



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


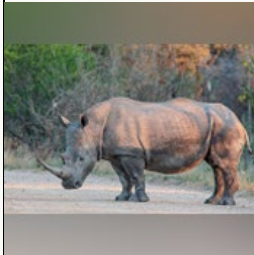
**19<sup>th</sup> MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO CITES**  
**Panama City (Panama), November 14 – November 25, 2022**

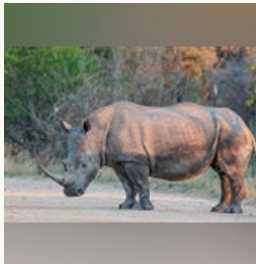
SPECIES OUTCOME TABLE


*As of Dec. 8, 2022*

Species proposals **highlighted in yellow** are U.S. submissions or co-sponsorships.

To view all proposals, go to: <https://cites.org/eng/cop/19/amendment-proposals>


Higher taxa	Species (and common name)	Proposal number & Proponents		Proposal	Tentative U.S. Position (w/ short justification)	Outcomes
Hippopotamidae	<p><i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i> (Hippopotamus, common hippopotamus, river hippopotamus, hippo)</p>	<p>CoP19 Prop. 1</p> <p>Benin, Burkina, Faso, Central African Republic, Gabon, Guinea, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Togo</p>		<p>Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I</p>	<p><b>UNDECIDED</b> pending consultations with African range countries. The United States remains concerned about the trade in hippo teeth as an ivory substitute and over exploitation. It appears that there is insufficient information to demonstrate that <i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i> meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I under Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) throughout its range. There are populations in its range that are experiencing declines and require conservation action. The United States remains undecided pending consultation with range States and further discussions on this proposal at the meeting and remains open also to the possibility of a split listing, if certain national populations do not meet the criteria for Appendix I, while all others do. We remain open also to reasonable alternatives to ensure conservation of hippos.</p>	<p><b>The proposal was amended by the proponents to retain in Appendix II with a zero quota for wild specimens for commercial purposes (all range States). The proposal, as amended, was rejected in Committee I but was reopened for debate in Plenary. It was again rejected by a vote in Plenary, and the species will remain in Appendix II.</b></p> <p><b>Vote held</b>  <b>YES – 53</b>  <b>NO – 58</b>  <b>Abstain – 21</b>  <b>U.S. Vote = Yes</b></p> <p><b>Proposal by failing to achieve the necessary two-thirds of Parties voting to adopt the proposal</b></p>
Rhinocerotidae	<p><i>Ceratotherium simum simum</i></p> <p>(Southern white rhinoceros)</p>	<p>CoP19 Prop. 2</p> <p>Botswana, Namibia</p>		<p>Transfer of the population of Namibia from Appendix I to Appendix II with the following annotation: For the exclusive purpose of allowing international trade in:</p> <p>a) Live animals for in-situ conservation only; and</p> <p>b) b) hunting trophies</p> <p>All other specimens shall be deemed to be specimens of species included in Appendix I and the trade in them shall be</p>	<p><b>NOT SUPPORT</b> the proposal by Botswana and Namibia to transfer the population of <i>Ceratotherium simum simum</i> of Namibia from Appendix I to Appendix II with an annotation as proposed by Namibia.</p> <p>The population does not meet the biological criteria for the transfer from Appendix I to Appendix II. Namibia's southern white rhino population remains small at just 1,237 animals. The majority of white rhinos in Namibia are privately owned – 952 animals in approximately 85 populations (CoP19 Prop 2). The state-owned population is 285 animals in three protected areas. With only 285 southern white rhinos in national parks, and not privately held, Namibia's true wild population of southern white rhinos meets the biological criteria for an Appendix I listing. The wild population is very small (Criterion A. ii); Annex 5 of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) on definitions, explanations and guidelines, suggests a wild population of less than 5,000 individuals is 'small', and less than 500 individuals is 'very small'. Biological criteria for Appendix I as specified in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17)</p>	<p><b>The proposal was amended by the proponents to transfer the population to Appendix II for the exclusive purpose of allowing international trade in live animals for in-situ conservation only and only within the natural and historical range of <i>Ceratotherium simum</i> in Africa. All other specimens, including sport hunted trophies, shall be deemed to be specimens of species included in Appendix I and the trade in them shall be regulated accordingly. A vote was held on the proposal as amended by Botswana and Namibia.</b></p> <p><b>YES – 83</b>  <b>NO – 31</b>  <b>Abstain – 13</b>  <b>U.S. Vote = Yes</b></p>



				regulated accordingly	is based on the wild population of the species. Given the very small countrywide population of wild southern white rhinos, divided into three even smaller populations, and the high vulnerability to poaching and illegal trade, Namibia's population of southern white rhinos clearly meet the criteria for inclusion on Appendix I.	<b>Proposal adopted with the needed two-thirds of Parties voting to adopt it .</b>
<i>Ceratotherium simum simum</i>  (Southern White rhinoceros)	CoP19 Prop. 3  Eswatini		Remove the existing annotation on the Appendix II inclusion of Eswatini's population	<b>NOT SUPPORT</b> the proposal by Eswatini to remove the existing annotation on the Appendix II listing of the southern white rhino population of Eswatini that would permit commercial trade in white rhinos from Eswatini, including live rhinos, rhino horn and other rhino parts, products, and derivatives, and that would also allow trade in live rhinos to facilities that are not suitably equipped to house and care for them.  The United States has consistently opposed proposals to amend CITES listings to open a commercial trade in rhinoceros horn at meetings of the Conference of the Parties in view of the ongoing high levels of rhinoceros poaching and illegal trade in rhinoceros horn for high prices on the black market. The concept that a limited legal trade would provide a conservation benefit to rhinoceroses or that it could be sustainable within the context of the illegal trade is not supported.  South Africa's poaching statistics for the first six months of 2022 show a loss of 210 rhinos on state properties and 49 in privately-owned parks. Eighty-two rhinos were poached in the Kruger National Park. The DFFE Minister, Ms. Barbara Creecy stated that, "recent trends in rhino poaching show a move away from the Kruger National Park to private reserves and KwaZulu-Natal where the majority of rhinos have been killed this year". During this 6-month period, the area hardest hit was KwaZulu-Natal province, which recorded a loss of 133 rhinos. 69 people were arrested in the province in connection with rhino poaching and rhino horn trafficking.  Information available to date does not provide satisfactory evidence that permitting trade would not fuel demand for rhinoceros horn or that	<b>Vote held with amendment by Eswatini for 18 month delay in implementation</b> <b>YES – 15</b> <b>NO – 85</b> <b>Abstain – 26</b> <b>U.S. Vote = No</b> <b>Proposal rejected with the needed two-thirds of Parties not voting to adopt the proposal</b>	

					effective control measures could be implemented to ensure that commercial trade would originate only from legal sources, and no proposal submitted to date—including the present proposal from Eswatini—has met the criteria and precautionary measures set out in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) on <i>Criteria for amendment of Appendices I and II</i> .	
Elephantidae	<i>Loxodonta africana</i>  (African bush elephant, African savanna elephant)	CoP19 Prop. 4  Zimbabwe		Amend Annotation 2 pertaining to the populations of Botswana, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe Proposed amendments are shown in strike through: For the exclusive purpose of allowing: a) trade in hunting trophies for non-commercial purposes b) trade in live animals to appropriate and acceptable destinations, as defined in Resolution Conf. 11.20 (Rev. CoP17), for Botswana and Zimbabwe and for in situ conservation programmes for Namibia and South Africa; c) trade in hides; d) trade in hair; e) trade in leather goods for commercial or non-commercial purposes for Botswana, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe and for non-commercial purposes for Zimbabwe; f) trade in individually marked and certified ekipas incorporated in	<b>NOT SUPPORT</b> the amendment of annotation 2 pertaining to the African elephant ( <i>Loxodonta africana</i> ) populations of Botswana, Namibia, South Africa, and Zimbabwe. The consequence of the adoption of the proposal would be to allow trade for primarily commercial purposes in registered government-owned stocks of raw ivory from Botswana, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe, subject to Article IV of the Convention and the restrictions agreed at CoP14, contained in subparagraphs i), ii), iii), and vi) of paragraph g). The main effect of amending the annotation in the manner that is proposed would allow Botswana, Namibia, South Africa, and Zimbabwe to establish regular commercial trade in registered raw elephant ivory. This would undermine the recommendations outlined in Resolution Conf 10.10 (Rev. CoP18) to close domestic ivory markets. Given the continuous high levels of elephant poaching and illegal ivory trade, the United States believes it is premature to agree to a resumption of trade in ivory at this time. Although trading partners would need to be verified by the Secretariat, in consultation with the Standing Committee, no formal and specific mechanisms are proposed to oversee any trade, except that the Standing Committee (based on a proposal from the Secretariat) would be able to decide to cause this trade to cease partially or completely in the event of non-compliance by exporting or importing countries, or in the case of proven detrimental impacts of the trade on other elephant populations. The only safeguards for any future exports of raw ivory would be the basic requirements of Article IV of the Convention for trade in Appendix-II species (i.e. non-detriment findings and legal acquisition findings).	<b>Rejected by vote in Committee I but was reopened for debate in Plenary. Zimbabwe proposed an amendment to seek uniformity of language in Annotation 2e) that would allow for commercial trade in leather goods from Zimbabwe. The amended proposal was voted on.</b>  <b>Vote held</b> <b>YES – 53</b> <b>NO – 48</b> <b>Abstain – 32</b> <b>U.S. Vote = Abstain</b> <b>Proposal rejected with the needed two-thirds of Parties not voting to accept the proposal.</b>  <b>The current annotation for the Appendix II inclusion of Zimbabwe elephants retained – no change.</b>

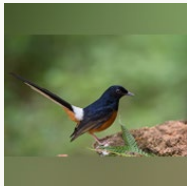

				<p>finished jewellery for non-commercial purposes for Namibia and ivory carvings for non-commercial purposes for Zimbabwe;</p> <p>g) trade in registered raw ivory (for Botswana, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe, whole tusks and pieces) subject to the following:</p> <p>i) only registered government-owned stocks, originating in the State (excluding seized ivory and ivory of unknown origin);</p> <p>ii) only to trading partners that have been verified by the Secretariat, in consultation with the Standing Committee, to have sufficient national legislation and domestic trade controls to ensure that the imported ivory will not be re-exported and will be managed in accordance with all requirements of Resolution Conf. 10.10 (Rev. CoP17) concerning domestic manufacturing and trade;</p> <p>iii) not before the Secretariat has verified the prospective importing countries and the registered government-owned stocks;</p> <p>iv) raw ivory pursuant to the conditional sale of registered</p>	
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				<p>government-owned ivory stocks agreed at CoP12, which are 20,000 kg (Botswana), 10,000 kg (Namibia) and 30,000 kg (South Africa);</p> <p>v) in addition to the quantities agreed at CoP12, government-owned ivory from Botswana, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe registered by 31 January 2007 and verified by the Secretariat may be traded and despatched, with the ivory in paragraph (g) iv) above, in a single sale per destination under strict supervision of the Secretariat;</p> <p>vi) the proceeds of the trade are used exclusively for elephant conservation and community conservation and development programmes within or adjacent to the elephant range; and</p> <p>vii) the additional quantities specified in paragraph g) v) above shall be traded only after the Standing Committee has agreed that the above conditions have been met; and</p> <p>h) no further proposals to allow trade in elephant ivory from populations already in Appendix II shall be submitted to the Conference of the</p>		
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				<p>Parties for the period from CoP14 and ending nine years from the date of the single sale of ivory that is to take place in accordance with provisions in paragraphs g) i), g) ii), g) iii), g) vi) and g) vii). In addition such further proposals shall be dealt with in accordance with Decisions 16.55 and 14.78 (Rev. CoP16). On a proposal from the Secretariat, the Standing Committee can decide to cause this trade to cease partially or completely in the event of non-compliance by exporting or importing countries, or in the case of proven detrimental impacts of the trade on other elephant populations. 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><i>Loxodonta africana</i></p> <p>(African bush elephant, African savanna elephant)</p>	<p>CoP19 Prop. 5 Burkina, Faso, Equatorial Guinea, Mali, Senegal, Syrian Arab Republic</p>		<p>Transfer the populations of Botswana, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe from Appendix II to Appendix I</p>	<p><b>NOT SUPPORT</b> the transfer of the African elephant populations of Botswana, Namibia, South Africa, and Zimbabwe from Appendix II to Appendix I. Although the IUCN-SSC African Elephant Specialist Group (AfESG) recently recognized (in 2021) two distinct species – African savanna elephants (<i>Loxodonta africana</i>) and African forest elephants (<i>Loxodonta cyclotis</i>), currently, CITES recognizes all African elephants as a single species, <i>Loxodonta africana</i>. Therefore, in evaluating the species for inclusion in the CITES Appendices, the species must be assessed as the single species, <i>Loxodonta africana</i>. The species is or may be affected by trade, as it is known to be in trade and that trade</p>	<p><b>Vote held in Committee I</b> <b>YES – 44</b> <b>NO – 59</b> <b>Abstain – 13</b> <b>U.S. Vote = No</b> <b>Proposal rejected with the needed two-thirds of Parties not voting to adopt the proposal</b></p>


					has or may have a detrimental impact on the status of the species. However, based on the available population information and data, for each of the African elephant populations of Botswana, Namibia, South Africa, and Zimbabwe, it does not appear to meet the biological criteria in Annex 1 of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) for inclusion in Appendix I, at this time—for each of these four populations, the national population does not have a restricted range, nor is it small, nor is it undergoing a marked decline	
Sciuridae	<i>Cynomys mexicanus</i> (Mexican prairie dog)	CoP19 Prop. 6  Mexico		Transfer from Appendix I to Appendix II	<b>SUPPORT</b> the proposal by Mexico to transfer from Appendix I to II. The species was noted as candidate for Periodic Review at Animals Committee 29 in 2017. The periodic review for the species was then presented at Animals Committee 31 in 2020. The Animals Committee of AC31 supported the recommendations made by Mexico in AC31 Doc. 41.5.  The number of colonies has overall remained stable since 1999. The species is found in four Mexican states (Coahuila, Zacatecas, San Luis Potosí and Nuevo León). The geographic distribution of the species was estimated to be 215 km <sup>2</sup> in 2019. The main threats to the species are habitat loss due to agriculture, livestock farming, as well as hunting and poisoning due its perception of being an agricultural pest. International trade is not a threat to the species.	<b>Adopted by consensus</b>
Anatidae	<i>Branta canadensis leucopareia</i>  (Aleutian cackling goose)	CoP19 Prop. 7  United States of America		Transfer from Appendix I to Appendix II	<b>SUPPORT</b> our proposal to transfer from Appendix I to II because we have determined that the criteria for transfer from Appendix I to Appendix II under Annexes 1 and 4 of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) have been met. The Animals Committee (AC31, 2021) supported the results of the U.S. Periodic Review that the species no longer meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I under Annex 1 of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) and should be transferred from Appendix I to Appendix II.  In 1973, the Aleutian cackling goose was one of the first species protected by the Endangered Species Act in the United States, and in 1975, <i>Branta hutchinsii leucopareia</i> were included in Appendix I of CITES (listed as <i>Branta canadensis leucopareia</i> ). A multitude of recovery efforts, many	<b>Adopted by consensus</b>

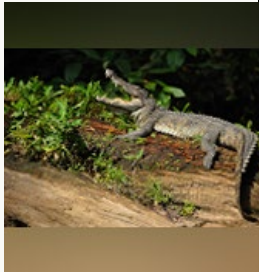





					<p>led by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and its partners, helped the Alaskan population significantly increase in recent decades. Fox eradication, hunting closures, re-introductions, habitat conservation, and other measures enabled the goose to reverse its downward trend. In response to this sub-species' remarkable recovery, the Aleutian cackling goose was down-listed in the U.S. Endangered Species Act to 'threatened' in 1990 and was removed from ESA protections in 2001</p> <p>Current numbers of <i>Branta hutchinsii leucopareia</i> in the western Aleutian Islands (~160,000) far exceed the target population set by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service of 60,000 birds, as outlined in the U.S. species' recovery plan</p>	
Muscicapidae	<p><i>Kittacincla malabarica</i></p> <p>(White-rumped shama)</p>	CoP19 Prop. 8 Malaysia, Singapore		Include in Appendix II	<p><b>SUPPORT</b> this proposal by Malaysia and Singapore for inclusion in Appendix II because the white-rumped shama is or may be affected by trade and meets the biological criteria, satisfying Criterion B in Annex 2a of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17).</p> <p>This species is one of the most sought after and valuable species in the southeast Asian cage bird trade due to bright plumage and its remarkable singing ability. It is commonly kept as pets and used in singing competitions. The species is relatively easy to collect because males are territorial, especially during breeding season. They will respond to recorded playbacks, revealing where they are located.</p>	<b>Adopted by consensus</b>
Pycnonotidae	<p><i>Pycnonotus zeylanicus</i></p> <p>(Straw-headed bulbul)</p>	CoP19 Prop. 9 Malaysia, Singapore, United States of America		Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I	<p><b>SUPPORT</b> the transfer of the Straw-headed bulbul (<i>Pycnonotus zeylanicus</i>) by the proponents including the United States from Appendix II to Appendix I and the U.S. is a co-sponsor of this proposal. <i>P. zeylanicus</i> qualifies for inclusion in Appendix I in accordance with the biological criteria in Annex 1 of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17).</p> <p>Extirpated from a large portion of its historical range, today the Straw-headed bulbul wild population is small, with the latest assessment (2020) placing the global estimate at a mere 600–1,700 mature individuals. Its subpopulations are even smaller, with the largest</p>	<b>Amended for 12 month delay in implementation. Adopted by consensus.</b>

					<p>subpopulation (which is in Singapore) comprising 200–500 mature individuals. <i>P. zeylanicus</i> has experienced a marked population decline (population decline is rapid and likely ongoing, estimated to exceed 80% in the previous three generations (15 years)) across its range in Southeast Asia resulting from its popularity in the caged bird trade, compounded by habitat loss. Due to the extremely rapid population decline, the bird has been assessed as Critically Endangered by the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species since 2018, and is listed on Tier 1 of the IUCN SSC Asian Songbird Trade Specialist Group's priority taxa list as a conservation priority, indicating that their survival is urgently impacted by trade.</p>	
Diomedidae	<p><i>Phoebastria albatrus</i> (Short-tailed albatross, Steller's albatross)</p>	<p>CoP19 Prop. 10 United States of America</p>		<p>Transfer from Appendix I to Appendix II</p>	<p><b>SUPPORT</b> our proposal because we have determined that the criteria for transfer from Appendix I to Appendix II under Annexes 1 and 4 of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) have been met. The Animals Committee (AC31, 2021) supported the results of the U.S. Periodic Review that the species no longer meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I under Annex 1 of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) and should be transferred from Appendix I to Appendix II.</p> <p>Due to overexploitation for the feather trade during 1887–1933, the albatross was near extinction in the 1930s, but has recovered to an estimated total population size of 5,856 individuals and is increasing annually at a rate of 8.5%.</p> <p>Since <i>P. albatrus</i> was included in CITES Appendix I, exploitation from harvest has diminished. Populations, although still significantly small compared to their historic status, are steadily increasing. The primary threats <i>P. albatrus</i> faces consist of natural events such as habitat erosion, and volcanic activity, both on Torishima; and contaminants such as plastic ingestion. Of the primary threats, only habitat erosion is subject to ongoing management and recovery actions.</p>	<p><b>Adopted by consensus</b></p>



Alligatoridae	<p><i>Caiman latirostris</i></p> <p>(Broad-snouted caiman)</p>	CoP19 Prop. 11 Brazil		Transfer the population of Brazil from Appendix I to Appendix II	<p><b>NOT SUPPORT</b> this proposal to transfer the population of <i>Caiman latirostris</i> (broad-snouted caiman) of Brazil from Appendix I to Appendix II because we have determined that the criteria in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) have not been adequately met.</p> <p>We find that the information presented in the species proposal provides insufficient support that the population no longer meets the biological criteria for inclusion in Appendix I. Based on the information presented, the population <u>may</u> no longer meet the Appendix I criteria of having a small population (criterion A) or a restricted area of distribution (criterion B). The population might also not <i>currently</i> be in a marked decline, but the data as presented make it difficult to assess these criteria. In particular, the population size estimate provided in the species proposal provides insufficient exposition of the assumptions made, and population trend data are very limited.</p> <p>We also find that the population of <i>C. latirostris</i> in Brazil continues to meet criterion C: “a marked decline in the population size in the wild, which has been (ii) observed as having occurred in the past (<b>but with a potential to resume</b>)”. We find there is a potential for decline to resume, because, in particular, adequate precautionary safeguards have not been defined in order to prevent unsustainable commercial exploitation of wild and ranched specimens of the species through demonstrably effective and enforceable mechanisms.</p> <p>The proposal provides insufficient information regarding its management of the captive breeding industry to prevent unsustainable introductions of wild or ranched specimens and ensure all specimens meet the requirements of Resolution Conf. 10.16 (Rev.) on <i>Specimens of animal species bred in captivity</i>.</p> <p>We are encouraged that Brazil includes a brief statement that it “will practice zero quota of ranched or harvested individuals” of <i>C. latirostris</i> and believe that this could be an appropriate precautionary measure, but we note that this quota was not included as a proposed annotation to the listing, it is unclear if this measure has been enacted by Brazil at the domestic level, it is unclear when and for how long Brazil proposes to</p>	<p><b>Proponent amended the proposal to include the annotation “a zero annual export quota for wild specimens traded for commercial processes”. The amended proposal was adopted by consensus.</b></p>
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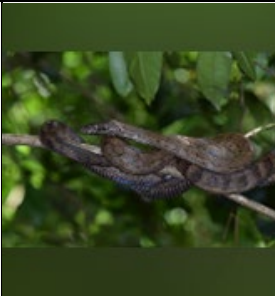

					practice a zero quota, and it is unclear how such a measure will be implemented and enforced domestically and internationally.	
Crocodylidae	<i>Crocodylus porosus</i> (Saltwater crocodile)	CoP19 Prop. 12 Philippines		Transfer the population of the Palawan Islands (Philippines) from Appendix I to Appendix II with a zero export quota for wild specimens	<b>UNDECIDED</b> on this proposal and seek clarification and additional information from the Philippines regarding the methods used to estimate the population size. We are unlikely to support the proposal to transfer the Philippine population of <i>Crocodylus porosus</i> (Saltwater crocodile) in Palawan Islands from Appendix I to Appendix II with a zero quota for wild specimens, unless sufficient clarification can be provided that the criteria in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) Annex 4 have been adequately met. We find that the zero quota for wild specimens is an appropriate precautionary measure to reduce the risk of a marked population decline resuming (criterion C, Annex 1), which is possible given high levels of past commercial exploitation and community hostility toward the species in the Philippines. However, we are unconvinced that the current proposal is an improvement compared with regulating limited commercial trade in the species through registration of commercial breeding facilities under Resolution Conf. 12.10 (Rev. CoP15) on Registration of operations that breed Appendix-I animal species in captivity for commercial purposes. The proposal acknowledges that ranching is an “experimental” program for the Palawan Islands <i>C. porosus</i> population; it provides very limited and general information about the program and its potential impact on wild subpopulations. The document does not, for example, discuss how subpopulations will be selected, how harvest levels for ranching determined, how impacts will be measured, how it will enforce restrictions on subpopulation harvest, or how it will ensure that ranched specimens do not illegally enter trade. There is also very limited information regarding how other Philippine populations will be managed	<b>Adopted by consensus</b>

					in order to ensure they are not traded through the Palawan Islands population.	
	<i>Crocodylus siamensis</i> (Siamese crocodile)	CoP19 Prop. 13  Thailand		Transfer the population of Thailand from Appendix I to Appendix II with a zero quota for wild specimens	<p><b>NOT SUPPORT</b> this proposal by Thailand to transfer the population of <i>Crocodylus siamensis</i> of Thailand from Appendix I to Appendix II with a zero quota for wild specimens because we have determined that the biological criteria of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) have not been met. While we acknowledge Thailand's actions to implement the Appendix I listing, and are encouraged by Thailand's recent efforts to begin to reintroduce the species into protected areas, unfortunately these efforts have not yet resulted in the species recovering to the point that it no longer meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I.</p> <p>The proposal to transfer the Thailand population of <i>Crocodylus siamensis</i> does not demonstrate that the species no longer meets the biological criteria for inclusion in Appendix I, as per Annex 1 of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17). Rather, based on the best available information, the species continues to meet the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I.</p>	<p><b>Vote held in Committee I</b>  <b>YES – 27</b>  <b>NO – 76</b>  <b>Abstain – 20</b>  <b>U.S. Vote = No</b></p> <p><b>Proposal rejected with the needed two-thirds of Parties not voting to adopt the proposal.</b></p>
Agamidae	<i>Physignathus cocincinus</i> (Chinese water dragon)	CoP19 Prop. 14  European Union, Viet Nam		Include in Appendix II	<p><b>SUPPORT</b> the proposal by the European Union and Viet Nam to include <i>Physignathus cocincinus</i> in CITES Appendix II. Based on the best available information, this species meets Criteria A and B of Annex 2(a) Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17). The inclusion of this species in Appendix II will help mitigate threats associated with trade and ensure legal and biological sustainable trade. The primary threats to wild populations of <i>P. cocincinus</i> are (unsustainable, at times illegal) direct harvest for both domestic and international trade, combined with habitat loss and fragmentation due to agricultural, industrial and infrastructure development throughout its range. The U.S. is a major importer of live specimens of Indo-Chinese water dragons from Viet Nam annually</p>	<p><b>Vote held in Committee I</b>  <b>YES – 81</b>  <b>NO – 27</b>  <b>Abstain – 20</b>  <b>U.S. Vote = Yes</b></p> <p><b>Proposal adopted with the needed two-thirds of Parties voting to adopt it.</b></p>


Gekkonidae	<i>Cyrtodactylus jeyporensis</i> (Jeypore Indian gecko, Jeypore ground gecko, Patinghe Indian gecko)	CoP19 Prop. 15  India		Include in Appendix II	<p><b>UNDECIDED (leaning toward support)</b> on the proposal by India to include <i>Cyrtodactylus jeyporensis</i> in Appendix II of CITES. The species meets biological criteria found in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) and <b>arguably</b> meets trade criteria.</p> <p>We find that the current status of <i>C. jeyporensis</i> meets both biological criteria A and B in Annex 2a of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17). There is however, limited evidence of this species in trade, with evidence of suspected trade indicated by online advertisements. Data from the USFWS LEMIS database (2013-2019) did not include any reports of this species in trade to or from the United States. However, these same data indicate that members of the genus <i>Cyrtodactylus</i> have been imported to and exported from the United States, with some identified to genus only.</p>	<b>Adopted by consensus</b>
Phyllodactylidae	<i>Tarentola chazaliae</i>  (Helmethead gecko)	CoP19 Prop. 16  Mauritania, Senegal		Include in Appendix II	<p><b>SUPPORT</b> the inclusion by Mauritania and Senegal of <i>T. chazaliae</i> in CITES Appendix II. The United States is a major importer of this species. The current status of <i>T. chazaliae</i> meets criteria A and B of CITES Resolution 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) Annex 2a.</p> <p>This species is found in the exotic pet trade, in relatively high numbers. Many factors such as fragmentation and urbanization of coastal habitat, which are impacting populations of <i>T. chazaliae</i>, can become compounded with unregulated trade in this species. The IUCN Red List identifies collection of mature individuals for the international pet trade as the main threat to <i>T. chazaliae</i> that has caused the decline of the wild population. The questionable success of captive-breeding in this species is concerning, because most trade in this species to/from the United States is declared to be captive-bred.</p>	<b>Adopted by consensus</b>





Phrynosomatidae	<p><i>Phrynosoma platyrhinos</i></p> <p>(Desert horned lizard)</p>	CoP19 Prop. 17 United States of America		Include in Appendix II	<p><b>SUPPORT</b> the proposal by the United States of America to include <i>Phrynosoma platyrhinos</i> in Appendix II. We have determined that the biological and trade criteria of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17), Annex 2 a have been met, specifically Criterion A and B. Collection for the pet trade serves as a substantial threat to species' survival due to life history characteristics and difficulty in keeping the species alive in captivity. Trade is currently at levels that have not been vetted for sustainability and knowledge surrounding population sizes at rangewide or local levels is lacking. Regulations at the state level for the species within the U.S. are varied.</p>	<b>Introduced with Prop 18 and Proposal 18 (genus listing) adopted by consensus.</b>
	<p><i>Phrynosoma spp.</i></p> <p>(Horned Lizards)</p>	CoP19 Prop. 18 Mexico		Include in Appendix II	<p><b>SUPPORT</b> this proposal by Mexico to include all <i>Phrynosoma spp</i> in Appendix II in accordance with Article II Paragraph 2(a) of the Convention, because we have determined that the biological trade criteria of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. Cop17), Annex 2a have been met, specifically Criterion A for <i>P. platyrhinos</i>, <i>P. asio</i>, <i>P. taurus</i>, <i>P. orbiculare</i>, <i>P. braconnieri</i>, <i>P. modestum</i>, and <i>P. solare</i>. The remaining species of the <i>Phrynosoma</i> genus meet the criteria in Annex 2b, specifically Criterion A based on similarity of appearance to the above seven species (Table 1).</p> <p>We note that the U.S. submitted a proposal (Cop19 Prop. 17) to include only the desert horned lizard (<i>P. platyrhinos</i>) in Appendix II). However, we also see conservation merit to listing the entire genus as CITES regulation of only <i>P. platyrhinos</i> could cause a shift in demand in trade for other species in the genus.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Major threats include habitat destruction, livestock farming, invasive species, climate change, and overharvest for international trade.</li> <li>• <i>Phrynosoma</i> species are tame and aesthetically interesting, making them popular pets. Collection for the pet trade is a threat because of the lizard's life history traits and difficulty in keeping them alive in captivity due to their diet (up to 90% of diet is ants).</li> <li>• Mexico's proposal states that species identification for some <i>Phrynosoma</i> species is difficult (especially for juveniles) for non-experts and genus</li> </ul>	<b>Adopted by consensus</b>




					listing may be warranted. Some species are not as difficult to discern from others (e.g., <i>P. platyrhinos</i> can be discerned from other <i>Phrynosoma</i> species).	
Scincidae	<i>Tiliqua adelaidensis</i>  (Adelaide pygmy blue-tongue skink)	CoP19 Prop. 19 Australia		Include in Appendix I	<b>SUPPORT</b> the proposal by Australia to include of <i>Tiliqua adelaidensis</i> in CITES Appendix I. The current status of <i>T. adelaidensis</i> meets criteria B (i, iii, iv) and C (ii) of CITES Resolution 9.24 Annex 1. USFWS LEMIS data shows trade of <i>Tiliqua spp.</i> , specifically for commercial use (~90%), from countries where the species proposal stated that <i>species</i> has been advertised for sale in the pet trade. The destruction off skink burrows during illegal collection is of concern as a compounding factor decreasing populations. The skink. is listed as endangered with an overall decreasing population and continuing decline of mature individuals on the IUCN Red List.	<b>Adopted by consensus</b>
Boidae	<i>Epicrates inornatus</i>  (Puerto Rican boa)	CoP19 Prop. 20  United States of America		Transfer from Appendix I to Appendix II	<b>SUPPORT</b> the proposal by the United States to transfer <i>Epicrates inornatus</i> from Appendix I to II because we have determined that the criteria for transfer from Appendix I to Appendix II under Annexes 1 and 4 of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) have been met. The Animals Committee (AC27, 2014) <b>supported</b> the results of the U.S. Periodic Review that the species no longer meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I under Annex 1 of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) and should be transferred from Appendix I to Appendix II.	<b>Adopted by consensus</b>
Viperidae	<i>Crotalus horridus</i> (Timber rattlesnake, canebrake rattlesnake, banded rattlesnake)	CoP19 Prop.21  United States of America		Include in Appendix II	<b>SUPPORT</b> the proposal by the United States of America to include <i>Crotalus horridus</i> in Appendix II. The timber rattlesnake is or may be affected by trade and meets the biological criteria, satisfying Criterion B in Annex 2a of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17). Timber rattlesnakes are traded internationally, but the extent is largely unknown. Data show that the number of timber rattlesnakes in trade is small but the impact of limited trade could be highly detrimental because of declining populations. Individuals typically aggregate and can be found in communal dens harboring upwards of 558 individuals. The <b>ability to harvest many individuals during a single collection event</b> , coupled with their life history traits, make them incredibly sensitive to exploitation.	<b>The United States reiterated that international trade was a growing threat to the species, which was vulnerable to exploitation on account of its life history traits and that an Appendix-II listing would bring with it a requirement for non-detriment findings and a focus on the biological sustainability of use of the species when authorizing international trade.</b>  <b>Congo, India, Kenya, Liberia,</b>







						<p><b>Mali, Panama, Senegal, Sri Lanka and Togo supported the proposal, but the European Union and its Member States did not, stating it doubted the criteria for inclusion in Appendix II were met. Switzerland agreed with the EU, noting that IUCN classified the species as Least Concern. Israel and the United Kingdom questioned the rationale of the proposal, suggesting domestic-level measures might be more fitting than inclusion in Appendix II.</b></p> <p><b>The Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies and National Animal Interest Alliance spoke against the proposal, asserting that international trade was not a threat.</b></p> <p><b>The United States withdrew the proposal on the floor after hearing the debate in Committee I.</b></p>
Chelidae	<p><i>Chelus fimbriata</i> and <i>C. orinocensis</i></p> <p>(Mata mata, mata-mata, matamata)</p>	<p>CoP19 Prop. 22 Brazil, Columbia, Costa Rica, Peru</p>		<p>Include in Appendix II</p>	<p><b>LIKELY TO SUPPORT</b> this proposal by Brazil, Columbia, Costa Rica, Peru to include Matamata turtles in Appendix II in accordance with Article II, Paragraph 2 (a) of the Convention satisfying criteria A and B, Annex 2(a) of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17). Matamata turtles are important predators, feeding exclusively on small fish and aquatic invertebrates and thus help control their populations.</p> <p>Inclusion of this species in Appendix II will help mitigate threats associated with trade and ensure legal and sustainable trade.</p> <p>The primary threats to wild populations of <i>C. fimbriata</i> and <i>C. orinocensis</i> are (unsustainable, at times illegal) direct harvest for the international pet trade, combined with habitat loss and fragmentation throughout its range.</p> <p>The U.S. is a major importer of live specimens of</p>	<p><b>Adopted by consensus</b></p>

					<p>matamata turtles with 2,701 live specimens imported for commercial purposes between 2013 and 2019.</p> <p>Given turtles' reproductive biology and vulnerability to over-exploitation, the International Coalition of Concerned Turtle Scientists and Conservationists (ICCTSC)–the largest and most experienced group of turtle researchers globally–urge support for all turtle proposals and agenda items submitted for consideration at CoP19 (including tortoises, freshwater turtles, and sea turtles).</p>	
Chelydridae	<p><i>Macrochelys temminckii</i> and <i>Chelydra serpentina</i> (Alligator snapping turtle and Common snapping turtle)</p>	<p>CoP19 Prop. 23  United States of America</p>		<p>Include in Appendix II</p>	<p><b>SUPPORT</b> the proposal by the United States of America to transfer <i>Macrochelys temminckii</i> and <i>Chelydra serpentina</i> from Appendix III to II in accordance with Article II, paragraph 2(a) of the Convention and Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17), Annex 2(a) as per: Criterion B and A. Hatchlings of the two species are difficult to distinguish from one another. We recognize that there is considerable international trade from the United States in both species and acknowledges that much of this trade may originate from captive breeding facilities. However, the United States also recognizes that harvest from wild populations of both species is variably regulated throughout states in the United States, continues to occur (both legally and illegally), and may contribute to international trade. Appendix III status has not provided the level of oversight needed to ensure that specimens entering international trade are acquired sustainably, as well as legally, and will not be detrimental to the survival of the species.</p>	<p><b>The European Union and its Member States considered that <i>M. temminckii</i> met the criteria for listing in Appendix II. However, it did not believe that the criteria for listing <i>Chelydra serpentina</i> under the 'look-alike' criterion were met, as it believed juveniles could easily be distinguished from <i>M. temminckii</i>. It was concerned that listing <i>C. serpentina</i> would create implementation challenges, particularly given its resemblance with other <i>Chelydra spp.</i> from Latin America, and also warned against inadvertent shifts in demand to these other species. It suggested that the United States reduce the scope of its proposal to consider <i>Macrochelys temminckii</i> only for inclusion in Appendix II. This was rejected by the United States.</b></p> <p>Japan noted ambiguity about the information in the proposal and asked the United States to confirm whether specimens in trade were wild-caught or captive-bred.</p>



						<p>The Association of Southeastern Fish and Wildlife Agencies noted that, while it agreed that <i>M. temminckii</i> met the listing criteria for Appendix II, it disagreed that <i>C. serpentina</i> should be included in Appendix II as a look-alike species. It noted that <i>C. serpentina</i> is a wide ranging and abundant species that is subject to strict regulation and effective law enforcement programs.</p> <p>The European Union and its Member States called for a vote on the proposal</p> <p>Vote held in Committee I  YES – 82  NO – 32  Abstain – 11  U.S. Vote = Yes</p> <p>Proposal adopted with the needed two-thirds of Parties voting to adopt the proposal.</p>
Emydidae	<p><i>Graptemys barbouri</i>, <i>G. ernsti</i>, <i>G. gibbonsi</i>, <i>G. pearlensis</i> and <i>G. pulchra</i>  (Map turtles)</p>	<p>CoP19 Prop. 24  United States of America</p>		<p>Include in Appendix II</p>	<p><b>SUPPORT</b> the proposal by the United States of America to transfer <i>Graptemys barbouri</i>, <i>G. ernsti</i>, <i>G. gibbonsi</i>, <i>G. pearlensis</i> and <i>G. pulchra</i> from Appendix III to II. The species meet Criterion B of Annex 2a Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) for inclusion in Appendix II. Trade volume is low, however they are threatened by pollution in riverine habitats leading to loss of primary prey species, habitat loss and alteration, overharvesting for the international pet trade, and other pressures. These turtles are difficult to differentiate once removed from the wild because of their similarities in body form and shell and head markings, so their collective inclusion and treatment in the Appendices is appropriate.</p>	<p><b>Adopted by consensus</b></p>



Geoemydidae	<i>Batagur kachuga</i> (Red-crowned roofed turtle, Bengal roof turtle)	CoP19 Prop. 25  India		Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I	<p><b>SUPPORT</b> the proposal by India to transfer <i>Batagur kachuga</i> from Appendix II to Appendix I, because the species meets the biological criteria found in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17), Annex I.</p> <p>We find that the current status of <i>B. kachuga</i>, especially considering that there may be only one remaining long-term viable population, meets multiple criteria (A, B, and C) for inclusion in Appendix I.</p> <p>The species also meets the trade criteria – it is or may be affected by trade – it has been exploited for consumption and the pet trade, and any take from the wild for international commercial trade is expected to have a negative impact on the species.</p> <p>India, the proponent of this proposal, is the range state for the potentially last remaining viable population of <i>B. kachuga</i>.</p>	<b>Adopted by consensus</b>
	<i>Cuora galbinifrons</i>  (Indochinese box turtle, Vietnamese box turtle, flowerback turtle)	CoP19 Prop. 26 European Union, Viet Nam		Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I	<p><b>SUPPORT</b> the proposal by European Union, Viet Nam to transfer <i>Cuora galbinifrons</i> from Appendix II to Appendix I. We have determined that the criteria of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) have been met (as we had also done at CoP16). Animals Committee (AC28) also determined through a periodic review that this species meets Appendix I criteria.</p>	<b>Adopted by consensus</b>
	<i>Rhinoclemmys spp.</i> (Neotropical wood turtles)	CoP19 Prop. 27  Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Panama		Include in Appendix II	<p><b>SUPPORT</b> the proposal by Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Panama to Include <i>Rhinoclemmys sp</i> in Appendix II. The genus meets both the biological and trade criteria found in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17). U.S. trade data alone from 2013 to 2019 identified seven of the <i>nine</i> <i>Rhinoclemmys</i> species in commercial imports or exports. Like other turtles, they have life history characteristics that make them intrinsically vulnerable to overexploitation. The “boom-and-bust” pattern of international commercial turtle trade has also been well-documented and further supports a genus-level inclusion.</p>	<b>Adopted by consensus</b>

Kinosternidae	<i>Claudius angustatus</i> (Narrow-bridged musk turtle)	CoP19 Prop. 28  Mexico		Include in Appendix II	<b>SUPPORT</b> proposal by Mexico to include <i>Claudius angustatus</i> in Appendix II. The species meets criterion A, B of CITES Resolution 9.24 Annex 2a. The species is affected by international trade. It is known to be in trade, and that trade has or may have a detrimental impact on the status of the species. LEMIS data reports 1,892 imported individuals, 1,117 of which were taken from the wild. The primary threats are illegal capture for consumption of its meat and capture for pet trade.	<b>Adopted by consensus</b>
	<b><i>Kinosternon spp</i></b> <b>(Mud Turtles).</b>	CoP19 Prop. 29  Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Mexico, Panama, <b>United States of America</b>		Include <i>Kinosternon cora</i> and <i>K. vogti</i> in Appendix I and all other species of <i>Kinosternon</i> spp. In Appendix II	<b>SUPPORT</b> proposal by Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Mexico, Panama, United States of America to include <i>Kinosternon spp</i> 20 species in Appendix II and two species in Appendix I. Seven Appendix II species satisfy Criterion B of Annex 2a and thirteen Appendix II species satisfy Criterion A of Annex 2b (look-alike criterion). Both Appendix I species in accordance with criteria A (i, ii, iii, v), and B (i, iii, iv) of Annex 1, of Res. Conf 9.24 (Rev. CoP17). <i>Kinosternon</i> species face a particularly high risk of extinction due to mounting human-caused stressors, such as degradation and destruction of suitable habitat, overexploitation (for consumption, arts and curios, and the pet trade), invasive species, pollution, and climate change. The United States plays a significant role in the international trade of <i>Kinosternon spp.</i> , and unsustainable and at times illegal trade is a major concern. Additionally, <i>K. cora</i> and <i>K. vogti</i> , meet the criteria for inclusion in CITES Appendix I. This listing, as proposed, could help curb the increase in illegal international trade observed in these critically endangered, very range restricted species.	<b>The European Union and its Member States opposed the proposal, noting that it thought that although some species in the genus appeared to meet the criteria for inclusion in the Appendices, there were insufficient data to demonstrate that other species were significantly present in, and affected by, international trade. It proposed an amendment to the proposal for the inclusion of <i>Kinosternon cora</i> and <i>K. vogti</i> in Appendix I and <i>K. chimalhuaca</i>, <i>K. abaxillare</i>, <i>K. angustipons</i>, <i>K. dunni</i>, <i>K. hirtipes</i>, and <i>K. sonoriense</i> in Appendix II.</b> <b>Mexico, supported by Mali, maintained its view that listing the entire genus was necessary owing to difficulty in distinguishing species in trade and that inclusion of only part of the genus in the Appendices would hamper implementation. Guatemala opposed the proposed amendment. The European Union and its Member States agreed not to block consensus.</b>  <b>Adopted by consensus</b>



<p><i>Staurotypus salvinii</i> and <i>S. triporcatus</i> (Giant musk turtle and Mexican musk turtle)</p>	<p>CoP19 Prop. 30 El Salvador, Mexico</p>		<p>Include in Appendix II</p>	<p><b>SUPPORT</b> proposal by El Salvador, Mexico to include <i>Staurotypus salvinii</i> and <i>S. triporcatus</i> in Appendix II. <i>S. triporcatus</i> meets criterion A, B of CITES Resolution 9.24 Annex 2a. <i>S. salvinii</i> meets criterion A of CITES Resolution 9.24 Annex 2b because it closely resembles <i>S. triporcatus</i>. LEMIS data shows that both species are traded internationally for commercial purposes. Of these, many have come from the wild.</p>	<p><b>Adopted by consensus</b></p>
<p><i>Sternotherus spp.</i> (Musk turtles)</p>	<p>CoP19 Prop. 31 United States of America</p>		<p>Include in Appendix II</p>	<p><b>SUPPORT</b> the proposal by the United States of America to include <i>Sternotherus spp</i> in Appendix II. This is in accordance with Criterion B of Article II, paragraph 2(a) of the Convention, and Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17), Annex 2a. Endemic to the freshwaters of North America, Musk turtles (<i>Sternotherus</i>) are threatened mainly by habitat loss and degradation, but are also highly susceptible to collection for the pet trade. Their life history (late maturity, long lifespan, low recruitment, and reliance on low adult mortality), like other turtle species, makes them highly susceptible to anthropogenic threats, including commercial harvest and international trade. Live musk turtles are exported primarily to East Asia for commercial purposes. For the years between 2013 and 2019, almost 1.5 million live <i>Sternotherus</i> turtles were exported from the United States, with the majority of specimens (60.1%) wild-sourced. Without a complete picture of the population size of these species, it is difficult to determine whether or not this level of harvest and export is sustainable. Although U.S. states have legislation that regulates the collection of <i>Sternothernus</i> and other freshwater turtles, these species are still harvested from the wild in parts of their range within the United States and exported internationally in large commercial quantities. Inclusion in CITES Appendix II would complement State and other domestic measures and ensure that the acquisition of specimens entering international trade were acquired sustainably as well as legally and will not be detrimental to the survival of the species.</p>	<p><b>Adopted by consensus</b></p>






Trionychidae	<i>Apalone spp.</i> (Softshell turtles)	CoP19 Prop. 32 United States of America		Include in Appendix II (except the subspecies included in Appendix I)	<p><b>SUPPORT</b> the proposal by the United States of America to transfer <i>Apalone spp.</i> from Appendix III to II. We have determined that the biological and trade criteria of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) have been met. Biological and life history traits make these species highly vulnerable to exploitation. The growing demand is troublesome because the turtle trade follows a boom-and-bust pattern in which exploitation in one species shifts to another when the former becomes so depleted that it is no longer commercially exploited or when it becomes subject to stricter regulations. For example, softshell turtle species in Asia were overharvested, leading to population loss and the implementation of stricter trade regulations in 2013. Exploitation then shifted to African softshell turtles until they too required stricter trade regulations in 2016. This pattern may continue with North American species, and data collected since their inclusion in Appendix III suggest this may be the case.</p> <p>The U.S. worked with Asian countries (CoP16) and African countries (CoP17) to protect all softshell turtles especially in light of boom-and-bust pattern of exploitation.</p>	<b>Adopted by consensus</b>
	<i>Nilssonina leithii</i> (Leith's softshell turtle)	CoP19 Prop. 33 India		Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I	<p><b>SUPPORT</b> this proposal by India to transfer <i>Nilssonina leithii</i> to Appendix I in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article II of the Convention. The species meets the biological criteria found in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17), Annex I, A(i) and (v)), B(i) and B(iv). Any trade in this critically endangered species is likely to be detrimental per IUCN and turtle experts. An Appendix I inclusion would require registration of breeding facilities that commercially breed the species and support India's national laws by deterring illegal trade</p> <p>The species may meet the trade criteria because it may be affected by trade. The species is sought after for its meat and calipee (dried, processed carapacial cartilage), but current trade of the species is largely domestic with little evidence of international trade.</p> <p>The turtle trade characteristically follows a "boom and bust" pattern in which populations of species in one area become decimated or restricted, and similar species in a different area subsequently follow suit. For example, populations of softshell</p>	<b>Adopted by consensus</b>


					turtle species in Asia were over-harvested, resulting in population loss and CITES trade restrictions in 2013. Subsequently, softshell turtle species from Africa were next targeted, until they too suffered substantial population loss and were given increased protection from over-exploitation by CITES in 2017. The United States at this CoP supports increased CITES protections for its softshell species to ensure trade is legal and biological sustainable.	
Centrolenidae	<b>Centrolenidae spp.</b> (Glass Frogs)	CoP19 Prop. 34  Argentina, Brazil, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Gabon, Guinea, Niger, Panama, Peru, Togo, <b>United States of America</b>		Include in Appendix II	<b>SUPPORT</b> proposal by Argentina, Brazil, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Gabon, Guinea, Niger, Panama, Peru, Togo, United States of America to include <i>Centrolenidae spp</i> Appendix II. Twelve species of glass frogs satisfy Criterion B of Annex 2a of Resolution Conf. 9.24. The remaining 146 species satisfy Criterion A of Annex 2b of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev CoP17). Many species cannot be morphologically differentiated and require DNA testing to differentiate them to species level. Wild glass frog populations are threatened with habitat loss and fragmentation, climate change, introduction of invasive species, infectious disease (i.e., chytrid fungus), and collection for the exotic pet trade. It is estimated that 71% of evaluated species are declining in the wild. According to LEMIS data, the U.S. imported 13 frogs in 2016 and 5,744 frogs in 2021 (>44,000% increase). Almost all imports were for commercial purposes with 87% of live imports being sourced from the wild and 30% could not be identified to species level due to similarity in appearance.	<b>Adopted by consensus</b>
Phyllomedusidae	<i>Agalychnis lemur</i> (Lemur leaf frog, lemure frog)	CoP19 Prop. 35  Colombia, Costa Rica, European Union, Panama		Include in Appendix II with a zero annual export quota for wild-taken specimens traded for commercial purposes	<b>SUPPORT</b> proposal by Columbia, Costa Rica, European Union and Panama to include <i>Agalychnis lemur</i> in Appendix II with a zero quota although the species meets the biological criteria for Appendix I  The species is or may be affected by trade. It is known to be in trade, and that trade may have a detrimental impact on the status of the species. The international pet trade has been identified as having had an impact on the species in the past, and the species is currently available for sale on the international pet market. As only a small number of fragmented <i>A. lemur</i> populations remain, so any collection from the wild is likely to be detrimental.	<b>Adopted by consensus</b>





Salamandridae	<i>Laotriton laoensis</i> (Laos warty newt)	CoP19 Prop. 36 European Union		Include in Appendix II with a zero export quota for wild-taken specimens traded for commercial purposes	<b>SUPPORT</b> proposal by EU to include <i>Laotriton laoensis</i> in Appendix II with a zero export quota for wild-taken specimens traded for commercial purposes. The species meets both the biological and trade criteria of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17).	<b>Adopted by consensus</b>
Carcharhinidae	<i>Carcharhinidae</i> spp.  (Requiem sharks)	CoP19 Prop. 37  Bangladesh, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, European Union, Gabon, Israel, Maldives, Panama, Senegal, Seychelles, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland		Include in Appendix II	<p><b>UNDECIDED.</b> The United States understands the critical role sharks play in marine ecosystems, as well as the dire state of many shark populations that have been depleted by overfishing, which can be driven by the international shark fin trade. We appreciate the intent of this proposal and have supported past efforts to use CITES to help regulate international trade in sharks and shark products where appropriate. We acknowledge that a species' fins showing up even in small percentages in sampling from international trade hubs is cause for concern.</p> <p>However, the United States questions whether all species in the family Carcharhinidae (requiem sharks) meet the criteria for inclusion in Appendix II of CITES. We are seeking additional information, including on whether some of the species proposed are actually in trade, and whether others included based on similarity of appearance – such as blue shark – are in fact indistinguishable. We look forward to discussions at the COP and may be able to support a more refined version of the proposal.</p>	<p><b>Vote held with amendment by Panama for 12 month delay in implementation</b>  <b>YES – 88</b>  <b>NO – 29</b>  <b>Abstain – 17</b>  <b>U.S. Vote = Yes</b>  <b>Proposal adopted by secret ballot with the needed two-thirds of Parties voting to adopt the proposal with note in summary record from Japan.</b></p>


Sphyrnidae	<p><i>Sphyrnidae</i> spp.</p> <p>(Hammerhead sharks)</p>	<p>CoP19 Prop. 38</p> <p>Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, European Union, Panama</p>		<p>Include in Appendix II</p>	<p><b>SUPPORT</b> the proposal to include the bonnethead (<i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>) in CITES Appendix II and the remaining species in the Family Sphyrnidae due to their similarity in appearance to the sphyrnids that are currently included in Appendix II.</p> <p>Although NMFS' experts originally determined that <i>S. tiburo</i> does not meet the criteria for inclusion in CITES Appendix II in its species assessment, that determination was not a consensus view with some experts believing that it might meet the criteria. Upon review of the assessments by the FAO Expert Panel, the CITES Secretariat, and IUCN-TRAFFIC, we agree the proposal should be supported. The FAO Expert Panel and CITES Secretariat reviews provide convincing and compelling information in their assertion that this species meets Criterion A and B in Annex 2a of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17).</p> <p>All other species in the Family Sphyrnidae (including <i>Sphyrna media</i>, <i>Sphyrna tudes</i>, <i>Sphyrna corona</i>, <i>Sphyrna gilberti</i>, and <i>Eusphyrna blochii</i>) qualify for inclusion in Appendix II in accordance with Annex 2b, Criterion A of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev CoP17) based on the difficulty of distinguishing their fins from other sphyrnids that are already included in Appendix II. Small-to-moderate sized dorsal and pectoral fins of members of the family Sphyrnidae resemble each other, and there would be difficulty distinguishing their fins from those of scalloped hammerhead (<i>S. lewini</i>) and smooth hammerhead (<i>S. zygaena</i>). There is difficulty distinguishing the fins of winghead shark (<i>Eusphyrna blochii</i>) from those of great hammerhead (<i>S. mokarran</i>) Smalleye hammerhead (<i>S. tudes</i>) and scalloped bonnethead (<i>S. corona</i>) are yellow in coloration (whole bodies and fins), which may be used to distinguish them from other hammerhead species; these species may, however, be similar in appearance to each other.</p>	<p><b>Adopted by consensus</b></p>
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Potamotrygonidae	<p><i>Potamotrygon albimaculata</i>, <i>P. henlei</i>, <i>P. jabuti</i>, <i>P. leopoldi</i>, <i>P. marquesi</i>, <i>P. signata</i> and <i>P. wallacei</i></p> <p>(Freshwater stingrays)</p>	<p>CoP19 Prop. 39 Brazil</p>		<p>Include in Appendix II</p>	<p><b>UNDECIDED</b> pending consultation with Brazil to include <i>Potamotrygon spp</i> in Appendix II in accordance with Criteria A and B of Annex 2 a (Res. Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17)).</p> <p>There is no population decline information in the proposal for comparison with the CITES guidelines. Declines are inferred based on demographic models utilizing different levels of fishing mortality. Thus, a determination of whether <i>Potamotrygon spp.</i> meet the criteria could not be made.</p> <p><b>Based on the best available information, the United States is likely to support this proposal, and if <i>Potamotrygon wallacei</i> and <i>Potamotrygon leopoldi</i> are included in CITES Appendix II, then <i>P. henlei</i>, <i>P. jabuti</i>, <i>P. albimaculata</i>, <i>P. marquesi</i> and <i>P. signata</i> would meet the similarity of appearance criteria for inclusion in Appendix II.</b></p> <p>Levels of regional trade remain uncertain, and despite the CITES App III listing, there continues to be illegal regional trade.</p>	<p><b>Adopted by consensus</b></p>
Rhinobatidae	<p><i>Rhinobatidae spp.</i></p> <p>(Guitarfish)</p>	<p>CoP19 Prop. 40 Israel, Kenya, Panama, Senegal</p>		<p>Include in Appendix II</p>	<p><b>UNDECIDED</b> on whether to support the proposal to include all species in the family Rhinobatidae (guitarfishes) in Appendix II of CITES.</p> <p>The six species of Rhinobatidae may qualify for inclusion in Appendix II. Species-specific trend data are only available for a few species in some areas. For example, the trend data for <i>Rhinobatos rhinobatos</i> show an annual rate of decrease of 4.6%, consistent with an estimated 85% reduction in population over three generation lengths. In terms of global conservation, guitarfish are one of the most threatened of all elasmobranchs. These taxa are predominantly coastal and shelf dwelling, which results in elevated fishing pressure from artisanal and coastal fisheries. It is presumed that some species are traded internationally based on the considerable demand for shark-like ray fins in Chinese markets, and the similarity of appearance between guitarfish and other shark-like rays in trade (e.g., giant guitarfish).</p> <p>If any of the six species proposed for inclusion in Appendix II pursuant to Resolution Conf.9.24</p>	<p><b>Vote held in Committee I</b> <b>YES – 101</b> <b>NO – 14</b> <b>Abstain – 13</b> <b>U.S. Vote = Yes</b></p> <p><b>Proposal adopted with the needed two-thirds of Parties voting to adopt the proposal.</b></p>



					<p>(Rev. CoP17) Annex 2a, the other species of Rhinobatidae proposed for inclusion in Appendix II based on the similarity in appearance of specimens of these species with the six species proposed above may meet the criteria of Article II, paragraph 2 (b) of the Convention. The justification of their inclusion based on the “look-alike” provision, however, may not be warranted as some of these species may not be traded internationally.</p> <p>There are no identification guides to assist enforcement officers from distinguishing species subject to paragraph 2(a) of the Convention. This gap will result in the need to list certain species pursuant to paragraph 2(b) of the Convention (the look-alike provision) and Criterion A of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) Annex 2 b as the specimens of the species in the form in which they are traded resemble specimens of a species included in Appendix II under the provisions of Article II, paragraph 2 (a), or in Appendix I. Enforcement officers who encounter specimens of CITES-listed species would unlikely be able to distinguish between them.</p>	
Loricariidae	<p><i>Hypancistrus zebra</i></p> <p><i>Zebra pleco (catfish)</i></p>	<p>CoP19 Prop. 41</p> <p>Brazil</p>		<p>Transfer from Appendix III to Appendix I</p>	<p><b>LIKELY TO SUPPORT</b> this proposal pending consultation with Brazil. Information suggests <i>Hypancistrus zebra</i> does meet the trade criteria: “A species “is or may be affected by trade” if: i) it is <b>known to be in trade</b> (using the definition of ‘trade’ in Article I of the Convention), <b>and</b> that trade has or may have a detrimental impact on the status of the species;” it may meet the biological criteria for inclusion in Appendix I.</p> <p>Prior to 2004, the primary threat for <i>H. zebra</i> was overexploitation for the international ornamental fish trade. Currently, the main threat to <i>H. zebra</i> is related to habitat alteration across the entire area of known occurrence (392 km<sup>2</sup>) due to the installation of the Pimental dam and the Belo Monte hydroelectric power plant (UHE). <i>H. zebra</i> is currently categorized as Critically Endangered by the IUCN with a decreasing population trend. Aquaculture facilities have the capacity to supply legal trade in captive-bred <i>H. zebra</i> to meet current levels of demand in the international ornamental fish trade. However,</p>	<p><b>Rejected by vote in Committee I and was reopened for debate in Plenary. Brazil amended its proposal to include the species in Appendix II with a zero quota for wild specimens for commercial purposes. The amended proposal was adopted by consensus.</b></p>

					<p>demand for highly valuable wild-sourced specimens driving illegal trade is an ongoing issue. An unknown number of illegally harvested live fish in Brazil are being smuggled into neighboring countries for export. This is a concern given that the U.S. is a major importer of this species for the marine ornamental trade.</p>	
Stichopodidae	<p><i>Thelenota spp.</i>  (Redfish sea cucumbers)</p>	<p>CoP19 Prop. 42  European Union, Seychelles, United States of America</p>		<p>Include in Appendix II</p>	<p><b>SUPPORT</b> proposal by European Union, Seychelles, and United States of America to include <i>Thelenota spp.</i> in Appendix II in accordance with Article II paragraph 2(a) of the Convention. The three species qualify for Appendix-II listing under Criteria A and B in Annex 2a of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17).</p> <p><i>T. ananas</i> has suffered substantial declines across its range, and the rarity, price, and suspected life histories of <i>T. anax</i> and <i>T. rubralineata</i> suggest high vulnerability to overexploitation.</p> <p>These three <i>Thelenota spp.</i> play an extremely important role in maintaining the health of coral reef ecosystems in the Indo-Pacific region, including regulation of water quality, nutrient recycling, and promotion of productivity and biological diversity.</p> <p>Trade in sea cucumbers is typically unselective, with the market shifting to other species as soon as targeted species have been depleted. Significantly, there are no international measures to ensure that harvest is sustainable, and no Regional Fisheries Management Organization manages or coordinates management of sea cucumbers.</p>	<p><b>Vote held with amendment for 18 month delay in implementation</b> <b>YES – 97</b> <b>NO – 16</b> <b>Abstain – 15</b> <b>U.S. Vote = Yes</b> <b>Proposal adopted with the needed two-thirds of Parties voting to adopt the proposal.</b></p>




Orchidaceae	<p>Flora species with annotation #1, #4, #14 and Appendix-I listed species of Orchidaceae (Orchids)</p>	<p>CoP19 Prop. 43  Canada</p>		<p>Amend Annotation #1 to read as follows: All parts and derivatives, except: [...] b) seedling or tissue cultures obtained in vitro, <del>in solid or liquid media</del>, transported in sterile containers; Amend Annotation #4 to read as follows: All parts and derivatives, except: [...] b) seedling or tissue cultures obtained in vitro, <del>in solid or liquid media</del>, transported in sterile containers; Amend Annotation #14 to read as follows: All parts and derivatives except: [...] b) seedling or tissue cultures obtained in vitro, <del>in solid or liquid media</del>, transported in sterile containers; [...] f) finished products packaged and ready for retail trade,; this exemption does not apply to wood chips, beads, prayer beads and carvings. Amend paragraph f) of the text in French of Annotation #14 to read as follows: f) les produits finis conditionnés et prêts pour la vente au détail; cette dérogation ne s'applique pas aux copeaux <del>en</del>-de bois, aux perles, aux grains de chapelets et aux gravures. Amend the parenthetical annotation to Appendix</p>	<p><b>SUPPORT</b> the proposed by Canada for amendments to remove reference to tissue cultures "in solid or liquid media" to reflect changes to the techniques for seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>", while maintaining the original intent of the exemption. The United States participated as an active member of the working group that drafted these amendments, and strongly support the working group's text.</p>	<p><b>Adopted by consensus</b></p>
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				<p>Orchidaceae in the Appendices to read as follows:  <b>ORCHIDACEAE</b>  Orchids (For all of the following Appendix-I species, seedling or tissue cultures obtained in vitro, in solid or liquid media, and transported in sterile containers are not subject to the provisions of the Convention only if the specimens meet the definition of 'artificially propagated' agreed by the Conference of the Parties).</p>	
Bignoniaceae	<p><i>Handroanthus</i> spp.,  <i>Roseodendron</i> spp. and <i>Tabebuia</i> spp.  (Poui and Trumpet trees)</p>	<p>CoP18 Prop. 44  Colombia,  European Union,  Panama</p>		<p>Include in Appendix II with annotation #17 (Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets, plywood and transformed wood.</p>	<p><b>UNDECIDED</b> on the proposal by Columbia, European Union and Panama to include the three genera (113 species) in Appendix II with annotation #17 in accordance with <i>Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17)</i>, Annex 2 a, Criterion B and Annex 2 b, Criterion A pending consultation with range countries, and further information on the trade to the United States and re-exports.</p> <p>We find that five species, <i>Handroanthus capitatus</i>, <i>H. chrysanthus</i>, <i>H. impetiginosus</i>, <i>H. incanus</i>, and <i>H. serratifolius</i>, meet Criterion B of Annex 2a of of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17). The remaining species in <i>Handroanthus</i>, and all species in <i>Roseodendron</i> and <i>Tabebuia</i>, for reasons of similarity of appearance to other species in <i>Handroanthus</i>, satisfy Criterion A of Annex 2b of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17), based on the reported identification difficulties, taxonomic and nomenclatural uncertainties, as well as being in trade under the same trade name ipê.</p> <p>While the species appears to meet the biological and trade criteria for inclusion in CITES Appendix II, there may be not yet understood implementation challenges associated with such an inclusion, therefore, we seek further information on how the species is imported and possibly re-exported into the U.S and in what volumes and commodities.</p>
					<p><b>Vote held in Committee I with amendment for 24 month delay in implementation</b>  <b>YES – 86</b>  <b>NO – 17</b>  <b>Abstain – 18</b>  <b>U.S. Vote = No</b>  <b>Proposal adopted with the needed two-thirds of Parties voting to adopt the proposal.</b></p>





Crassulaceae	<p><b>Rhodiola spp.</b></p> <p>(Roseroot)</p>	<p>CoP19 Prop. 45</p> <p>China, European Union, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and <b>United States of America</b></p>		<p>Include in Appendix II with annotation #2 (All parts and derivatives except: a) seeds and pollen; and b) finished products packaged and ready for retail trade.)</p>	<p><b>SUPPORT</b> the proposal by multiple proponents including the United States, having determined that the biological and trade criteria of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) are met. The best available information indicates that <i>Rhodiola rosea</i> and <i>R. crenulata</i> are the main species targeted for international trade, and trade may occur in other species, either as adulterants or identified in various pharmacopeia as substitutes.</p> <p>As it relates to document CoP19 Doc. 84.4 on nomenclature for <i>Rhodiola</i>, submitted by the EU, we <i>tentatively support</i> the Secretariat's recommendation to adopt Ohba (2003) <i>at the present meeting</i> (and revise Resolution Conf. 12.11 (Rev. CoP18) on <i>Standard nomenclature</i> and the CITES Checklist database accordingly) <b>and</b> the draft decision, as amended by the Secretariat, to further review the matter intersessionally and propose any needed modifications at CoP20.</p>	<p><b>Adopted by consensus</b></p>
Leguminosae (Fabaceae)	<p><i>Afzelia spp.</i></p>	<p>CoP19 Prop. 46</p> <p>Benin, Cote d'Ivoire, European Union, Liberia, Senegal</p>		<p>Include all African populations in Appendix II with annotation #17 (Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets, plywood and transformed wood.)</p>	<p><b>UNDECIDED</b>, on proposal by several African countries and the European Union to include all African populations of <i>Afzelia spp</i> in Appendix II with annotation #17 in accordance with Article II, Paragraph 2 (a) of the Convention and satisfying Criterion B of Annex 2 a of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) pending views of range countries and input from the timber stakeholders, and clarification on the scope of the proposal (see below). Based on the best available information at this time five <i>Afzelia</i> species appear to meet biological and trade criteria for inclusion in Appendix II, while the remaining two species would thereby meet the similarity of appearance criteria for inclusion in Appendix II (See Attachment 1 for species and country distribution). These species are increasingly harvested for commercial timber international trade and are slow-growing, long-lived, and late-maturing, with limited recruitment, with declines and serial depletion reported. While the species appears to meet the biological and trade criteria for inclusion in CITES Appendix II, there may be not yet understood implementation challenges associated with such an inclusion, therefore, we seek further information on how the species is imported and possibly re-exported into the U.S and in what volumes and commodities.</p>	<p><b>Accepted in Committee I by vote. However, it was proposed for reopening in Plenary.</b></p> <p><b>Vote held in Plenary</b>  <b>YES – 30</b>  <b>NO – 71</b>  <b>Abstain – 38</b>  <b>U.S. Vote = No</b></p> <p><b>The vote in Plenary did not achieve the one-third of Parties voting needed to reopen the debate. Recommendation of Committee I (proposal accepted with the needed two-thirds of Parties voting to accept the proposal) was adopted.</b></p>



Fabaceae	<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i> (Indian rosewood)	CoP19 Prop. 47 India, Nepal		Remove from Appendix II	<p><b>NOT SUPPORT</b> the proposal to remove <i>D. sissoo</i> from the genus-listing of <i>Dalbergia</i> in Appendix-II. The question of how to distinguish <i>D. sissoo</i> from other of the approximately 275 <i>Dalbergia</i> species remains. The inability to differentiate the wood and wood products derived from this species versus that of other <i>Dalbergia</i> species has been noted by our enforcement officers and forensics laboratory scientists, who indicate that it is not currently possible for frontline officers to identify wood of this species at the ports of entry, which would create an enforcement challenge.</p> <p>From India's perspective, removing the species from Appendix-II would allow the Indian handicraft industry to trade their products without the burden of CITES controls. With the present state of knowledge, it would not be feasible to implement exempting this species from CITES control.</p>	<p><b>Vote held with the proponents' amendment to annotation #15: "(f) finished furniture and handicraft products of <i>Dalbergia sissoo</i> when first exported from India and Nepal"</b></p> <p><b>YES – 30</b> <b>NO – 55</b> <b>Abstain – 9</b> <b>U.S. Vote = No</b> <b>Proposal rejected with the needed two-thirds of Parties not voting to adopt the proposal</b></p>
	<i>Dipteryx spp.</i>	CoP19 Prop. 48 Colombia, European Union, Panama		Include in Appendix II with new annotation "Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets, plywood, transformed wood and seeds"	<p><b>NOT SUPPORT</b> the proposal by Columbia, European Union and Panama to include the genus <i>Dipteryx</i> (14 tropical timber species native to Central and South America) in Appendix II with a <u>new annotation</u> to regulate raw and transformed wood and <u>seeds</u> (known as tonka beans).</p> <p><b>UNDECIDED</b> on the proposal if seeds are removed from the proposed annotation pending consultation with range countries, particularly Brazil, the major exporting country..</p> <p>The United States is an importer of wood of <i>Dipteryx</i> species. <i>Dipteryx</i> species are slow-growing, late maturation large emergent trees distributed in the Amazon biome, seasonally dry forests, and savannas.</p>	<p><b>Proponents amended proposal to exclude seeds, making the proposal subject to Annotation #17, and to delay entry into effect by 24 months. Vote held on amended proposal.</b></p> <p><b>YES – 74</b> <b>NO – 13</b> <b>Abstain – 18</b> <b>U.S. Vote = No</b> <b>Proposal adopted with the needed two-thirds of Parties voting to adopt the proposal</b></p>
	<i>Paubrasilia echinate</i> (Brazilwood)	CoP19 Prop. 49 Brazil		Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I with annotation "All parts, derivatives and finished products, including bows of musical instruments,	<p><b>NOT SUPPORT</b> the proposal by Brazil. The proposed annotation to an Appendix I plant species is contrary to the provisions of the Convention and therefore, it is invalid and we oppose adoption of the annotation with the transfer of this species to Appendix I.</p> <p><b>UNDECIDED</b> on the transfer of this species to Appendix I without an annotation pending consultation with Brazil.</p>	<p><b>Referred to a working group and the proposal was subsequently amended by Brazil to retain <i>Paubrasilia echinata</i> in Appendix II with the following annotation, which would replace current Annotation #10: All parts, derivatives and finished products, except re-export of finished musical</b></p>

				<p>except musical instruments and their parts, composing travelling orchestras, and solo musicians carrying musical passports in accordance with Res. 16.8."</p>	<p>We do share Brazil's conservation concerns regarding illegal harvest and trade in this species. Therefore, it may be possible that the Brazil could amend its proposal to strengthen the present Appendix II listing. The species could remain in Appendix II with specific amendments to the existing annotation (#10) to include all specimens, with an exclusion for finished bows for stringed musical instruments when transported internationally only for purposes of temporary travel for personal use, performance, display or competition for musical instruments and their parts. This would make the existing annotation more precautionary by requiring CITES permits for all commercial trade in the species, while creating a narrow exception for travel by orchestras and musicians that does not have an adverse conservation impact on the species.</p>	<p><b>instruments, finished musical instrument accessories and finished musical instrument parts.</b></p> <p><b>A set of draft decisions was also adopted that will focus intersessional discussions on, <i>inter alia</i>, enforcement, traceability, stockpile control and sustainable plantations for <i>P. echinata</i>.</b></p> <p><b>The amended proposal and draft decisions were adopted by consensus.</b></p>
<p>Leguminosae (Fabaceae)</p>	<p><i>Pterocarpus spp.</i></p>	<p>CoP19 Prop. 50</p> <p>Cote d'Ivoire, European Union, Liberia, Senegal, Togo</p>		<p>Include all African populations in Appendix II with annotation #17 (Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheers, plywood and transformed wood) and amend annotations of <i>Pterocarpus erinaceus</i> and <i>P. tinctorius</i>, already listed in Appendix II, to annotation #17</p>	<p><b>UNDECIDED</b> on a proposal by several African countries to include all African populations of <i>Pterocarpus spp.</i> in Appendix II with annotation #17 in accordance with Article II, paragraph 2 (a) (Criterion B) and 2 (b) (Criterion A) of the Convention of CITES pending views of range countries and input from timber stakeholders, resolving nomenclature concerns (see Attachment 1, below), and clarification on the scope of the proposal (see Attachment 2, below). Should this proposal go forward, we <i>support in part</i> the Secretariat's recommendation to adopt a standard reference at the present meeting, but we <i>do not support</i> adoption of the African Plants Database. Instead, we recommend amending the proposal to exclude <i>Pterocarpus officinalis</i> and propose Kew's Plants of the World Online, which is widely accepted and provides accepted names and scientific synonyms for all of the taxa that are the focus of the present proposal—namely, all African-native species and their subordinate taxa. We would further recommend <i>adoption of a date-stamped download</i> of any web-based standard reference, as is customary when adopting nomenclature references drawn from web-based databases that could be subject to change and impact implementation of the CITES listing.</p> <p>Along with <i>P. erinaceus</i> and <i>P. tinctorius</i> (already included in Appendix II), the supporting statement and additional information suggests that three additional species appear to meet the</p>	<p><b>Adopted by consensus</b></p>

					<p>biological and trade criteria for inclusion in Appendix II (<i>Pterocarpus angolensis</i>, <i>P. soyauxii</i>, and possibly <i>P. lucens</i>). Given the difficulty in identifying the wood to species level, evidence of trade shift to other species of this genus, and noting that 2 African species are already included in the Appendices, the remaining African <i>Pterocarpus</i> would meet the look-alike criteria. These species are increasingly harvested for commercial international timber trade and are slow-growing, long-lived, and late-maturing, with limited recruitment. Soaring international demand has led to unsustainable or illegal trade, with declines and serial depletion reported. The recommendation to apply Annotation #17 to all African <i>Pterocarpus</i> species, would appear to cover the principal commodities emanating from range states, including the currently un-annotated, <i>P. erinaceus</i>.</p>	
Meliaceae	<i>Khaya</i> spp.	CoP19 Prop. 51  Benin, Cote d'Ivoire, European Union, Liberia, Senegal		<p>Include all African populations in Appendix II with annotation #17 (Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets, plywood and transformed wood.)</p>	<p><b>UNDECIDED</b> on proposal by several African countries and the European Union to Include all African populations of <i>Khaya</i> spp in Appendix II with annotation #17 in accordance with Article II, Paragraph 2 (a) of the Convention and satisfying Criterion B of Annex 2 a of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17), pending consultations/views of range countries and timber stakeholders. The genus <i>Khaya</i> appears to meet biological and trade criteria for inclusion in Appendix II. Should this proposal be adopted by the Parties, we would <i>support</i> the Secretariat's recommendation to <u>adopt Kew's Plants of the World Online as a standard reference</u> for this genus and subsequently revise Resolution Conf. 12.11 (Rev. CoP18) on <i>Standard nomenclature</i> and the CITES Checklist database accordingly, and <i>support</i> adoption of the draft decision, as revised by the Secretariat, in document CoP19 Doc. 84.3.</p>	<b>Adopted by consensus</b>

Orchidaceae	<i>Orchidaceae</i> <i>spp.</i> (Orchids)	CoP19 Prop. 52  Switzerland		Amend Annotation #4, with the addition of new paragraph g), to read: 'g) finished products packaged and ready for retail trade of cosmetics containing parts and derivatives of <i>Bletilla striata</i> , <i>Cycnoches cooperi</i> , <i>Gastrodia elata</i> , <i>Phalaenopsis amabilis</i> or <i>P. lobbii</i> '	<p><b>SUPPORT</b> the proposed amendment with <u>draft decisions</u> to monitor the implementation of the amendment to Annotation #4 for the five orchid species, and any conservation impacts on the status of the five orchid species in the wild.</p> <p>The proposed amendment to Annotation #4 will exempt finished products packaged and ready for retail trade of cosmetics containing parts and derivatives of <u>artificially propagated</u> plants of <i>Bletilla striata</i>, <i>Cycnoches cooperi</i>, <i>Gastrodia elata</i>, <i>Phalaenopsis amabilis</i> or <i>Phalaenopsis lobbii</i>. The cosmetic industry relies on a regular and consistent supply of orchid specimens of uniform quality for the production of cosmetics, which can only be achieved with large scale artificial propagation. The five tropical and subtropical orchid species are not native to North America.</p>	<p><b>Amendment proposed by the European Union and agreed to by Switzerland to amend the annotation to read “(g) finished products derived from artificial propagation, packaged and ready for retail trade of cosmetics containing parts and derivatives of <i>Bletilla striata</i>, <i>Cycnoches cooperi</i>, <i>Gastrodia elata</i>, <i>Phalaenopsis amabilis</i> or <i>Phalaenopsis lobbii</i>.”</b></p> <p><b>Amended proposal adopted by consensus.</b></p>
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