● Kunming Workshop named <i>Chitra</i> as one of the 11 highest-priority taxa for Appendix II listing <p><input type="checkbox"/> Meets criteria for Appendix II: internationally traded • Critically Endangered • declining wild population • history of over-exploitation</p>
<p>Prop. 12.32 Giant Softshell Turtles <i>Pelochelys spp.</i></p>  <p>China, United States of America Inclusion in Appendix II; a) <i>P. cantorii</i>: in accordance with Article II, paragraph 2 (a), of the Convention, and Resolution Conf. 9.24, Annex 2 (a) sections A and B (i) and b) <i>P. bibroni</i>: in accordance with Article II, paragraph 2 (b), of the Convention, and Resolution Conf. 9.24, Annex 2 (b) section A</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Distribution: <i>Chitra chitra</i>: Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand; <i>C. indica</i>: Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, possibly Nepal ● Population: <i>Chitra chitra</i>: Critically Endangered (IUCN 2000); <i>C. indica</i>: Endangered (IUCN 2000) except in Bangladesh: Critically Endangered (IUCN 2000); uncommon in India; declining in Nepal due to over-collecting ● Threats: direct capture for local consumption or for international food and pet trade ● Trade: much use is domestic as animals are very large and are usually butchered locally; also on sale at food markets in East Asia; <i>C. indica</i> once traded heavily but now largely depleted; in Thailand, trade impacts to <i>C. chitra</i> are potentially severe because of a small, depleted natural population combined with very high prices paid for live animals 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Entire genus should be listed; both species occur in Indonesia and Papua New Guinea; taxonomy is unclear, and several further species may be named ● Indonesia strongly supports the proposal; Philippines supports listing <i>P. cantorii</i> ● Workshop on Trade in Tortoises and Freshwater Turtles in Asia (Phnom Penh 1999) recommended that all turtle species native to the Indo-Malayan, eastern Palearctic and Australasian Realms be listed on at least Appendix II ● Participants at CITES-sponsored Technical Workshop on Conservation of and Trade in Freshwater Turtles and Tortoises in Asia (Kunming



SPECIES/PROPONENT/PROPOSAL	CURRENT STATUS OF SPECIES	SSN VIEW
		<p>2002) generally agreed that all the remaining non-CITES listed species of Asian turtles should be listed under the Appendices of CITES [AC18 Inf. 12]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kunming Workshop named <i>Pelochelys</i> as one of the 11 highest-priority taxa for Appendix II listing <p><input type="checkbox"/> Meets criteria for Appendix II: internationally traded • declining wild population • low reproductive output • history of over-exploitation • inadequate enforcement controls • inadequate CITES implementation</p>
<p>Prop. 12.33 New Zealand Geckos <i>Hoplodactylus</i> spp. and <i>Naultinus</i> spp.</p>  <p>New Zealand Inclusion in Appendix II in accordance with Article II, paragraph 2 (a) and 2 (b), of the Convention</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: New Zealand • Population: status unknown except for population of <i>Naultinus gemmeus</i> in a reserve which has “drastically declined” due to poaching for illegal international trade; vulnerable to over-exploitation due to late sexual maturity (2-6 years) and low reproductive output (0.5 - 2 offspring per female per year) • Threats: habitat loss and modification; introduced mammalian predators; poaching and illegal trade; poachers destroy habitat when searching for geckos • Trade: fully protected in New Zealand, yet are offered in international trade in numbers exceeding captive breeding capacity; high market value (up to US\$15,000 per individual) indicates high demand which has led to increased poaching; large and growing illegal trade in poached animals, particularly in USA, Germany and the Czech Republic 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Listing on Appendix II will complement New Zealand’s domestic efforts to prevent trade in specimens of these taxa taken illegally <p><input type="checkbox"/> Meets criteria for Appendix II: internationally traded • some wild populations declining • international trade is having a detrimental impact on wild populations</p>
<p>Prop. 12.34 Orange-throated Whiptail Lizard <i>Cnemidophorus hyperythrus</i></p>  <p>United States of America Deletion from Appendix II</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: USA, Mexico • Population: status unknown except for population of one subspecies which is “seriously depleted” and populations on three islands in Mexico which are “abundant”; low reproductive potential due to small clutch size (2-3 eggs per clutch) • Threats: habitat destruction • Trade: 156 specimens traded 1980-1997; 96 of these were exported from USA to Japan in 1997, indicating a recent and potentially growing interest for international trade 	<p>OPPOSE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Although recent international trade levels are low, international trade in live reptiles as pets has increased dramatically in recent years; a precautionary approach is warranted to ensure species is not harmed by trade <p><input type="checkbox"/> Meets criteria for Appendix II: internationally traded • some wild populations declining • inferred that if trade is not regulated it will lead to a decline in the number of individuals in the wild</p>
<p>Prop. 12.35 Whale Shark <i>Rhincodon typus</i></p>  <p>India, The Philippines Inclusion in Appendix II</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: warm, tropical waters (excluding the Mediterranean) world-wide (123 Range States) • Population: Vulnerable (IUCN 2000); some local populations have declined drastically, while fishing effort and price have increased; vulnerable to over-exploitation due to slow growth rate, late sexual maturity (between 9 and 20-30 years), low fecundity and long birth interval; records show declining catches and, where data are available, declining catch-per-unit-effort; reported declines of 30-80% per decade, and 20-30% annually, in some areas • Threats: over-exploitation for trade in meat and fins • Trade: well-documented international trade in fins and meat to markets in Asia; no international agreements to regulate or monitor international trade in whale shark products exist; protected status afforded by some Parties is undermined by lack of regulation of international trade in this highly migratory species 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meat and fins easily distinguished from other shark species, easing implementation of CITES listing • Appendix II listing will help to implement the FAO International Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks • Significant revenues, far exceeding those from trade, are being earned through whale shark tourism in some countries; over-exploitation for trade could threaten these revenues • On Appendix II of the Convention on Migratory Species which identifies species as having unfavourable conservation status that would benefit from implementation of international cooperative agreements for its conservation and management; also included in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea Agreement on Straddling Fish Stock and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks as a highly migratory species, recognizing the need for international cooperation <p><input type="checkbox"/> Meets criteria for Appendix II: internationally traded • some wild populations declining • low reproductive output • international trade is having a detrimental impact on wild populations</p>



SPECIES/PROPONENT/PROPOSAL	CURRENT STATUS OF SPECIES	SSN VIEW
<p>Prop. 12.36 Basking Shark <i>Cetorhinus maximus</i></p>  <p>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on behalf of the member States of the European Community Inclusion in Appendix II</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: temperate ocean waters of Atlantic, Indo-Pacific Oceans and Mediterranean Sea (54 Range States) • Population: Vulnerable (IUCN 2000); local populations rapidly declining due to over-fishing; vulnerable to over-exploitation because of slow growth rate, late sexual maturity (20 years for females), long gestation period, low fecundity (litter size of six with gestation of up to three years); some stocks reduced by 50-80% have not recovered even after several decades • Threats: over-exploitation for trade in fins, cartilage and meat; incidental take • Trade: well-documented international trade; listed on Appendix III by the United Kingdom in 2000 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fins easily distinguished from other shark species, easing implementation of CITES listing • Appendix II listing will help to implement the FAO International Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks <p><input type="checkbox"/> Meets criteria for Appendix II: internationally traded • some wild populations • low reproductive output • some international trade is having a detrimental impact on wild populations</p>
<p>Prop. 12.37 Seahorses <i>Hippocampus spp.</i></p>  <p>United States of America Inclusion in Appendix II a) <i>Hippocampus comes</i>, <i>H. spinosissimus</i>, <i>H. barbouri</i>, <i>H. reidi</i>, <i>H. erectus</i>, and <i>H. ingens</i> in accordance with Article II, paragraph 2 (a), of the Convention and Resolution Conf. 9.24, Annex 2 (a), section B (i); and b) the other 26 described species in accordance with Article II, paragraph 2 (b) of the Convention and Resolution Conf. 9.24, Annex 2 (b), section A</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: temperate, subtropical and tropical coastal environments between 52° north and 45° south latitude (at least 94 Range States) • Population: 32 recognized species range from Endangered to Data Deficient (IUCN 2000), with most (20) Vulnerable; declining numbers and diminishing specimen size in many Range States with seahorse fisheries; commercial catch in some regions has declined by 95%; vulnerable to over-exploitation due to low fecundity • Threats: over-exploitation for trade; by-catch; degradation and loss of habitat due to coastal development; destructive fishing practices; pollution • Trade: traditional medicine, live for the aquarium trade, curios; 75 countries trade in seahorses, 42 export; main exporters are Thailand, India, Mexico, the Philippines and Viet Nam; main importers of dried specimens are China and Singapore and, live specimens, North America, Europe and Japan; dried specimens sold as curios around the world 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Five largest seahorse exporting countries have experienced declines in catch of 15-75% over a recent three year period • International trade is one of the main causes of declining populations • International trade does not discriminate amongst seahorse species <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Hippocampus comes</i>, <i>H. spinosissimus</i>, <i>H. barbouri</i>, <i>H. reidi</i>, <i>H. erectus</i>, and <i>H. ingens</i> meet criteria for Appendix II: internationally traded • some wild populations declining • international trade is having a detrimental impact on wild populations</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> The other 26 species described meet criteria for Appendix II: specimens resemble the aforementioned species and a non-expert is unlikely to be able to distinguish between them</p>
<p>Prop. 12.38 Humphead Wrasse <i>Cheilinus undulatus</i></p>  <p>United States of America Inclusion in Appendix II in accordance with Resolution Conf. 9.24, Annex 2 (a), section B</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: coral reefs throughout the Indo-Pacific region (42 Range States) • Population: Vulnerable (IUCN 2000); populations have declined almost everywhere studied, particularly where heavily fished for export in the live reef fish trade; catch rates have declined in many areas; vulnerable to over-exploitation due to late sexual maturity (5-7 years) • Threats: over-exploitation for international trade, particularly intensive removal for live reef fish trade; destruction and degradation of coral reefs • Trade: live reef fish traded as food principally to Hong Kong SAR, China, and Singapore; rare species, such as humphead wrasse, command US\$90-175 per kg in Hong Kong SAR (a large specimen could weigh 190 kg); luxury market prices expected to increase as species becomes rarer; 38-132 tons imported to Hong Kong SAR (main importer) annually 1997-2000; Philippines and Indonesia are main exporters; no regional, and few national, efforts to manage the trade; illegal trade from Indonesia 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International trade is one of the main causes of declining populations and is expected to continue • Very high market prices in Hong Kong SAR drives over-exploitation <p><input type="checkbox"/> Meets criteria for Appendix II: internationally traded • some wild populations declining • international trade is having a detrimental impact on wild populations</p>
<p>Prop. 12.39 Patagonian toothfish <i>Dissostichus eleginoides</i> Antarctic toothfish <i>D. mawsonii</i></p>  <p>Australia Inclusion of <i>D. eleginoides</i> in Appendix II in accordance with Article II, paragraph 2 (a), of the Convention and inclusion of <i>D. mawsonii</i> in Appendix II, in accordance with Article</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: Antarctic and Southern Ocean waters and southern South American waters • Population: Population: declining in areas where illegal, unregulated and unreported (IUU) fishing occurs or has occurred; in one area the population was reduced by 55% within one year • Threats: over-exploitation for international trade, through IUU fishing; vulnerable to over-exploitation due to slow growth, late sexual maturity (12-15 years), and relatively low fecundity • Trade: toothfish are exploited for human consumption; highly valued by restaurants, with wholesale prices of approximately US\$10 per kg; Chile is main exporter; Japan and the USA main importers; 96% of fishing grounds occur within Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR) Convention Area; exploitation began in late 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CCAMLR manages toothfish fishing and has made progress in documenting trade through its Catch Documentation Scheme, but illegal, unregulated and unreported (IUU) fishing is causing unsustainable catch rates and depletion of populations • CCAMLR's regulatory measures aimed at preventing IUU fishing are constrained by the fact that they are binding only to the CCAMLR contracting Parties; IUU fishers deliberately choose non-CCAMLR States to register their vessels, and to land and trade their catches, as a means of avoiding the obligations arising from CCAMLR • Appendix II listing would complement CCAMLR regulatory measures by extending regulation to all CITES Parties, an additional

SPECIES/PROPONENT/PROPOSAL	CURRENT STATUS OF SPECIES	SSN VIEW
<p>II, paragraph 2 (b), of the Convention Annotations (+200 series), Populations of <i>Dissostichus species (spp.)</i>: The conservation, management or other relevant measures or resolutions adopted for <i>Dissostichus spp.</i> by the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR), relating to <i>Dissostichus spp.</i> harvested from within the CCAMLR Convention Area, shall apply for the purposes of regulating trade in <i>Dissostichus spp.</i> under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) including for the purposes of Article IV of CITES. States Party to CITES conducting trade in <i>Dissostichus spp.</i> harvested and traded in compliance with the conservation, management and other relevant measures or resolutions adopted by CCAMLR, including the Catch Documentation Scheme for <i>Dissostichus spp.</i>, shall be regarded as having fulfilled their obligations under CITES as regards trade in <i>Dissostichus spp.</i> Trade in <i>Dissostichus spp.</i> harvested outside the CCAMLR Convention Area shall be subject to the relevant provisions of CITES and shall be regulated accordingly</p>	<p>1980s; IUU fishing began in 1993; over past four years, of over 243,282 tonnes traded in international markets, only 123,165 tonnes were legally caught within and outside the CCAMLR area; IUU fishers claim to have caught toothfish outside of CCAMLR areas but CCAMLR concluded that catches were taken from within CCAMLR area; CCAMLR confirms that IUU has substantially increased in recent years and is often same or higher than reported catches</p>	<p>130 countries, thereby bringing effective control over trade to all major market or consumer states that are not members of CCAMLR or are not effectively implementing CCAMLR; CITES listing would assist CCAMLR by extending regulation to currently unregulated toothfish fisheries; CITES provides enforcement that CCAMLR lacks; this will help to bring IUU fishing under control, as importing Parties will be legally obligated to refuse such fish</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Dissostichus eleginoides</i> meets criteria for Appendix II: internationally traded • wild populations declining • international trade is having a detrimental impact on wild populations</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>D. mawsonii</i> meets criteria for Appendix II: specimens resemble <i>D. eleginoides</i> and a non-expert is unlikely to be able to distinguish between them</p>
<p>Prop. 12.40 Sri Lankan Rose Butterfly <i>Atrophaneura jophon</i> and <i>A. pandiyana</i></p>  <p>Germany on behalf of the member States of the European Community Inclusion of <i>Atrophaneura jophon</i> in Appendix II in accordance with Article II, paragraph 2 (a), of the Convention and Resolution Conf. 9.24, Annex 2 (a) section A; and inclusion of <i>Atrophaneura pandiyana</i> in Appendix II in accordance with Article II, paragraph 2 (b), of the Convention and Resolution Conf. 9.24, Annex 2 (b), section A</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: <i>Atrophaneura jophon</i>, Sri Lanka; <i>A. pandiyana</i>, India • Population: <i>A. jophon</i>, Critically Endangered (IUCN 2000) (<i>A. pandiyana</i> not listed by IUCN); very restricted and fragmented distribution; habitat declining; limited extent of occurrence (less than 100 km²); known only from one location; wild population unknown but believed to be small • Threats: habitat destruction; illegal trade • Trade: international trade levels unknown (however, by comparison, dead and live specimens of birdwing butterflies are traded in large quantities in Europe, North America and Japan); <i>A. jophon</i> specimens observed on offer in Germany and the Czech Republic for up to US\$203 each; <i>A. jophon</i> fully protected in Sri Lanka so international trade is illegal; <i>A. pandiyana</i> also offered in international trade 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appendix II listing would compliment domestic measures in Sri Lanka to stop illegal trade • International trade is one of the most important threats to this species <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Atrophaneura jophon</i> meets criteria for Appendix II: internationally traded • Critically Endangered • wild populations declining • restricted, fragmented, limited distribution • declining habitat • illegal international trade is inferred to have a detrimental impact on wild populations</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>A. pandiyana</i> meets criteria for Appendix II: specimens resemble <i>A. jophon</i> and a non-expert is unlikely to be able to distinguish between them</p>
<p>Prop. 12.41 Swallowtail Butterflies <i>Papilio aristophontes</i>, <i>P. nireus</i> and <i>P. sosia</i></p>  <p>Germany on behalf of the member States of the European Community Inclusion of <i>Papilio aristophontes</i> in Appendix II in accordance with Article II, paragraph 2 (a), of the Convention and Resolution Conf. 9.24, Annex 2 (a) section A; and inclusion of <i>P. nireus</i> and <i>P. sosia</i> in Appendix II in accordance with Article II, paragraph 2 (b), of the Convention and Resolution Conf. 9.24, Annex 2 (b), section A</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: <i>Papilio aristophontes</i>, Comoro Islands; <i>P. nireus</i> and <i>P. sosia</i>, Africa • Population: <i>P. aristophontes</i>, Endangered (IUCN 2000) (<i>P. nireus</i> and <i>P. sosia</i> not listed by IUCN); distribution very restricted and fragmented; habitat declining; wild population unknown but believed to be small • Threats: habitat destruction • Trade: international trade levels unknown (however, by comparison, dead and live specimens of birdwing butterflies are traded in large quantities in Europe, North America and Japan); <i>P. aristophontes</i> specimens observed on sale in Germany, France and the Czech Republic for up to US\$122 each 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Papilio aristophontes</i> is not protected by domestic laws of the Comoro Islands, its habitat is not protected, and it is not the subject of any management measures • International trade is one of the most important threats to this species <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Papilio aristophontes</i> meets criteria for Appendix II: internationally traded • wild populations declining • restricted, fragmented, limited distribution • declining habitat • international trade inferred to have a detrimental impact on wild populations</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>P. nireus</i> and <i>P. sosia</i> meet the criteria for Appendix II: specimens resemble males of <i>P. aristophontes</i> and a non-expert is unlikely to be able to distinguish between them</p>

SPECIES/PROPONENT/PROPOSAL	CURRENT STATUS OF SPECIES	SSN VIEW
<p>Prop. 12.42 Monkey Puzzle Tree <i>Araucaria araucana</i></p>  <p>Argentina Inclusion of <i>Araucaria araucana</i> in Appendix I, replacing <i>Araucaria araucana</i>**+219 (populations of Argentina and Chile), and deletion of <i>Araucaria araucana</i>* -114 #1 in Appendix II</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current annotations (+219, -114) restrict listing to populations of Chile and Argentina, though Argentina and Chile are sole Range States • Purpose of proposal is not to alter listing status but to clarify intent of Parties at COP11, when population of Argentina was added to Appendix I • COP11 proposal was intended to eliminate split listing of species, as Chilean population was already on Appendix I; the Secretariat, however, interpreted the listing of Argentine population to mean that "introduced populations" in other countries, if any, would remain on Appendix II (Notification 2000/037 of July 31, 2000) • Adoption of this proposal would unequivocally place entire species in Appendix I, wherever it occurs • Postal vote on issue failed for lack of a quorum 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clarification of listing on Appendix I will eliminate the law enforcement problems caused by the current "split-listing" of the species • Even if introduced populations exist, CITES listings should not result in introduced populations being on a different Appendix from those in Range States unless that is specifically intended by the proponent, as these populations ultimately derive from the listed populations in the Range States • Chile supports current proposal <p><input type="checkbox"/> Meets criteria for Appendix I: internationally traded • restricted and decreasing area of distribution • illegal trade in seeds is harming wild populations</p>
<p>Prop. 12.43 Cacti <i>Cactaceae</i> spp.</p> <p>Switzerland Amendment of the text of the annotation *608 that refers to artificially propagated specimens of <i>Gymnocalycium milhanovichii</i> (cultivars) forms lacking chlorophyll, to read as follows: <i>Cactaceae</i> spp. colour mutants lacking chlorophyll, grafted on the following grafting stocks: <i>Harrisia "Jusbertii"</i>, <i>Hylocereus trigonus</i> or <i>Hylocereus undatus</i></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annotation *608 exempts certain cactus hybrids and cultivars, including <i>Gymnocalycium mihanovichii</i> cultivars lacking chlorophyll, from Appendix II trade controls • New cultivars lacking chlorophyll have been developed; this proposal seeks to extend the annotation *608 exemption to these and all such cultivars • Cultivars lacking chlorophyll are products of horticulture, do not exist in the wild, and are readily distinguished from naturally occurring cacti 	<p>SUPPORT</p>
<p>Prop. 12.44 Prickly Pear Cacti <i>Opuntioideae</i> spp.</p>  <p>Switzerland Deletion from Appendix II</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: North and South America • Population: 361 species; two <i>Opuntia</i> taxa from Ecuador (Galapagos) listed as Critically Endangered, eight as Endangered, and seven as Vulnerable (IUCN 2000); six of 129 species in Mexico are "rare"; one of 81-87 species in USA is "endangered"; five species in Chile are "rare"; some species threatened by forest clearance and mining in Brazil; some species seriously affected by agricultural practices and forest clearance in parts of Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay; some species have restricted distributions; some are considered invasive species • Threats: agriculture; forest clearance; mining; intentional destruction; urbanization; road construction • Trade: fruits, timber, and live plants (wild and artificially propagated) are traded; "supermarket plants" and cultivars of the most important species in horticulture currently exempted from CITES; most trade in wild specimens is in dried "skeletons" (timber) of four species, exported from Mexico and USA to Japan and Europe; extensive illegal trade in wild-collected opuntias (USA seized at least 740 specimens of six species originating in Mexico 1994-2002, including 70-80 wild-collected specimens in 2002 alone) (Mexico also reports illegal trade) 	<p>OPPOSE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range States of Chile, Mexico and USA oppose the proposal • The inclusion of <i>Opuntioideae</i> spp. in Appendix II provides some protection for species that are Critically Endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable and rare • There is a substantial illegal trade in wild-collected specimens that may be harming wild populations <p><input type="checkbox"/> Meets criteria for Appendix II: internationally traded • some wild populations declining • international trade may have a detrimental impact on wild populations • infer red that if trade is not controlled one or more of the taxa may meet at least one of the criteria for listing on Appendix I in the near future</p>
<p>Prop. 12.45 Leaf-bearing Cacti <i>Pereskioideae</i> spp. <i>Pereskopsis</i> spp. and <i>Quiabentia</i> spp.</p>  <p>Switzerland Deletion from Appendix II</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: <i>Pereskioideae</i> spp. (<i>Pereskia</i> spp. and <i>Maihuenia</i> spp.): Central and South America and the Caribbean (28 Range States); <i>Pereskopsis</i> spp.: Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico; <i>Quiabentia</i> spp.: Brazil, Argentina, Bolivia, Paraguay • Population: one species, <i>Pereskia quisqueyana</i>, from Dominican Republic, Endangered (IUCN 1997) (not due to trade) • Threats: habitat destruction; forest clearance for agriculture • Trade: very low levels of trade in wild-collected specimens (53 live specimens 1992-1999); only one species, <i>Pereskopsis spatulata</i>, is artificially propagated (by cuttings) for use as stock for grafting of seedlings of rare cacti species 	<p>OPPOSE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range States of USA and Chile oppose the proposal, whilst Mexico states it will support the proposal if the other Range States do (and, if the proposal is accepted, will list <i>Pereskia lychnidiflora</i> and its native <i>Pereskopsis</i> in Appendix III) <p><input type="checkbox"/> Meets criteria for Appendix II: internationally traded • some wild populations declining • if trade is not controlled one or more of the taxa may meet at least one of the criteria for listing on Appendix I in the near future</p>

SPECIES/PROPONENT/PROPOSAL	CURRENT STATUS OF SPECIES	SSN VIEW
<p>Prop. 12.46 Tonopah Fishhook Cactus <i>Sclerocactus nyensis</i></p>  <p>United States of America Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: USA • Population: recently described; known from only two locations; identified as “critically imperiled”, “rare”, and at “great risk of extirpation due to extreme rarity, imminent threats, and/or biological factors”; vulnerable to over-exploitation due to slow-growth, small populations, restricted distribution • Threats: illegal collection; agricultural and industrial development; off-road vehicles; highway maintenance; mining • Trade: seeds (exempted from the Appendix II listing) offered for sale on European web sites, indicating desirability to collectors; local authorities receive inquiries from Europeans about population locations; most species adversely affected by illegal collection; no legal international trade recorded 1994-2000 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sole Range State, USA, is the proponent <p><input type="checkbox"/> Meets criteria for Appendix I: internationally traded • small wild population • restricted distribution • high vulnerability due to species’ biology • threatened by illegal collection and extrinsic factors</p>
<p>Prop. 12.47 Blaine’s Pincushion <i>Sclerocactus spinosior</i> <i>spp. blainei</i></p>  <p>United States of America Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: USA • Population: known from only ten locations; identified as “critically imperiled”, “rare”, and at “great risk of extirpation due to extreme rarity, imminent threats, and/or biological factors”; vulnerable to over-exploitation due to slow-growth, small populations, restricted distribution • Threats: illegal collection; agricultural and industrial development; off-road vehicles; highway maintenance • Trade: seeds (exempted from the Appendix II listing) increasingly offered for sale on European web sites, indicating desirability to collectors; local authorities receive inquiries from Europeans about population locations; most species adversely affected by illegal collection; no legal international trade recorded 1994-2000 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sole Range State, USA, is the proponent <p><input type="checkbox"/> Meets criteria for Appendix I: internationally traded • small wild population • restricted distribution • high vulnerability due to species’ biology • threatened by illegal collection and extrinsic factors</p>
<p>Prop. 12.48 Santa Barbara Island Dudleya <i>Dudleya traskiae</i></p>  <p>United States of America Transfer from Appendix I to Appendix II</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: USA • Population: Endangered (IUCN 2000) and under domestic legislation; restricted distribution on one small island; feared extinct in 1970, a few plants were discovered in 1975 • Threats: ranching; farming; introduced herbivores • Trade: limited to artificially propagated live specimens; no international trade recorded 1994-2000; no evidence of illegal trade in wild-collected specimens 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sole Range State, USA, is the proponent <p><input type="checkbox"/> Meets criteria for transfer from Appendix I to Appendix II, in accordance with Annex 4 of RC 9.24: does not meet criteria for Appendix I • species not in demand for international trade • its transfer to Appendix II unlikely to stimulate trade in, or cause enforcement problems for, other species in Appendix I</p>
<p>Prop. 12.49 Thorncroft’s Aloe <i>Aloe thorncroftii</i></p>  <p>South Africa Transfer from Appendix I to Appendix II in accordance with Resolution Conf. 9.24, Annex 4, section B, paragraph 2 (a)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: South Africa • Population: 7906 plants in eight sub-populations in wild (September 2000 survey); actual figure probably higher • Threats: habitat conversion; fire; competition from alien species • Trade: apparently no collecting from wild since 1978; limited horticultural interest but no recorded trade since 1981; much easier and cheaper to grow plants from seed, than to collect plants from wild populations 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposal is part of review of <i>Aloe</i> spp. in Appendices • RC 9.24, Annex 4.B.1, states that “No species listed in Appendix I shall be removed from the Appendices unless it has been first transferred to Appendix II, with monitoring of any impact of trade on the species for at least two intervals between meetings of the Conference of the Parties”; if proponent seeks eventual delisting it should indicate what monitoring will be done
<p>Prop. 12.50 Bigleaf Mahogany <i>Swietenia macrophylla</i></p>  <p>Nicaragua Inclusion in Appendix II of the neotropical</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: Mexico, Costa Rica, Panama, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru • Population: Vulnerable (IUCN 2000); declining throughout range; greatly depleted throughout the northern Range States where distribution decreasing rapidly; some populations commercially extinct in Brazil and Colombia; only 3% of range in Protected Areas • Threats: intensive legal and illegal logging for international trade; deforestation for agriculture; loss of genetic diversity and vigor due to selective harvest practices; potential impacts of global climate change 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Illegal logging and unsustainable trade remain major threats to this species • CITES Mahogany Working Group noted continuing inconsistencies in trade volumes reported by importing and exporting countries and international bodies • Appendix II will complement activities of Range States to bring exploitation levels under stricter control and reduce illegal extraction and trade

SPECIES/PROPONENT/PROPOSAL	CURRENT STATUS OF SPECIES	SSN VIEW
<p>populations, including logs, sawn wood and veneer sheets in accordance with Article II paragraph 2 (a), of the Convention and Resolution Conf. 9.24, Annex 2 (a)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Trade: exploitation levels not sustainable and exceed forests capacity to regenerate; listed on Appendix III by Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica ("all populations in the Americas"), Mexico and Peru; extensive illegal trade (most logs extracted from Central America are illegal); in Brazil widespread illegal exploitation on Indian and public lands led government to halt trade and cancel or suspend forest management plans; documented smuggling of look-alike species; illegal extraction takes place even in Protected Areas 	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Meets the criteria for Appendix II: internationally traded • wild populations declining, some drastically • international trade is having a detrimental impact on wild populations</p>
<p>Prop. 12.51 Orchids <i>Appendix II Orchidaceae spp.</i></p>  <p>United States of America Annotation of Orchidaceae in Appendix II. The annotation to specifically read as follows: Artificially propagated specimens of hybrids within the genera <i>Cattleya</i>, <i>Cymbidium</i>, <i>Dendrobium</i> (phalaenopsis and nobile types only), <i>Oncidium</i>, <i>Phalaenopsis</i> and <i>Vanda</i>, including their intergeneric hybrids, are not subject to the provisions of the Convention when:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> specimens are traded in shipments consisting of individual containers (i.e. cartons, boxes, or crates) containing 100 or more plants each; all plants within a container are of the same hybrid, with no mixing of different hybrids within a container; plants within a container can be readily recognized as artificially propagated specimens by exhibiting a high degree of uniformity in size and stage of growth, cleanliness, intact root systems, and general absence of damage or injury that could be attributable to plants originating in the wild; plants do not exhibit characteristics of wild origin, such as damage by insects or other animals, fungi or algae adhering to leaves, or mechanical damage to roots, leaves, or other parts resulting from collection; and shipments are accompanied by documentation, such as an invoice, which clearly states the number of plants and which of the six exempt genera are included in the shipment, and is signed by the shipper. Plants not clearly qualifying for the exemption must be accompanied by appropriate CITES documents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Proposal developed as a consequence of a review of the listing of the <i>Orchidaceae</i>, begun at the 10th Meeting of the Plants Committee (Shepherdstown, 2000) ● Seeks to exempt many commercial shipments of orchid hybrids from CITES control; qualifications intended to reduce risk that wild-collected plants will be exported improperly ● Artificially propagated hybrids of these genera constitute by far the largest component of international commercial orchid trade ● Annotation intended to create an incentive for trade in artificially propagated specimens, by eliminating the need for CITES permits, as a preferred alternative to trade in wild-collected specimens, and to reduce the workload of permit-issuing authorities so that they may concentrate their efforts on specimens requiring closer scrutiny ● Annotation will place a burden of responsibility on inspection officials to ensure that specimens qualify for the exemption; additional mechanisms may need to be considered for such an exemption to be workable ● Attendees at 12th Meeting of the Plants Committee agreed that implementation of this annotation should be monitored to determine whether it causes any difficulties, especially with enforcement of requirements of the Convention for non-exempt orchid species and hybrids. If it is determined that adoption of this annotation results in an increase in illegal trade, or creates other significant difficulties in regulating non-exempt specimens, it was agreed that the annotation should be repealed as soon as possible 	<p>OPPOSE UNLESS AMENDED</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Proposal as written may violate Article VII, paragraph 5, which states that "Where a Management Authority of the State of export is satisfied that... any specimen of a plant species was artificially propagated..., a certificate by that Management Authority to that effect shall be accepted in lieu of any of the permits or certificates required under the provisions of Article III, IV or V" ● To comply with Article VII and to avoid implementation and enforcement problems, proposal should be amended to require issuance of certificate of artificial propagation, on a fast track if necessary ● The proposed exemption is not comparable to the exemption for flaked seedlings (RC 11.11), which is based on the concept of "readily recognizable" parts or derivatives (Article I, Par. B(iii)), not whole adult plants ● Adoption could lead to an increase in illegal trade; additional mechanisms needed to make exemption workable; proposal should not be adopted or implemented until such mechanisms have been developed ● Participants at 12th Meeting of the Plants Committee offered suggestions for such mechanisms, including more thorough identification of merchandise, country-of-origin Management Authority certification of hybrids, and verification of uniformity of container contents ● Proposal should either be withdrawn until an accompanying resolution setting out appropriate enforcement mechanisms is available, or amended so that the annotation does not enter into force until such a resolution is adopted and itself enters into force
<p>Prop. 12.52 Desert-living Cistanche <i>Cistanche deserticola</i></p>  <p>China Deletion of the Annotation to Cistanche deserticola in Appendix II</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Distribution: China ● Population: decreasing; decreasing area of distribution ● Threats: over-collection for medicinal trade; destruction of host plant (<i>C. deserticola</i> is a parasitic herb) ● Trade: estimated 120 tons traded internationally each year, originating from China, destined for Asian countries; illegal trade; artificial propagation possible, but not conducted on a commercial scale 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sole Range State, China, is the proponent ● This species was listed on Appendix II at COP11, with an annotation "#3, Designated whole and sliced roots and parts of roots, excluding manufactured parts or derivatives such as powders, pills, extracts, tonics, teas and confectionery"; however, the species does not have roots and the main parts of the plant used are the stems

SPECIES/PROPONENT/PROPOSAL	CURRENT STATUS OF SPECIES	SSN VIEW
<p>Prop. 12.53 Maguire's Bitter Root <i>Lewisia maguirei</i></p>  <p>United States of America Deletion from Appendix II</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: USA • Population: six species (two, <i>G. officinale</i> and <i>G. sanctum</i>, currently on Appendix II); populations of unlisted species are "likely to decrease"; one, <i>G. coulteri</i>, "in danger of extinction, vulnerable species, rare species, and species under special protection" • Threats: mining; development • Trade: not known to be in domestic or international trade; no evidence of illegal trade 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sole Range State, USA, is the proponent
<p>Prop. 12.54 Lignum-vitae <i>Guaiacum spp.</i></p>  <p>Germany on behalf of the member States of the European Union Inclusion in Appendix II in accordance with Article II, paragraph 2 (b), of the Convention, annotated as follows: Designate all parts and derivatives, including wood, bark and extract</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution: USA, Mexico, possibly Guatemala, the Caribbean • Population: six species (two, <i>G. officinale</i> and <i>G. sanctum</i>, currently on Appendix II); populations of unlisted species are "likely to decrease"; one, <i>G. coulteri</i>, "in danger of extinction, vulnerable species, rare species, and species under special protection" • Threats: habitat destruction; deforestation; agriculture; introduced species • Trade: timber, resin and wood chips (used as a natural aromatic substance) are main export products; collection and export of one unlisted species, <i>G. coulteri</i>, expanding and its population decreasing; trade levels are not completely known; Germany imports about 50 tonnes of <i>G. coulteri</i> timber annually plus an additional 20-40 tonnes annually of Guaiacum resin and wood chips; USA regularly imports batches of 1.5 tonnes of resin from Mexico; illegal trade exists but not quantified 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trade in listed species may hide trade in unlisted species (trade data are not identified to species level) thus undermining efforts to regulate and monitor trade <p><input type="checkbox"/> The currently unlisted <i>Guaiacum spp.</i> meet the criteria for Appendix II: specimens resemble the aforementioned species and a non-expert is unlikely to be able to distinguish between them</p>

Draft Resolutions and Other Documents to be Discussed at the 12th COP to CITES

Table includes only those documents made available by 19 July 2002. Some documents were stamped "Provisional"

DOCUMENT/ PROPONENT	CURRENT STATUS	EFFECT OF DRAFT RESOLUTION	SSN POSITION
<p>Doc. 1.1 Rules of Procedure</p> <p>Secretariat</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rule 2 pertains to Article XI of the Convention which states, "any body or agency technically qualified in protection, conservation or management of wild fauna and flora ... shall be admitted unless at least one-third of the Parties present object ... Once admitted, these observers shall have the right to participate but not to vote" • Rule 12 allows Chairmen of committees or working groups to decide which observers participate in meetings • Rule 17 states that the Presiding Officer should call upon speakers in the order in which they signify their desire to speak, giving precedence to delegates • Rule 20 allows discussion of documents provided they were circulated in the three working languages no later than the day preceding the session • Rule 28 allows any observer documents to be distributed by the Secretariat (via the delegate mailboxes or "pigeon holes") 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allows that "the right of observers to participate may be withdrawn if so agreed by one-third of the Representatives present and voting" (Rule 2, paragraph 2(b)) • Allows the Presiding Officer of a session where a committee or working group is formed to either decide which observers may participate or decide to leave the matter to the discretion of the chairman of the committee or working group (Rule 12, paragraph 2) • Requires the Presiding Officer to give equal precedence to speak to the delegates and to the Secretariat, and allows the Officer to "depart from this general rule and call on speakers in the order that he/she judges appropriate to ensure the timely progress of the debate" (Rule 17, paragraph 2) • Allows discussion of documents made available in the three working languages during the previous session [for example, a document circulated at the end of a morning session could be discussed immediately after lunch] (Rule 20, former paragraph 2, now paragraph 3) 	<p>OPPOSE THE FOLLOWING</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft revision of Rule 2, paragraph 2(b) conflicts with the Convention text by withdrawing the right of observers to participate once admitted • Draft revision of Rule 12, paragraph 2: a working group or committee chairman should retain the discretion to decide which observers may participate • Draft revision of Rule 17, paragraph 2, may deny Parties the right to speak before everyone else; Presiding Officers call on the Secretariat when necessary under the current rules • Draft revision of Rule 20, paragraph 2/3, significantly reduces the amount of time available for analysis of new documents • Draft revision of Rule 28, paragraph 3, eliminates an important method by which non-governmental organizations distribute documents to delegates

DOCUMENT/ PROPONENT	CURRENT STATUS	EFFECT OF DRAFT RESOLUTION	SSN POSITION
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does not allow observers to have documents distributed by the Secretariat (via the delegate mailboxes or "pigeon holes"); non-governmental organizations can only distribute documents on tables (Rule 28, paragraph 3) 	
<p>Doc. 1.2 Rules of Procedure</p> <p>Chile</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rule 20 allows discussion of documents provided they were circulated in the three working languages no later than the day preceding the session Rule 25 allows any Representative to request a secret ballot on any matter (except election of officers or prospective host countries) which, if seconded by ten Representatives, would be held 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draft revision of Rule 20 ensures that documents to be discussed would be circulated in the three working languages 24 hours in advance Draft revision of Rule 25, paragraph 2, allows any Representative to request a secret ballot but this would have to be seconded by one-third of the Representatives present and voting for a secret ballot to be held 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draft revision of Rule 20 ensures that all Parties will have 24 hours to study documents in the three working languages before they are discussed Draft revision of Rule 25 ensures that secret ballots are not used routinely as they are now; prior to COP9, secret ballots were only possible with the support of a "simple majority" (currently equal to 75 Parties); Chile's proposal represents a reasonable compromise
<p>Doc. 11 Identification Manual</p> <p>Secretariat</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC 11.19 abolishes the Identification Manual Committee and transfers its responsibilities to the Secretariat RC 11.19 exhorts Parties to provide data for the Identification Manual within one year of adoption of a proposal to include a new species in the Appendices Only 23 Parties have submitted data for fauna since 1979 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Summarizes reports to Standing, Animals and Plants Committees since CoP11; provides current status of Identification Manual Gives priority to inclusion of Identification Manual on the CITES web site 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support addition of Identification Manual to CITES web site Parties should invite non-governmental organizations to assist in preparation of Identification Manual
<p>Doc. 12 Revision of the Action Plan of the Convention</p> <p>Secretariat</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A CITES Action Plan was approved at COP11 Decision 11.1 recommends the development of procedures to periodically review and revise the Action Plan and evaluate progress, to be completed between COPs by the Standing Committee The Standing Committee established a working group to update the Action Plan; proposed changes, in Doc. 12, are to be considered at COP12 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Numerous changes to the Action Plan are proposed Revises Action Point 1.1.4 which calls on Parties, Secretariat, and Animals Committee to "ensure adequate review and adoption of policies and legislation ... which may be having a significant impact on the conservation status of species or implementation of the Convention"; deletes "harvesting, transporting, handling and housing of live specimens"; and deletes the Animals Committee from the list of bodies to carry out the action 	<p>CONDITIONAL SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All but one of the proposed changes are helpful and appropriate, and should be supported Action Point 1.1.4 should not be changed as proposed: CITES requires that live animals be "so prepared and shipped as to minimize the risk of injury, damage to health or cruel treatment"; high mortality during "harvesting, transporting, handling and housing" increases impact of trade on wild populations; the Transport Working Group, established by RC 10.21 under the Animals Committee, addresses such issues
<p>Doc. 13.1 Revision of Resolution Conf. 11.1 on establishment of Committees</p> <p>Chile</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of regional representatives on the Standing Committee differs from that on the Animals and Plants Committees Standing Committee has one representative for regions with 15 Parties, two for regions with 16-30 Parties, three for regions with 31-45 Parties and four for regions with more than 45 Parties Animals and Plants Committees have one representative for North America and Oceania, and two representatives for the other regions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Animals and Plants Committees would have the same regional representation as does the Standing Committee: one representative for regions with 15 Parties, two for regions with 16-30 Parties, three for regions with 31-45 Parties and four for regions with more than 45 Parties 	<p>CONDITIONAL SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no logical reason for different standards to apply to these Committees The increased cost of additional regional representatives needs to be addressed
<p>Doc. 13.2 Enhancing Implementation of the Convention</p> <p>United States of America</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no CITES Committee dedicated to implementation issues Standing Committee addresses implementation issues (RC 11.1) Animals and Plants Committees provide "advice and guidance ... on all matters relating to international trade in animal and plant species included in the Appendices" (RC 11.1) Secretariat currently advises on implementation, enforcement and compliance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recommends that Parties establish an ongoing forum within the Convention specifically to discuss implementation issues Presents 5 options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) ensure that implementation issues are effectively discussed within the three existing Committees; b) refer implementation issues to the Secretariat (which could work with consultants or establish working groups to address issues); 	<p>CONDITIONAL SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expert committee acting as a review and recommendatory body on implementation, enforcement and compliance issues could help CITES develop enforcement initiatives, fund them, and strengthen the compliance mechanisms of the Convention Option a) (the existing situation) unlikely to result in better implementation

DOCUMENT/ PROPONENT	CURRENT STATUS	EFFECT OF DRAFT RESOLUTION	SSN POSITION
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standing Committee has agreed on the need for a mechanism to address implementation issues; draft terms of reference for an Implementation Subcommittee are to be discussed at the 47th Standing Committee meeting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c) establish an implementation subcommittee under the Animals and Plants Committees, giving half of each Committee's annual budget to its implementation subcommittee; d) establish one implementation subcommittee, to serve under the Animals and Plants Committee, with meeting held jointly once per year, dividing the Committees' combined annual budget (\$180,000) equally amongst the two Committees and one subcommittee; and e) consolidate the Animals and Plants Committees under one Scientific Committee and establish a second Committee to address implementation issues, dividing the Committees' combined annual budget evenly between the Scientific and implementation Committees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Option b) further burdens the Secretariat, may increase expense, and may reduce Party input Option c) improves the existing situation, but deprives the Animals and Plants Committees of half of their annual budget Option d) is preferred; it reduces the budget of the Animals and Plants Committees by only one third; holding joint meetings will further reduce costs Option e) not recommended; consolidation would harmfully dilute the specialized expertise of the Plants and Animals Committees; Animals Committee meetings are already heavily-attended, and regular combined meetings could be unwieldy
<p>Doc. 13.3 Review of Committee Structure</p> <p>Secretariat</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC 11.1 establishes the Standing, Animals, Plants and Nomenclature Committees, and sets out their terms of reference Rules of Procedure to be adopted by the Standing Committee apply to other Committees "as far as is practicable" Members of the Standing Committee are Parties; Members of Animals and Plants Committees are persons chosen by the Regions Standing Committee has one representative for regions with up to 15 Parties, two for regions with 16-30 Parties, three for regions with 31-45 Parties and four for regions with more than 45 Parties; Animals and Plants Committees have one representative for North America and Oceania, and two representatives for the other regions Standing Committee required to "oversee, on behalf of the Parties, the development and execution of the Secretariat's budget as derived from the Trust Fund and other sources, and also all aspects of fund raising undertaken by the Secretariat in order to carry out specific functions authorized by the Conference of the Parties, and to oversee expenditures of such fund-raising activities" Chairs of Animals and Plants Committees "may invite any person or representative of any other country or organization to participate in meetings of the Committee as an observer" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replaces the Animals, Plants and Nomenclature Committees with a single Scientific Committee; alternate draft resolution text (Annex 2) also establishes an Implementation Committee Resolves that the Rules of Procedure adopted by the Standing Committee shall apply mutatis mutandis ["with the necessary changes"] to other committees and working groups Determines that Members of both Standing and Scientific Committees [and Implementation Committee, if established] shall be Parties; Regional representation for both Committees to be the same as that currently used for the Standing Committee Removes wording from Standing Committee term of reference giving it oversight over "all aspects of fund-raising undertaken by the Secretariat in order to carry out specific functions authorized by the Conference of the Parties" Adds term of reference requiring Standing Committee to respond to reports from the Secretariat regarding significant cases of non-compliance or illegal trade, and to make appropriate recommendations Determines that admission of observers at meetings of the Scientific Committee [and Implementation Committee, if established] "shall be in accordance with the Rules of Procedure adopted by the Standing Committee" Resolves (Annex 2) that the Implementation Committee shall provide advice and guidance to the COP, the other committees, working groups and the Secretariat, on legislative, implementation and technical matters 	<p>OPPOSE THE FOLLOWING</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Animals and Plants Committees should not be consolidated; consolidation would harmfully dilute the specialized expertise of the Plants and Animals Committees; Animals Committee meetings are already heavily-attended, and regular combined meetings (as opposed to concurrent sessions) could be unwieldy Inappropriate for Rules of Procedure to apply to working groups, which should continue to operate informally Standing Committee should continue to oversee all fund-raising by Secretariat, including sources of funding Resolution should continue to state that Chairs of Committees are able to invite observers to participate in meetings <p>SUPPORT THE FOLLOWING</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of an Implementation Committee [as in alternate draft resolution in Annex 2] Equalization of regional representation among the Committees New term of reference for Standing Committee on non-compliance and illegal trade
<p>Doc. 14 Title of the Convention</p> <p>Secretariat</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CITES' title, "Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora," forms an integral part of the Convention text and can only be changed by amendment Article XVII, paragraph 1, states, "an extraordinary meeting of the Conference of the Parties shall be convened by the Secretariat on the written request of at least one-third of the Parties to consider and adopt amendments to the present Convention. Such amendments shall be adopted by a two-thirds majority of Parties present and voting"; paragraph 3 states, "An amendment shall enter into force for the Parties which have accepted it 60 days after two-thirds of the Parties have deposited 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposes an extraordinary meeting of the COP to change the title of the Convention to "CITES - The Convention on Trade in Wild Fauna and Flora" Secretariat argues that "the title misrepresents the scope and objectives of the Convention, and is a cause of common misunderstanding of its nature," and that the title "has stood in the way of CITES becoming involved in regulation of trade in economically important species,"; regards the title as "an important psychologically negative element" 	<p>OPPOSE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides no examples of difficulties caused by Convention title An extraordinary meeting, if called, could be used to propose other amendments to the treaty text; such a meeting could be destabilizing to the operation of the Convention Of the two previously adopted amendments, one took years to ratify and the other remains unratified after nineteen years; if the title of the Convention remains uncertain for years, an amendment could cause more confusion about CITES' purpose, not less Current title is not inappropriate; all CITES listings are designed

DOCUMENT/ PROPONENT	CURRENT STATUS	EFFECT OF DRAFT RESOLUTION	SSN POSITION
	<p>an instrument of acceptance of the amendment with the Depositary Government"</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Term "Endangered" in the title is not used elsewhere in the Convention text Parties surveyed during the Study of the Effectiveness of the Convention agreed that amending the text was not desirable 		<p>either to respond to endangerment or to prevent a species from becoming endangered</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposed title is inappropriate; implies that CITES deals primarily with trade, not conservation Problems raised by Secretariat, if real, could better be met by improved education and publicity materials
<p>Doc. 16.1 Cooperation between CITES and the Commission for Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR) regarding the trade in toothfish</p> <p>Chile</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Dissostichus</i> species (toothfish) are not currently listed on the Appendices <i>D. elegenoides</i> (Patagonian toothfish) and <i>D. mawsoni</i> (Antarctic toothfish) have been proposed for listing on Appendix II <i>Dissostichus</i> fisheries are managed by the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR) The annotation to the <i>Dissostichus</i> spp. Appendix II listing proposal provides that States party to CITES conducting trade in <i>Dissostichus</i> spp. in compliance with CCAMLR measures, including the Catch Documentation Scheme, shall be regarded as having fulfilled their obligations under CITES CCAMLR has invited countries involved in harvesting and trade in <i>Dissostichus</i> spp. to join CCAMLR or voluntarily implement its conservation measures such as the Catch Document Scheme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recommends that CITES Parties that capture or trade in products of <i>Dissostichus</i> spp. adhere to CCAMLR if they have not already done so, and cooperate voluntarily with CCAMLR's conservation measures Encourages CCAMLR to pass information regarding <i>Dissostichus</i> trade to CITES and directs the CITES Secretariat to transmit to the CCAMLR Secretariat any information available on illegal trade in Patagonian toothfish Urges CITES Parties to take measures so that vessels flying their flags are not used to undermine the conservation measures adopted by CCAMLR 	<p>CONDITIONAL SUPPORT (Doc. 44 and species listing [Proposal no 12.39] strongly preferred; Not an effective alternative to including <i>Dissostichus</i> species in Appendix II and adopting the resolution proposed by Australia in Doc. 44)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measures in draft resolution are already available to Parties Parties involved in Illegal, Unregulated and Unreported (IUU) trade in <i>Dissostichus</i> are unlikely to cooperate with CCAMLR; CCAMLR has already tried to obtain voluntary compliance, with little success CITES Appendix II listing for <i>Dissostichus</i>, implemented as per the resolution proposed in Doc 44, would be fully consistent with and supportive of CCAMLR's conservation measures and would improve implementation of those measures Without an Appendix II listing for <i>Dissostichus</i> spp, Secretariat is unlikely to receive information on illegal trade Language on flag vessels in Chilean text would not be legally binding; under Appendix II listing, vessels from CITES Parties could not be used as 'flags of convenience'
<p>Doc. 16.2.1 CITES and FAO: Synergy and cooperation between CITES and FAO</p> <p>Japan</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Article XV, paragraph 2, provides that the Secretariat shall, in respect to proposals to amend the listing on the Appendices of a marine species, "consult with inter-governmental bodies having a function in relation to those species, especially with a view to obtaining scientific data these bodies may be able to provide and to ensuring coordination with any conservation measures enforced by such bodies" RC 9.24, on listing criteria, recommends that its text and Annexes be fully reviewed before COP12 with regard to the scientific validity of the criteria, definitions, notes and guidelines and their applicability to different groups of organisms FAO has identified several issues related to CITES listing, implementation, and treaty interpretation FAO Subcommittee of Fish Trade has referred a specific recommendation on an MOU between FAO and CITES to the 25th Session of the FAO Committee of Fisheries, to be held in February 2003 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seeks to increase and enshrine FAO's role in the review of CITES listing criteria (and other issues) with respect to marine species Affirms that FAO and regional fisheries management organizations (RFMOs) are appropriate inter-governmental bodies for fisheries management Declares CITES listing "temporarily" useful to commercially-exploited fish species if (1) no responsible fisheries management organization exists and (2) trade is having a significant negative impact on conservation Recommends that results of FAO Second Technical Consultation, including proposals to amend listing criteria, be incorporated into revisions of RC. 9.24 Directs the Secretariat to work with FAO to draft "high level" Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between FAO and CITES "conceived in FAO establishing framework for cooperation between CITES and the FAO" that would "establish a process, along the lines suggested by FAO, to ensure FAO involvement in scientific evaluation of proposals" (emphasis added) MOU would "ensure FAO involvement in the scientific evaluation of proposals for listing and down-listing of exploited aquatic species" 	<p>OPPOSE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> May be beneficial to list marine species under an RFMO on the Appendices; RFMO's may lack trade control provisions or may need supplementary regulation through CITES; Article XV specifically covers listing of marine species covered by other agreements Restricting listings to when trade is "having a significant negative impact on conservation" contradicts RC 9.24 and violates the treaty text FAO's views on listing criteria or proposals should not take priority over those of other relevant intergovernmental bodies FAO Second Technical Consultation did not reach consensus that substantial amendments to the CITES listing criteria are warranted, or as to the nature of such amendments; no need to delay listing marine species while FAO debates listing criteria Any MOU between CITES and FAO should be developed with equal input by both organizations, not simply "along lines suggested by FAO" Reference to "exploited aquatic species" is ambiguous; FAO technical consultations addressed only commercially exploited fish and invertebrate species; involvement of FAO in scientific review of other "aquatic" species may exceed FAO's mandate and interfere with work of IWC and other bodies CITES Secretariat noted at Second Technical Consultation that most effective way to ensure effective consideration of FAO issues was to increase communication between FAO and CITES personnel within individual Party governments

DOCUMENT/ PROPONENT	CURRENT STATUS	EFFECT OF DRAFT RESOLUTION	SSN POSITION
<p>Doc. 16.2.2 FAO collaboration with CITES through a Memorandum of Understanding</p> <p>United States of America</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FAO has identified several issues related to CITES listing, implementation, and treaty interpretation FAO Subcommittee of Fish Trade has referred a specific recommendation on a MOU between FAO and CITES to the 25th Session of the FAO Committee of Fisheries, to be held in February 2003 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requests Parties to consider a document, from the Eighth session of the FAO Sub-Committee of Fish Trade, recommending a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between FAO and CITES Asks Parties to suggest a course of action and a time-frame for initiating and finalizing a MOU on all CITES-specific issues under review by FAO 	<p>CONDITIONAL SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SSN supports a broad discussion within CITES of the appropriate relationship between CITES and FAO; efforts to facilitate a more effective CITES-FAO relationship; identifying issues best left to FAO and those more appropriate for CITES Any specific recommendations from FAO should be evaluated independently by the CITES Parties
<p>Doc. 16.3 Cooperation and synergy with the Inter-American Convention for the Protection and Conservation of Sea Turtles</p> <p>Ecuador</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inter-American Convention for the Protection and Conservation of Sea Turtles (IAC) entered into force on 2 May 2001 All sea turtles are listed on Appendix I of CITES Article XV, paragraph 2(b), states, "For marine species, the Secretariat shall, upon receiving the text of the proposed amendment... consult intergovernmental bodies having a function in relation to those species especially with a view to obtaining scientific data these bodies may be able to provide and to ensuring co-ordination with any conservation measures enforced by such bodies" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Congratulates the Parties to the IAC on its entry into force Requests the Secretariat to investigate opportunities for cooperation and coordination between CITES and the IAC Requests the CITES Secretariat to coordinate its activities with regard to sea turtles and their habitats in the western hemisphere, including future dialogue meetings among Range States, with the Parties and Secretariat of the IAC Invites the IAC COP to consider ways to improve cooperation and synergy with CITES Urges Parties to both conventions to promote synergy and to take measures to achieve coordination among the national authorities of each Convention in order to reduce unnecessary duplication of activities 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> IAC is the competent international body for the conservation and management of sea turtles in the western hemisphere IAC has the support of regional organizations including WIDECAST and OLDEPESCA International cooperation and coordination of conservation and management strategies among Range States, including regional approaches such as the IAC, are vital for the conservation of sea turtles
<p>Doc. 16.4.1 CITES and the International Whaling Commission: Cooperation between CITES and the International Whaling Commission</p> <p>Mexico</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CITES prohibits trade in species or stocks protected from whaling by the International Whaling Commission (IWC) RC 11.4, which consolidates previously adopted resolutions, recommends that the Parties agree not to trade in any species or stock protected from commercial whaling by the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling RC 11.4 states the Parties' desire that the maximum protection possible under CITES be afforded to the cetaceans listed in the Appendices; welcomes the IWC's request to CITES to 'take all possible measures to support the IWC ban on commercial whaling for certain species and stocks of whales'; and expresses concern that international trade in whale products lacks adequate international monitoring or control 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reiterates that the IWC is the competent international regulatory body charged specifically with the management of whales Endorses cooperation between CITES and the IWC on matters of international trade and management of whales, and urges CITES Parties to make every effort to ensure that this cooperation continues Decides that it is premature to transfer any species or stocks of whales from Appendix I to II while the IWC maintains a moratorium on commercial whaling, considering that the IWC is undertaking considerable work to assess the status of whale stocks and finalize a Revised Management Scheme (RMS) to ensure that stocks can be adequately protected 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reaffirms that the complementary relationship between the IWC and CITES is crucial for the conservation of whale stocks and reiterates the need to maintain the Appendix I listing of whales Parties have supported link between CITES and IWC at two previous COPs
<p>Doc. 17 Sustainable use and trade in CITES species</p> <p>Norway</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CITES takes a precautionary approach in cases of scientific uncertainty – Appendix I applies to species that are or may be affected by trade; Appendix II applies to species that may become threatened if trade is not subject to strict regulation RC 9.24, on listing criteria, explicitly incorporates the precautionary principle RC 8.3, though recognizing that commercial trade may be beneficial, recognizes that over-utilization is detrimental to the conservation of wild flora and fauna RC 10.4, on cooperation and synergy with the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) recommends that the Secretariat investigate opportunities whereby CITES can become a partner in implementing appropriate provisions of the CBD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preamble states that there are difficulties in delisting or downlisting CITES species "even when this has been warranted from the CITES criteria or the criteria are no longer applicable", and that there is a "considerable risk of using trade restrictions as protectionistic (sic) measures under cover of scientific uncertainty" Recommends that CITES cooperate with CBD and FAO to develop "guidelines on the interpretation of the principle of sustainable use" in order to "harmonize" the implementation of CITES with the objective of sustainable use in the CBD and elsewhere Recommends that the CITES Secretariat, in cooperation with the Committees, develop a proposal to apply CITES listing criteria in 	<p>OPPOSE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preamble and text make it clear that the purpose of CITES is to protect species from over-exploitation through international trade, not to promote or facilitate trade Preamble of draft resolution is inconsistent with the precautionary principle (CITES Article II, RC 9.24) RC 10.4 already addresses cooperation with the CBD Current process to develop CBD guidelines on sustainable use was criticized by both Parties and observers, at the last CBD COP, as under-inclusive and unbalanced; CITES cannot be "harmonized" with a controversial concept still under development Listing criteria should advance the conservation objectives of

DOCUMENT/ PROPONENT	CURRENT STATUS	EFFECT OF DRAFT RESOLUTION	SSN POSITION
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC 11.1, Annex 2, recognizes that “an effective method of evaluating whether a species is appropriately listed in the CITES Appendices requires a periodic review of its biological and trade status” and directs the Animals and Plants Committees to “undertake a periodic review of animal or plant species included in the CITES Appendices” Decision 11.116 directs that all timber species currently included in the Appendices be reviewed and the results reported to COP12 	<p>a manner that supports the objective of sustainable use, to be adopted at COP13</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recommends that CITES consider automatic reviews of listed species every fifth year, “sunset clauses”, or other ways of “validating the CITES Appendices” 	<p>CITES as determined by its Parties, not “the objective of sustainable use” as defined elsewhere, or the objectives of other treaties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Listings can only be changed by a vote of the Parties (Article XV); listings cannot expire under a “sunset clause” Review processes for listings already exist (e.g. RC 11.1, Annex 2); Parties are already free to propose changes to listings at any time; requiring a review every five years would be cumbersome and unnecessary
<p>Doc. 23.1.1 Appendix I species subject to export quotas: Leopard, report on implementation of Resolution Conf. 10.14 on quotas for leopard hunting trophies and skins for personal use</p> <p>Secretariat</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leopard, <i>Panthera pardus</i>, is on Appendix I RC 10.14: sets COP-approved quotas for export of leopard hunting trophies and skins for personal use, and requires that new quotas be approved by the COP; recommends that importing countries be satisfied that imports of no more than two skins per year, acquired in the country of export as personal items that will not be sold in the country of import, are non-commercial if their export is authorized by the legislation of the country of origin; recommends that countries allow the import if each skin is tagged in accordance with RC 10.14; requires each state of export to submit a special report to the Secretariat, by 31 March each year, on the number of trophies and skins exported the previous year; directs the Secretariat to recommend that Parties suspend import of leopard trophies and skins from Parties that do not submit their special reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Repeals RC 10.14 or deletes parts (those calling for exporting Parties to submit a special report to the Secretariat each year and the suspension of imports when Parties do not submit the report) on the grounds that none of the Resolution’s provisions deter illegal trade or are necessary to distinguish illegally traded skins from legally traded skins, and there is no evidence that quotas are exceeded 	<p>OPPOSE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Illegal trade in leopard skins exists (e.g. in October 2000 a shop owner in New York City, USA, was charged with selling four African leopard skins); impossible to state how much more illegal trade might exist without all the provisions of RC 10.14 Tanzania exceeded its export quota in 1999 and 2001 as noted in Doc. 23.1.1 (the Secretariat’s explanation that excess leopards were collected in previous years is irrelevant because the COP-approved quota is based on the number exported, not the number collected) As noted in Doc. 23.1.1, Parties routinely ignore even the minimal annual reporting requirement; imports of leopard trophies and skins from two (Zambia and Malawi) are currently suspended under RC 10.14 because these Parties have not submitted special reports
<p>Doc. 23.1.2 Appendix I species subject to export quotas: Leopard, amendment to the quota of the United Republic of Tanzania</p> <p>United Republic of Tanzania</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leopard, <i>Panthera pardus</i>, is on Appendix I Article III states that, for species on Appendix I, the Management Authority of the State of import shall issue an import permit only after the Scientific Authority of the State of export has advised that the export will not be detrimental to the survival of the species Tanzania’s annual CITES export quota for leopard has been 250 since COP5 (1985) RC 9.21 states that whenever the COP has set an export quota for a species listed on Appendix I, this satisfies the requirements of Article III regarding the finding that the export and the import will not be detrimental to the survival of the species, provided that the quota is not exceeded 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increases Tanzania’s annual CITES export quota for leopard to 500 States that the proposed increase is not based on scientific data but on the potential capacity for the use of leopard by the trophy hunting industry, the ease of hunting leopards in many areas, and the fact that, under RC 10.14, Zimbabwe has a leopard export quota of 500 States that the Wildlife Division grants annual leopard quotas to hunting blocks, the total of which exceeds the CITES quota 	<p>OPPOSE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tanzania’s current leopard quota, and its proposal to increase the quota, are not scientifically-based; no scientific evidence is provided that the existing quota, or the proposed increase, will not cause a detriment to the survival of the species Tanzania exceeded its CITES annual export quota of 250 leopards in 1997, 1998, 1999 and 2001 (see table on page 6 of Doc. 23.1.2)
<p>Doc. 29 Verification of the authenticity and veracity of CITES permits and certificates</p> <p>Chile</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forged CITES permits and stolen security stamps have been the subject of a number of Notifications to the Parties (e.g. 2001/065 on caviar) Notification 2001/072 notes “an increasing sophistication in recent cases of forgery and fraudulent use of CITES permits and certificates”, some bearing security stamps removed from genuine permits (though new security stamps are difficult to remove) Only effective method of detecting fraud is direct confirmation of the validity of permits with the issuing Authority; this is often a time-consuming process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recommends that the Parties develop an internet domain for posting updated information on issued CITES permits and certificates; if necessary, access to information on the site should be restricted to Management Authorities by means of passwords or access codes Directs the Secretariat to evaluate the possibility of establishing a centralized communication network, via the CITES web site, that will allow Parties to verify the authenticity and validity of CITES permits and certificates 	<p>CONDITIONAL SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internet could be a valuable tool for rapid detection of fraud Difference between the proposed system and the one the Secretariat is asked to evaluate not clear, in particular with respect to budgetary and staffing requirements Internet security should be considered in development of any authentication system Parties should consider potential funding mechanisms for establishing either system

DOCUMENT/ PROPONENT	CURRENT STATUS	EFFECT OF DRAFT RESOLUTION	SSN POSITION
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decision 11.26 states, "The Parties should check with the Secretariat when they have doubts about the validity of permits accompanying suspect shipments" 		
<p>Doc. 30 Implementation of CITES in the European Community</p> <p>Denmark</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Gaborone amendment, which would allow regional economic integration organizations (such as the EU) to accede to CITES, passed in 1983 but has not entered into force RC 6.5 (Rev.) notes that border controls within the EU have been abolished, and requests the EU to establish a Community inspectorate RC 8.2 expresses concern about enforcement and implementation of CITES in the EU, and urges EU Parties to complete development of appropriate implementing legislation; calls for ratification of Gaborone Amendment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States that the concerns raised by RCs 6.5 and 8.2 have been addressed, particularly by 1997 regulations, and that all EU countries are now Parties to CITES Recommends repeal of RCs 6.5 and 8.2 Urges ratification of Gaborone Amendment before COP13 	<p>OPPOSE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CITES implementation and enforcement problems continue to exist in the EU, and may contravene Article VIII For example, TRAFFIC (2002) concluded that "enforcement is not given an adequately high priority" in the UK: out of 130,800 items seized, only one case was prosecuted Loss of national border controls means that movement of CITES specimens among EU member states cannot be monitored Overseas territories remain an important destination for illegal CITES specimens (e.g. 1,200 radiated tortoises (<i>Geochelone radiata</i>) shipped to La Réunion (France) in June 2002) RCs 6.5 and 8.2 should not be repealed until existing enforcement and implementation problems are resolved; RC 8.2 could be amended to reflect that all EU member states are now Parties to CITES
<p>Doc. 31 Trade in bear specimens</p> <p>Secretariat</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC 10.8 "urges" Parties to confirm, adopt or improve national legislation "to demonstrably reduce the illegal trade in bear parts and derivatives" and to increase CITES enforcement, control export as well as import, encourage new national efforts to target and eliminate illegal markets, focus on wildlife law enforcement training, and engage in bilateral conservation and enforcement agreements Decision 11.43 requests information from Parties on existing national legislation to control the bear parts trade, including penalties for violations Decision 11.44 urges Parties to share forensic technology for bear parts identification Decision 11.45 suggests that Parties consider adopting domestic legislation to implement restrictions on trade in bear parts and derivatives Decision 11.46 encourages Parties to apply recommendations of the CITES Tiger Missions to matters regarding the trade in bear parts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notes that the Standing Committee supports all Parties having adequate national legislation to implement the Convention for all species, including bears, together with appropriate penalties, as well as consumer information campaigns, and inter-agency cooperation Recommends repeal of "urges" paragraph of RC 10.8 on the grounds that to implement the Convention, Parties should be addressing these issues, regardless of the species; the Secretariat does not favor a species-specific approach Recommends deletion of Decisions 11.43 through 11.46, and 11.80 Recognizes that illegal bear parts trade is still a matter of concern and requests information on seizures Calls upon relevant Parties to make it clear to producers of bile products derived from bear "farms" that it is illegal for these products to enter international trade 	<p>OPPOSE THE FOLLOWING</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> "Urges" paragraph of RC 10.8 remains relevant, though only a few Parties have addressed it and the Decisions from COP11 Species-specific resolutions have allowed the Secretariat to undertake important work for a number of species (tigers, sturgeon, elephants); their high public profile helps raise funds for CITES programs that might not be otherwise available <p>SUPPORT THE FOLLOWING</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agree that Parties must improve their national legislation and enforcement, including training and bilateral conservation efforts, and agree on importance of educating producers and consumers
<p>Doc. 34.3 Conservation of elephants and trade in elephant specimens: revision of Resolution Conf. 10.10 (Rev.) on trade in elephant specimens</p> <p>India and Kenya</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC 10.10 (Rev.) calls for registry of ivory carvers and dealers, and control of domestic trade in ivory RC 10.10 (Rev.) sets out objectives for the Monitoring the Illegal Killing of Elephants (MIKE) program and the Elephant Trade Information System (ETIS), including assessing whether observed trends in elephant poaching and ivory trade are related to changes in the listing of elephant populations on the Appendices or resumption of legal international trade in ivory Information on poaching produced by MIKE, and information on seizures collected in the Elephant Trade Information System (ETIS) are made available at each COP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recommends that countries with established ivory manufacturing industries and those known to be major ivory consumers take further steps to regulate their domestic retail trade in ivory and assist in educating tourists about the illegality of importing ivory into their home countries Urges Secretariat to assist Parties in improving legislative, registry and enforcement measures, and directs Standing Committee to regularly review actions taken by consumer states Removes from MIKE the task of assessing whether observed trends in elephant poaching and ivory trade are related to changes in the listing of elephant populations or resumption of legal trade 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The market for ivory tourist souvenirs remains a serious threat to elephants in both Asia and Africa Though MIKE was established to detect and assess impact of COP10 decisions on elephant poaching, there are insufficient baseline data from before COP10 to make that assessment; MIKE is clearly unable to fulfill its original mandate Funding earmarked for assessment of effects of listing changes should be diverted to capacity-building in Range States and ensuring that African elephant managers are able to continue to protect elephants after MIKE funding ends Annual reports on MIKE and ETIS will assist Parties

DOCUMENT/ PROPONENT	CURRENT STATUS	EFFECT OF DRAFT RESOLUTION	SSN POSITION
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Redefines the purpose of MIKE as “to improve the ability of Range States to monitor their elephant populations, detect changes in levels of illegal killing, and to implement and enforce domestic legislation and CITES” • Directs that reports on MIKE and ETIS be made to each Standing Committee meeting (i.e. annually) 	
<p>Doc. 35 Conservation and trade in rhinoceroses</p> <p>Secretariat</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC 9.14 (Rev.) recommended that rhinoceros Range States and other relevant Parties “submit a report to the Secretariat, according to an agreed format, at least six months prior to each meeting of the Conference of the Parties,” providing details on the status of wild and captive populations, incidents of illegal hunting and trade and law enforcement activities • Only two Range States (Namibia, South Africa) responded with information on the above issues within the given deadline (30th April 2002) • RC 9.14 (Rev.) also directed the Secretariat “to develop a standard format for these reports, to evaluate the reports as well as any information it has received related to trade in rhinoceros parts and derivatives, and to submit a written summary of these for consideration at each meeting of the Conference of the Parties” • The Secretariat later expressed its view to the Parties that no further elaboration of a standard report form was required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recommends the repeal of RC 9.14 (Rev.) on the grounds that: only two Range States carried out the actions requested; absence of reporting mechanisms means that the status of implementation of the operative parts of the Resolution was difficult to evaluate; even if the Resolution were implemented, an improvement in trade controls and rhinoceros conservation would be unlikely; and the provisions of the Resolution could equally be afforded to other species 	<p>OPPOSE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parties adopted RC 9.14 as important for rhinoceros conservation; poor implementation should lead to efforts to improve the situation, not to repeal • Secretariat should produce standard format for the reports • Rhinoceros conservation should continue to receive special attention as it is one of the clearest examples of illegal trade driving species to the brink of extinction • Species-specific resolutions have allowed the Secretariat to undertake important work for a number of species (tigers, sturgeon, elephants); their high public profile helps raise funds for CITES programs that might not be otherwise available • Secretariat does not indicate how it would mandate submission of reports on high-profile endangered species if RC 9.14 is repealed • Requiring authorities to gather and analyze data on population and trade keeps profile of the species high on national agenda
<p>Doc. 37 Conservation and control of trade in Tibetan antelope</p> <p>Secretariat</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tibetan antelope (<i>Panthalops hodgsoni</i>) is listed on Appendix I; its wool is the source of shahtoosh • India has not implemented a ban on the manufacture of shahtoosh • In the last two years, seizures of raw wool, raw hides and shawls internationally have been high; 3,459 raw hides, 269 kilograms of raw wool and 172 shahtoosh shawls were seized between 2000 and June 2002 • RC 11.8 recommends that: (a) Parties adopt comprehensive legislation and enforcement controls in order to reduce the illegal trade in Tibetan antelope products by COP12 • RC 11.8 directs (b) the Secretariat to report to the Standing Committee, at its 45th meeting, on implementation of this Resolution; and (c) the Standing Committee to review this report and to report to COP12 • RC 11.8 urges (a) the processing countries of the products of Tibetan antelope to continue their efforts to ban the processing of Tibetan antelope wool; and (c) relevant Parties to designate a contact point and to provide contact details to the Secretariat in order to establish a network to assist in the control of illegal trade in Tibetan antelope parts and derivatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amends RC 11.8 by: deleting paragraph a) under “recommends”, because all Parties are obliged to enact legislation to implement the Convention, verification of such legislation is already dealt with, specific legislation to control trade in a species listed in Appendix I is superfluous, it is unrealistic to establish deadlines by which a reduction in illegal trade should be achieved and, no data exist against which a reduction could be measured; deleting paragraphs b) and c) under “directs” because they are no longer relevant; adding the words “and, in particular, that the State of Jammu and Kashmir in India halts the processing of such wool and the manufacture of shahtoosh products” to paragraph a) under “urges” after the word “wool”, in order to support the Government of India and the High Court of Jammu and Kashmir; deleting paragraph c) under “urges” because such cooperation has already been called for with regard to the general enforcement of the Convention and should not be restricted to species-specific issues • The Secretariat states it does not believe that there are any species-specific issues regarding Tibetan antelope that the Conference of the Parties needs to address 	<p>OPPOSE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Species-specific resolutions have allowed the Secretariat to undertake important work for a number of species (tigers, sturgeon, elephants); their high public profile helps raise funds for CITES programs that might not be otherwise available • Many Resolutions have deadlines; recommends (a) should be amended to require Parties to report, by CoP13, what new action/initiatives they have taken to demonstrably reduce trade • Secretariat should be directed to continue to report to future meetings; Parties should agree to take stricter action against Parties that fail to provide information; there should be a method for non-governmental organizations and others to provide independent information • India’s opinion on addition of wording to urges (a) should be sought • Parties should take action on enforcement, public awareness, and forensic identification • A system for registration of stocks of Tibetan Antelope products should be adopted
<p>Doc. 38 Controlled trade in specimens of abundant cetacean stock</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CITES prohibits trade in species or stocks protected from whaling by the International Whaling Commission (IWC) • RC 11.4, which consolidates previously adopted resolutions, recommends that the Parties agree not to trade in any species or 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repeals RC 11.4 • States that IWC moratorium on commercial whaling is not scientifically supported and implies CITES should follow the advice of the IWC’s Scientific Committee, not the IWC itself 	<p>OPPOSE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repeal of RC 11.4 would destroy cooperation between IWC and CITES (attempts to repeal cetacean Resolutions were rejected at COP10 and COP11)

DOCUMENT/ PROPONENT	CURRENT STATUS	EFFECT OF DRAFT RESOLUTION	SSN POSITION
Japan	<p>stock protected from commercial whaling by the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC 11.4 states the Parties' desire that the maximum protection possible under CITES be afforded to the cetaceans listed in the Appendices; welcomes the IWC's request to CITES to 'take all possible measures to support the IWC ban on commercial whaling for certain species and stocks of whales'; and expresses concern that international trade in whale products lacks adequate international monitoring or control 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affirms that decisions on whale downlisting proposals should be based on scientific information and CITES criteria, including the precautionary measures of RC 9.24 Decides that the trade in whale products originating from downlisted stocks should be limited to IWC Parties that have established DNA register systems States that properly restricted whaling and trade will pose no threat to whale stocks or stimulate illegal hunting and trade States that principles of sustainable use should guide implementation of CITES 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will lead to whaling under inadequate national management – i.e. outside control of IWC and before IWC has lifted its moratorium on whaling Undermines IWC by suggesting CITES should give priority to IWC Scientific Committee rather than decisions of its Parties Decisions on down-listing proposals are based on RC 9.24 IWC has not approved national DNA register systems (as opposed to an international registry open to scrutiny) No data to support conclusion that whaling will not harm stocks or stimulate illegal trade; CITES Resolutions should not be used to force unsupported conclusions
<p>Doc. 40 Conservation and trade in pancake tortoise <i>Malacochersus tomieri</i></p> <p>Kenya</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pancake tortoise, <i>Malacochersus tomieri</i>, is listed on Appendix II Species occurs naturally only in Kenya and Tanzania; Kenya permits exports only under special circumstances; Tanzania permits exports from captive (ranching) operations; non-Range States have exported the species in recent years Trade in the species was reviewed under RC 8.9 (the Significant Trade Process) ten years ago; this resulted in a recommendation that Parties not accept imports of this species from Tanzania, later revised to allow Tanzania to export captive-born (ranching) specimens; no measures were taken regarding exports from non-Range States COP11 proposal by Kenya to list the species on Appendix I was withdrawn 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Directs Animals Committee to establish a Pancake Tortoise Working Group to develop recommendations for consideration at COP13 on measures to improve conservation and control trade in live specimens; Working Group would determine whether existing captive (ranching) operations conform to certain standards, including that export quotas do not exceed the reproductive capacity of the operation or the species, and that specimens produced for export are marked with implanted transponders 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Females do not produce more than two eggs per year in captivity yet there is evidence that the ratio of hatchlings to adult females in most captive (ranching) operations exceeds 2:1; this may indicate that hatchlings are being removed from the wild for export, causing a detriment to wild populations Exports of specimens from non-Range States needs to be addressed Marking of specimens exported from captive (ranching) operations would assist enforcement efforts
<p>Doc. 41.1 Conservation of sharks: conservation and management of sharks</p> <p>Australia</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The FAO adopted the International Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks (IPOA-Sharks) in 1999 IPOA is intended to improve the worldwide conservation and management of shark species For IPOA to be implemented, States with shark fisheries are requested to implement their own National Plans of Action for Sharks; to date, few States have done so Trade regulation is not within the ambit of IPOA-Sharks IPOA-Sharks is a voluntary instrument Implementation of IPOA-Sharks has been extremely poor Decision 11.94 directs the Chair of the Animals Committee to maintain liaison with the Secretary of the Committee on Fisheries of the FAO to monitor implementation of IPOA-Sharks, and report to COP12 on progress made 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensures the continuation of the liaison between CITES and the FAO through the CITES Animals Committee Results in a review of progress made in implementation of IPOA-Sharks one year prior to COP13 Requires Parties to identify endangered shark species that would benefit from CITES listing, should their conservation status fail to improve Highlights lack of progress in IPOA-Sharks Makes recommendations on the role to be played by CITES in ensuring that the IPOA-Sharks is implemented 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Escalating unregulated and unreported trade contributing to increasingly unsustainable fishing for a number of shark species CITES should undertake further work, as the only instrument that can regulate international trade in shark species, to improve the conservation and management of particular shark species and to supplement IPOA-Sharks CITES must not delay this work while waiting for further progress on the IPOA Secretariat should be directed to express concern to the FAO at the lack of progress in implementing IPOA-Sharks Animals Committee should review progress towards IPOA-Sharks Animals Committee should examine information provided by Range States to identify key candidate species for possible listing under CITES CITES Parties that are also members of the FAO should provide information on their progress in implementing a National Plan of Action for Sharks Chair of Animals Committee should continue the activities set out in Decision 11.94 Ecuador and Australia should consider combining Docs 41.1 and 41.2, so that the operative provisions of each draft resolution are retained

DOCUMENT/ PROPONENT	CURRENT STATUS	EFFECT OF DRAFT RESOLUTION	SSN POSITION
<p>Doc. 41.2 Conservation of sharks: conservation and trade in sharks</p> <p>Ecuador</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The FAO adopted the International Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks (IPOA-Sharks) in 1999 IPOA is intended to improve the worldwide conservation and management of shark species For IPOA to be implemented, States with shark fisheries are requested to implement their own National Plans of Action for Sharks; to date, few States have done so Trade regulation is not within the ambit of IPOA-Sharks IPOA-Sharks is a voluntary instrument Implementation of IPOA-Sharks has been extremely poor Decision 11.94 directs the Chair of the Animals Committee to maintain liaison with the Secretary of the Committee on Fisheries of the FAO to monitor implementation of IPOA-Sharks, and report to COP12 on progress made 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highlights lack of progress in implementing the IPOA-Sharks Directs the Secretariat to urge the FAO to encourage greater implementation of the IPOA-Sharks Directs the Chair of the Animals Committee to maintain liaison with the FAO in monitoring implementation of the IPOA-Sharks Recommends that the Animals Committee liaise with the FAO to commission an ongoing report on the biological, fisheries and trade status of highly migratory and straddling shark species listed in the UN Straddling Stocks Agreement, and to highlight ten species at a time for the consideration of each Animals Committee meeting; the Animals Committee is directed to review this report and to make recommendations to COP13 and all subsequent COPs Directs the Animals Committee to prioritize any shark species listed in the Appendices at COP12 within the Significant Trade Process Urges the Parties to implement IPOA-Sharks and to report on their progress to COP13 Urges the Parties, in light of the negative response from the World Customs Organization regarding the standardization of tariffs, to expand their national Customs classifications to identify separate shark products in trade, by species where possible Urges Regional Fisheries Management Organizations to carry out the research and data-collection identified by the FAO as necessary for the implementation of IPOA-Sharks 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensures continuation of the liaison between CITES and the FAO Provides for useful conservation measures by the Animals Committee, the Parties and Regional Fisheries Management Organizations In light of the significant volume and uncertain impact of trade, listed shark species should be given priority in the significant trade review process Identifying shark products in trade by species, when possible, will contribute greatly to the assessment of the impacts of trade on particular species and populations Ecuador and Australia should consider combining Docs 41.1 and 41.2, so that the operative provisions of each draft resolution are retained
<p>Doc. 44 Conservation and trade in <i>Dissostichus</i> species</p> <p>Australia</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Dissostichus</i> species (toothfish) are not currently listed on the Appendices <i>D. elegendoides</i> (Patagonian toothfish) and <i>D. mawsoni</i> (Antarctic toothfish) have been proposed for listing on Appendix II <i>Dissostichus</i> fisheries are managed by the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR) The annotation to the <i>Dissostichus</i> spp. Appendix II listing proposal provides that States party to CITES conducting trade in <i>Dissostichus</i> spp. in compliance with CCAMLR measures, including the Catch Documentation Scheme, shall be regarded as having fulfilled their obligations under CITES CCAMLR has invited countries involved in harvesting and trade in <i>Dissostichus</i> spp. to join CCAMLR or voluntarily implement its conservation measures such as the Catch Documentation Scheme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sets out implementation arrangements for the listing of <i>Dissostichus</i> spp. in Appendix II Agrees that CCAMLR is the international organization responsible for the conservation and rational use of Antarctic marine living resources in the CCAMLR Convention Area; that it will continue to manage trade in <i>Dissostichus</i> spp. from within its Convention Area; and that the advice of the CCAMLR Scientific Committee in respect of annual catch limits is a non-detriment finding for <i>Dissostichus</i> spp. Accepts that a CCAMLR <i>Dissostichus</i> Catch Document (DCD) is an acceptable substitute for a CITES Certificate of Introduction from the Sea or Export Permit Agrees that a Certificate of Introduction from the Sea will be required for <i>Dissostichus</i> spp. not taken within the Exclusive Economic Zone, territorial sea or the internal waters of a State, or in the archipelagic waters or an archipelagic State Urges Parties to consult with the CCAMLR Secretariat prior to issuing a Certificate of Introduction from the Sea for <i>D. elegendoides</i> Resolves that Parties should only issue a Certificate for Introduction from the Sea for specimens taken legally, in waters not under jurisdiction of a coastal State or from within the CCAMLR Convention Area, and in a manner “consistent with the long-term conservation and sustainable harvesting” of the species Recommends that the Animals Committee, in consultation with the CCAMLR Scientific Committee, examines trade in 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Illegal, Unregulated and Unreported (IUU) fisheries deliberately seek out non-CCAMLR countries to land, import and export <i>D. elegendoides</i> Approximately 50% of international trade in <i>Dissostichus</i> spp. is from IUU fisheries, significantly undermining the effectiveness of CCAMLR’s conservation measures By applying trade controls, Resolution restricts the opportunity for IUU fisheries to trade toothfish catches through non-CCAMLR Parties CCAMLR Parties will be largely unaffected by <i>Dissostichus</i> CITES listing, removing the need for unnecessary duplication between CITES and CCAMLR CCAMLR continues to set annual quotas for <i>Dissostichus</i> fishing within the CCAMLR Convention Area

DOCUMENT/ PROPONENT	CURRENT STATUS	EFFECT OF DRAFT RESOLUTION	SSN POSITION
		<p><i>Dissostichus spp.</i> and report to the next COP on additional measures that might be required</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Recommends that Parties inform the Secretariat about legal exporters of <i>Dissostichus spp.</i>; directs the Secretariat to establish procedures to exchange information with CCAMLR 	
<p>Doc. 45 Trade in sea cucumbers in the families <i>Holothuridae</i> and <i>Stichopodidae</i></p> <p>United States of America</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● No sea cucumbers (<i>Echinodermata: Holothuroidea</i>) are listed on the Appendices ● Trade in sea cucumbers as a luxury food item (bêche-de mer or trepang), for aquaria and for biomedical research has increased worldwide since the late 1980s; reported by 1995 to have reached a global annual volume of over 13,000 metric tons, valued at about US\$60 million; figure may be an underestimate; some 30 species of sea cucumber are currently collected ● Sea cucumbers are vulnerable to over-exploitation due to their late maturity, density-dependent reproduction, low survival of larvae, and ease of collection; also threatened by habitat degradation and loss ● Because sea cucumbers reproduce by broadcasting gametes, populations must be at a certain density for fertilization success; over-collecting can make population recovery difficult, and populations may require 50 years to rebuild; fisheries for <i>Holothuria nobilis</i> and <i>H. scabra</i> have collapsed in a number of locations ● Hong Kong SAR, Singapore and Chinese Taipei are main international markets; with China, Malaysia, Korea and Japan, these markets account for almost 90% of total imports; Indonesia and Philippines major producers and exporters; illegal trade reported in Australia, Ecuador (Galapagos), Venezuela, USA and Seychelles ● Currently no legal international measures protect sea cucumbers ● Insufficient knowledge to develop models for rational management of fisheries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Addresses question of whether listing sea cucumbers on Appendix II is appropriate (data suggest they qualify) ● Notes that CITES needs to address taxonomic and identification difficulties: scarcity of data on which non-detriment findings could be based and difficulties in determining country of origin ● Argues need to: establish dialogue among Parties, scientists and stakeholders; encourage continued research on sea cucumber taxonomy and biology; and improve collection of data on impacts of trade and population status ● Notes that research and capacity-building are necessary for proper management of sea cucumbers ● Recommends that the issue be discussed at COP12 and referred to the Animals Committee for further action 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Extensive unsustainable collection and trade should make sea cucumbers a priority item for CITES ● Uncontrolled sea cucumber fisheries (e.g. in Galapagos) have engaged in massive over-fishing, illegal trade in other species and habitat degradation ● Animals Committee should be directed to develop ways of making CITES action effective, in collaboration with Range and trading States, scientists and non-governmental organizations ● Search for funding to carry out necessary research and capacity-building should be a priority
<p>Doc. 47 Conservation of <i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>: report of the Mahogany Working Group</p> <p>Secretariat</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Bigleaf mahogany (<i>S. macrophylla</i>) is listed on Appendix III by five Range States ● Decision 11.4 establishes a Mahogany Working Group (MWG) to, inter alia, review the effectiveness of Appendix III listings, analyze legal and illegal trade, review the status of the species, and report its findings to COP12 ● Nicaragua proposes listing <i>S. macrophylla</i> on Appendix II at COP12 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Reports conclusions of MWG, including: while some countries have made progress in implementing Appendix III listings, some Range States have experienced difficulties; trade data show inconsistencies in import and export figures and information; illegal trade exists; there are problems with border control measures between Range States and/or importing countries; forest cover has been reduced in parts of the range, and population levels are undetermined in some countries ● Recommends: Extend mandate of MWG to COP13; Range States should ask UNEP-WCMC to provide annual comparative tabulations of import and export figures; importing countries detecting illegal mahogany shipments should immediately inform country of origin; TRAFFIC should study levels of illegal trade; Range States should seek financial support to prepare population studies necessary to ensure sustainable utilization of mahogany; Secretariat should seek funds to facilitate CITES implementation in Range States for mahogany; Range States to distribute 	<p>SUPPORT IN PART</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Further information and cooperation to address illegal trade in bigleaf mahogany is needed; mandate of the MWG should be extended until COP13 ● Recommendations of the MWG are not sufficient to address the urgent threat to this species posed by continuing unsustainable trade; they are a supplement, not an alternative, to the Appendix II listing proposal for mahogany submitted by Nicaragua ● Comparative tabulations of trade data, while helpful, will not themselves reduce discrepancies ● MWG recommendations address illegal trade, but do little to address legal, but unsustainable, trade in this species ● Sustainability of future trade in this species cannot be ensured in the absence of Appendix II non-detriment findings

DOCUMENT/ PROPONENT	CURRENT STATUS	EFFECT OF DRAFT RESOLUTION	SSN POSITION
		information on their mahogany management practices; specific border control problems between neighboring countries should be resolved	
<p>Doc. 49 Nationally established export quotas for Appendix II species: the scientific basis for quota establishment and implementation</p> <p>United States of America</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most annual export quotas for Appendix-II species are set voluntarily by Parties; their use is increasing No procedures for the use, establishment, implementation and monitoring of voluntary national annual export quotas exist; RC 10.2 (Rev.) on Permits and Certificates only requires Parties to inform the Secretariat of quotas before issuing export permits and of any quota changes, and to state on the permit the number of specimens exported and the quota There is no requirement that the establishment of export quotas be based on non-detriment findings Export quotas are regularly exceeded; in 1999, 67 quotas were potentially exceeded for fauna and 2 for flora; about half the overages were at least 150% of the reported quota; there is no process for addressing quota overages Quotas have been circumvented by describing specimens as ranchered or captive bred 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Directs the Animals Committee to establish an Export Quota Working Group to develop guidelines for Parties on establishing, implementing, monitoring and reporting national export quotas for CITES-listed taxa for adoption at COP13 Docs. 49 and 50.2 are companion documents and must be read together. Annex 3 of Doc. 50.2 contains draft terms of reference for the proposed Export Quota Working Group 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a clear need for procedures for the use, establishment, implementation and monitoring of voluntary national annual export quotas Terms of Reference for the Export Quota Working Group need to include means of addressing quota overages
<p>Doc. 50.1 Management of export quotas: improving the management of annual export quotas and amendment of Resolution Conf. 10.2 (Rev.) Annex 1 on permits and certificates</p> <p>Germany</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most annual export quotas for Appendix-II species are set voluntarily by Parties; their use is increasing No procedures for the use, establishment, implementation and monitoring of voluntary national annual export quotas exist; RC 10.2 (Rev.) on Permits and Certificates only requires Parties to inform the Secretariat of quotas before issuing export permits and of any quota changes, and to state on the permit the number of specimens exported and the quota There is no requirement that the establishment of export quotas be based on non-detriment findings Export quotas are regularly exceeded; in 1999, 67 quotas were potentially exceeded for fauna and 2 for flora; about half the overages were at least 150% of the reported quota; there is no process for addressing quota overages Quotas have been circumvented by describing specimens as ranchered or captive bred 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amends RC 10.2 (Rev.) to introduce guidelines regarding export quotas Guidelines call for: non-detriment findings prior to submission of quotas; deadline for submitting quotas; quotas to refer to wild caught specimens unless otherwise stated; quotas set according to sources (e.g. wild-caught or ranchered) to be stated on export permits; Secretariat approval for export in following years of specimens obtained in preceding years; quota to be automatically set at previous year's level if Secretariat is not notified of a change; importing countries not to accept export permits and re-export certificates that do not comply with the guidelines 	<p>CONDITIONAL SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The draft guidelines are an improvement on the current situation and, if amended in accordance with the concerns mentioned in Doc 49 and Doc. 50.2, could act as an interim measure pending the recommendations of an Export Quota Working Group Guidelines should be modified as follows: Paragraph (c): unless specified, quotas should be assumed to include all sources, not just wild caught (to stop circumvention of quotas); paragraphs (e) and (f): if a quota has not been used up in one year the remaining specimens should not be allowed to be exported in addition to the annual quota of the next year; paragraphs (a) and (g): quotas must always be based on current, scientifically based non-detriment findings and should automatically be set at zero if a Party fails to inform the Secretariat of its new quota by the end of November of the preceding year
<p>Doc. 50.2 Management of export quotas: implementation and monitoring of nationally established export quotas for species listed in Appendix II of the Convention</p> <p>United States of America</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most annual export quotas for Appendix-II species are set voluntarily by Parties; their use is increasing No procedures for the use, establishment, implementation and monitoring of voluntary national annual export quotas exist; RC 10.2 (Rev.) on Permits and Certificates only requires Parties to inform the Secretariat of quotas before issuing export permits and of any quota changes, and to state on the permit the number of specimens exported and the quota There is no requirement that the establishment of export quotas be based on non-detriment findings Export quotas are regularly exceeded; in 1999, 67 quotas were potentially exceeded for fauna and 2 for flora; about half the overages were at least 150% of the reported quota; there is no 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Directs the Animals Committee to establish an Export Quota Working Group to develop guidelines for Parties on establishing, implementing, monitoring and reporting national export quotas for CITES-listed taxa for adoption at COP13 Docs. 49 and 50.2 are companion documents and must be read together. Annex 3 of Doc. 50.2 contains draft terms of reference for the proposed Export Quota Working Group 	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a clear need for control of nationally established export quotas The terms of reference for the Export Quota Working Group need to include means of addressing quota overages

DOCUMENT/ PROPONENT	CURRENT STATUS	EFFECT OF DRAFT RESOLUTION	SSN POSITION
	<p>process for addressing quota overages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quotas have been circumvented by describing specimens as ranchered or captive bred 		
<p>Doc. 52.2 Movements of collections of samples: use of certificates for movements of sample collections, covered by an ATA or TIR carnet and made of parts or derivatives of species included in Appendices II and III</p> <p>Italy and Switzerland</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC 10.2 (Rev.) elaborates on the issuance of permits and certificates in accordance with Article VI Article VII, paragraph 1, allows the transit or transshipment of specimens through or in the territory of a Party, without CITES regulation, while the specimen remains in customs control RC 10.5 states that “shipments covered by the exemptions specified in Article VII of the Convention and traveling on an ATA or TIR carnet still require appropriate CITES documentation” ATA (The Admission Temporaire - Temporary Admission) carnet is an international customs document which may be used for the temporary duty free importation of commercial samples for trade fairs or exhibitions TIR (“Transports Internationaux Routiers”) carnet is an international customs document that allows passage of foreign merchandise through a customs territory Issuance of CITES permits and certificates for frequent international movement of samples and collections made from parts or derivatives of species included in Appendix II and III, including those traveling on an ATA or TIR carnet, impose a management burden on CITES authorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revises RC 10.2 (Rev.) to include the provisions of RC 10.5 Revises RC 10.2 (Rev.) to elaborate on the use of specially designed CITES certificates for movement of sample collections that are covered by an ATA or TIR carnet and made of parts and derivatives of species included in Appendices II and III: the certificate would be attached to the ATA or TIR carnet and travel with the sample collection within and between countries, getting stamped in each; the certificate would become invalid after twelve months at which time it would be returned to the issuing authority; samples will be marked in accordance with ATA or TIR regulations; if the sample collection is lost, stolen or accidentally destroyed, the holder shall notify the issuing agency, and may apply for a replacement from the issuing agency; the issuing Party would maintain records on such certificates issued 	<p>OPPOSE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SSN is not opposed to simplifying movement of sample collections of parts and derivatives of species on Appendix II and III or to consolidating RCs 10.2 and 10.5 However, the proposed revision is inconsistent with the treaty because it would allow export of specimens of species listed on Appendix II or III without the issuance of appropriate CITES documentation required by the treaty (such as CITES export permits and re-export certificates); instead a special “certificate” would be issued by the country of origin; as noted in RC 10.5, “shipments covered by the exemptions specified in Article VII of the Convention and traveling on an ATA or TIR carnet still require appropriate CITES documentation”
<p>Doc. 54.2 Personal effects: personal effects made of crocodilian leather</p> <p>Venezuela</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Article VII, paragraph 3, states that the provisions of Articles III, IV and V shall not apply to specimens that are personal or household effects if: (a) in the case of specimens of a species included in Appendix I, they were acquired by the owner outside his State of usual residence, and are being imported into that State; or (b) in the case of specimens of species included in Appendix II: (i) they were acquired by the owner outside his State of usual residence and in a State where removal from the wild occurred; (ii) they are being imported into the owner's State of usual residence; and (iii) the State where removal from the wild occurred requires the prior grant of export permits before any export of such specimens (unless a Management Authority is satisfied that the specimens were acquired before the provisions of the present Convention applied to such specimens) RC 10.6 notes that the exemption in Article VII, paragraph 3, does not apply to specimens of Appendix-I species that are souvenirs being imported by a person returning to his State of usual residence and, for Appendix-II species, that were taken from the wild in a State requiring the prior grant of export permits Many Parties apply stricter domestic measures to the import of personal or household effects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defines “personal and household effects” as “personally possessed dead specimens, parts or derivatives thereof that are the belongings of a private individual if these items are being transported as accompanied baggage or in the case of household removals are transported separately to be delivered subsequently to the individual concerned” Definition does not include specimens “used for commercial purposes or transported for sale or intended being given to another person as a gift” Recommends Parties “harmonize” their national legislation to allow the import of crocodilian leather, under the provisions of Article VII, paragraph 3, provided that the exemption is limited to no more than eight specimens per person of crocodilian species listed in Appendix II, or listed in Appendix I but bred in captivity in accordance with the provisions of the Convention 	<p>OPPOSE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any definition of “personal and household effects” should contain, at a minimum, a reference to the language of Article VII, paragraph 3 Proposed Resolution conflicts with RC 10.6, which recommends that the “personal and household effects” exemption in Article VII, paragraph 3 not be used for tourist souvenirs Trade in specimens of Appendix I species bred in captivity for commercial purposes in accordance with the provisions of the Convention (Article VII, paragraph 4) requires the issuance of a CITES Appendix II export permit Parties have the right under Article XIV to adopt stricter domestic measures

DOCUMENT/ PROPONENT	CURRENT STATUS	EFFECT OF DRAFT RESOLUTION	SSN POSITION
<p>Doc. 56 Non-commercial loan, donation or exchange of museum and herbarium specimens</p> <p>United States of America</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Article VII, paragraph 6, states, "The provisions of Articles III, IV and V shall not apply to the non-commercial loan, donation or exchange between scientists or scientific institutions registered by a Management Authority of their State, of herbarium specimens, other preserved, dried or embedded museum specimens, and live plant material which carry a label issued or approved by a Management Authority" RC 11.15 sets out system for registering scientific institutions with the Secretariat; registration limits the Article VII exemption to bona fide scientific institutions meeting certain standards, as determined by their national CITES authorities; exchanges may occur only between registered institutions Many Parties do not implement the exemption for scientific loan, donation or exchange; only 47 of 158 Parties have registered scientific institutions with the Secretariat Difficulties with exchange have made scientists increasingly reluctant to conduct research on CITES-listed species, even when research would benefit conservation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recommends that: Parties with appropriate scientific collections implement the exemption and register their institutions with the Secretariat; activities aimed at improving CITES implementation should include a component on scientific exchange; efforts should be made to improve scientists' and institutions' understanding of the scientific exchange provision; when Article VII, Par. 6 not usable, Parties should facilitate issuance of permits for bona fide conservation-oriented research; and Animals and Plants Committees could develop brochure explaining the registration process and emphasizing its importance 	<p>CONDITIONAL SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CITES restrictions should not impede necessary conservation-based research; conservation biologists should not be discouraged from supporting the CITES process However, possibilities for abuse should be borne in mind, especially for exchanges not covered by Article VII, paragraph 6, or RC 11.15, and appropriate safeguards should be instituted or maintained including re-qualification of institutions when necessary
<p>Doc. 57 Travelling live-animal exhibitions</p> <p>Russian Federation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Article VII, paragraph 7, allows the movement without permits or certificates of pre-Convention (defined as acquired before 1 July 1975) or captive-bred specimens which form part of a traveling zoo, circus, menagerie or other traveling exhibition RC 8.16 describes a system for the movement of traveling live animal exhibitions which includes the issuance of a pre-Convention certificate (under Article 7, paragraph 2) or a certificate of captive breeding (under Article 7, paragraph 5) for each animal Decision 10.142 sought recommendations for a new registration system and methods of certifying traveling exhibition owners to simplify procedures for transborder movements of live animals in exhibitions Standing Committee has considered the issue but has not recommended that changes are necessary; Secretariat reported to the Standing Committee that it could find no justification for changes to RC 8.16 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revises RC 8.16 Defines "traveling exhibition" as "any person or entity, state, public or private that owns animals legally exhibiting any animals to the public, including carnivals, circuses, fairs, educational, religious, cultural, traditional or other exhibitions, competitions or festivals or traveling zoos and menageries exhibiting such animals (animals covered under RC 10.20 are not included herein) and which activities suppose their frequent movements in their States of usual residence or cross-border movement to travel through other States" Replaces the requirement in RC 8.16 that each animal have either a pre-Convention certificate or a certificate of captive-breeding, with an "Exhibition Certificate" for each animal; Parties would accept Exhibition Certificates as proof that a specimen has been registered with the issuing MA, and allow its transborder movement, stamping the Exhibition Certificate each time the specimen crosses a border 	<p>OPPOSE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need for lengthy definition of "traveling exhibition" is not justified Proposed amendments would violate the treaty by exempting any specimen (not just pre-convention and captive-bred specimens) from Articles III, IV and V Issuance of an "Exhibition Certificate" in lieu of pre-Convention certificates and certificates of captive-breeding is contrary to Article VII, paragraphs 2 (regarding pre-Convention specimens) and 5 (regarding captive-bred specimens) Similar revisions of RC 8.16 were rejected at COP10 and COP11
<p>Doc. 58 Criteria for amendment of Appendices I and II</p> <p>Secretariat</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC 9.24, on listing criteria, recommends that its text and Annexes be fully reviewed before COP12 with regard to the scientific validity of the criteria, definitions, notes and guidelines and their applicability to different groups of organisms; a Criteria Working Group was formed; the Chairs of the Animals and Plants Committees were directed to prepare a document on their findings for consideration by the Standing Committee (Doc. 58 Annex 2 provides a history of listing criteria review process) No consensus has been reached by Chairs of Animals and Plants Committees on a revision of RC 9.24; though Chairs of Animals Committee and the Criteria Working Group submitted a revised text to the Standing Committee, Chair of Plants Committee reported that she "considers that it is premature for the Chairmen to present a proposal for changes in Resolution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States, "Following the discussion on the subject, the Standing Committee agreed that the Secretariat should prepare a document summarizing the changes proposed and the rationale for these proposed changes" Presents a revised draft text of the listing criteria and states: "The detailed amendments to Resolution Conf. 9.24 proposed by the Chairmen of the Plants Committee and the Criteria Working Group are provided in Annex 3 to this document, together with an explanation as to why each amendment is needed" 	<p>OPPOSE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At its 46th meeting the Standing Committee did not ask the Secretariat to prepare a revised draft text or any other "document summarizing the changes proposed" The Report of the Chair of the Plants Committee contains no suggested amendments as alleged, and in fact argues that no revised text should be considered at COP12 The text submitted by the Secretariat ignores many concerns raised by the Parties, presents only minor changes from the text submitted by the Chair of the Animals Committee, is not a consensus document as the Parties required, and should not form the basis of discussions at COP12 Discussions at COP12 should, following the recommendations of the Chair of the Plants Committee and the representative of

DOCUMENT/ PROPONENT	CURRENT STATUS	EFFECT OF DRAFT RESOLUTION	SSN POSITION
	<p>9.24 to COP12. The procedure should be left open and the review of the criteria should be continued"</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At its 46th meeting in 2002, the Standing Committee agreed that "the Secretariat shall prepare a document that will contain: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The report of the Chairmen of the Animals Committee and the Criteria Working Group and the one prepared by the Chairman of the Plants Committee as annexes; A clear reference to the fact that all comments received are available from the CITES website; and an identification of the issues which arise from consideration of the documents noted in paragraphs 1 and 2, with a description of the discussion to date. It is expected that this document will provide a way forward for the discussion at CoP12. This document shall also take account of the comments provided by various members of the Committee" Ecuador, as regional representative of Central and South America and the Caribbean, advised the Standing Committee, "The review of the criteria to amend the Appendices ... should be viewed as an ongoing process within the activities of the Conference of the Parties, and of the Animals and Plants Committees. This is why we urge the Standing Committee to request at the 12th meeting of the Conference of the Parties a clear mandate to carry on reviewing the criteria in a deeper and more detailed manner...." 		<p>Central and South America and the Caribbean, be based on the revision process rather than any text, and should focus on how best to take the Parties concerns into account and to reflect the original mandate for revision agreed on in RC 9.24</p>
<p>Doc. 61 Establishment of a working group to analyze relevant aspects of the application of CITES to marine species</p> <p>Chile</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No working group specifically devoted to marine species has been established under CITES Article XV provides that the Secretariat shall, in respect to proposals to amend the listing on the Appendices of a marine species, "consult inter-governmental bodies having a function in relation to the species, especially with a view to obtaining scientific data these bodies may be able to provide and to ensuring coordination with any conservation measures enforced by such bodies" RC 9.24, which sets out the biological and trade criteria for amending the appendices (the listing criteria), does not distinguish between marine and terrestrial species 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asserts that the current listing criteria are not applicable to marine species and that specific criteria should be developed for marine species by FAO Recommends establishment by Animals Committee of a Marine Species Working Group that would propose a new definition of "introduction from the sea"; implement FAO's proposed revisions to the listing criteria; recommend a new procedure under Article XV for the Secretariat to consult with other international organizations over species listing proposals; and provide technical information and recommendations to promote the effective application of CITES for marine species 	<p>OPPOSE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inappropriate to have single working group addressing all marine species including cetaceans, turtles, and corals; such a group is unnecessary and would be unmanageable Document fails to recognize serious state of the world's fisheries caused by international trade; implies incorrectly that, because FAO says that between 1994-1999 world captures of marine species were maintained at 85 million tons, catches are sustainable Current listing criteria are not necessarily inappropriate for marine species, and have been used successfully for marine species in the past; secret ballots are not necessary to assure the expression of the will of the Parties; and FAO is not solely responsible for the revision of the CITES listing criteria for marine species, nor is it the sole responsible expert on all marine species Process to review listing criteria already exists; FAO recommendations will be taken into account in that process Animals and Plants Committees are the appropriate bodies for reviewing proposed revisions to the listing criteria, and should take account of the recommendations of all inter-governmental bodies having a function in relation to marine species. Any Working Group should retain authority to make own independent recommendations, not merely to consider FAO proposals Secretariat already consults with other international organizations

DOCUMENT/ PROPONENT	CURRENT STATUS	EFFECT OF DRAFT RESOLUTION	SSN POSITION
Doc. 62 Bushmeat Secretariat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decision 11.44 directs the Secretariat to convene a working group to examine the trade in bushmeat; to identify solutions that can be willingly implemented by Range States; and to contact organizations (including the International Tropical Timber Organization, the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Food and Agriculture Organization, and others) that can contribute to better and sustainable management of the trade under their own mandates and invite them to participate in the working group 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reports on the past activities of the CITES Bushmeat Working Group; the Working Group has developed an action plan for future activities and has secured outside funding Continues the Working Group at its current size and composition until COP13; with outside funding it would examine the trade, implement its action plan, and propose solutions; the Secretariat would facilitate and oversee its work and report to COP13 	SUPPORT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bushmeat remains an important issue worthy of CITES' attention
Doc. 63 The rescue of dependent apes from war zones Kenya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Great apes, (including chimpanzees (<i>Pan troglodytes</i>), bonobos (<i>Pan paniscus</i>), gorillas (<i>Gorilla gorilla</i>), and orangutans (<i>Pongo pygmaeus</i>), are listed on Appendix I Export of specimens of species on Appendix I must be conducted in accordance with Article III, involving the issuance of import and export permits Living great apes, particularly young and infant apes, held in captivity or semi-captivity in war zones, face probable death Efforts to rescue such apes, by importing them to sanctuaries based in other countries, have failed because the disruption of government functions in times of war means that CITES export permits are not issued 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Directs the Secretariat to establish a system that would, on a case-by-case basis, permit the export of living specimens of great apes rescued from probable death in a war zone, without the prior grant of an export permit required under Article III, provided that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the specimen is in captivity or in a semi-wild sanctuary where human provisioning is necessary; b) the specimen is unlikely to survive if not removed and no alternative is available in the country where it is being kept; c) the export is a temporary life-saving measure and the ape will be returned to the State of export once normality has returned, and the safety and long-term welfare of the ape can be assured, unless the exporting and importing States agree to alternative arrangements; d) the export is non-commercial, carried out under the direction of the CITES authorities in the State of import, under the system established by the Secretariat, and in a manner that ensures the safety and welfare of the ape at the nearest available government-approved and professionally accredited animal sanctuary; and e) the State of import meets the requirements under Article III, paragraph 3 	SUPPORT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rescue of apes from war zones could, under certain circumstances, contribute to the survival of the species in the wild Legal difficulties, if a concern, could possibly be addressed by deeming apes in rescue facilities to be under customs control within the meaning of Article VII, paragraph 1
Doc. 65 Publicity materials Secretariat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decision 11.131 directs the Secretariat to develop a program of work for the preparation of publicity materials for species in the Appendices; responsibility for assisting Parties with publicity materials had formerly been assigned to the Plants Committee Secretariat assists Parties in developing materials on request, especially those that highlight positive effect of CITES on conservation and sustainable utilization of wild species 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourages Parties to reprint articles from CITES WORLD Notes that the Secretariat has produced general brochure on CITES in the three convention languages Notes that the CITES web site could be used to distribute information from Parties Encourages Parties to provide information regularly on CITES-related conservation initiatives 	SUPPORT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Production of pro-CITES materials by non-governmental organizations should also be recognized and encouraged

Members of the SSN Board: William Travers - *Born Free Foundation (Chair)*, Dr. John Grandy - *The Humane Society of the United States*, Dr. Robert Atkinson - *Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals*, Adam Roberts - *Animal Welfare Institute*, Barry Kent Mackay - *Animal Protection Institute*, Geert Drieman - *Greenpeace International*, Dr. Ronald Orenstein - *International Wildlife Coalition*, Debbie Banks - *Environmental Investigation Agency*, Linda Paul - *Earthtrust*, Carroll Muffett - *Defenders of Wildlife*, Sue Fisher - *Whale and Dolphin Conservation Society*

List of Contributors: Dr. Teresa Telecky, Dr. Ronald Orenstein, Carroll Muffett, Nicola Beynon, Susie Watts, Sue Fisher, Daniela Freyer, Juan Carlos Cantu, Shibani Chopra, Mark Simmonds and Adam Roberts.

Drawings by Michelle Jacmenovic and Ann Michels.

SPECIES SURVIVAL NETWORK Email: info@speciessurvivalnetwork.org Website: www.speciessurvivalnetwork.org
2100 L Street NW, Washington, DC 20037 USA Tel: +1 301-548-7769 Fax: +1 301-258-3080
European Bureau - Graefelfinger Str 65, D-81375 Munich, Germany Tel: +49 89-81299-508 Fax: +49 89-81299-706



NOTES:

NOTES: