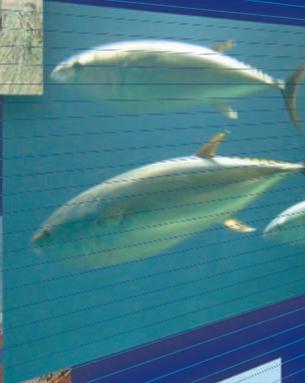
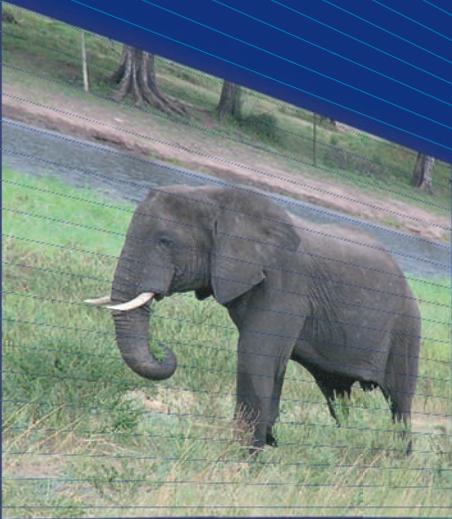


**GGT'S RECOMMENDATIONS
ON THE AMENDMENT PROPOSALS
FOR CONSIDERATION AT THE FIFTEENTH MEETING
OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO CITES
(Doha, 2010)**



GLOBAL GUARDIAN TRUST



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SUMMARY OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS

No.	Species	Amendment annotation	Recommendation
1	Canis lupus wolf		Yes
2	Lynx rufus bobcat	II → 0	Yes
3	Ursus maritimus polar bear	II → I	No
4	Loxodonta africana African elephant	I → II	Yes
5	Loxodonta africana African elephant	I → II	Yes
6	Loxodonta africana African elephant	annotation	No
7	Anas oustaleti Mariana mallard	I → 0	No
8	Crocodylus moreleti Morelet's crocodile	I → II	No
9	Crocodylus niloticus Nile crocodile	I → II	Yes
10	Uromastix ornate ornate spiny-tailed lizard	III → I	No
11	Ctenosaura bakeri etc. Utilla iguana, etc.	0 → II	No
12	Ctenosaura palearis spiny-tailed iguana	0 → II	Yes
13	Agalychnis spp. treefrogs	0 → II	Yes
14	Neurergus kaiseri Kaiser's spotted newt	0 → I	No
15	Sphyma lewini etc. scalloped hammerhead, etc.	0 → II	No
16	Carcharhinus longimanus oceanic whitetip	0 → II	No
17	Lamna nasus porbeagle	0 → II	No
18	Squalus acanthias spiny dogfish	0 → II	No
19	Thunnus thynnus Atlantic bluefin tuna	0 → I	No
20	Dynastes satanas Satanas beetle	0 → II	No

21	Corallidae spp.	red corals, etc.	0 → II	No
22	Operculicarya decaryi	jahiby sp.	0 → II	No
23	Operculicarya hyphaenoides	jahiby sp.	0 → II	No
24	Operculicarya pachypus	jahiby sp.	0 → II	No
25	plants taxa in App. II	plants	annotation	Yes
26	Zygositycos pubescens	tobory	0 → II	No
27	Zygositycos tripartitus	betoboky	0 → II	No
28	Euphorbia misera	cliff spurge	II → 0	Yes
29	Aniba rosaeodora	Brazilian rosewood	0 → II	No
30	Senna meridionalis	taraby	0 → II	No
31	Orchidaceae spp. in App. I	orchids	annotation	Yes
32	Beccariophoenix madagascariensis	maroala	annotation	Yes
33	Dypsis decaryi	laafa	annotation	Yes
34	Adenia firingalavensis	lokoranga	0 → II	No
35	Adenia olaboensis	vahisasety	0 → II	No
36	Adenia subsessilifolia	katakata	0 → II	No
37	Orothamnus zeyheri	marsh rose	II → 0	Yes
38	Protea odorata	Swartland sugarbush	II → 0	Yes
39	Cyphostemma elephantopus	lazampasika	0 → II	No
40	Cyphostemma laza	laza	0 → II	No
41	Cyphostemma montagnacii	lazamobohitra	0 → II	No
42	Bulnesia sarmientoi	holy wood	III → II	No

RECOMMENDATIONS

Prop.1. Addition of an annotation to the species *Canis lupus* listed in Appendix I and II reading: "Excludes the domesticated form and the dingo which are referenced as *Canis lupus familiaris* and *Canis lupus dingo*." (Switzerland)

Recent studies revealed that dogs are the domesticated form of wolves *Canis lupus* and their origin date back to more than 30,000 years ago. Dingos were derived from dogs. Since a dog and dingo do not belong to wild fauna, it is clear that they are not subject to CITES. Also, the proposal is submitted on behalf of the Animals Committee. The proposal should be **accepted**.

Prop.2. Deletion of bobcats *Lynx rufus* from Appendix II (USA)

The bobcat occurs in Canada, USA and Mexico. The populations are stable or increasing despite the bobcat is harvested for its pelt. The bobcat does not meet the Appendix II listing criteria. Hunting is well regulated by individual States. There is no need to keep the species listed in Appendix II. The proposal should be **accepted**.

Prop.3. Transfer of polar bears *Ursus maritimus* from Appendix II to Appendix I (USA)

The USA insists that the polar bear meets Appendix I criteria in terms of a marked decline in the population size, inferred based on a decrease in area and quality of habitat. Deterioration of habitat, i.e., loss of sea ice, is caused by global warming. It should be pointed out that although the US has emitted a large volume of greenhouse effect gases, it seceded from Kyoto Protocol. It seems likely that the US delegates its responsibility to Inuits who have used polar bear on a sustainable basis for subsistence purposes. Compared to the population size, international trade volume is small. We agree with Canada that international trade is not a threat and a trade ban might have a negative impact on conservation. The proposal should be **rejected**.

Prop.4. Transfer of Tanzania population of African elephant *Loxodonta africana* from Appendix I to Appendix II (Tanzania)

We welcome this proposal from a conservation point of view. The supporting statement is well documented and very persuasive. Tanzania is one of the seven countries which submitted proposals in 1989 to transfer the African elephant from Appendix II to Appendix I. Since then, the elephant population of Tanzania

has increased from 55,000 (1989) to 136,753 (2006). Tanzania's effort and commitment to conservation are greatly commendable. Tanzania wishes to trade ivories and other products to further enhance its conservation effort. Countries with a success story should not be punished by the existence of countries with a failure record. For the benefit of African elephants and local people, the proposal should be **accepted**.

Prop.5. Transfer of Zambia population of African elephants *Loxodonta africana* from Appendix I to Appendix II (Zambia)

The situation is similar to that of Tanzania. At the eighth meeting (Kyoto, 1992), Zambia was opposed to the downlisting proposals submitted by other southern African countries. However, as a country of LIRDPA and other famous projects, Zambia has made every effort improving the management of elephant and other wildlife. Most of the ivories Zambia intends to trade are from natural mortality and problem animal control. The proceeds will be used for wildlife conservation and development of local communities. Involvement of local communities is extremely important because conflict with elephants will become increasingly high as the elephant population grows. Zambia submitted a similar proposal eight years ago for consideration at CoP 12 (Santiago, 2002). The Conference of the Parties rejected the proposal, having a detrimental impact on elephants and people. This time, the proposal needs to be **accepted**.

Prop.6. Amendment of annotation to the African elephant *Loxodonta africana* populations of Botswana, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe (Kenya, Ghana, Liberia, Mali, Sierra Leone, Togo, Congo and Rwanda)

We are appalled to see that this type of proposal has repeatedly been submitted. India and Kenya submitted similar proposals at CoP 11 and CoP 12. Again, Kenya and Mali submitted a similar proposal at CoP 14. As usual, the present proposal aims at 20 years moratorium on trade in ivories for all African range states whether they are listed in Appendix I or Appendix II. The adoption of this proposal will have extremely negative impacts on all the range states which are promoting elephant conservation through sustainable management. The proponents of the proposal need to compensate a loss of revenues which could otherwise be used for conservation and community development. The proposal contains a lot of unsubstantiated allegations and its descriptions are highly speculative. For example, the proponent estimated 20,000 □ 30,000 elephants have been poached annually based on the mere speculation that authorities seize 10 - 15% of illegal shipments of ivory (at CoP 14 proposal, it was 15%). This means CITES does not work at all. If this is the case, CITES itself needs to be abolished. In addition, it should be pointed out that the adoption of the proposal will affect all range States significantly but the proposal is poorly

documented and superficial in its description. It is strongly recommended that the proposal be **rejected**.

Prop.7. Deletion of Mariana mallard *Anas oustaleti* from Appendix I (Switzerland)

The proposal was submitted at the request of the Animals Committee which agreed at its 24th meeting that a proposal to delete this taxon would be submitted at CoP15 because it is extinct. It is extremely difficult to confirm the species is extinct in the wild. It seems that extensive surveys were carried out for an appropriate time period after the last individual was observed in 1979. It may be "possibly extinct". However, we see no urgent need to delist the taxon from Appendix I and as such, the proposal should be withdrawn or otherwise **rejected**.

Prop.8. Transfer of Morelet's crocodile *Crocodylus moreleti* from Appendix I to Appendix II with a zero quota for wild specimens (Mexico)

Morelet's crocodile is distributed in Mexico, Belize and Guatemala. It is clear that the species does not meet the Appendix I listing criteria. In Mexico, three captive breeding facilities have been registered with the CITES Secretariat in accordance with Resolution Conf. 12.10 and it is easy to register new facilities. Mexico could therefore trade in the specimens without transferring to Appendix II. In practice, there is no difference between CITES registration and Appendix II listing with a zero quota for wild specimens. We see no rationale behind this proposal and as such, the proposal should be **rejected**. From a conservation point of view, "ranching" is preferable to captive breeding. Mexico should resubmit a downlisting proposal at CoP 16 subject to ranching.

Prop.9. Transfer of the Egyptian population of Nile crocodile *Crocodylus niloticus* from Appendix I to Appendix II (Egypt)

It is not clear if the proposal was submitted as an ordinary proposal or subject to ranching. If the latter is the case, the proposal should have been submitted 330 days before CoP. It is unlikely that it was submitted 330 days before. Therefore, the proposal needs to be assessed against the provisions of Resolution Conf. 9.24. From the supporting statement, it seems the population does not meet the Appendix I listing criteria. Also, there is a conflict between crocodiles and local fishermen. The Nile crocodile populations of 12 countries are listed in Appendix II and two other countries have captive breeding operations registered with the CITES Secretariat. It is obvious that the Nile crocodile as a whole does not meet the Appendix I criteria. One way Egypt could pursue is to transfer it to Appendix II with a zero quota at CoP 15 and resubmit a new proposal for consideration at

CoP 16. With this condition, the proposal should be **accepted**.

Prop.10. Transfer of ornate spiny-tailed lizard *Uromastyx ornate* from Appendix III to Appendix I (Israel)

There is uncertainty with regard to some aspects including taxonomy, population size and trade volume. According to the supporting statement, Israeli population is legally protected and its habitat is within a nature reserve. It is difficult to understand for a developed country like Israel to fail to protect the species. Israel needs to make every effort to enhance its enforcement activities. As pointed out, there may be illegal trade in the species. It is recommended for Israel to ask the Secretariat to issue a Notification informing Israeli population is fully protected together with information on the conservation and legal status in other range states. Under the circumstance, we are of the opinion that it is premature to list the species in Appendix I and as such, the proposal should be **rejected**.

Prop.11. Inclusion of Utila iguana *Ctenosaura bakeri*, Roatan spiny-tailed iguana *C. oedirhina* and paleate spiny-tailed iguana *C. melanostema* in Appendix II (Honduras)

The supporting statement is not presented in the format provided in Resolution Conf. 9.24. As such, it is difficult to assess the appropriateness of listing in Appendix II. Therefore, the proposal should be **rejected**. However, based on the available information, it is clear that the species certainly meet the Appendix II listing criteria. All these species are classified as Critically Endangered by IUCN. It is recommended that Honduras submit a proposal in line with the format given in Resolution Conf. 9.24 for consideration at CoP 16. In the meantime, Honduras may wish to unilaterally list these three species in Appendix III. In order to list the species in Appendix III, laws or regulations to protect the species need to be in place. It is not clear from the supporting statement.

Prop.12. Inclusion of Guatemalan spiny-tailed iguana *Ctenosaura palearis* in Appendix II (Guatemala)

Compared to the previous one, this proposal is well documented. The species is endemic to Guatemala with a small population estimated to be 2,500 to 5,000. Its distribution is restricted to Montagua Valley. It seems that the specimens are illegally traded with US and EU. The species meets the Appendix II criteria. The proposal should be **accepted**. Although the species is protected, the species is used internally. Guatemala needs to enhance its enforcement effort. Without such an effort, Appendix II listing would not much have positive impacts on the status of the species.

Prop.13. Inclusion of treefrogs in the genus *Agalychnis* in Appendix II (Honduras, Mexico)

The genus *Agalychnis* comprises five different species of tree frogs. Treefrogs are being traded for pets mainly in US and EU. Different from the statement made in the proposal, *Agalychnis callidryas* may not meet the Appendix II criteria because it is widely distributed and its population is large. On the other hand, *A. moreletii* and *A. annae* meet the criteria. Morphologically, they are similar one another. Although the proposal should be **accepted**, Mexico and other range states should note that Appendix II listing is not sufficient to achieve their conservation goal because a main threat to these species is deforestation.

Prop.14. Inclusion of Kaiser's spotted newt *Neurergus kaiseri* in Appendix I (Iran)

The species is endemic to Iran and known to occur in restricted areas on Zagros Mountains. The species is protected by Iranian law. The proposal is to include all populations on Zagros Mountains in Appendix I. This means that other populations yet to be found are not subject to CITES and this may be used by unscrupulous pet traders as a loophole. Iran should withdraw or the proposal should be **rejected**. It is recommended that immediately after CoP, Iran list the species as a whole in Appendix III. Iran should then resubmit a new proposal to list the species either in Appendix I or Appendix II.

Prop.15. Inclusion of scalloped hammerhead shark *Sphyma lewini* and others in Appendix II (Palau, USA)

Sphyma lewini occurs throughout temperate and tropical seas. The proponents suggest that *Sphyma lewini* be listed in accordance with Criterion A in Annex 2a of Resolution Conf. 9.24 and other four species with Criterion A in Annex 2b. Nevertheless, the supporting statement mentions that few population assessments are available globally for *S. lewini*. Although the proponent says that estimates of trends in abundance of *S. lewini* are available for this species (Annex 2), the table shown as Annex 2 is for *Sphyma* spp. complex. In addition, there is no firm agreement among Parties concerning 'introduction from the sea'. According to the draft decision (see CoP15 Doc. 27) which was agreed to by the Standing Committee, it is recommended that a working group be established intersessionally and the Standing Committee report back its consideration to CoP 16 which will take place in two to three years. It is premature to list the species in Appendix II and as such, the proposal should be **rejected**.

Prop.16. Inclusion of oceanic whitetip shark *Carcharhinus longimanus* in Appendix II (Palau, USA)

The species is widely distributed in subtropical and tropical seas. According to the proposal, there are no stock assessments available for this species and as such, relative population size is unknown. It should be pointed out that there is no firm agreement among Parties concerning 'introduction from the sea'. This fact will cause a problem, in particular because the species is highly pelagic. According to the draft decision (see CoP15 Doc. 27) which was agreed to by the Standing Committee, it is recommended that a working group be established intersessionally and the Standing Committee report back its consideration to CoP 16 which will take place in two to three years. It is premature to list the species in Appendix II and as such, the proposal should be **rejected**.

Prop.17. Inclusion of porbeagle *Lamna nasus* in Appendix II (Sweden)

A similar proposal was rejected at the previous CoP. With regard to marine fish species subject to large-scale commercial fisheries, there are many problems which have yet to be solved. For example, the proponent recognizes a difficulty in implementation, suggesting 18 months delay in the entry into effect. In addition, there is no firm agreement among Parties concerning 'introduction from the sea'. According to the draft decision (see CoP15 Doc. 27) which was agreed to by the Standing Committee, it is recommended that a working group be established intersessionally and the Standing Committee report back its consideration to CoP 16 which will take place after 18 months period. Normally, a meeting of CoP takes place every two to three years. This means that Appendix II listing will come into effect without agreeable definition of 'introduction from the sea'. Furthermore, EU States consume this shark for its meat and a 'look-alike' problem need to be addressed. Recently, there has been much progress in terms of porbeagle management. The supporting statement indicates that quota management has been in place in Canada since 2002, in the US since 1999, in New Zealand since 2004 and in EU since 2008. Thus, it is expected that porbeagle stock will recover. There seems little co-ordination between environment departments and fisheries departments within EU countries. Instead of listing the species in Appendix II, CITES Management Authorities should discuss with their own fisheries counterparts within their own governments with a view to establishing good management practices including a National Plan of Action for sharks. The proposal should be **rejected**.

Prop.18. Inclusion of spiny dogfish *Squalus acanthias* in Appendix II (Germany)

A similar proposal was rejected at the previous CoP. It seems that some stocks have been depleted, but the species as a whole is extremely large in numbers. Clearly the species does not meet the Appendix II listing criteria. As is the case with porbeagle, there are many problems which have yet to be solved. For example, the proponent recognizes a difficulty in implementation, suggesting 18 months delay in the entry into effect. In addition, there is no firm agreement among Parties concerning 'introduction from the sea'. According to the draft decision (see CoP15 Doc. 27) which was agreed to by the Standing Committee, it is recommended that a working group be established intersessionally and the Standing Committee report back its consideration to CoP 16 which will take place after 18 months period. Normally, a meeting of CoP takes place every two to three years. This means that Appendix II listing will come into effect without agreeable definition of 'introduction from the sea'. Furthermore, EU States consume this shark for its meat and a 'look-alike' problem need to be addressed. There seems little co-ordination between environment departments and fisheries departments within EU countries. Instead of listing the species in Appendix II, CITES Management Authorities should discuss with their own fisheries counterparts within their own governments with a view to establishing good management practices including a National Plan of Action for sharks. The proposal should be **rejected**.

Prop.19. Inclusion of Atlantic bluefin tuna *Thunnus thynnus* in Appendix I (Monaco)

The proposal aims to list all populations of Atlantic bluefin tuna in Appendix I and prohibit international trade in this highly commercial fish. As explained previously, there are many problems which must be solved before commercial fish species being listed in CITES Appendices. These need to be addressed very carefully. A look-alike problem is one of them. The proponent clearly mentioned that the listing of the species could pose implementation difficulties with regard to confusion with similar species. In addition to such problems, listing bluefin tuna in Appendix I will make the situation more complicated. While it is prohibited for fishers to catch tunas on the high sea and bring back to their countries, 'international' trade within EU is permitted without any restriction. This will be exploited as a loophole. Unscrupulous fishermen may go to the border of the high sea and EEZ or beyond the border, catch tunas and bring them back to EU states declaring tunas are caught within EU waters. Monaco submitted this proposal together with a draft Resolution suggesting a downlisting mechanism. This draft Resolution reminds us of the so-called Somali amendment when the proposals to transfer the African elephant to Appendix I were discussed at CoP7 in 1989. Even with that kind of Resolution, we have witnessed that once

transferred to Appendix I, it is extremely difficult to transfer back to Appendix II. At its recent meeting, ICCAT took many positive approaches. ICCAT is an organization comprising 47 countries and EU, 46 of which are CITES Parties. Adoption of the proposal means the governments are opposed to themselves. ICCAT need to be provided with a grace period so that the recent decision can be in place without importing the issue from ICCAT to CITES. Under the circumstances, the proposal should be **rejected**. In the meantime, ICCAT is requested to take the issue very seriously.

Prop.20. Inclusion of Satanas beetle *Dynastes satanas* in Appendix II (Bolivia)

The species is endemic to Bolivia. Little is known of the status of the species including population size, population trend and trade volume. Therefore, it is impossible to infer or project that the regulation of trade in the species is necessary to avoid it becoming eligible for inclusion in Appendix I in the near future. A major threat to the species is deforestation. It is unknown to what extent international trade contributes to the status of the species. It is recommended that the proposal be **rejected**. However, the species is protected under Bolivian regulations. Yet, there are many incidents illegally exported from Bolivia. Bolivia may wish to list the species in Appendix III.

Prop.21. Inclusion of all coral species in the family Coralliidae in Appendix II (Sweden, USA)

A similar proposal was rejected at the previous CoP. The species occur widely from tropical through subtropical to temperate seas. But only fragmented data are available on overall population status. We do not believe that the harvest of specimens from the wild is reducing the wild population to a level at which its survival might be threatened by continued harvesting or other influences. Based on catch statistics, the proponents stress that seven species meet the decline criteria. It should be pointed out that landings are influenced by many factors and do not reflect the actual trend of coral population. Under the circumstances, the proposal should be **rejected**.

Prop.22. Inclusion of jabihy sp. *Operculicarya decaryi* in Appendix II (Madagascar)

The proposal is very poorly documented. Little quantitative data are provided on population. The species is not protected nor managed. The number of the specimens exported has recently increased. However, it seems that export of the species is subject to the authorization of the Management Authority. If Madagascar is concerned about the export volume, it should establish an export quota. The proposal should be **rejected**.

Prop.23. Inclusion of jabihy sp. *Operculicarya hyphaenoides* in Appendix II (Madagascar)

The proposal is very poorly documented. Little quantitative data are provided on population. The species is not protected nor managed. The number of the specimens exported has recently increased. However, it seems that export of the species is subject to the authorization of the Management Authority. If Madagascar is concerned about the export volume, it should establish an export quota. The proposal should be **rejected**.

Prop.24. Inclusion of jabihy sp. *Operculicarya pachypus* in Appendix II (Madagascar)

The proposal is very poorly documented. Little quantitative data are provided on population. The species is not protected nor managed. The number of the specimens exported has recently increased. However, it seems that export of the species is subject to the authorization of the Management Authority. If Madagascar is concerned about the export volume, it should establish an export quota. The proposal should be **rejected**.

Prop.25. Replacement of annotations #1 and #4 with the new annotation for plant taxa listed in Appendix II (Mexico, USA)

The proposal is of technical nature and was submitted on behalf of the Plants Committee. The Plants Committee was directed by Decision 14.130 to prepare a proposal on annotations for consideration at the 15th meeting of CoP. The proposal should be **accepted**.

Prop.26. Inclusion of tobory *Zygosicyos pubescens* in Appendix II (Madagascar)

The proposal is very poorly documented. Little quantitative data are provided on population. The species is not protected nor managed. It seems that export of the species is subject to the authorization of the Management Authority. If Madagascar is concerned about the export volume, it should establish an export quota. The proposal should be **rejected**.

Prop.27. Inclusion of betoboky *Zygosicyos tripartitus* in Appendix II (Madagascar)

The proposal is very poorly documented. Little quantitative data are provided on

population. The species is not protected nor managed. The number of the specimens exported has recently increased. It seems that export of the species is subject to authorization by the Management Authority. If Madagascar is concerned about the export volume, it should establish an export quota. The proposal should be **rejected**.

Prop.28. Deletion of cliff spurge *Euphorbia misera* from Appendix II (Mexico, USA)

The species was first listed in Appendix II in 1975. Since then, there have been few international trade in the species. International trade does not affect the status of the species. The species is well protected in Mexico and the US. The proposal should be **accepted**.

Prop.29. Inclusion of Brazilian rosewood *Aniba rosaeodora* in Appendix II (Brazil)

Brazilian rosewoods have been exploited for its oil. The quantity exported from Brazil has steadily decreased for three decades. However, little is known of the status of the species including population size and population trend. Therefore, it is impossible to judge if the species meet the Appendix II listing criteria. According to the supporting statement, there is a discrepancy between authorized timber and amounts of oil exported suggesting a large volume of illegal trade. Being able to obtain export data means that exports are subject to inspection by the authority. Therefore, this problem can be solved within Brazil without listing the species in Appendix II. The proposal should be **rejected**.

Prop.30. Inclusion of taraby *Senna meridionalis* in Appendix II (Madagascar)

The proposal is very poorly documented. Little quantitative data are provided on population. The species is not protected nor managed. It seems that export of the species is subject to authorization by the Management Authority. If Madagascar is concerned about the export volume, it should establish an export quota. The proposal should be **rejected**.

Prop.31. Replacement of annotation with the new annotation for Orchidaceae in Appendix I (USA)

The proposal is of technical nature. At the Plants Committee meeting held last year, the US suggested the annotation should be replaced with clearer annotation and this suggestion was supported by the Plants Committee. The proposal should be **accepted**.

Prop.32. Inclusion of the seeds of maroala *Beccariophoenix madagascariensis* in Appendix II (Madagascar)

The species is already listed in Appendix II but seeds and others are exempted from CITES control. The proposal is to amend the annotation. Although the proposal is poorly documented, Madagascar's intention is understandable. The proposal should be **accepted**.

Prop.33. Inclusion of the seeds of laafa *Dyopsis decaryi* in Appendix II (Madagascar).

The species is already listed in Appendix II but seeds and others are exempted from CITES control. The proposal is to amend the annotation. Although the proposal is poorly documented, Madagascar's intention is understandable. The proposal should be **accepted**.

Prop.34. Inclusion of lokoranga *Adenia firingalavensis* in Appendix II (Madagascar)

The proposal is very poorly documented. Little quantitative data are provided on population. Some of the habitats are protected in nature reserves. But in others, the species is not protected nor managed. It seems that export of the species is subject to the authorization of the Management Authority. If Madagascar is concerned about the export volume, it should establish an export quota. The proposal should be **rejected**.

Prop.35. Inclusion of vahisasety *Adenia olaboensis* in Appendix II (Madagascar)

The proposal is very poorly documented. Little quantitative data are provided on population. Some populations are protected in a national park. But in others, the species is not protected nor managed. It seems that export of the species is subject to the authorization of the Management Authority. If Madagascar is concerned about the export volume, it should establish an export quota. The proposal should be **rejected**.

Prop.36. Inclusion of katakata *Adenia subsessilifolia* in Appendix II (Madagascar)

The proposal is very poorly documented. Little quantitative data are provided on population. Some of the habitats are protected in nature reserves. But in others,

the species is not protected nor managed. It seems that export of the species is subject to the authorization of the Management Authority. If Madagascar is concerned about the export volume, it should establish an export quota. The proposal should be **rejected**.

Prop.37. Deletion of marsh rose *Orothamnus zeyheri* from Appendix II (South Africa)

The species is endemic to South Africa. The population size is small but the species is distributed within a protected area and well protected. The species was first listed in Appendix I in 1975 and was transferred to Appendix II in 1997. Since 1981, no trade in the species has been recorded. There is no need to continue to list the species in CITES Appendices. Therefore, the proposal should be **accepted**.

Prop.38. Deletion of Swartland sugarbush *Protea odorata* from Appendix II (South Africa)

The species is endemic to South Africa. The population size is extremely small. The species was first listed in Appendix I in 1975 and was transferred to Appendix II in 1997. Since 1975, no trade in the species has been recorded. There is no need to continue to list the species in CITES Appendices. Therefore, the proposal should be **accepted**.

Prop.39. Inclusion of lazampasika *Cyphostemma elephantopus* in Appendix II (Madagascar)

The proposal is very poorly documented. Little quantitative data are provided on population. The species is not protected nor managed. It seems that export of the species is subject to the authorization of the Management Authority. If Madagascar is concerned about the export volume, it should establish an export quota. The proposal should be **rejected**.

Prop.40. Inclusion of laza *Cyphostemma laza* in Appendix II (Madagascar)

The proposal is very poorly documented. Little quantitative data are provided on population. The species is not protected nor managed. The number of the specimens exported has recently increased. It seems that export of the species is subject to the authorization of the Management Authority. If Madagascar is concerned about the export volume, it should establish an export quota. The proposal should be **rejected**.

Prop.41. Inclusion of lazamobohitra *Cyphostemma montagnacii* in Appendix II (Madagascar)

The proposal is very poorly documented. Little quantitative data are provided on population. The species is not protected nor managed. It seems that export of the species is subject to the authorization of the Management Authority. If Madagascar is concerned about the export volume, it should establish an export quota. The proposal should be **rejected**.

Prop.42. Inclusion of holy wood *Bulnesia sarmientoi* in Appendix II (Argentina)

The species is listed in Appendix III. Little is known of species status and population trend. According to the supporting statement, there are no current quantitative population data. The proponent states that it is important to carry out population studies to obtain greater knowledge of the species status. Under the circumstances, it is impossible to assess if the species meets the Appendix II criteria. As the species is already subject to CITES regulation, we see no need to list in Appendix II. Practically, Appendix II listing is identical to Appendix III listing. The proponent says that the inclusion of the species in Appendix III has increased provincial controls. Appendix III listing is working. The proposal should be **rejected**.

For the benefit of species and people
(GGT's motto)

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