

CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES
OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA



Nineteenth meeting of the Plants Committee
Geneva (Switzerland), 18-21 April 2011

SUMMARY RECORD

1. Opening of the meeting

Mr John Scanlon, Secretary-General of the CITES Secretariat, welcomed the participants to the meeting. He stressed the importance of science to the Convention and the complexity of issues such as annotations and non-detriment findings that could lead to problems of implementation.

2. Election of the Chair

Ms Margarita África Clemente Muñoz and Mr Hesiquio Benítez Díaz were elected by acclamation as Chair and Vice-Chair, respectively.

3. Rules of Procedure

The Chair introduced document PC19 Doc. 3. The Committee adopted the Rules of Procedure presented in that document.

No interventions were made during discussion of this item.

4. Adoption of the agenda and working programme

4.1 Agenda

The Chair introduced this item. The Committee adopted the agenda contained in document PC19 Doc. 4.1 (Rev. 1).

No interventions were made during discussion of this item.

4.2 Working programme

The Chair introduced document PC19 Doc. 4.2 (Rev. 2). The following amendments to the working programme were proposed:

- a) that agenda items 8.3 and 8.4 be considered on Wednesday 20 April;
- b) that item 14.3 be discussed on Monday 18 April;
- c) that, with respect to the items to be discussed in working groups on Tuesday 19 April, items 8.3 and 8.4 be deleted, and item 14.3 be added; and

d) that agenda item 11.6 be discussed together with the other documents on annotations on Wednesday 20 April.

With these amendments, the Committee adopted the working programme.

During discussion of this item, an intervention was made by the representative of North America (Mr Benítez).¹

5 Admission of observers

The Chair introduced this item and noted that it was important to respect the deadlines on observership. The Committee noted the list of observers in document PC19 Doc. 5.

No interventions were made during discussion of this item.

6. Regional reports

6.1 Africa

The acting representative of Africa (Mr Luke) presented an oral report which was noted.²

6.2 Asia

Document PC19 Doc. 6.2 (Rev. 1) was presented by the representative of Asia (Ms Al-Salem) and was noted.

6.3 Central and South America and the Caribbean

The representative of Central and South America and the Caribbean (Ms Rivera) presented document PC19 Doc. 6.3 (Rev. 1), explaining that the directory entry for Honduras would need to be changed in light of information recently received. The report was noted.

6.4 Europe

Document PC19 Doc. 6.4 was presented by the representative of Europe (Mr Sajeve) and was noted.

6.5 North America

Document PC19 Doc. 6.5 was presented by the representative of North America (Mr Benítez) and was noted by the Committee. In addition to the non-governmental organizations listed in the report, the United States of America wished to record that they had worked with the American Herbal Products Association on CITES issues.

6.6 Oceania

Document PC19 Doc. 6.6 was presented by the representative of Oceania (Mr Leach) and was noted.

During discussion of this item, interventions were made by the representatives of Central and South America and the Caribbean (Ms Rivera), Europe (Mr Sajeve), North America (Mr Benítez) and Oceania (Mr Leach), the acting representatives of Africa (Mr Luke) and Asia (Ms Al-Salem), and by the United States.

¹ As the Chair of the Animals Committee and the Secretariat intervene on all items, their names are not included in the lists of speakers.
² This report was subsequently posted on the CITES website as document PC19 Doc. 6.1.

7. Strategic planning

7.1 Resolutions and Decisions directed to the Plants Committee

The Secretariat introduced document PC19 Doc. 7.1, which was noted by the Committee.

No interventions were made during discussion of this subitem.

7.2 Establishment of the Plants Committee work-plan

The Chair introduced document PC19 Doc. 7.2.

With regard to its work plan, the Committee set up a working group (WG01) with the following mandate:

- a) Discuss the list of all instructions directed to the Plants Committee, or that may require that it be consulted or informed, that can be found in the currently valid Resolutions and Decisions of the Conference of the Parties; and
- b) Include the above-mentioned instructions in a work programme for 2011-2013, to determine priorities and to consider how best to achieve their effective implementation.

The Chair noted that the Secretariat would be represented on all working groups established at the present meeting.

Membership (as decided by the Committee)

Chair: Chair of the Plants Committee

Members: All members and alternate members of the Plants Committee present at the meeting

Later in the meeting the Chair of WG01 presented document PC19 WG01 Doc. 1. After some discussion, the Plants Committee work programme for 2011-2013 was agreed as follows.

PLANTS COMMITTEE PLANNING 2011-2013

PC PLANNING		H	M	L	People in charge
Resolution/ Decision	Title	Priority			
Conf. 9.19 (Rev. CoP15) Annex 3	Registration of nurseries that artificially propagate specimens of Appendix-I plant species for export purposes	L			Africa Alternate Rep. (Quentin Luke)
Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP15)	Criteria for amendment of Appendices I and II	H			Chair
Conf. 9.25 (Rev. CoP15)	Inclusion of species in Appendix III	M			Central and South America and the Caribbean Rep. (Dora Rivera)
Conf. 10.21 (Rev. CoP14)	Transport of live specimens	L			Austria (Michael Kiehn), Chair
Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP15)	Regulation of trade in plants	H			Oceania Rep. (Greg Leach)
Conf. 11.1 (Rev. CoP15)	Establishment of committees	L			Chair
Conf. 11.19	Identification Manual	H			Nomenclature specialist (Noel McGough)

PC PLANNING		H	M	L	People in charge
Resolution/ Decision	Title	Priority			
Conf. 12.8 (Rev. CoP13)	Review of significant trade in specimens of Appendix-II species	H			Nomenclature specialist (Noel McGough)
Conf. 12.11 (Rev. CoP15)	Standard nomenclature	H			Nomenclature specialist (Noel McGough)
Conf. 14.2 Annex	CITES Strategic Vision: 2008-2013	H			Chair
Conf. 14.3 Annex	CITES compliance procedures	M			Oceania Rep. (Greg Leach)
Conf. 14.4	Cooperation between CITES and ITTO regarding trade in tropical timber	H			Asia Rep. (Zhihua Zhou)
Conf. 14.8	Periodic Review of the Appendices	H			Chair WGPR (Patricia Dávila)
Conf. 15.1	Financing and the costed programme of work for the Secretariat for the biennium 2012-2013	H			Chair
Decision 15.11	Biodiversity Indicators Partnership	M			Vice-Chair
Decision 15.12	Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES)	H			Chair
Decision 15.15	Climate change	H			Europe Alternate Rep. (Paulo Carmo)
Decision 15.19	Global Strategy for Plant Conservation of the Convention on Biological Diversity	H			Vice-Chair
Decision 12.91	Capacity-building programme for science-based establishment and implementation of voluntary national export quotas for Appendix-II species	H			United Kingdom (Madelaine Groves)
Decisions 15.23 & 15.24	Non-detriment findings	H			Chair
Decision 15.31	Annotations to the Appendices for plants	H			Vice-Chair
Decision 15.34	Review of annotations for Cactaceae and Orchidaceae: evaluation of trade in finished products	H			Vice-Chair
Decisions 14.133 & 14.134 (Rev. CoP15)	Orchids: annotation for species included in Appendix II	H			Europe Rep. (Maurizio Sajevo)
Decisions 15.35.1 & 14.148 (Rev. CoP15)	Tree species: annotations for species included in Appendices II and III	H			Canada (Ken Far)
Decision 13.67 (Rev. CoP14)	Review of Significant Trade	H			Nomenclature specialist (Noel McGough)
Decisions 15.36 & 15.37	Review of Significant Trade in <i>Cistanche deserticola</i> , <i>Dioscorea deltoidea</i> , <i>Nardostachys grandiflora</i> , <i>Picrorhiza kurroa</i> , <i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i> , <i>Rauvolfia serpentina</i> and <i>Taxus wallichiana</i>	M			Asia Rep. (Zhihua Zhou)
Decisions 14.39 (Rev. CoP15) & 14.40 (Rev. CoP15)	Reporting on trade in artificially propagated plants	L			Europe Rep. (Maurizio Sajevo)
Decisions	Production systems for specimens of CITES-listed	L			Chair

PC PLANNING		H	M	L	People in charge
Resolution/ Decision	Title	Priority			
15.52 & 15.53	species				
Decision 15.59	Transport of live specimens		M		Austria (Michael Kiehn)
Decision 15.63	Standard nomenclature		M		Nomenclature specialist (Noel McGough)
Decision 15.68	Use of taxonomic serial numbers		M		Canada (Ken Far)
Decision 15.89	Assessment of trade in epiphytic cacti and review of listing of Cactaceae spp. in Appendix II		H		Chair WGPR (Patricia Dávila)
Decision 14.131 (Rev. CoP15)	<i>Euphorbia</i> spp.		H		Chair WGPR (Patricia Dávila)
Decision 15.90	<i>Aniba roseaodora</i>		H		Central and South America and the Caribbean Rep. (Dora Rivera)
Decisions 15.91 & 15.92	Working Group on the Bigleaf Mahogany and Other Neotropical Timber Species		H		Chair WG (Cesar Belteton)
Decision 14.146 (Rev. CoP15)	<i>Cedrela odorata</i> , <i>Dalbergia retusa</i> , <i>Dalbergia granadillo</i> and <i>Dalbergia stevensonii</i>		H		Central and South America and the Caribbean Rep. (Dora Rivera)
Decisions 15.94 & 15.95	Agarwood-producing taxa		H		Oceania Rep. (Greg Leach)
Decision 15.96	<i>Bulnesia sarmientoi</i>		H		Central and South America and the Caribbean Rep. (Dora Rivera)
Decisions 15.97 & 15.98	Madagascar		H		Africa Alternate Rep. (Quentin Luke)

No interventions were made during discussion of this item.

8. Cooperation with advisory bodies of other biodiversity-related multilateral environmental agreements

8.1 Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (Decision 15.11)

The Secretariat reported that it had participated in the partnership. The final report of its first phase could be found in document PC19 Inf. 1. This was noted.

No interventions were made during discussion of this subitem.

8.2 Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) (Decision 15.12)

Document PC19 Doc. 8.2 (Rev. 1) was presented by the Chair of the Plants Committee and further information was provided by the Secretary-General, who noted the importance of IPBES to all of the biodiversity-related conventions. He outlined that a small group had been set up within the Secretariat to monitor the issue. The Chair also noted that it was not the intention for IPBES to take the place of

Scientific Authorities or of the scientific committees. Given that further action on this issue would fall under the mandate of the Standing Committee, the Plants Committee noted the document.

During discussion of this item, interventions were made by the representative of North America (Mr Benítez), the acting representative of Africa (Mr Luke), and by the Plurinational State of Bolivia.

8.3 Climate change

8.3.1 Climate change (Decision 15.15)

The Secretariat presented document PC19 Doc. 8.3.1, noting that the responses it had received from the secretariats of other multinational environmental agreements regarding their activities in response to climate change could be found in Annex 1 to that document. It further indicated the need to report on the issue at the 62nd meeting of the Standing Committee.

The document was noted.

No interventions were made during discussion of this item.

8.3.2 Proposed Terms of Reference for technical committee discussions on climate change

Document PC19 Doc. 8.3.2 was introduced by the United States, who drew attention to paragraph 6 that contained six decision-making processes that could be used in the consideration of the impacts of climate change. Noting that priorities might be different in the Animals Committee, the Chair of the Plants Committee suggested that the points be ordered differently, namely:

- a) Species listings [Resolutions Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP15) and Conf. 9.25 (Rev. CoP15)];
- b) Non-detriment findings (Articles III and IV);
- c) Periodic Review of the Appendices (Resolution Conf. 14.8);
- d) Review of Significant Trade [Resolution Conf. 12.8 (Rev. CoP13), to the extent that this pertained to Article IV (non-detriment findings)];
- e) Quotas [Resolution Conf. 14.7 (Rev. CoP15)]; and
- f) Trade in alien invasive species [Resolution Conf. 13.10 (Rev. CoP14)].

The Chair suggested the establishment of an intersessional working group, under the co-chairmanship of the United States and a representative of the Animals Committee, to produce draft findings and recommendations for further action on points a) to f) above that could be finalized at the 20th meeting of the Committee (PC20). She called upon the following people to serve on the working group: the representatives of Asia (Ms Zhihua Zhou), Central and South America and the Caribbean (Ms Rivera), North America (Mr Benítez) and Oceania (Mr Leach), the acting representative of Africa (Mr Luke) and the alternate representative of Europe (Mr Carmo). Australia, Canada, South Africa, the European Union, UNEP-WCMC, IUCN, TRAFFIC International and WWF also volunteered to join the group. The Chair suggested that the working group work by email and this was agreed.

During discussion of this item, interventions were made by the acting representative of Africa (Mr Luke) and the alternate representative of Europe (Mr Carmo), and by Austria and Mexico.

8.4 Global Strategy for Plant Conservation of the Convention on Biological Diversity (Decision 15.19)

Document PC19 Doc. 8.4 was introduced by the Vice-Chair of the Plants Committee, who drew attention to the recommendations in paragraphs 20. a), b) and c). The list of CITES activities in Annex 1 to the document was agreed and it was also agreed to incorporate Annex 2 into a draft resolution to be discussed at PC20. It was further agreed that preparation of the draft resolution mentioned in paragraph 20. c) would be undertaken by an intersessional working group, under the chairmanship of the Vice-Chair of the Plants Committee, and comprising the representative of Central and South America and the Caribbean (Ms Rivera), the alternate representative of Europe (Mr Carmo), Austria, Brazil, Chile, the Republic of Korea, the United States, IUCN and TRAFFIC International.

No interventions were made during discussion of this item.

9. Capacity-building programme for science-based establishment and implementation of voluntary national export quotas for Appendix-II species (Decision 12.91) – Secretariat report

Document PC19 Doc. 9 was introduced by the Secretariat who highlighted the need for input of materials by the Committee. As non-detriment findings were becoming part of the core of capacity building, it was suggested that a side event might be arranged at PC20 to provide more information on the capacity building materials being provided by the Secretariat. One speaker noted the importance of translating these tools into French. The Chair mentioned that all materials for the Virtual College were available in all three working languages. Following a proposal from the Chair, an intersessional working group was established with the mandate to discuss input from the Committee to the Secretariat regarding materials that:

- a) May be used in its capacity-building work relating to voluntary national export quotas for Appendix-II species, that go beyond the guidance provided in the Guidelines annexed to Resolution Conf. 14.7 (Rev. CoP15).
- b) Relate to the making of non-detriment findings. The Secretariat is particularly interested in case studies, examples of application and any methodologies that have been found to be effective in assisting Parties with establishing these quotas.

Membership (as decided by the Committee)

Co-Chairs: Madelaine Groves (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) and one to be proposed by the Animals Committee

Members: Chair of the Plants Committee, representatives of Central and South America and the Caribbean (Ms Rivera), Europe (Mr Sajevo) and Oceania (Mr Leach)

Observer Parties: Canada, Germany, Mexico, the Netherlands, Peru, Spain and the United States.

IGOs and NGOs: UNEP-WCMC, American Herbal Products Association, SSN, TRAFFIC International and WWF

The working group was requested to report at PC20.

During discussion of this item, interventions were made by the representative of North America (Mr Benítez) and by Cameroon, Germany, the Netherlands, Peru and Spain.

10. Non-detriment findings

10.1 Implementation of Decision 15.23 on Non detriment findings, and overview and links with Decisions 15.24, 15.26 and 15.27

The Chair of the Plants Committee introduced document PC19 Doc. 10.1, pointing out that it was a process in which everyone could take part.

The Committee noted the document.

10.2 Progress reports from Parties (Decision 15.23)

The Secretariat introduced document PC19 Doc. 10.2 (Rev. 1), outlining responses to a questionnaire on the outcomes of the international workshop on non-detriment findings held in Mexico in 2008.

10.3 Proposal for the implementation of Decision 15.24

The Chair of the Plants Committee presented document PC19 Doc. 10.3. The representative of North America (Mr Benítez) suggested the possible establishment of an intersessional working group that might include members from the Animals Committee, and the observer from the American Herbal Products Association requested that non-governmental organizations (NGOs) be included in any such working group. This comment was noted.

Following some discussion on practical results of guidelines for making non-detriment findings, the Chair announced the formation of a working group (WG03) with the following mandate:

- a) Review the feedback received from Parties in document PC19 Doc. 10.2 (Rev. 1) and, in the context of consideration of document PC19 Doc. 10.3, and advise on how best to use this information to assist Scientific Authorities in the making of non-detriment findings. Answers from Canada, Guatemala, India, Mexico, New Zealand and Peru;
- b) Consider whether a further discussion paper on non-detriment findings should be prepared or whether Annex A to document CoP15 Doc. 16.2.2 should be submitted again at CoP16; and
- c) Decide whether the draft resolution in the Annex to document PC19 Doc. 10.3 forms a suitable basis for discussions about the draft guidance as a tool for making non-detriment findings, which the scientific committees must submit at CoP16 in accordance with Decision 15.24. If the Committee agrees, it could establish an intersessional working group to work with the Animals Committee in the preparation a revised draft of this guidance, to be sent to the Parties for comment via the Notification to the Parties referred to in paragraph d) iii) of Decision 15.24.

Membership (as decided by the Committee)

Co-Chairs: Chair of the Plants Committee and Chair of the Animals Committee, with assistance from Mexico

Member: Acting representative of Africa (Mr Akpagana)

Observer Parties: Belgium, Cameroon, Canada, Chile China, Germany, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Ireland, the Netherlands, Peru, Poland, South Africa, the United Kingdom and the United States

IGO and NGOs: IUCN, American Herbal Products Association, SSN, TRAFFIC East/Southern Africa and WWF

Later in the meeting, the Plants Committee Chair presented the recommendations of WG03, namely:

1. A joint intersessional working group should be established between the Animals and Plants Committees after AC25. The mandate for the group is as per Decision 15.24 (a, b and d) to:
 - a) produce a summary based on the responses to Notification to Parties No. 2011/004, paragraph 1 f) of Notifications to the Parties No. 2010/027 and No. 2009/023, which should offer a generic summary of experiences and lessons learned (without identifying individual responses) by the Parties;
 - b) draft guidelines referred to in paragraph d) ii) of Decision 15.24. These need to be produced in August/ September 2011 and circulated to the Parties for comment. Based on responses from the Parties a revised document should be produced; and

- c) prepare a discussion paper on non-detriment findings (NDFs) (using the results from Cancun workshop, Parties' experiences and other efforts) as background to the draft guidelines, which are intended for orientation for the Scientific Authorities.

Results of the intersessional working group should be submitted to the Animals and Plants Committees. All information should be prepared by the end of 2011.

2. The Plants Committee should propose to Animals Committee that the intersessional joint working group should be chaired jointly by the Chairs of the Committees and comprise:
 - a) all regional representatives of both Committees, who should reflect the concerns and perceptions of their region and keep their alternate representatives informed. Parties are encouraged to provide input through their regional representative;
 - b) a maximum of four IGOS and four NGOs with relevant expertise on NDFs for animals and plants to be selected by c.v. by the Committee Chairs; and
 - c) the Secretariat.
3. The Plants Committee should make a recommendation to the Secretariat to make the section on NDFs in the CITES website more prominent and include all information from the Cancun workshop; experiences of Parties in making NDFs (and responses to all notifications on NDFs); other NDF workshop results; and other materials relevant to NDFs. The template for Parties to respond on application of Cancun workshop outputs should be available on the CITES website and the opportunity to complete this application online could be explored.
4. A Notification should be sent to the Parties with a letter from the PC and AC Chairs, encouraging them to inform the Committees of methodologies, tools, information, expertise and other resources needed to formulate non-detriment findings. This letter should include the link to the reporting template on the CITES website but also suggest that Parties can respond in other different ways. Once the Notification is sent, regional representatives should follow up with Scientific Authorities in their regions and encourage them to respond. Replies should be considered by the Committees at their meetings in 2012.
5. The Plants Committee should agree that a resolution on NDFs is warranted for the following reasons:
 - a) According to Articles II, III, and IV of the Convention, Parties shall only allow trade in specimens of species included in Appendices I and II in accordance with its provisions. It is required that an export permit shall only be granted when a Scientific Authority of the State of export has advised that such export will not be detrimental to the survival of the species being traded (i.e. non-detriment finding or NDF), which shall be considered an essential requirement for CITES implementation;
 - b) In Resolution Conf. 10.3 (*Designation and role of the Scientific Authorities*), the Conference of the Parties recommends that:
 - c) *Management Authorities not issue any export or import permit, or certificate of introduction from the sea, for species listed in the Appendices without first obtaining the appropriate Scientific Authority findings or advice [NDF];*

and

 - h) *the findings and advice of the Scientific Authority of the country of export be based on the scientific review of available information on the population status, distribution, population trend, harvest and other biological and ecological factors, as appropriate, and trade information relating to the species concerned;*
- c) Scientific Authorities of exporting countries, and sometimes also of importing countries, are continually challenged to define whether a particular export will be detrimental to the survival of a species and therefore it is important to have non-legally binding guidelines, methodologies and other documents to assist in making non-detriment findings to improve the implementation of the Convention;

- d) NDFs are at the core of the role of CITES in ensuring the sustainability of trade in wild species and safeguarding their resources for the future and they are a valuable tool to help Parties effectively and sustainably manage and trade their wild resources;
- e) Parties need support and guidance in making NDFs; and
- f) A diversity of methodologies for NDFs exist, including the outputs of the Cancun workshop and the experience of the Parties. Parties can choose the most appropriate way to make their NDFs.

The Committee agreed these recommendations for submission to the Animals Committee.

No interventions were made during discussion of these subitems.

10.4 Timber species, medicinal plants and agarwood-producing species (Decisions 15.26 and 15.27) – Progress report

The Secretariat presented a progress report and noted that the Committee should decide whether further work was required. After some discussion on whether it was practical or appropriate to standardize techniques for such a diverse set of species and to produce a handbook for making non-detriment findings, the Committee established an intersessional working group comprising:

Co-Chairs:	Representative and acting representative of Asia (Ms Zhihua Zhou and Ms Al-Salem)
Member:	Representative of Oceania (Mr Leach)
Observer Parties:	Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Guatemala, India, Mexico and the United Kingdom
NGO:	American Herbal Products Association

During discussion of this item, interventions were made by the representatives of North America (Mr Benítez) and Oceania (Mr Leach), the acting representatives of Africa (Mr Luke) and Asia (Ms Al-Salem), and by Australia, Cameroon, China, India, Indonesia, Kuwait and the United Kingdom.

10.5 Addressing the challenges of making non-detriment findings for geophytes

Document PC19 Doc. 10.5 was introduced by the United Kingdom, who noted that they were additionally preparing two scientific papers on the subject. The Committee was asked to assist Georgia by following paragraphs a) to e) in paragraph 26 of the document. This was agreed.

11. Annotations

11.1 Overview [Decisions 15.31, 15.34, 14.133, 14.134 (Rev. CoP15), 14.149, 15.35 and 14.148 (Rev. CoP15)]

The Secretariat introduced document PC19 Doc. 11.1 and noted similarities with document PC19 Doc. 11.6. After some discussion on the possibility of efforts being duplicated, the Committee noted both documents and invited the North American region to submit the latter document to the Standing Committee.

The Committee agreed to form an intersessional working group on annotations to comply with all CoP15 Decisions on this matter directed to the Plants Committee. It was agreed that the general coordinator of this working group would be the Vice-Chair of the Committee and that the working group would be co-chaired by the chairs of three sub-working groups as follows:

- a) Meaning of ‘packaged and ready for retail trade’ and other terms used in the annotations. (Vice-Chair of the Committee - Mr Benítez).
- b) *Aniba rosaeodora* and *Bulnesia sarmientoi* (European Union – Mr Valentini).
- c) Tree species: annotations for species included in Appendices II and III (Canada – Mr Farr).

It was agreed that the mandate of the group would be the mandates of the working groups on annotations at PC19 and that the group would have the following members:

Members: the representatives of Central and South America and the Caribbean (Ms Mites) and Oceania (Mr Leach), and the alternate representative of Asia (Ms Al Salem),

Observer Parties: Brazil, France, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Germany, Mexico, Peru, the Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States, American Herbal Products Association and the International Fragrance Association.

The Chair encouraged the group to seek input from a former member of the Plants Committee, who had experience with the Committee's work on plant annotations (Mr Gabel from the United States).

During discussion of this item, interventions were made by the representatives of North America (Mr Benítez) and Oceania (Mr Leach), the alternate representative of Europe (Mr Carmo), the Chairs of the Standing Committee and the Animals Committee, and by the European Union.

11.2 Preparation of clarification and guidance on the meaning of "packaged and ready for retail trade" and other terms used in the Annotations

The representative of North America (Mr Benítez) introduced document PC19 Doc. 11.2 and the Committee noted its Annexes 1 and 2. It established a working group (WG04) with the following mandate:

Continue to discuss the issue of annotations, as follows:

- a) Review the definitions outlined in Annex 3 to document PC19 Doc. 11.2, in particular that of "Packaged and ready for retail trade", and consider whether they are of sufficient clarity to allow for the effective implementation of the Convention;
- b) Indicate which definitions could be included in a glossary as they currently stand;
- c) Indicate which definitions may need further revision and amendment, and
- d) Propose definitions for the following terms included in current plant annotations: 'cut flower' (#1 and #4), 'parts of root' (#3), 'pulp' (#13) and 'copra' (#13).

Membership (as decided by the Committee)

Chair: Vice-Chair of the Plants Committee

Observer Parties: Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, Germany, Peru, Poland, the Republic of Korea, Spain, Thailand and the United States

NGOs: SSN, American Herbal Products Association, Federation of Cosmetic Companies, Indena, International Fragrance Association, IWMC-World Conservation Trust.

Later in the meeting the Vice-Chair of the Plants Committee reported on the discussions in WG04 and presented their recommendations:

- a) Review the definitions outlined in Annex 3 to document PC19 Doc. 11.2, in particular that of "Packaged and ready for retail trade", and consider whether they are of sufficient clarity to allow effective implementation of the Convention.

After reviewing the 22 terms in Annex 3 to document PC19 Doc. 11.2, the working group agreed on the following five definitions:

Essential oil

A hydrophobic liquid or semi-liquid that is predominantly clear, and often has a strong odor, which is obtained from raw plant material by methods such as any kind of distillation, or a mechanical process.

Extract

Products spontaneously exuded from plants, or obtained from plants by cutting or incision, or by treatment with solvents.

Finished product packaged and ready for retail trade

Products requiring no further processing, packaged, labelled and ready for retail trade, in a state fit for being sold to or used by the general public.

Powder (and powdered)

A dry, solid substance in the form of fine or coarse particles.

Root

The underground organ or part of a plant, including primary and secondary roots, and underground stems such as bulbs, rhizomes, corms, caudices, and tubers.

For the following terms, the working group agreed that there was no need to develop specific definitions, because they do not present problems in the implementation of the annotations:

endosperm, fruit, *in vitro*, naturalized, pollen, pollinia, rhizome, seedling or tissue culture, seed, seedpod, spore, sterile container and underground part.

The working group recommends that definitions for essential oil and extract be used as working definitions for the purposes of implementing Annotations #11 and #12.

- b) Indicate which definitions could be included in a glossary as they currently stand;

The working group recommends that the five definitions agreed under mandate a) be included in the glossary but notes that clarification is needed from the Secretariat on the legal status of the glossary and the process of including terms in it. Considerations include, determining whether definitions of terms in annotations should be agreed by the Conference of the Parties, whether these definitions should be included in Resolution, and the best process for amending the definitions of terms in annotations.

- c) Indicate which definitions may need further revision and amendment, and

The working group recommends that the working group on Annotations for timber species consider the term 'wood-chips' and provide a definition, if needed.

- d) Propose definitions for the following terms included in current plant annotations: 'cut flower' (#1 and #4), 'parts of root' (#3), 'pulp' (#13) and 'copra' (#13).

The working group concluded that there was no need to define the terms 'cut flower' and 'pulp.' With regard to the term 'copra,' even though the phrasing in Annotation #13 is different in each of the three working languages, the working group agreed that it was understood what commodity was intended to be covered by the listing, and therefore, a definition was not necessary.

The working group recommends that there is further work required on developing a definition of "parts of roots." The United States, in consultation with Canada, will develop a working definition as it relates to Annotation #3.

The Committee discussed the possible ramifications of the definitions and the legality of their use before a formal adoption by the Conference of the Parties. It was pointed out that the draft definitions

should be submitted at CoP16 and that it was not possible to recommend interpretations not adopted by the Conference. The Secretariat clarified that the online CITES glossary contained primarily terms defined in the text of the Convention and in Resolutions, but also terms it had added because they had a specific meaning in CITES. The source of each term was clearly indicated. The glossary also contained extra (so-called "encyclopaedic") information that had been added to definitions *sensu stricto* were it was felt to be useful.

The Committee noted the recommendations of the working group and recognized that further work was needed. It was agreed that this would be undertaken by an intersessional working group.

During discussion of this item, interventions were made by the representatives North America (Mr Benítez) and Oceania (Mr Leach), the acting representative of Africa (Mr Luke), and by Austria, Brazil, Chile, France, Germany, the United States, the European Union, American Herbal Products Association and IWMC-World Conservation Trust.

11.3 Cactaceae and Orchidaceae: review of annotations (Decision 15.34)

The PC Vice-Chair introduced document PC19 Doc. 11.3. There being no comments on the responses to Notification to the Parties No. 2011/003, the Annexes to that document were noted.

With regard to recommendation b) of the document, the acting representative of Africa (Mr Akpagana) and China, the Czech Republic, Thailand, the United States, UNEP-WCMC and the American Herbal Products Association, coordinated by the PC Vice Chair, volunteered to contribute to an intersessional working group that would conduct a Web survey on the international trade in orchid products.

With regard to recommendation c), the Committee decided to consider the relevance of continuing studies on other groups once the study on orchid products had been completed.

There were no interventions during discussion of this item.

11.4 Orchids: annotations for species included in Appendix II [Decisions 14.133 and 14.134 (Rev. CoP15)]

The representative of Europe (Mr Sajeve) introduced document PC19 Doc. 11.4 and there was considerable discussion on whether hybrids should be exempted. A working group (WG05) was established with the following mandate:

- a) Monitor the trade trend for commercial hybrid orchids (at the genus level) and suggest guidelines for the simplification of the annotations including the necessary requirements (for example, only specimens with flowers, etc.);
- b) Improve the identification capacity of inspection officers, to encourage the exporters to use the exemption, and to produce an identification manual for this purpose;
- c) Verify which Parties are still requiring CITES permits for taxa which could benefit from the annotation; and
- d) Consider whether the annotation should be deleted.

Membership (as decided by the Committee)

Chair: Representative of Europe (Mr Sajeve)

Members: Representative of Central, South America and the Caribbean (Ms Mites) and acting representative of Asia (Ms Al-Salem)

Observer Parties: Australia, Austria, Brazil, China, Mexico, Peru, Switzerland, Thailand and the United States

NGO: TRAFFIC International

Later in the meeting, the chair of WG05 reported on the recommendations developed by the group. After some discussion, it was agreed that point a) i) be amended by the addition of the words for the time being. With this amendment, the recommendations were accepted and read as follows.

- a) i) The Committee agrees that no further exemption of orchid hybrids should be taken into consideration for the time being.
- ii) Based on the analysis of the trade trends by the working group, the Committee suggests no modification to the annotation.
- b) i) The Committee recommends importing and exporting Parties to train inspection officers and to share their experience regarding the use and implementation of the annotation.
- ii) Parties interested in using the annotation will share its benefits to the pertinent sectors (producers and consumers).
- iii) Thailand has prepared an ID manual for the involved hybrids, which will be published on the CITES website.
- c) Parties that are still requiring CITES permits for taxa which could benefit from the annotation, are not doing so because of the lack of capacity to identify the hybrids. In this regard, the Committee recommends importing Parties to exchange their experience in implementing the annotation.

During discussion of this item, interventions were made by the representatives of Central and South America and the Caribbean (Ms Mites Cadena), North America (Mr Benítez) and Oceania (Mr Leach), the alternate representative of Europe (Mr Carmo), and by Australia, Austria, Germany, Mexico, Thailand and Species Survival Network.

11.5 Tree species: annotations for species included in Appendices II and III [Decision 14.149, 15.35 and 14.148 (Rev. CoP15)]

The observer from Canada introduced document PC19 Doc. 11.5. The United States noted that they and the Secretariat had identified funding for a trade study, and that it would be premature to undertake the bulk of the activities directed to the Plants Committee under these Decisions until the trade study had been completed. A working group (WG06) was established with the following mandate:

- a) Consider Annexes 1, 2 and 3 of document PC19 Doc. 11.5;
- b) Consider whether specimens described as "finished products packaged and ready for retail trade", (intended to refer to medicinal plant products), can or should be applied to timber products for species that are used for both purposes and listed with annotation #2, or can or should be excluded from timber products of *Aniba rosaeodora* listed with annotation #12;
- c) Consider addressing the increasing number of Appendix-II and Appendix-III tree annotations that reference non-fibre wood products, including essential oil and extracts. It may, for example, be possible to adopt specific HS code definitions for such products as "essential oil" (HS 3301) "gums, resins, and other vegetable saps and extracts" (HS 1301) and "powders" (HS 3304), and to include these definitions in Resolution Conf. 10.13 (Rev. CoP15); and
- d) Assess, based on elements presented in document PC19 Doc. 11.5, the need to amend current annotations relating to tree species.

Membership (as decided by the Committee)

Chair: Canada (Mr Ken Far)

Members: Acting representative of Asia (Ms Al-Salem) and alternate representative of Europe (Mr Carmo)

Observer Parties: Australia, Chile, Guatemala, Mexico, the Netherlands, Peru, the Republic of Korea and the United States

The chair of WG06 presented the group's recommendations:

1. Regarding Annexes 1, 2 and 3 of document PC19 Doc. 11.5, these Annexes are considered to present useful reference material which provides ongoing guidance on differentiating medicinal products and primary and secondary wood products on the basis of recognized Harmonized System (HS) codes.
2. Regarding specimens described as "finished products packaged and ready for retail trade" and application of this distinction to timber products from species used for both purposes and listed with Annotation #2, or its exclusion from timber products of *Aniba rosaeodora* listed with Annotation #12: WG06 considered that the description for finished products was intended only for medicinal products. It should not be applied to timber products from species with Annotation #2, and should be excluded from timber products of *Aniba rosaeodora* listed with Annotation #12.
3. WG6 recommends consideration be given to drafting annotations that clearly differentiate between timber products and medicinal products derived from species that can be used for both purposes. For example, WG6 considered that the intention of annotation #12 was to include "Essential oil (excluding finished products packaged and ready for retail trade), logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets and plywood".
4. Regarding the increasing component of Appendix-II and Appendix-III tree annotations that reference non-fibre wood products including essential oil and extracts, it would be useful to adopt an adaptive approach to definition of such products in annotations. In that regard, WG6 considers the definitions for "essential oil," "extract" and "powder" proposed by working group PC19 WG04 (Preparation and Guidance on the Meaning of "packaged and ready for retail trade" and Other Terms Used in the Annotations) to be a very useful addition to the CITES glossary.
5. WG06 considered that definitions contained in HS codes or ISO standards may be useful, on a case-by-case basis, as supplements to the definitions proposed by WG04, where clear correspondence in scope exists, and provided the use of such codes and standards simplifies CITES implementation. For example, HS code 3301 appears useful for capturing a range of distillates and aqueous solutions of essential oils, but its use in implementation of the Convention for products derived from agarwood was considered problematic by members of the working group.
6. Regarding assessment, based on the elements presented in document PC19 Doc. 11.5 of the need to amend current annotations relating to tree species, WG06 considers such a need does exist and, were amendments to be undertaken, the following observations might serve to inform the process:
 - Rather than focus on differentiation of primary and secondary wood products, annotations should seek to capture the first product of export, regardless of its form. The annotation of *Caesalpinia enchinata* illustrates the effectiveness of such an approach;
 - It may be helpful to focus on creating a reduced number of general annotations that correspond to broad product types (e.g. timber, medicinal, edible products) and append relevant HS codes as required for particular species;
 - Guidance from the World Customs Organization as to precise application and interpretation of codes and the extent to which a primary processed wood product must be physically altered to qualify as a secondary processed wood product would assist the annotation drafting process, as would increased emphasis on the responsibility of traders to accurately define and describe products in international trade.
7. Additionally, WG06 notes a need for greater flexibility and adaptability in the annotation drafting process, to allow the Convention to anticipate trade pattern changes and to facilitate enforcement.

The Committee noted the recommendations.

There were no other interventions during discussion of this subitem.

11.6 Development and application of annotations to the listings of plant taxa in the Appendices

The Committee noted document PC19 Doc. 11.6 during discussion of item 11.1. However, there was additional discussion as to whether the Plants Committee had a mandate to conduct the work suggested in the document and the Committee invited the North American region to submit the document to the Standing Committee.

During discussion of this item, interventions were made by the representative of North America (Mr Benítez) and Oceania (Mr Leach), and by the Chairs of the Animals and Standing Committees.

12 Review of Significant Trade in specimens of Appendix-II species

12.1 Evaluation of the Review of Significant Trade [Decision 13.67 (Rev. CoP14)]

Document PC19 Doc. 12.1 was introduced by the Secretariat and the Chair called for volunteers to fill the vacant places of Parties that had agreed to be members of the advisory working group. Madagascar put its name forward and the Plants Committee members were asked to contact their colleagues in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea, Iceland and the Russian Federation. It was also suggested that Committee members follow up with the Chair whether a replacement was still needed.

During discussion of this item, interventions were made by the acting representative of Africa (Mr Luke) and by Madagascar.

12.2 Overview of the species-based Review of Significant Trade

The Committee noted document PC19 Doc. 12.2 that was introduced by the Secretariat, noting an error in paragraph 13, wherein "8.3" should read "12.3".

There were no interventions during discussion of this subitem.

12.3 Species selected following CoP14

and

12.4 Selection of species for trade reviews following CoP15

The Secretariat introduced documents PC19 Doc. 12.3 and PC19 Doc. 12.4. The Committee established a working group (WG08) with the following mandate:

With regard to agenda item 12.3

- a) In accordance with paragraphs k) and l) of Resolution Conf. 12.8 (Rev. CoP13), review the reports and the responses received from range States, and, if appropriate, revise the preliminary categorizations proposed by UNEP-WCMC (Annex 3);
- b) Refer to the Secretariat problems identified that are not related to the implementation of Article IV, paragraph 2 (a), 3 or 6 (a); and
- c) In accordance with paragraphs m) to o) of the same Resolution, formulate recommendations for species of urgent concern and of possible concern.

For species of urgent concern, these recommendations should propose specific actions to address problems related to the implementation of Article IV, paragraph 2 (a), 3 or 6 (a). Such recommendations should differentiate between short-term and long-term actions, and may include, for example:

- i) the establishment of administrative procedures, cautious export quotas or temporary restrictions on exports of the species concerned;

- ii) the application of adaptive management procedures to ensure that further decisions about the harvesting and management of the species concerned will be based on the monitoring of the impact of previous harvesting and other factors; or
- iii) the conducting of taxon- and country-specific status assessments, field studies or evaluation of threats to populations or other relevant factors to provide the basis for a Scientific Authority's non-detriment finding, as required under the provisions of Article IV, paragraph 2 (a) or 6 (a).

For species of possible concern, these recommendations should specify the information required to enable the Committee to determine whether the species should be categorized as either of urgent concern or of least concern. They should also specify interim measures, where appropriate, for the regulation of trade.

Such recommendations should differentiate between short-term and long-term actions, and may include, for example:

- i) the conducting of taxon and country-specific status assessments, field studies or evaluation of threats to populations or other relevant factors; or
- ii) the establishment of cautious export quotas for the species concerned as an interim measure.

Deadlines for implementation of these recommendations should be determined. They must be appropriate to the nature of the action to be undertaken, and should normally be not less than 90 days but not more than two years after the date of transmission to the State concerned.

With regard to agenda item 12.4

Select species of priority concern for review.

Membership (as decided by the Committee)

Chair: PC nomenclature specialist (Mr McGough)

Members: Acting representative of Africa (Mr Luke)

Observer Parties: Austria, Belgium, Cameroon, China, Guatemala, Madagascar, Mexico, the Netherlands, Peru, South Africa and the United States

IGOs and NGOs: European Union, IUCN, UNEP-WCMC, American Herbal Products Association, Indena and TRAFFIC East/Southern Africa

Later in the meeting, the chair of WG08 noted the very short list of new species for review and presented the recommendations of the group, which the Committee agreed.

Species selected following CoP14, were categorized as follows:

Urgent concern:

Euphorbias: *Euphorbia alfredi*, *E. aureoviridiflora*, *E. berorohae*, *E. bulbispina*, *E. capmanambatoensis*, *E. hofstaetteri*, *E. horombensis*, *E. iharanae*, *E. leuconeura*, *E. mahabobokensis*, *E. mangokyensis*, *E. pachypodioides*, *E. paulianii*, *E. primulifolia*, *E. robivelonae* and *E. rossii* (all from Madagascar)

Palms: *Marojejya darianii* and *Voianola gerardii* (both from Madagascar)

Trees: *Pericopsis elata* (Côte d'Ivoire) and *Swietenia macrophylla* (Plurinational State of Bolivia)

Possible concern:

Euphorbias: *Euphorbia banae*, *E. biaculeata*, *E. capuronii*, *E. denisiana*, *E. didiereoides*, *E. elliotii*, *E. herman-schwartzii* and *E. neobosseri* (all from Madagascar)

Aloes: *Aloe capitata*, *A. confiera*, *A. deltoideodonta*, *A. erythrophylla*, *A. guillaumetii*, *A. humbertii* and *A. imalotensis* (all from Madagascar)

Palms: *Beccariophoenix madagascariensis*, *Lemurophoenix halleuxii*, *Ravenea rivularis* and *Satranala decussilvae* (all from Madagascar)

Trees: *Pericopsis elata* (from the Congo and the Democratic Republic of the Congo) and *Swietenia macrophylla* (from Belize, Ecuador, Honduras and Nicaragua)

Least concern:

Euphorbias: *Euphorbia famatamboay* and *E. genoudiana*.

Aloes: *Aloe acutissima*, *A. antandroi*, *A. betsileensis*, *A. bosseri*, *A. bulbillifera*, *A. isaloensis*, *A. itremensis*, *A. macroclada*, *A. prostrata* and *A. suarezensis* (all from Madagascar) and *A. pratensis* (from Lesotho and South Africa).

Trees: *Pericopsis elata* (from Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Ghana and Nigeria) and *Swietenia macrophylla* (from the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and Colombia).

Orchids: *Calanthe alleizettii* and *Cymbidium erythrostylum* (both from Viet Nam), *Renanthera annamensis* (from Myanmar and Viet Nam) and *Cistanche deserticola* (from China and Mongolia).

Recommendations for *Euphorbia* and *Aloe* species

For species of possible concern

Within 6 months

The Management Authority should inform the Secretariat of the methodology currently being used for making non-detriment assessments.

Review the available information on the conservation, cultivation and trade status of the species concerned and, based on this review and in association with the Secretariat and the Chair of the Plants Committee, put in place a conservative export quota.

Inform the CITES Secretariat of this quota, so that it can be included in the national export quotas on the CITES website.

For species of urgent concern

Within 3 months

Establish a voluntary export quota system, put in place a zero export quota for wild specimens, and inform the CITES Secretariat of this quota so that it can be included in the national export quotas on the CITES website. Before trade may be reopened, the Secretariat should be informed of the process under which the non-detriment finding was made.

Problems identified that are not related to implementation of Article IV, paragraphs 2(a), 3 or 6 (a)

The CITES Authorities should review their collection, management and analysis of trade data for species of *Aloe* and *Euphorbia*, identify reasons for inaccuracies and incomplete data and put in place mechanisms to correct the same and report to the Secretariat on these actions by PC20.

The CITES Authorities should review the application of the CITES definition of 'artificial propagation' to cultivated material in plant nurseries and inform the Secretariat and the Chair of the Plants Committee of the results of this review by PC20.

Review the application of non-detriment findings for parental stock of cultivated material in plant nurseries and inform the Secretariat and the Chair of the Plants Committee of the results of this review.

Recommendations for palms

For species of possible concern

Within 6 months

The Management Authority should inform the Secretariat of the methodology currently being used for making non-detriment assessments.

Establish a voluntary export quota system and put in place a conservative export quota for wild live specimens of plants. Inform the CITES Secretariat of this quota, so that it can be included in the national export quotas on the CITES website.

Review the available information on the productivity, viability and generation of seeds of wild plants and, based on this review and in association with the Secretariat and the Chair of the Plants Committee, put in place a conservative export quota for wild seeds. Inform the CITES Secretariat of this quota so that it can be included in the national export quotas on the CITES website.

Within 9 months

Prepare a draft management plan for trade in wild seeds of palms under review and present it at PC20 for review.

For species of urgent concern

Within 3 months

Establish a voluntary export quota system and put in place a zero export quota for wild live specimens of plants. Inform the CITES Secretariat of this quota, so that it can be included in the national export quotas on the CITES website. Before trade may be reopened, the Secretariat should be informed of the process under which the non-detriment finding was made.

Review the available information on the productivity, viability and generation of seeds of wild specimens and, based on this review and in association with the Secretariat and the Chair of the Plants Committee, put in place a conservative export quota for wild seeds. Inform the CITES Secretariat of this quota so that it can be included in the national export quotas on the CITES website.

Within 9 months

Prepare a draft management plan for trade in wild seeds of palms under review and present it at PC20 for review.

Recommendations for *Pericopsis elata*

For countries of possible concern

Within 6 months

The Management Authority should inform the Secretariat of the methodology currently being used for making non-detriment assessments.

The Management Authority should establish a conservative harvest and export quota and inform the CITES Secretariat of the quota, so that it can be included in the national export quotas on the CITES website.

Problems identified that are not related to implementation of Article IV, paragraphs 2(a), 3 or 6 (a)

With regard to the Congo, it is recommended further that the Management Authority should work with the CITES Secretariat in fulfilling their annual reporting requirement.

For countries of urgent concern

Within 3 months

The Management Authority should set a zero quota and inform the CITES Secretariat, so that it can be included in the national export quotas on the CITES website. Before trade resumes, the Management Authority should clarify with the Secretariat how it determines that the level of trade is not detrimental to wild populations.

Recommendations for *Swietenia macrophylla*

For countries of possible concern

Within 6 months

The Management Authority should inform the Secretariat of the methodology currently being used for making non-detriment assessments.

The Management Authority should establish a conservative harvest and export quota and inform the CITES Secretariat of the quota, so that it can be included in the national export quotas on the CITES website.

In addition, Ecuador should clarify with the Secretariat whether the prohibition on export of this species remains in place, and Nicaragua should provide the Secretariat with information on the types of *Swietenia macrophylla* products being exported.

For countries of urgent concern

Within 3 months

The Management Authority should set a zero quota and inform the CITES Secretariat, so that it can be included in the national export quotas on the CITES website. Before trade resumes, the Management Authority should clarify with the Secretariat how it determines that the level of trade is not detrimental to wild populations.

Furthermore, the Plurinational State of Bolivia should report on the results, recommendations and actions carried out under the CITES/ITTO cooperation project.

Recommendations for additional taxa

Species of priority concern selected for review following CoP15: *Pachypodium namaquanum*, *Dendrobium eriiflorum*, *Euphorbia itremensis*, *Alluaudiopsis fiherenensis* and *Alluaudia ascendens*.

There were no interventions during discussion of these subitems.

13. Periodic review of plant species included in the CITES Appendices

13.1 Overview of species under review

and

13.2 Selection of species for review following CoP15

The Chair of the Working Group on the Periodic Review (Ms Dávila) introduced documents PC19 Doc. 13.1 (Rev. 1) and 13.2. The Secretariat drew attention to information document PC19 Inf. 13 and Mexico presented the results of the periodic review of *Agave victoria-reginae*, stating that it should be maintained in Appendix II. The complete information regarding this species was available in information document PC19 Inf. 15. The Committee established a working group (WG09) with the following mandate:

With regard to agenda item 13.1

- a) Identify possible volunteers for reviewing the species listed in Annex 4. Consider seeking review volunteers in the plenary session.
- b) Draft a recommendation for species for which a periodic review report already exists:
Species noted in information document PC19 Inf. 13:
 - *Agave victoriae-reginae* "Results expected for PC19"
 - *Saussurea costus* "Results expected for PC19"
 - *Balmea stormiae* "Report submitted to the Chair on 6 February 2008: problems in obtaining data"
 - *Platymiscium pleiostachyum* "Report submitted to the Chair on 6 February 2008: problems in obtaining data"
 - *Tillandsia kautskyi* "Review in progress. The information will be submitted to the Chair of the Working Group."
 - *Tillandsia sprengeliana* "Review in progress. The information will be submitted to the Chair of the Working Group."
 - *Tillandsia sucrei* "Review in progress. The information will be submitted to the Chair of the Working Group."
- c) If agreed in plenary, start selecting species to be reviewed between CoP15 and CoP17 (document PC19 Doc. 13.2); and
- d) Agree on the membership of the Working Group on the Periodic Review for the next two intersessional periods (CoP15 to CoP17) [document PC19 Doc. 13.1 (Rev. 1), Annex 5].

With regard to agenda item 13.2

- a) Review the following taxa included in Appendix I, whose wild populations are found in international trade for commercial purposes, especially those traded in relatively high quantities (*Encephalartos* spp., *Aloe polyphylla*, *Saussurea costus*, *Fitzroya cupressoides*) – see Annex 2 – given that this trade violates the provisions of the Convention.
- b) Review the following groups of taxa with a view to possibly downlisting them (Appendix I) or deleting them from the Appendices (Appendix II):
 - i) Fifteen species included in Appendix I that have not been in international trade at all for the 10-year period studied [document PC19 Doc. 13.1 (Rev. 1), Annex 1];
 - ii) Twenty-six genera included in Appendix II, of which either none of its constituent species was in international trade in the 10 years studied, or else were trade sporadically (species with fewer than three records of trade, species traded at low trend and low frequency) – see Annex 3; and
 - iii) Twenty-seven species included in Appendix II, which either were not in international trade or else were trade sporadically (species with fewer than three records of trade, species traded at low trend and low frequency) – see Annex 4; and
- c) Review the following groups of taxa to assess whether they are in the appropriate Appendix or whether it is necessary to increase their level of protection:

Nine species included in Appendix II, which were in international trade at high frequency and high trend (Annex 5). In these cases, consideration should be given to increasing the level of protection.

Membership (as decided by the Committee)

Chair: Chair of the Working Group on the Periodic Review

Party observer: the United States

IGO: UNEP-WCMC

Later in the meeting, the chair of WG09 presented the recommendations of the group and the Committee agreed the following:

With regard to agenda item 13.1

a) Range States should volunteer to review:

- i) the following species listed in Annex 4: *Tillandsia kammii* (Honduras), *Tillandsia mauryana* (Mexico), *Dioscorea deltoidea* (Afghanistan, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, India, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Nepal and Viet Nam), *Hedychium philippinense* (the Philippines); and
- ii) *Cycas beddomei* (India) from Annex 3.

The Committee requested the Secretariat to send a Notification to the range States listed above.

b) concerning species for which a periodic review report already exists:

- *Agave victoriae-reginae*: maintain in Appendix II on the basis of document PC19 Inf. 15;
- *Saussurea costus*: maintain in Appendix I on the basis of document PC19 Inf. 7;
- *Balmea stormae*: request Costa Rica and Guatemala to provide a status update of the review;
- *Platymiscium pleiostachyum* and *Peristeria elata*: request Costa Rica to provide a status update of the reviews;
- *Tillandsia kautskyi*, *T. sprengeliana*, and *T. sucrei*: request Brazil to provide a status update of the reviews; and
- *Welwitschia mirabilis*: request Namibia to provide a status update of the review.

c) the following five species that remained from the previous review cycle (terminated at CoP15) should be subject to the Periodic Review of Appendices between CoP15 and CoP17: *Tillandsia kammii* (Honduras), *Tillandsia mauryana* (Mexico), *Dioscorea deltoidea* (Afghanistan, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, India, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Nepal, Thailand and Viet Nam), *Hedychium philippinense* (the Philippines); and *Cycas beddomei* (India). In addition, the United States would review *Sclerocactus*.

With regard to agenda item 13.2

a) The Secretariat was requested to send a Notification to the four range States regarding the trade status of the following species in Appendix I (document PC19 Doc. 13.2, Annex 2): *Encephalartos* spp. (Zimbabwe), *Aloe polyphylla* (Lesotho and South Africa), *Fitzroya cupressoides* (Chile), in compliance with Article IV of the Convention.

b) Concerning document PC19 Doc. 13.2, Annexes 1, 3 and 4:

- i) The 15 species in Annex 1 were not to be included in the next review because the Appendix-I listing was appropriate.
- ii) From the 26 genera listed in Annex 3, 15 were not considered for various reasons (e.g. deleted from the Appendices, listed within the last 10 years, look-alike concerns). Two taxa were selected for consideration: *Dudleya stolonifera* and *Lewisia serrata* (United States). The remaining genera were not proposed for consideration for this review.

- iii) From the 27 species listed in Annex 4, 10 were not considered for various reasons (e.g. deleted from the Appendices, listed within the last 10 years, included in the Review of Significant Trade). For the remaining species, the Committee asked the range States to take note of the information in the Annex and, if appropriate, to consider reviewing their native species for potential deletion from Appendix II.

c) *Pachypodium brevicaule* (Madagascar) would be considered for the Periodic Review.

13.3 Update on range-wide review of *Sclerocactus*

The United States introduced document PC19 Doc. 13.3 reporting progress with the review. The Committee noted the report.

There were no interventions during discussion of this subitem.

14. Amendment to the Appendices

14.1 Assessment of trade in epiphytic cacti and review of Cactaceae spp. in Appendix II (Decision 15.89)

The Chair of the Working Group on the Periodic Review introduced document PC19 Doc. 14.1. The Chair of the Plants Committee pointed out that range States would be involved in a consultative process, and the three recommendations to the Committee were incorporated in the mandate of WG09.

14.2 *Euphorbia* spp. [Decision 14.13 (Rev. CoP15)]

The Chair of the Working Group on the Periodic Review introduced document PC19 Doc. 14.2 (Rev. 1). There were no comments and it was agreed to include this issue in the mandate of WG09.

Later in the meeting, and following the recommendations on agenda items 13.1 and 13.2, the Chair of WG09 presented the recommendations of the group on items 14.1 and 14.2.

The Committee agreed the following:

With regard to agenda item 14.1

- a) The Secretariat was requested to send a Notification to range States, regarding the possibility of exempting certain taxa of Appendix-II epiphytic cacti included in Annex 1 of document PC19 Doc. 14.1, and to request information about the conservation status and possible look-alike concerns of the taxa.
- b) A Notification would be prepared in conjunction with the Secretariat.
- c) The intersessional working group would provide an update of the consultation with range States at PC20.
- d) The Committee noted that, given the number of range States, the number of taxa involved and the complexity of the task mandated in Decision 15.89, it would be difficult to accomplish the work during this intersessional period.
- e) Due consideration should also be given to the implications of exempting such taxa through an annotation which most likely would result in implementation challenges (e.g. laundering of wild specimens).

With regard to agenda item 14.2

Considering paragraph 13:

- a) The species included in document PC19 Doc. 14.2 (Rev. 1) (Annexes 1 and 4) were not proposed for consideration in the Periodic Review.

- b) The Secretariat was requested to send a Notification to range States, regarding the possibility of deleting certain taxa of Appendix-II succulent *Euphorbia* included in Annex 3 of document PC19 Doc. 14.2 (Rev. 1), and to request information about the conservation status and possible look-alike concerns regarding these taxa.
- c) A Notification would be prepared in conjunction with the Secretariat.
- d) The intersessional working group would provide an update of the consultation with range States at PC20.
- e) The Committee noted that, given the number of range States, the number of taxa involved and the complexity of the task mandated in Decision 14.131, it would be extremely difficult to accomplish the work during this intersessional period. Deleting such species would require the preparation of numerous proposals for consideration at the 16th meeting of the Conference of the parties (CoP16). If range States were unable to prepare such proposals for the CoP, according to the Decision, the Plants Committee was expected to prepare proposals for consideration and this would be difficult to accomplish during the intersessional period.
- f) Due consideration should also be given to the implications of deleting individual species which most likely would result in implementation challenges (e.g. laundering of wild specimens, trade in listed species as non-listed ones).

In addition to the persons listed in document PC19 Doc. 13.1 (Rev. 1) Annex 5, the Committee agreed to include the following members in the intersessional working group on the periodic review chaired by Mexico (Ms Davila): Chile, UNEP-WCMC and the American Herbal Products Association.

During discussion of items 13.1, 13.2, 14.1 and 14.2, interventions were made by the representative of Central and South America and the Caribbean (Ms Rivera), Argentina, Chile, Germany, Mexico, Thailand, American Herbal Product Association and IWMC-World Conservation Trust.

14.3 Madagascar (Decision 15.97)

The nomenclature specialist of the Plants Committee introduced document PC19 Doc. 14.3. The Committee established a working group (WG10) with the following mandate:

- a) Make use of information contained in document PC19 Doc. 14.3 when considering a mechanism to implement Decision 15.97;
- b) Review the list to identify and confirm potential candidates for CITES listing;
- c) Consider the issues of practical identification of the wood and their products in trade and identify priority areas for research on same;
- d) Review at what taxonomic or other level the listings should be made to best assist implementation and enforcement;
- e) Review what annotation should apply to CITES Appendix-II listings to best assist implementation and enforcement;
- f) Consider what identification material will be required to identify the woods and their products, if regulated; and
- g) Propose a work plan that will bring forward comprehensive proposals to list the selected taxa on the Appendices of the Convention in time for consideration at the 16th meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

Membership (as decided by the Committee)

Co-Chairs: The PC nomenclature specialist (Mr McGough) and Madagascar

Member: Acting representative of Africa (Mr Luke)

Observer Parties: Belgium, Canada and the United States

IGOs and NGOs: ITTO, IUCN, UNEP-WCMC, IWMC-World Conservation Trust and TRAFFIC International

Later in the meeting the Chair of WG10 presented the group's recommendations in document PC19 WG10 Doc. 1. The Secretariat noted that it already had an instruction under Decision 15.98 to raise funds for this type of activity. UNEP-WCMC suggested that paragraph f) be amended to read "discussions should be held in conjunction with UNEP-WCMC and with the Secretariat". The working group recommendations were agreed with this amendment and the Committee invited the Secretariat to discuss this matter with the CBD Secretariat. The final recommendations therefore read as follows.

- a) Madagascar and the Plants Committee should carry out a review, for consideration at its 20th meeting, of the trade and conservation status of the succulent species proposed for listing at the 15th meeting of the Conference of the Parties but not agreed. This review should be coordinated by the Plants Committee representative for Europe (Mr Sajeve) and a representative of the CITES Authorities of Madagascar (Mr Aro Vonjy Ramarosandratana).
- b) Species of *Dalbergia* and *Diospyros* endemic to Madagascar are a priority for inclusion in Appendix II of the Convention at the 16th meeting of the Conference of the Parties. Madagascar and the Plants Committee should prepare appropriate proposals to amend the Appendices. Consideration should be given as to whether or not the proposal listing should include an annotation such as "*Dalbergia* spp. and *Diospyros* spp. endemic to or originating from the State of Madagascar". Consideration should also be given to what parts and derivatives should be regulated.
- c) The Secretariat, interested Parties and observers (including ITTO) should urgently seek funds to support the preparation of such proposals (if necessary by a consultant), the research required to develop practical identification techniques and a species checklist to support any potential listings in Appendix II of the Convention.
- d) Recommendations on identification techniques and draft proposals should be prepared for consideration at PC20. This work should be coordinated by the Plants Committee's nomenclature specialist (Mr McGough) and a representative of the CITES Authorities of Madagascar (Mr Aro Vonjy Ramarosandratana).
- e) The Secretariat, interested Parties and observers (including ITTO) should urgently seek funds to support an *in situ* workshop, including field exercises, on non-detriment findings for succulent Malagasy plants and palms. Preparation for the workshop should include the development of a draft NDF manual and database for finalization and approval at the workshop.
- f) Activities to be undertaken in Madagascar under Decision 15.97 should be considered as a country case study of CITES-related activities that support implementation of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (GSPC). Furthermore, discussions should be held in conjunction with UNEP-WCMC and with the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) to secure GEF funds to implement further compatible work in Madagascar and other priority African countries, particularly in relation to tree species.

No interventions were made during discussion of this item.

15. Transport of live specimens (Decision 15.59)

The Secretariat introduced document PC19 Doc. 15. The Committee agreed with the suggestions in paragraphs 16 and 17 of the document and nominated Austria to serve as co-Chair of the proposed intersessional transport working group and Chile to be a member of the group. The Committee further agreed that the Chair of the Plants Committee would be the Committee's point of liaison with the working group. The Secretariat's report on the implementation of Decisions 15.59 and 15.60. was noted.

No interventions were made during discussion of this item.

16. Timber issues

16.1 Progress report of the Working Group on the Bigleaf Mahogany and Other Neotropical Timber Species [Decisions 15.91, 15.92 and 14.146 (Rev. CoP15)]

The Chair of the Working Group presented document PC19 Doc. 16.1 (Rev. 1), noting the need for more participation in the group. He also provided additional information, requesting that it be included in the summary record³. It was noted that *Cedrela* was invasive in the United Republic of Tanzania and that plantations had been established in Australia and other countries. Chile asked if they might become a member but, as they were a transit country rather than an importer or exporter, the Chair of the Plants Committee suggested they be invited to join the Working Group in a special advisory capacity. Chile's request and the document were noted.

During discussion of this item, interventions were made by the representative Central and South America and the Caribbean (Ms Rivera), the acting representative of Africa (Mr Luke), and by Guatemala and Chile.

16.2 Progress report on the joint CITES-ITTO timber programme

The Secretariat presented document PC19 Doc. 16.2, noting the good results of the collaboration with ITTO. The Committee's attention was drawn to progress made in the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Cameroon and the Congo.

The Committee noted the report.

During discussion of this item, interventions were made by Cameroon and ITTO.

16.3 Agarwood producing taxa (Decision 15.94)

The representative of Oceania (Mr Leach) introduced document PC19 Doc. 16.3, noting that there were two approaches to deciding whether trees in mixed plantations could be considered artificially propagated. The Committee established a working group (WG11) with the following mandate:

- a) Consider whether a revised wording for Resolution Conf. 10.13 (Rev. CoP15) should be drafted to restrict the consideration of plantation material only to those specimens that have been deliberately cultivated, and explicitly exclude any adventive material that occurs in a plantation; discuss whether such an amendment would alleviate concerns and allow consideration of deletion of the restriction to monospecific plantations;
- b) Recommend a procedure to request Parties producing plantation-grown agarwood to provide background information on the origin of the plantation material, i.e. whether the material is sourced from within or outside the range State, whether seed or vegetative propagation is used, and whether there is ongoing collection of wild propagating material;
- c) Recommend a way to assess whether the application and interpretation of Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP15) satisfy all Parties that are producing mixed species plantation-grown agarwood, and whether this material can qualify as artificially propagated;
- d) Discuss whether other non-agarwood CITES-listed tree species should be considered in this discussion of mixed-species plantations; and
- e) Discuss the issues around the timing and subject matter for the two proposed agarwood workshops in Indonesia and Kuwait.

Membership (as decided by the Committee)

Co-Chairs: Representative of Oceania (Mr Leach) and acting representative of Asia (Ms Al-Salem)

³ This information is provided as an Annex to the present summary record in Spanish only, the original language in which it was communicated.

Observer Parties: Indonesia, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Thailand and the United States

NGO: TRAFFIC East/Southern Africa

Later in the meeting, the Chair of WG11 presented the recommendations of the group as follows.

1. The Working Group noted the ongoing concerns expressed by the United States and other Parties about the possible ramifications of the deletion of the word 'monospecific' in Resolution Conf. 10.13 (Rev. CoP15). The concern is a broader issue than the application of 'artificially propagated' to other non-plantation species. It was considered unlikely that any new wording would alleviate these concerns. Nevertheless, the working group agreed to leave this issue for consideration in the proposed agarwood workshops in conjunction with the consideration of the application of Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP15).
2. Agarwood range States participating in the agarwood workshop to be held in Kuwait in October 2011 will be requested to provide information on the origin of their plantation material.
3. The Kuwait workshop will include an agenda item for agarwood range States to assess the application of artificially propagated in Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP15) to their plantations.
4. The information derived from recommendations 2 and 3 above will be fed into the second workshop being held in Indonesia in late 2011.
5. The working group did not elicit any particular CITES-listed tree species that may be of concern with mixed-species plantations, but recommended that the outcomes of the agarwood workshops be a useful model for any future considerations of other CITES-listed tree species grown in mixed plantations.

The Committee noted the recommendations and welcomed the assurances from Kuwait and Indonesia that they would work closely together on the subjects to be covered in agarwood workshops planned for Kuwait (first week of October 2011) and Sumatra, Indonesia (fourth week of November 2011).

There were no interventions during discussion of this subitem.

16.4 Aniba rosaeodora (Decision 15.90)

and

16.5 Bulnesia sarmientoi (Decision 15.96)

The Vice-Chair of the Plants Committee introduced documents PC19 Doc. 16.4 and PC19 Doc. 16.5 (Rev. 1). The Committee established a working group (WG12) to work on both species. The mandate of the working group was decided as follows:

With regard to agenda item 16.4

- a) Take note of the responses to Notification No. 2010/027 and to the questionnaire circulated by the Scientific Authority of Mexico [see the Annex to document PC19 Doc. 16.4 (Rev. 1)]; and
- b) Address paragraphs a) to d) of Decision 15.90 (questions i. to iv. of the questionnaire) and identify the steps to be taken in order to give effect to that Decision.

With regard to agenda item 16.5

- a) Take note of the responses to Notification No. 2010/027 and to the questionnaire circulated by the Scientific Authority of Mexico (see the Annex to document PC19 Doc. 16.5);
- b) Take note that, in Decision 15.96, paragraphs a) and d), an inaccurate reference is made to essential oil, when annotation #11 does not include essential oil but powder and extracts; and

- c) Address paragraphs a) to d) of Decision 15.96 (questions i. to iv. of the questionnaire) and identify the steps to be taken.

Membership (as decided by the Committee)

Chair: European Union

Member: Alternate representative of Europe (Mr Carmo)

Observer Parties: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, the Republic of Korea, the United Kingdom and the United States

NGOs: American Herbal Product Association, Federation of Cosmetic Companies, International Fragrance Association, SSN and TRAFFIC East/Southern Africa

Later in the meeting, the Chair of WG12 presented the group's recommendations, as follows.

A. *Aniba rosaeodora* (Decision 15.90)

In relation to the three points of the mandate, the recommendations were as follows:

Decision 15.90

- a) identify the best methods or potential methods for the identification of essential oil and, if required; and
- b) produce identification material and guidance;
1. Points a) and b) were dealt with together.

It was mentioned by Brazil and the other WG12 members that there is no trade in wood of *Aniba rosaeodora* and therefore there is no need to identify this wood. Brazil noted that the distinct odour emitted by this timber was sufficiently distinct to aid its identification. They provided a brief background to the harvesting of this species, commenting that production in the region from other countries was negligible apart from the Brazilian region of Amazonas and that Brazil was investing in plantations of this species and extraction of rosewood essential oil from leaves and branches. They also informed the working group that they had developed two systems to track the material, both of which were available to Parties to access online: servicos.ibama.gov.br/ctf/modulos/dof/consulta_dof.php.

- System to track origin of forest products and their compliance with national legislation (DOF – *Documento de origem florestal*).
- System to check CITES permit issuance

It was anticipated that the two systems will eventually be integrated, so that information from one complements the other.

With regard to identification of the pure essential oil of this species, IFRA informed the group that the ways of identifying it were a) by its name ie '*rosewood oil*'(EN), '*oleo essencial de pau rosa*'(PT) in combination with CAS numbers for the oil US CAS 8015-77-8 and EU CAS 83863-32-5, and b) by gas chromatography (considered by consensus the most accurate method). They also stated that a uniform implementation of gas chromatography would be more reliable if reference material was available with which to compare it with.

2. All the members of the working group concurred that beyond relying on the label to determine that a product contains rosewood oil, gas chromatography was the key identification method for essential oil (pure and mixtures containing essential oil). IFRA pointed out that identification of mixtures or solutions containing essential oils was not as straightforward in that it would require expert interpretation of the results.

3. It was recognised that analysis by gas chromatography is sufficiently costly to be prohibitive to allow identification for every shipment. IFRA informed the group that analysis by a laboratory with the appropriate equipment could probably turn a sample around in 48 hours for approximately USD 100. There is also an ISO standard for rosewood oil against which any results of gas chromatography can be checked (ISO 3761 of 2005).
 4. The Secretariat informed the group that identification materials could be added to the Wiki Identification Manual at any time.
 5. It was proposed by the Chair and accepted by Brazil and the other members of the working group that Brazil would produce a draft document on identification of *Aniba rosaedora* oil. The draft will be circulated to importing Parties and industry for comments and suggestions. Brazil will present a progress report at PC20. This document would be a standard by which to conduct identification of the rosewood essential oil including reference material and information on best practices for identification, including gas chromatography, costs, timescales for testing, electronic barcoding products and ISO standards that could eventually be added to the WIKI ID Manual.
- c) Identify appropriate annotations to complement the proposed identification methods
1. All participants found the current annotation [#12 – logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets, plywood and essential oil (excluding finished products packaged and ready for retail trade)] appropriate. However, Brazil's interpretation of annotation #12 is that it includes 'pure essential oil, oil in solutions and derivatives (excluding solutions and concentrations of under 1 % and finished products packaged and ready for retail trade)' as outlined in page 6 of document PC19 Doc. 16.4.
 2. In this respect, some WG members and the Secretariat representative expressed that in their view the current annotation does not cover oil in solutions and derivatives. In addition, IFRA noted that identification becomes particularly difficult and unenforceable when dealing with mixtures or solutions of rosewood essential oil and derivatives and working on percentages of the oil within these products. Brazil noted the points of view put forward in the working group and expressed that, should Brazil wish to pursue this line, an amendment to the annotation would be submitted at CoP16 (March 2013).
- d) explore whether additional species need to be listed to support effective identification and regulation of wood and oil

The working group concluded that no other species needed to be listed to support effective identification and regulation.

The working group considered that it had dealt with addressing questions i) to iv) of the questionnaire through its answers to points a) to d) of Decision 15.90.

B. *Bulnesia sarmientoi* (Decision 15.96)

In relation to the three points of the mandate, the recommendations were as follows:

Decision 15.96

- a) identify the best methods or potential methods for the identification of essential oil and, if required; and
- b) produce identification material and guidance
 1. Points a) and b) were dealt with together.
 2. The working group noted that point 4 a) and d) in PC19 Doc. 16.5 (Rev. 1) – p. 1 are incorrect in that they should state 'extracts and powder' and not 'essential oil'

3. IFRA informed the working group that powder and extracts of *Bulnesia sarmientoi* are not used in the fragrance industry. Fragrance industry use the essential oil of this species.
 4. Argentina is working on a tool to identify extract, powder and wood. Samples will be sent to importing countries to facilitate identification.
 5. The working group took note, following technical information provided by the industry and some WG members, that annotation #11 does not include essential oil (as defined in WG04 that morning). Some WG members expressed, as commodities containing essential oil are actually traded, it appears that annotation # 11 needs to be amended.
 6. Germany has included *Bulnesia sarmientoi* in the CITES timber identification CD-ROM tool 'CITESwoodID' and this is available on request (English, French & Spanish versions).
 7. Beyond reliance on the label describing whether guaiac wood essential oil is present, gas chromatography is considered as the key method for identification. However ISO standards are not available for *Bulnesia sarmientoi*, making identification more difficult.
- c) Identify appropriate annotations to complement the proposed identification methods

Argentina believes that annotation # 11 is appropriate, as it reflects main products in trade. Other WG members pointed out that a certain level of trade in essential oil is taking place. In consequence, Argentina was invited to evaluate whether an amendment to the annotation is necessary as the existing annotation does not contain the term 'essential oil'.

- d) explore whether additional species need to be listed for identification and regulation of wood and oil

Argentina is in the process of assessing look alike issues between *Bulnesia sarmientoi* and 'guayacan' (*Caesalpinia paraguayensis*) and some species of the 'lapacho' (*Tabebuia spp.*), and verifying the opportunity to list those species.

The working group considered that it had dealt with addressing questions i) to iv) of the questionnaire through it's answers to points a) to d) of Decision 15.96.

The Committee noted the recommendations of WG12, which would be used by the intersessional working group on annotations. It was agreed that paragraph e) of Decision 15.90 would be considered at PC20 in the light of a report to be received from Brazil.

There were no interventions during discussion of these subitems.

17. Production systems for specimens of CITES-listed species

The Secretariat reported that they had located funding through the European Commission and would soon be engaging a consultant to produce the report called for in Decision 15.52 for PC20. This was noted.

There were no interventions during discussion of this item.

18. Nomenclatural matters – Overview

Document PC19 Doc. 18 was presented by the nomenclature specialist (Mr McGough), who reported on the need for funding to complete the checklists for Orchidaceae and Cactaceae.

The Committee noted the interest of the United States in helping provide extra funding and that it would work with the nomenclature specialist on the issue. It agreed that there was no need to produce a supplement to the CITES Carnivorous Plants Checklist and charged the PC nomenclature specialist to work intersessionally with his counterpart in the Animals Committee regarding Decision 15.68. The Committee further noted that it would be necessary to provide advice to the Secretariat regarding formation of a working group at SC61.

During discussion of this item, interventions were made by the representative of Oceania (Mr Leach), and by Austria and the United States.

19. Progress report on the Identification Manual

The Secretariat presented document PC19 Doc. 19 and drew attention to the teething problems of the new Wiki-based manual. Problem areas, for example with hybrids, were being rectified although there was currently insufficient funding for this. It requested greater input from Plant Committee members. Several interventions were made suggesting ways in which the Manual could be improved and made more user-friendly, including the use of PDF files and links to national databases.

The Committee noted the report and agreed to the suggestions for improvement.

During discussion of this item, interventions were made by the representatives of North America (Mr Benítez) and Oceania (Mr Leach), and by the Netherlands, Peru and the United States.

20. Time and venue of the 20th meeting of the Plants Committee

Ireland offered to host both Plants and Animals Committee meetings in Dublin in early 2012. Full details would be arranged with the Secretariat. The Committee welcomed this offer.

21. Any other business

The Committee noted that the Secretariat had made some progress with Decision 15.32 c) with regard to an information brochure that would illustrate the importance of registering scientific institutions under Article VII, paragraph 6, of the Convention, and demonstrate how the registration procedures could be applied in a simplified manner. The Secretariat agreed to provide an update to Austria on the current position with regard to the proposed brochure for herbaria.

During discussion of this item, an intervention was made by Austria.

22. Closing remarks

The Chair noted that four days was insufficient time for a full meeting of the Plants Committee. She thanked the Chairs of the Animals and Standing Committees, the Plants Committee members and observers, the Secretariat, the rapporteur, the interpreters and the staff of Earth Negotiations Bulletin. The Secretary-General congratulated the Committee for the enormous work done in dealing with 49 documents in only four days and then declared the 19th meeting of the Plants Committee closed.

INFORME SOBRE LA LABOR REALIZADA POR EL GRUPO DE TRABAJO
SOBRE LA CAOBA DE HOJA ANCHA Y OTRAS ESPECIES MADERABLES NEOTROPICALES
[DECISIONES 15.91, 15.92 Y 14.146 (REV. COP15)]

Esta información ha sido presentada por el Presidente del Grupo de trabajo sobre la caoba de hoja ancha y otras especies maderables neotropicales en relación con el punto 16.1 del orden del día.

Con base en la Decisión 15.91 y el anexo 3 donde se define el mandato y la membresía del grupo de trabajo, la presidencia y vicepresidencia del grupo, enviaron la comunicación No. GTC 001/2010 por medio de la cual se solicitaba la información de los representantes para conformar la membresía, en respuesta a la misma se recibió la información de 13 de los 18 representantes de los Estados del área de distribución; 3 de las 4 principales Partes importadoras de caoba; y 3 de las 5 organizaciones intergubernamentales. Adicional a lo anterior a petición de la presidenta del Comité de Flora, la Secretaría CITES envió la notificación a las Partes No. 2010/031, en la que se invitó a las Partes a que comuniquen las propuestas de expertos de organizaciones no gubernamentales con experiencia en el manejo forestal de estas especies en la región y representantes de organizaciones de exportadores de los tres principales países de exportación. Luego de concluido el plazo, solo está pendiente que el comité de flora comunique los candidatos seleccionados para terminar de integrar el Grupo de Trabajo.

Con la finalidad de definir un mecanismo de coordinación y trabajo, en su informe el Grupo presenta la propuesta de Plan de Acción para dar cumplimiento a la membresía, el cual se detalla en el Anexo 2 del documento.

Para facilitar el intercambio de conocimientos y experiencias sobre el uso sostenible y la gestión de las especies objeto de trabajo del grupo, se creó un Blog, cuya dirección se detalla en el texto del documento. Adicional a lo anterior, sobre éste mandato, también en el informe se comunica al Comité de flora sobre la participación en el Taller de Fomento de Capacidades sobre Dictámenes de Extracción No Perjudicial para Centroamérica y República Dominicana, realizado por la Comisión Centroamericana de Ambiente y Desarrollo (CCAD) y el Departamento del Interior de los EEUU (USDOJ), en Santo Domingo, República Dominicana.

Del taller en mención, en el informe se indican algunos de los resultados obtenidos del análisis para Evaluar el Nivel de Riesgo en la elaboración de DeNP's con base en la información disponible para *Swietenia macrophylla* (Caoba) en Centroamérica, los resultados y las conclusiones del taller se encuentran detallados en el anexo del documento PC10 Doc. 10.2, presentado por la Autoridad Administrativa de Guatemala, en su calidad de presidente *pro tempore* del comité técnico de CITES de la Comisión Centroamericana de Ambiente y Desarrollo (CCAD), dando cumplimiento a la decisión 15.23 adoptada en la 15va Conferencia de las Partes de la CITES.

También, en el referido taller se convocó a los representantes de Centroamérica, República Dominicana y México, para discutir la propuesta del plan de acción del grupo de trabajo, de dicho ejercicio se recibieron insumos los cuales están incorporados en el documento Anexo 2 del informe, por lo que se solicita al Comité de Flora considere su revisión para su adopción.

En la misma línea de Fomentar el Intercambio de Experiencias y Capacidades, el grupo de trabajo sobre la Caoba de Hoja Ancha y Otras Especies Maderables Neotropicales también tuvo participación en otros eventos como: El Tercer Taller Latino Americano del Programa ITTO-CITES para Asegurar que el Comercio Internacional de las Especies Maderables Incluidas en CITES es Consistente con su Manejo Sostenible y Conservación, y en la Reunión regional preparatoria para la 19ª reunión del Comité de Flora de la CITES, este último organizado por La Organización del Tratado de Cooperación Amazónica (OTCA) en Febrero de 2011. En el marco de éste taller regional el grupo de trabajo facilitó la elaboración del perfil de proyecto "Evaluación del estado del conocimiento de Caoba (*Swietenia macrophylla*) y Cedro (*Cedrela* spp.) en su área de distribución, con miras a la construcción de una Estrategia Regional para el Manejo Sostenible de sus

* Las denominaciones geográficas empleadas en este informe no implican juicio alguno por parte de la Secretaría CITES o del Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Medio Ambiente sobre la condición jurídica de ninguno de los países, zonas o territorios citados, ni respecto de la delimitación de sus fronteras o límites. La responsabilidad sobre el contenido del documento incumbe exclusivamente a su autor.

poblaciones naturales”, este perfil de proyecto fue enviado a la Secretaría CITES a través de la Autoridad Administrativa del Perú, para ser sometido a evaluación en el marco de un posible financiamiento de la Comunidad Europea.

En función de lo anterior, es importante resaltar la labor de la Comisión Centroamericana de Ambiente y Desarrollo -CCAD-, de la Organización Internacional de Maderas Tropicales -ITTO- y de la Organización del Tratado de Cooperación Amazónica –OTCA- como organismos intergubernamentales que coadyuvan esfuerzos por apoyar a los países área de distribución, en el cumplimiento de los planes de acción de la Caoba, el Cedro y *Dalbergia* spp.

Con el fin de recopilar información para el análisis sobre los progresos en la gestión, conservación y comercio de la Caoba de Hoja ancha, la presidencia y vicepresidencia del grupo de trabajo a través de la comunicación GTC 001/2011, solicitaron a los países del área de distribución enviar información, requerida a través de un cuestionario adjunto a la comunicación. En respuesta a la solicitud México, Costa Rica, Brasil, Colombia y Guatemala contestaron a la consulta, del análisis de dicha información se destaca lo siguiente:

Con relación a las poblaciones de Caoba, Guatemala, México y Costa Rica, poseen información poblacional, Brasil está en proceso de desarrollo del inventario nacional y Colombia indicó no contar con información al respecto. Sobre la tendencia actual de la población, Brasil y Costa Rica, afirman que las poblaciones se encuentran estables, mientras que Guatemala, México y Colombia afirman no tener información. Al respecto de las medidas de manejo y extracción, Guatemala, México y Brasil, están implementando medidas de manejo, mientras que Colombia y Costa Rica indican un estatus de veda para la especie, para el caso del análisis de comercio significativo, de los cinco países solo Colombia reporto que se encuentra incluido bajo el estatus de Preocupación Menor. Los resultados de esta consulta, se someten a consideración del Comité para que sean incorporados como un anexo del informe del Grupo de Trabajo.

Para tener un mayor conocimiento sobre la situación de la Caoba en los Países área de distribución y considerando que la consulta fue transmitida con un plazo reducido de tiempo, se volverá a solicitar a las Partes información sobre Caoba posterior a la presente reunión.

En el informe del grupo de trabajo se presentan los resultados del avance en la implementación del Plan de Acción para *Cedrela odorata*, *Dalbergia retusa*, *Dalbergia granadillo* y *Dalbergia stevensonii*, contenido en el Anexo 4 de la Decisión 14.146 (Rev. CoP15)

Con base en el cuestionario enviado por la Secretaría CITES el cual fue preparado por la representante de Centro América, Sur América y el Caribe ante el comité de flora, se recibieron los informes y de los mismos se concluye lo siguiente:

Para *Cedrela odorata*

De los 19 países área de distribución de *Cedrela odorata* en la fecha plazo definida en la Notificación a las Partes No. 2010/027, únicamente se recibió información de 9 países, posterior a la misma se recibió la información de Ecuador y Surinam.

Al respecto de la Legislación y Medidas Nacionales, todos los países que respondieron la encuesta, indican que cuentan con una legislación apropiada, vinculada al aprovechamiento, manejo sostenible y conservación de los recursos forestales, inclusive, algunos han desarrollado legislación específica para esta especie, como es el caso de Honduras y Perú. Sobre el Estado de Conservación, Costa Rica reporta que el estado de conservación de *Cedrela* es muy bueno, México, Cuba y Guyana, informan una situación buena y estable, Guatemala, Perú, Honduras y El Salvador la reportan como vulnerable y Brasil no posee datos.

Sobre el Estado de Regeneración, Cuba, México, Guatemala y Costa Rica, consideran que la especie tiene una buena regeneración natural, dentro de su territorio, El Salvador y Perú, indican que la regeneración es baja. Entre los factores que inciden en la baja regeneración se identificaron: a) Pérdida de hábitat por cambio de uso del suelo, b) ataque de plagas, c) incendios forestales y d) falta de aplicación de técnicas silviculturales apropiadas. Al respecto de estudios poblacionales para la especie, México y Guyana reportan haber realizado inventarios de la especie en bosques naturales; Guatemala posee resultados preliminares con base en el inventario forestal nacional, los inventarios que sustentan los planes de manejo y las parcelas permanentes de monitoreo; Perú y Cuba cuentan con información proveniente de los planes de manejo y del inventario en las áreas protegidas; Brasil, El Salvador y Honduras no han reportado este tipo de información.

En cuanto a datos de comercio sobre *Cedrela odorata*, los países que reportaron exportaciones en los últimos 5 años son: Brasil, Guatemala, Guyana, Perú, México, Cuba y Costa Rica, siendo los principales Perú y Brasil, mientras que los países que reportaron importaciones durante los últimos 5 años son: Costa Rica, Suiza, México, Cuba, El Salvador y Estados Unidos, destacando México y Estados Unidos como los principales importadores.

Para *Dalbergia retusa*

De los siete países área de distribución, únicamente se recibió información de cinco, siendo éstos, México, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador y Costa Rica.

Al respecto de la Legislación y Medidas Nacionales, todos los países del área de distribución cuentan con una legislación apropiada que regula la conservación, manejo y aprovechamiento de la especie. Algunos países como Guatemala, México, Honduras y Costa Rica han tomado medidas especiales que incluyen desde la veda a disposiciones especiales para su aprovechamiento dentro de las áreas silvestres protegidas. Sobre el estado de conservación, Costa Rica informa que el estado de la especie es bueno, El Salvador, Guatemala y Honduras la consideran vulnerable y México se encuentra desarrollando un proyecto que le permita evaluar su situación.

Sobre el Estado de Regeneración, Costa Rica reporta buena regeneración, El Salvador indica que existe regeneración natural, Guatemala, México y Honduras no disponen de información. Al respecto de estudios poblacionales, ninguno de los países cuenta con inventarios de la especie en bosques naturales. Guatemala reporta una metodología validada para la realización del inventario nacional consolidado de las especies de flora maderable incluidas en CITES.

En cuanto a datos de comercio sobre *Dalbergia retusa*, solo Guatemala, Costa Rica, Costa de Marfil y Estados Unidos de América, presentan alguna información.

Para *Dalbergia granadillo*

Solo Honduras y México, afirmaron ser área de distribución. Al respecto de la Legislación y Medidas Nacionales, ambos países cuentan con una legislación apropiada que regula la conservación, manejo y aprovechamiento de la especie, México no cuenta con medidas adicionales, Honduras tiene en veda la especie. Sobre el Estado de Conservación, México no reporta datos, en Honduras es vulnerable.

Ninguno de los dos países posee información sobre Regeneración y estudios poblacionales, tampoco sobre comercio y sólo México indicó que posee planes de Manejo que incluyen la especie.

Para *Dalbergia stevensonii*

De los informes recibidos, solo México, Guatemala y Honduras, afirman ser Área de Distribución.

Para *Dalbergia stevensonii*, ninguno de los países afirma tener información sobre Regeneración, estudios poblacionales.

Solo Guatemala, Costa de Marfil y Estados Unidos de América reportador algunos datos sobre comercio.

En función de lo anterior, se considera que las Partes han desarrollado esfuerzos para implementar el plan de acción de Cedrela, mostrando avances en cuanto a la promulgación de legislación nacional, que promueve el aprovechamiento bajo planes de manejo forestal y se ha incrementado el conocimiento sobre la especie a través de estudios poblacionales desarrollados por las Partes. Dentro de las próximas actividades del grupo se considera conveniente realizar un análisis más detallado sobre el comercio de la especie.

Considerando la escasa disponibilidad de información sobre *Dalbergia retusa*, *Dalbergia stevensonii* y *Dalbergia granadillo*, se considera indispensable el desarrollo de iniciativas que conlleven a obtener información y análisis más completo sobre estas especies, para tener un mayor conocimientos sobre su situación actual.

Se propone al comité considerar la revisión del plan de trabajo del grupo para su adopción.

En el marco de la decisión 15.91 CoP15, se solicita a la Secretaría el apoyo para obtener financiación que permita el desarrollo de una reunión del Grupo de trabajo, para contribuir a reforzar las capacidades en los

Estados del área de distribución y Facilitar y promover el intercambio de conocimientos y experiencias obtenidos como resultado de la implementación de la inclusión de las especies maderables en los apéndices CITES.

Se solicita al Comité de Flora nos informe sobre el proceso de selección de los candidatos de instituciones científicas con experiencia relevante en silvicultura y manejo de especies maderables neotropicales, expertos de organizaciones no gubernamentales con experiencia en el manejo forestal de estas especies en la región y representantes de organizaciones de exportadores de los tres principales países de exportación con el fin de completar la integración de la membresía el grupo.

Agradecemos a todas las Partes miembros del grupo de trabajo por la información proporcionada e instamos a Belice, Surinam, Venezuela, República Dominicana y Bolivia para que envíen la comunicación sobre sus representantes ante el grupo de trabajo.