

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



Sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties
Bangkok (Thailand), 3-14 March 2013

Interpretation and implementation of the Convention

Amendment of the Appendices

PROPOSALS TO AMEND APPENDICES I AND II

In accordance with the provisions of Resolution Conf. 10.13 (Rev. CoP15), on *Implementation of the Convention for timber species*, paragraph b) of the section entitled *Regarding international organizations*, the CITES Secretariat has sought the views of the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO), the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) regarding the amendment proposals for timber species.

The present Addendum contains the reply received from FAO on 14 February 2013.



14 February 2013

Dear Mr Scanlon,

Subject: Proposals for inclusion of timber species in Appendix II

With reference to your letter of 16 November 2012, please find below FAO's comments on the above proposals.

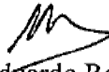
- Inclusion of *Yucca queretaroensis* in Appendix II, submitted by Mexico (Proposal 50): Supported.
- Inclusion of *Operculicarya decaryi* in Appendix II, submitted by Madagascar (Proposal 51): The species is widespread across the country in dry forest and woodland ecosystems, which are subject to rapid deforestation and degradation. The species is internationally appreciated as ornamental. It can be propagated by root cuttings and can be cultivated. The number of plants exported annually (in large proportion wildings from natural populations) is increasing. The inclusion in Appendix II would decrease the harvesting pressure on natural populations, and could stimulate cultivation of the species as ornamental for export, but might be illusory and ineffective in conserving natural populations if the overall main problem, loss of habitat, is not addressed through conservation and sustainable management of forest ecosystems in which the species is found, across the country.
- Inclusion of populations of *Diospyros* spp. of Madagascar in Appendix II, submitted by Madagascar (Proposal 59): The inclusion of populations of a whole genus is proposed as a precautionary measure and to "facilitate" control. Differences between species, in conservation status, biological and ecological characteristics, should be assessed and taken into account when defining and implementing monitoring, conservation and management measures.
- Amendment of annotation #12 regarding *Aniba rosaeodora*, submitted by Brazil (Proposal 59): Supported.

Mr John E. Scanlon
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- Inclusion of *Dalbergia conchenchinensis* in Appendix II, submitted by Thailand and Vietnam (Proposal 60): Supported. Very critical status of the species was underlined in recent reports from range countries, including country reports for *The State of the World's Forest Genetic Resources* prepared by FAO.
- Inclusion of populations of *Dalbergia* spp. of Madagascar in Appendix II, submitted by Madagascar (Proposals 63): As for *Diospyros*, the inclusion of populations of a whole genus is proposed as a precautionary measure and to “facilitate” control. However species have different biological and ecological characteristics and conservation status. *i.e.*, *Dalbergia trichocarpa* is a light demanding, pioneer species, which is reported to regenerate well on degraded sites. As for *Diospyros*, differences between species, in conservation status, biological and ecological characteristics, should be assessed and taken into account when defining and implementing monitoring, conservation and management measures.
- Inclusion of *Senna meridionalis*, *Uncarina stellulifera* and *Cyphostemma laza* in Appendix II, submitted by Madagascar (Proposals 64, 68 and 71): The case of these species is similar to *Operculicarya decaryi*. They are naturally found in dry forest and woodland ecosystems subject to deforestation and degradation. They are exported as ornamentals and can be cultivated. The inclusion in Appendix II would decrease the harvesting pressure on natural populations, and could stimulate cultivation of the species as ornamentals for export, but might be illusory and ineffective in conserving natural populations if the overall main problem, loss of habitat, is not addressed through conservation and sustainable management of forest ecosystems in which the species is found, across the country.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,



Eduardo Rojas-Briales
Assistant Director-General
Forestry Department