Decision 19.189: Technical workshop on Aquatic species listed in the CITES Appendices

Working programme

Day 1		Day 2	
09:00 to 12:00	**Plenary** Opening Presentations	09:00 to 11:15	**Plenary** Moderated Discussion **Breakout groups**
		11:15 to 12:00	**Plenary**
12:00 to 14:00	Lunch	12:00 to 14:00	Lunch
14:00 to 16:45	**Plenary** Moderated Discussion **Breakout groups**	14:00 to 17:00	Synthesis and closing
16:45 to 17:00	**Plenary**		

Decision 19.189: Technical workshop on Aquatic species listed in the CITES Appendices

Objectives of the workshop and overview of processes to date on Criteria for amendment of Appendices I and II

Objectives of the workshop

Decision 19.189 – 19.191 on Aquatic species listed in the CITES Appendices

19.189

Decision directed to: Secretariat

Subject to the availability of resources, the Secretariat shall:

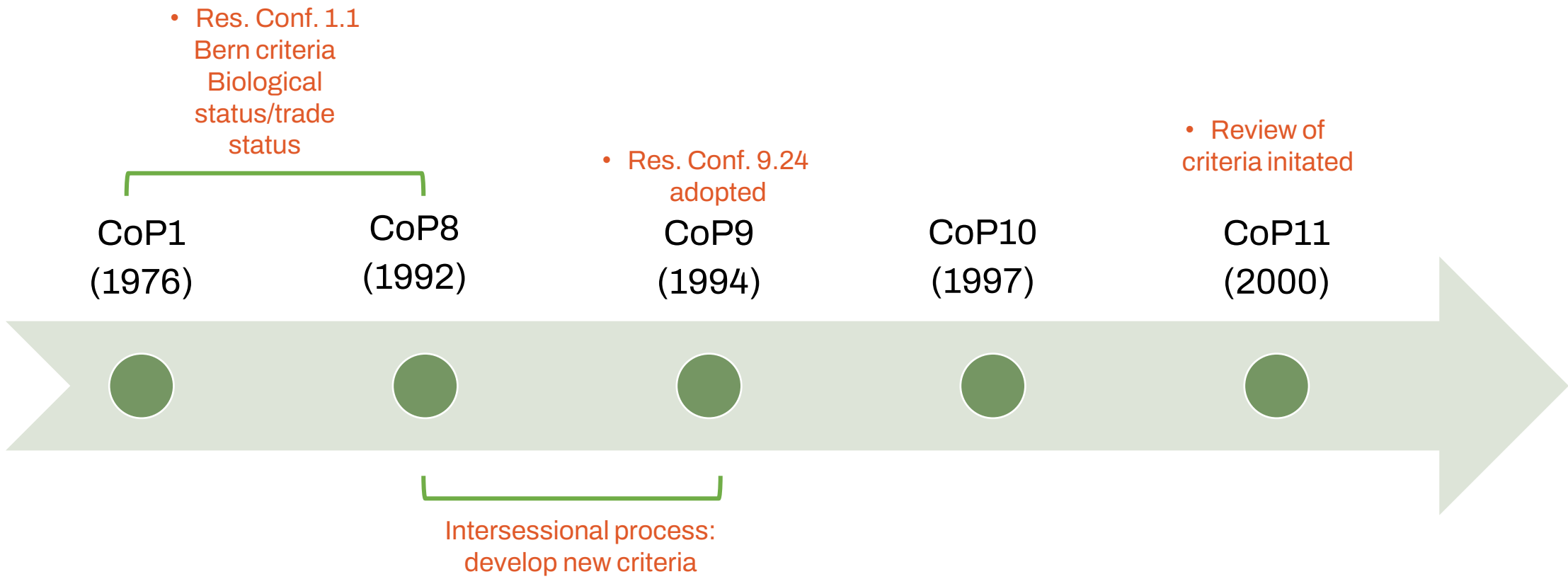
a) convene a technical workshop to consider the application of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) and its footnote 2 (found in annex V), with regards to relevant commercially exploited Elasmobranchii and other aquatic species, taking into account the information provided in document CoP19 Doc 87.2 and available scientific information and data;

b) issue a Notification to the Parties inviting all interested Parties, members of the Animals Committee, the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization and other relevant intergovernmental and nongovernmental organizations to participate in this workshop; and

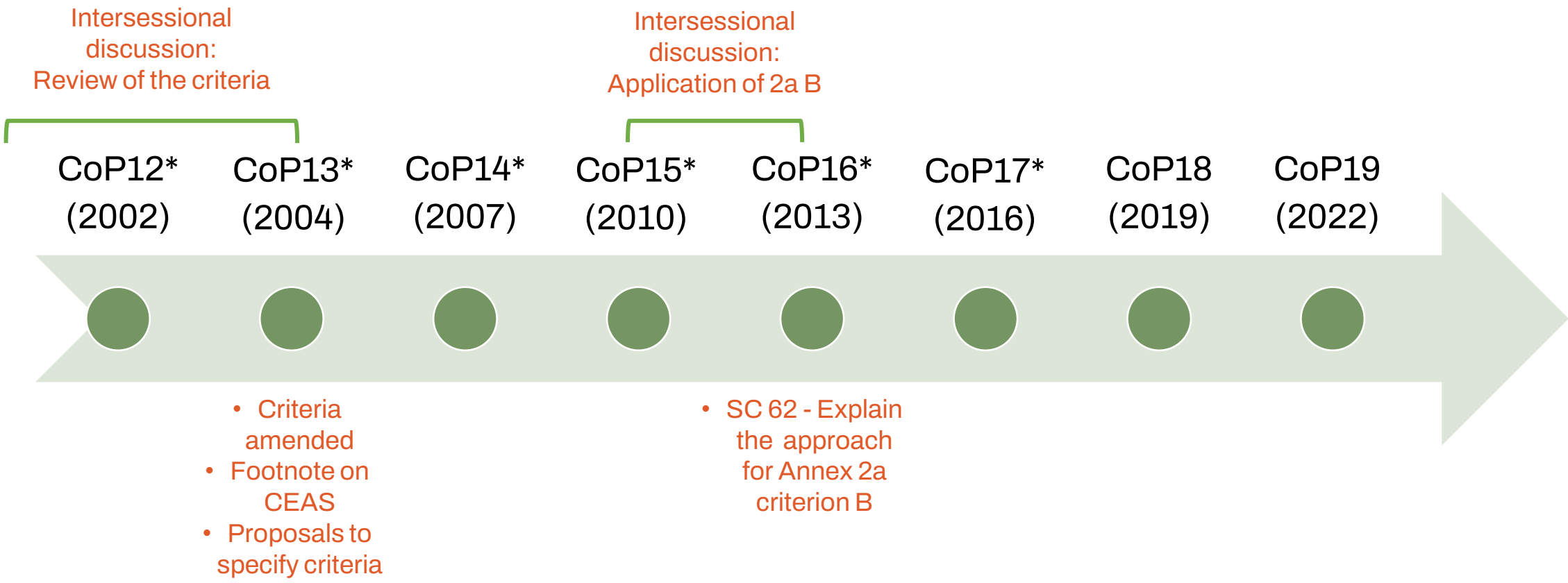
c) submit the conclusions and recommendations of this workshop to the Animals Committee for review.

Processes to date on Criteria for amendment of Appendices I and II

Criteria from CoP1 - CoP11



Res Conf 9.24 – CoP12 to CoP19



Resolution Conf. 9.24 evolution (Appendix I)

	CoP12	CoP13 onwards
A	iii) a majority of individuals, during one or more life-history phases, being concentrated in one sub-population; or iv) large short-term fluctuations in the number of individuals; or v) a high vulnerability due to the species' biology or behaviour (including migration).	iii) a majority of individuals being concentrated geographically during one or more life history phases; or iv) large short-term fluctuations in population size; or v) a high vulnerability to either intrinsic or extrinsic factors.
B	iii) a high vulnerability due to the species' biology or behaviour (including migration); or iv) an observed, inferred or projected decrease in any one of the following: – the area of distribution; or – the number of sub-populations; or – the number of individuals; or – the ~~area~~ or quality of habitat; or – reproductive potential.	iii) a high vulnerability to either intrinsic or extrinsic factors; or iv) an observed, inferred or projected decrease in any one of the following: – the area of distribution; or – the area of habitat; or – the number of subpopulations; or – the number of individuals; or – the quality of habitat; or – the recruitment.

Resolution Conf. 9.24 evolution (Appendix I)

	CoP12	CoP13 onwards
C	A decline in the number of individuals in the wild, which has been **either**: ii) inferred or projected on the basis of any one of the following: – a decrease in area or quality of habitat; or – levels or patterns of exploitation; or – threats from extrinsic factors such as the effects of pathogens, competitors, parasites, predators, hybridization, introduced species and the effects of toxins and pollutants; or – decreasing reproductive potential.	A marked decline in the population size in the wild, which has been **either**: ii) inferred or projected on the basis of any one of the following: – a decrease in area of habitat; or – a decrease in quality of habitat; or – levels or patterns of exploitation; or – a high vulnerability to either intrinsic or extrinsic factors; or – a decreasing recruitment.
D	~~The status of the species is such that if the species is not included in Appendix I, it is likely to satisfy one or more of the above criteria within a period of five years.~~	

Resolution Conf. 9.24 evolution (Appendix II)

	CoP12	CoP13 onwards
Annex 2a	A species should be included in Appendix II when either of the following criteria is met. A. It is known, inferred or projected that unless trade in the species is subject to strict regulation, it will meet at least one of the criteria listed in Annex 1 in the near future. B. It is known, inferred or projected that the harvesting of specimens from the wild for international trade has, or may have, a detrimental impact on the species by either: i) exceeding, over an extended period, the level that can be continued in perpetuity; or ii) reducing it to a population level at which its survival would be threatened by other influences.	A species should be included in Appendix II when, on the basis of available trade data and information on the status and trends of the wild population(s), **at least one** of the following criteria is met: A. It is known, or can be inferred or projected, that the regulation of trade in the species is necessary to avoid it becoming eligible for inclusion in Appendix I in the near future; or B. It is known, or can be inferred or projected, that regulation of trade in the species is required to ensure that the harvest of specimens from the wild is not reducing the wild population to a level at which its survival might be threatened by continued harvesting or other influences.

Resolution Conf. 9.24 evolution (Appendix II)

	CoP12	CoP13 onwards
Annex 2b	Species should be included in Appendix II in accordance with Article II, paragraph 2 (b), if they satisfy one of the following criteria. A. The specimens resemble specimens of a species included in Appendix II under the provisions of Article II, paragraph 2 (a), or in Appendix I, such that a non-expert, with reasonable effort, is unlikely to be able to distinguish between them. B. The species is a member of a taxon of which most of the species are included in Appendix II under the provisions of Article II, paragraph 2 (a), or in Appendix I, and the remaining species must be included to bring trade in specimens of the others under effective control.	Species may be included in Appendix II in accordance with Article II, paragraph 2 (b), if **either one** of the following criteria is met: A. 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, such that enforcement officers who encounter specimens of CITES-listed species, are unlikely to be able to distinguish between them; or B. There are compelling reasons other than those given in criterion A above to ensure that effective control of trade in currently listed species is achieved.

Annex 5 of Resolution Conf 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) – consideration of taxonomic diversity

NOTE: Where numerical guidelines are cited in this Annex, they are presented only as examples, since it is impossible to give numerical values that are applicable to all taxa because of differences in their biology.

Decline

The judgement that a decline is marked is taxon-specific and can be justified by a number of considerations, for example the population dynamics of a related taxonomic group. A general guideline for a marked historical extent of decline is a percentage decline to 5%-30% of the baseline, depending on the biology and productivity of the species.

Footnote

In considering the percentages indicated above, account needs to be taken of taxon- and case-specific biological and other factors that are likely to affect extinction risk. Depending on the biology, patterns of exploitation and area of distribution of the taxon, vulnerability factors (as listed in this Annex) may increase this risk, whereas mitigating factors (e.g. large absolute numbers or refugia) may reduce it

Annex 5 of Resolution Conf 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) – consideration of taxonomic diversity

Small wild population

"The judgement that a wild population is small is taxon-specific and can be justified by a number of considerations, for example the population of a related taxonomic group. For some low-productivity species where data exist to make an estimate, a figure of less than 5,000 individuals has been found to be an appropriate guideline (not a threshold) of what constitutes a small wild population, but the number could be higher for higher productivity species. However, this figure is presented only as an example, since it is impossible to give numerical values that are applicable to all taxa. There will be many cases where this numerical guideline does not apply."

Very small wild subpopulation

"The judgement that a wild subpopulation is very small is taxon-specific. For some species where data exist to make an estimate, a figure of less than 500 individuals has been found to be an appropriate guideline (not a threshold) of what constitutes a very small wild subpopulation. However, this figure is presented only as an example, since it is impossible to give numerical values that are applicable to all taxa. There will be many cases where this numerical guideline does not apply."

Annex 5 of Resolution Conf 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) – consideration of taxonomic diversity

Threatened with extinction:

"'Threatened with extinction' is defined in Annex 1. The vulnerability of a species to threats of extinction depends on its population demographics, biological characteristics (such as body size, trophic level, life cycle, breeding structure or social structure requirements for successful reproduction), and vulnerability due to aggregating habits, natural fluctuations in population size, or residency/migratory patterns. This makes it impossible to give numerical threshold values for population size or area of distribution that are applicable to all taxa."

Resolution Conf. 9.24 evolution – Footnote 2 in Annex 5

- The base text was provided by FAO, and was included as a footnote, as an example for a possible scenario for specific cases. (CoP12 Doc. 58 Annex 3)
- SC46: “The Chairs have taken into account the comments received from FAO, and have decided to include, as a footnote, the text provided by FAO as an example of a possible scenario for specific cases.” (SC46 Doc. 14 Annex 3)
- AC20: Drafting group added in additional text to provide clarity and consider taxonomic diversity (AC20 DG1 Doc. 1 (Rev. 1)) – shown in orange text in next slide
- CoP13: Footnote on “Application of decline for commercially exploited aquatic species” included in Resolution Conf 9.24.

Resolution Conf. 9.24 – Footnote on Application of decline for commercially exploited aquatic species

In marine and large freshwater bodies, a narrower range of 5-20% is deemed to be more appropriate in most cases, with a range of 5-10% being applicable for species with high productivity, 10-15% for species with medium productivity and 15-20% for species with low productivity. Nevertheless some species may fall outside this range. Low productivity is correlated with low mortality rate and high productivity with high mortality. One possible guideline for indexing productivity is the natural mortality rate, with the range 0.2-0.5 per year indicating medium productivity.

In general, historical extent of decline should be the primary criterion for consideration of listing in Appendix I. However, in circumstances where information to estimate extent-of-decline is limited, rate-of-decline over a recent period could itself still provide some information on extent-of-decline.

For listing in Appendix II, the historical extent of decline and the recent rate of decline should be considered in conjunction with one another. The higher the historical extent of decline, and the lower the productivity of the species, the more important a given recent rate of decline is.

Resolution Conf. 9.24 – Footnote on Application of decline for commercially exploited aquatic species

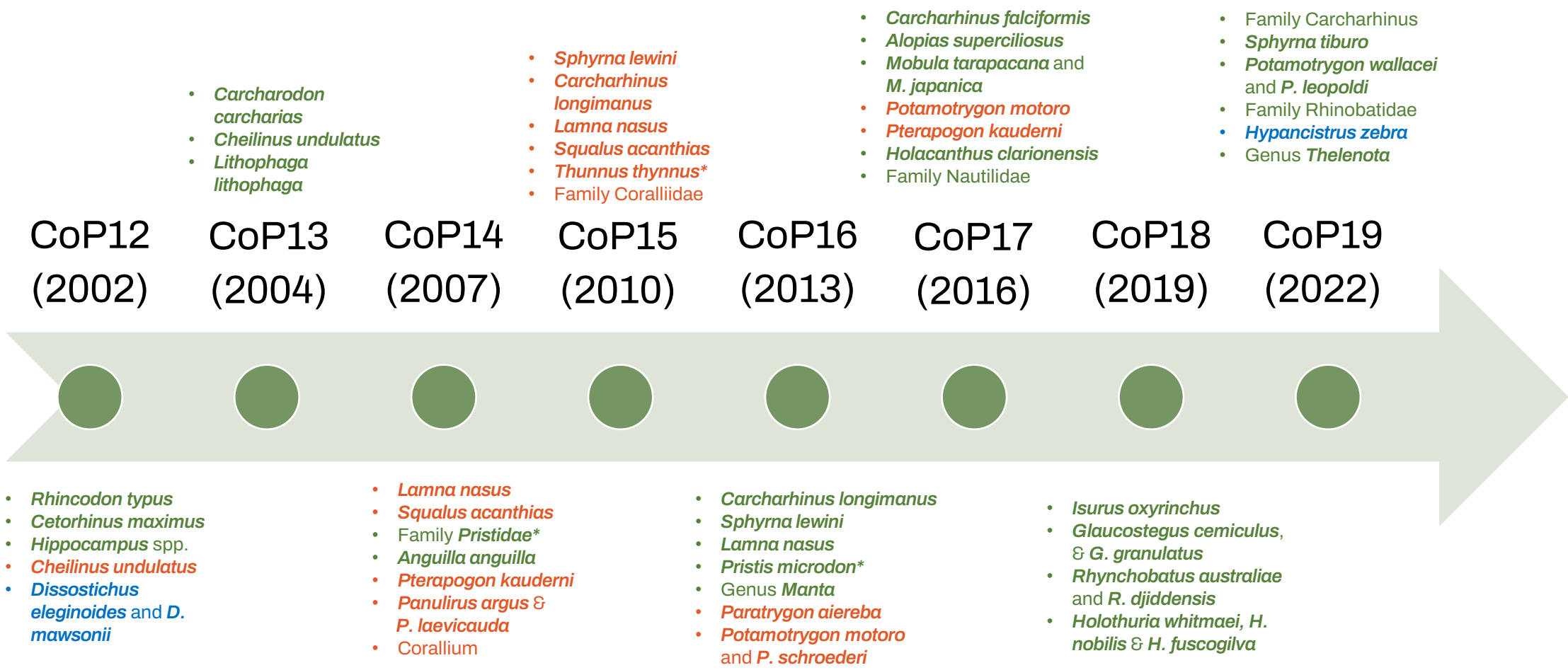
A general guideline for a marked recent rate of decline is the rate of decline that would drive a population down within approximately a 10-year period from the current population level to the historical extent of decline guideline (i.e. 5-20% of baseline for exploited fish species). There should rarely be a need for concern for populations that have exhibited an historical extent of decline of less than 50%, unless the recent rate of decline has been extremely high.

Even if a population is not declining appreciably, it could be considered for listing in Appendix II if it is near the extent-of-decline guidelines recommended above for consideration for Appendix-I-listing. A range of between 5% and 10% above the relevant extent-of-decline might be considered as a definition of 'near', taking due account of the productivity of the species.

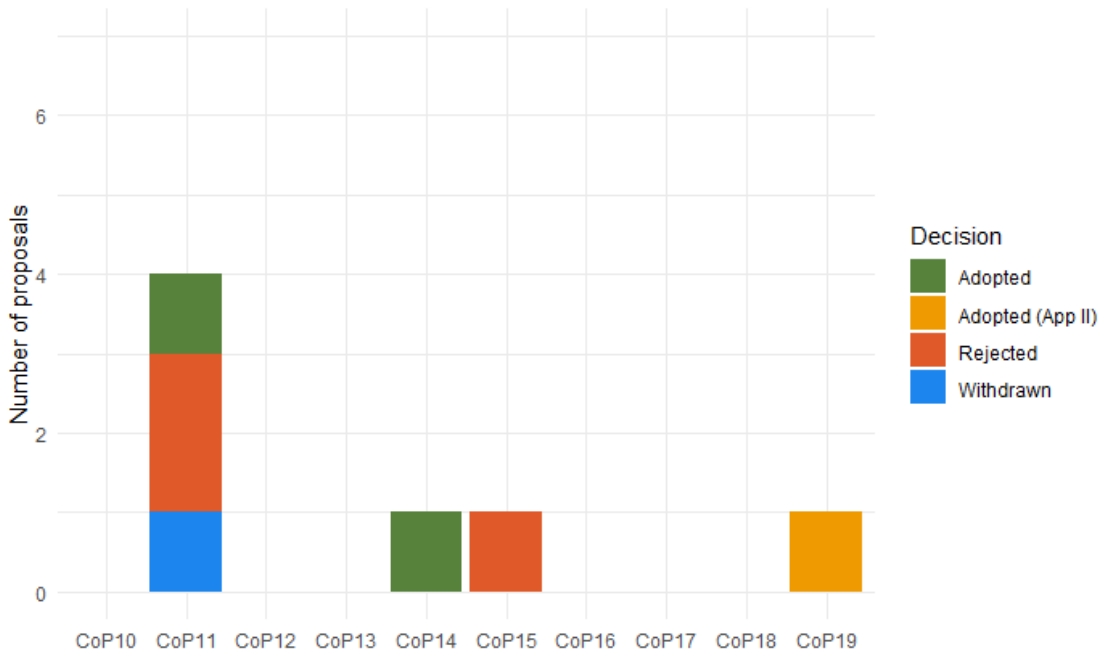
A recent rate-of-decline is important only if it is still occurring, or may resume, and is projected to lead to the species reaching the applicable point for that species in the Appendix-I extent-of-decline guidelines within approximately a 10-year period. Otherwise the overall extent-of-decline is what is important. When sufficient data are available, the recent rate-of-decline should be calculated over approximately a 10-year period. If fewer data are available, annual rates over a shorter period could be used. If there is evidence of a change in the trend, greater weight should be given to the more recent consistent trend. In most cases, listing would only be considered if the decline were projected to continue.

In considering the percentages indicated above, account needs to be taken of taxon- and case-specific biological and other factors that are likely to affect extinction risk. Depending *on the biology, patterns of exploitation and area of distribution of the taxon, vulnerability factors (as listed in this Annex) may increase this risk, whereas mitigating factors (e.g. large absolute numbers or refugia) may reduce it.*

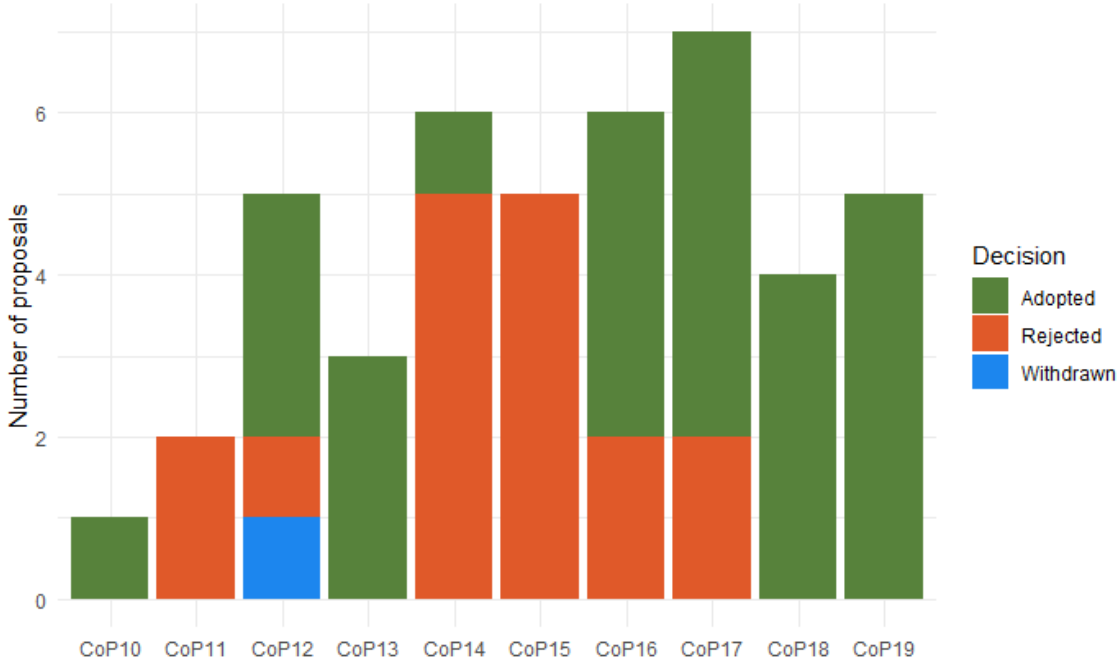
Application of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) and its footnote 2 (found in Annex V)



Appendix- I & II species (number of proposals)



Appendix I proposals



Appendix II proposals

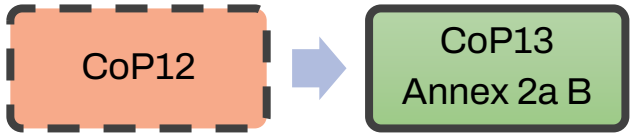
Appendix-II species – number of proposals using different criteria (since CoP14)

	Number of proposals since CoP14 (total 37)	Adopted
Annex 2a A (App I in near future)	24	17
Annex 2a B (reduce)	23	12
Annex 2b A (look alike)	13	10
Annex 2b B (other)	1	0

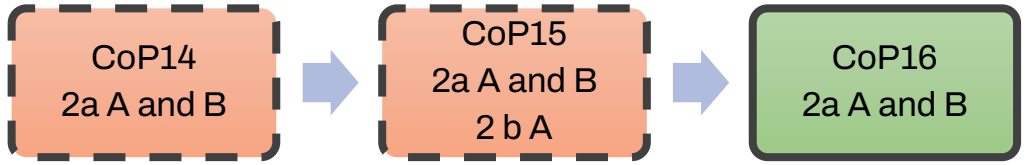
Note: Amendment proposals can include multiple criteria

Species proposed more than once and the criteria used

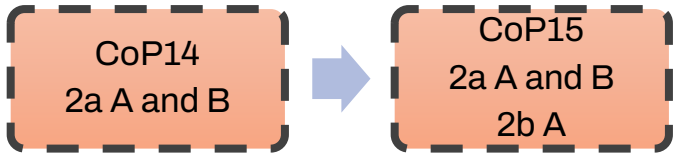
Cheilinus undulatus (humphead wrasse)



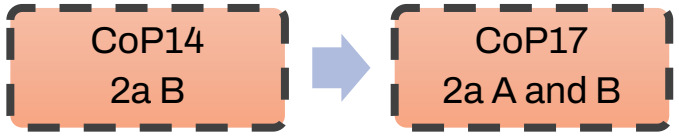
Lamna nasus (porbeagle shark)



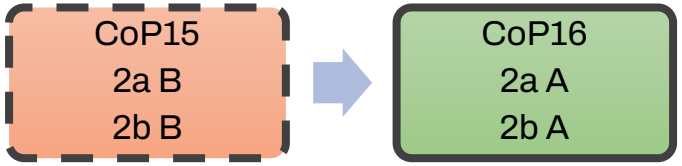
Squalus acanthias (spiny dogfish)



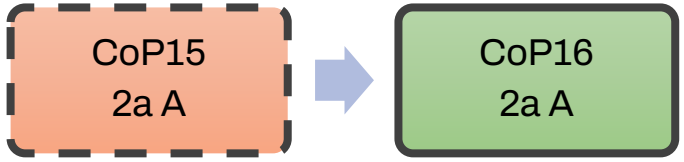
Pterapogon kauderni (Banggai cardinalfish)



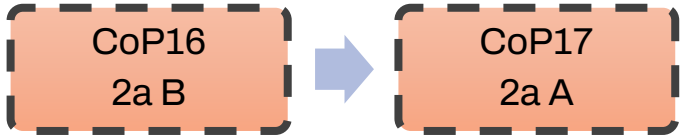
Sphyrna lewini (Scalloped hammerhead)



Carcharhinus longimanus (Oceanic whitetip shark)



Potamotrygon motoro and ***P. schroederi*** (FW Stingray) -> ***Potamotrygon motoro*** (Raya)



Taxonomic diversity listings (listed species)

Appendix I	Appendix II
42	2330

Classes:

Anthozoa, Bivalvia, Cephalopoda, Coelacanthi, Dipneusti, Actinopteri, Holothuroidea, Hydrozoa, Elasmobranchii, Gastropoda