



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

DUPLICATE

CITES Plants Committee

Report of Meeting

Chiang Mai, Thailand,
26 - 28 October 1992



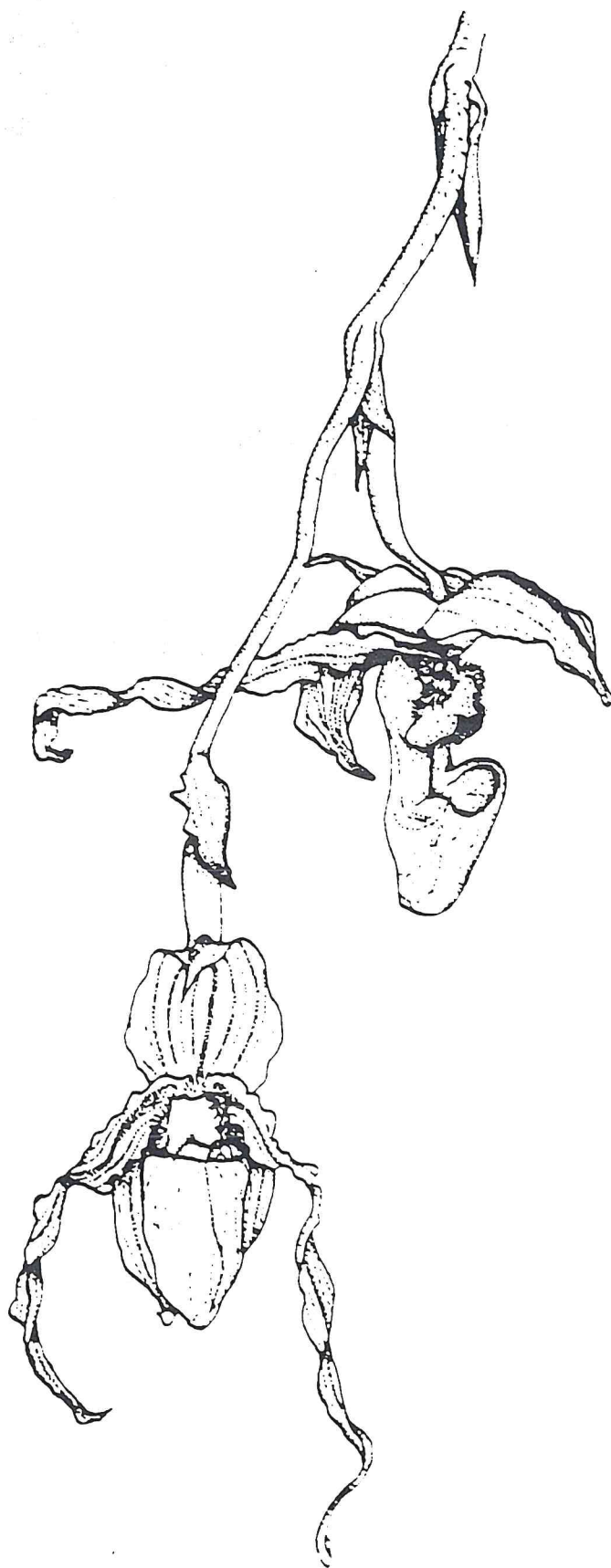
CITES Plants Committee

Report of Meeting

Chiang Mai, Thailand,
26 - 28 October 1992

Edited by Dr J.A. Armstrong

Published 1993

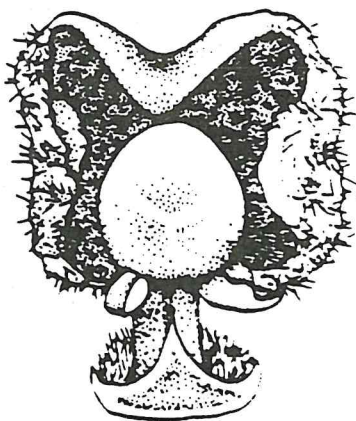


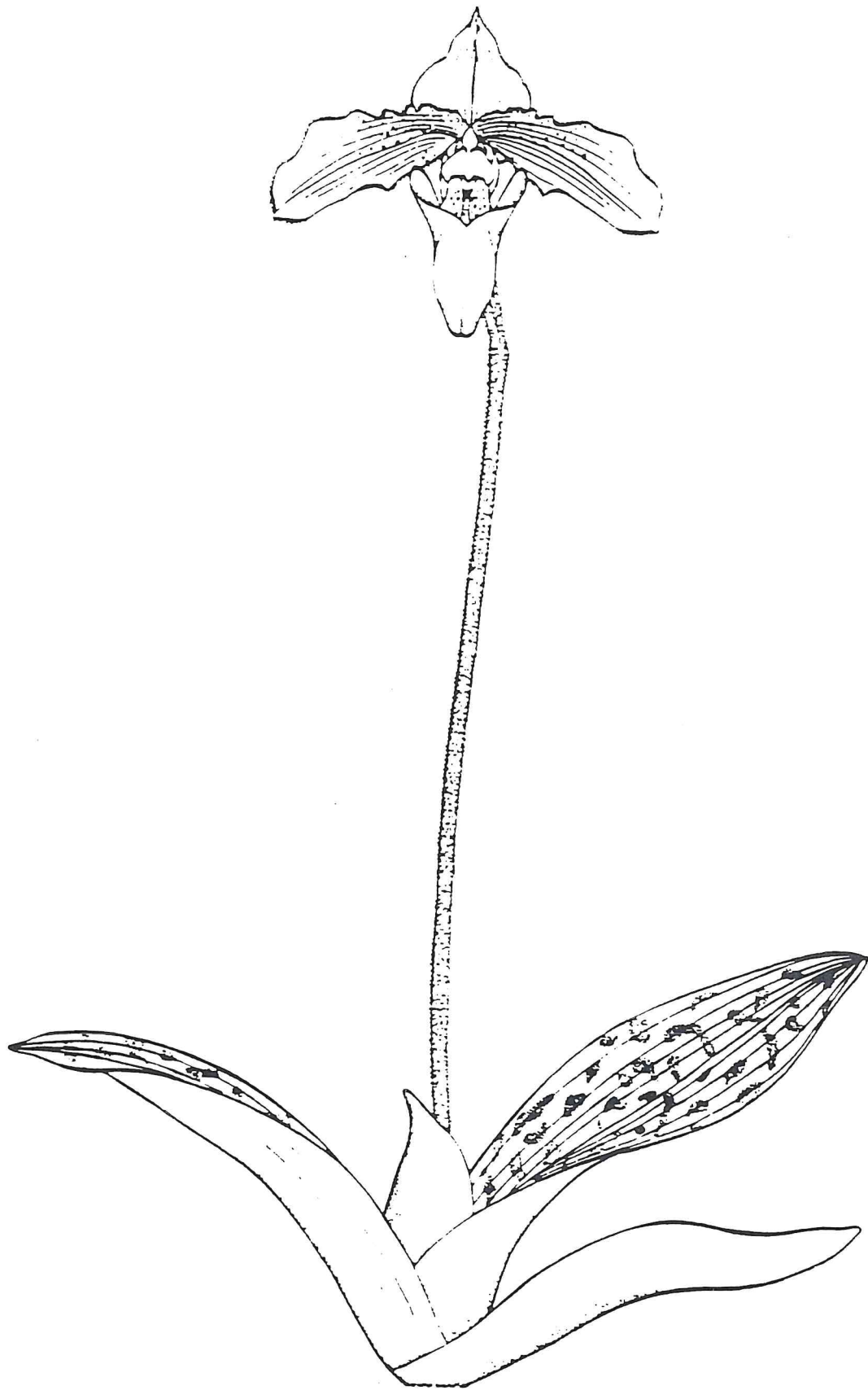
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF ACTION

ACTION REQUIRED	PAGE NO.	ACTION OFFICER/AGENCY
BUSINESS MEETING		
Agenda Item 1		
1B The formation of subregions in the Asian Region. Contact Standing Committee re the formation of subregions in the larger regions.	8 8	Asian Rep. Chairman
1C Outstanding budget issues from the Malawi meeting to be discussed with Mr McGough.	8	Chairman
GENERAL MEETING		
Agenda Item 2		
2.1.7 Produce a summary of the Venezuela 1990 Regional Meeting for circulation to the Plants Committee members. Contact the Chilean Management Authority seeking their approval for the physical inspection of their pre-convention stocks of <i>Fitzroya cupressioides</i> .	12 12	North American Rep. Plants Officer
2.2 Circulate the minutes of the Standing Committee to Plants Committee members.	12	Chairman
2.3 Arrange for Secretariat documents to be sent to Plants Committee members.	12	Plants Officer
Document 8.31 ("Significant Trade in Appendix II Species" should be used for communicating issues of concern.	12	Regional Reps.
The report on the latest EC visit to Turkey (to be completed by the year's end) is to be circulated to Plants Committee members.	12	European Rep.
Agenda Item 3		
3.1 Detailed minutes of the Standing Committee meeting are to be distributed to Plants Committee members.	13	Plants Officer
3.2 To send complete version of Appendices I and II to all Plants Committee members.	13	Plants Officer
3.5 To read document on "Taxa Listed Prior to 1977" and give any comments to the author, Tim Inskipp of IUCN, or to the CITES Secretariat.	13	All delegates

ACTION REQUIRED	PAGE NO.	ACTION OFFICER/AGENCY
Agenda Item 4		
4.1 Seek funding for CITES Guides to Plants in Trade if the UK cannot fund the project.	14	Plants Officer
4.2 Management Authorities should be contacted and asked to ensure that exporting nurseries use names accepted in the checklist or names that can be linked to accepted names.	14	All Regional Reps.
4.3.1 Prepare a proposal or recommendation re tree fern report for the next Plants Committee meeting.	14	Plants Officer
4.3.2 Contact the Management Authority of Kenya regarding the export of Aloe products.	14	African Rep.
4.6 Formally contact WWF, TRAFFIC and FFPS to ask them for help in gathering more information on trade in medicinal plants.	15	Chairman
Agenda Item 6		
6.5 Press the Management Authority of India to respond to the issue of the export of wild-collected orchids under the guise of artificially propagated.	19	Asian Rep.
Agenda Item 7		
7.1 Create species ID sheets.	19	Plants Officer
7.2.2 Ask the Secretariat to contact parties requesting information on their implementation of tropical timbers listings, and about the pre-convention timber stocks held by the parties.	20	Chairman
Inform the Standing Committee that the Plants Committee is concerned about the issue of registering pre-convention stocks of musical instruments. The Standing Committee is asked to consider the issue again.	20	Plants Officer
7.2.3 Write a project proposal to create ID materials and seek funding for the project.	20	Plants Officer

ACTION REQUIRED	PAGE NO.	ACTION OFFICER/AGENCY
Agenda Item 9		
9.1 Make changes to the draft document on nursery registration and send the amended draft to the appropriate parties for discussion. Return document to the Plants Committee for presentation at COP9.	22	Plants Officer
Agenda Item 10		
10.1 Provide documentation on <i>Shortia galacifolia</i> , <i>Kalmia cuneata</i> , <i>Abies guatemalensis</i> , <i>Podocarpus parlatorei</i> , <i>Leuchtenbergia principis</i> , <i>Mammillaria plumosa</i> for next PC Meeting.	22	North American Rep.
Provide documentation on <i>Cephalotus follicularis</i> for next PC Meeting.	22	Oceania Rep.
Provide documentation on <i>Dioscorea deltoidea</i> , <i>Camellia chrysantha</i> , orchids listed for down-listing for next PC Meeting.	22	Asian Rep.
Recommend to the IUCN Orchid Specialist Group that they examine Appendix I orchid listings subject to the Ten Year Review process and provide information and justification to maintain the listing or for down listing.	23	Chairman
10.2 Consult and report back to the Plants Committee re species inappropriately listed in Appendix III.	23	Chairman/Asian Rep.
Agenda Item 12		
12 Contact relevant Management Authorities regarding the enforcement of the Convention (Doc. 8.19).	24	Regional Reps.





PROGRAMME

Monday 26 October 1992

0900 - 1130 Closed Session (Plants Committee Business Meeting)

**1130 - 1200 Introduction and Welcoming Address - Dr Jim Armstrong, Chairman,
CITES Plants Committee
Official Welcome - Mr Montri Rumakom, Director General, Department
of Agriculture**

1200 - 1300 Lunch

1330 - 1330 Session 1: Open Sessions Begins

- 1.1 Introduction, Opening Remarks
- 1.2 Credentials and Admission of Observers
- 1.3 Participants and Apologies
- 1.4 Rules of Procedure
- 1.5 Correspondence Received and Initiated
- 1.6 Announcements
 - 1.6.1 CITES Asian Regional Meeting (29 October)
 - 1.6.2 CITES Seminar for South-East Asia (2-5 November)
- 1.7 Adoption of Agenda

1130 - 1500 Session 2: Review of Previous Meetings and Business Arising

- 2.1 Plants Committee Meeting, Zomba Malawi, April 1991
- 2.2 Conference of Parties (COP8) Kyoto Japan
- 2.3 Plants Committee Meeting, Kyoto Japan, March 1992

1500 - 1530 Afternoon Tea

1530 - 1700 Session 3: Committee Reports and Updates

- 3.1 Standing Committee
 - 3.1.1 Report on the 28th Meeting of the CITES Standing Committee
- 3.2. Secretariat
 - 3.2.1 New List of Appendices I and II, as adopted by COP8
- 3.3 Regional Networks
 - 3.3.1 Regional alternates
- 3.4 Plants Officer's Seminar Program
- 3.5 Nomenclature Committee
 - 3.5.1 Preliminary nomenclatural review of taxa listed on Appendix 1

Tuesday 27 October**0900 - 1030 Session 4: Reports / Checklists**

- 4.1 CITES Guide to Plants in Trade
- 4.2 Cactaceae Checklist
 - 4.2.1 Maintenance & Development of Database for Second Edition 1996
- 4.3 Significant Trade in Appendix II Plants
 - 4.3.1 Tree Fern Report
 - 4.3.2 Aloe Report
- 4.4 Status of Wild Collected Orchids in Trade in the Far East
- 4.5 Standard Reference to the Names of Orchidaceae
- 4.6 Trade in Medicinal Plants
- 4.7 Trade in Salep

1030 - 1100 Morning Tea**1100 - 1230 Session 5: Special Projects for Plants (Plants Officer)**

- 5.1 Project A-73: Guide for the identification of artificially propagated and wild-collected specimens of Orchidaceae and Cactaceae.
- 5.2 Project A-74: Computerised key to CITES plants in trade.
- 5.3 Project A-75: Preparation of a CITES directory of plant nurseries.
- 5.4 Project A-76: Review of national reporting procedures for trade in plants listed in the appendices of CITES.
- 5.5 Project A-77: Survey of trade in CITES plants exported by the province of Taiwan.
- 5.6 Project S-52: Research on the population status in the wild of succulent species traded from Madagascar.
- 5.7 Project S-53: Population studies on Mexican cacti, and evaluation of the possible and actual impact of legal and illegal trade on these populations.
- 5.8 Project S-55: Investigation of the international trade in northern temperate orchids.
- 5.9 Project S-56: Review of international trade in the orchid genus *Dendrobium*.
- 5.10 Project S-57: Survey of the orchid trade in Thailand.

1230 - 1330 Lunch**1330 - 1500 Session 6: Trade in Asian Plants**

- 6.1 Thailand's Revised Plant Act 1992
- 6.2 Thai plants in international trade
- 6.3 Differentiating wild collected/artificially propagated orchids
- 6.4 Problems of trade in orchid hybrids

- 6.5 Orchid export from India
 - 6.5.1 Wild-collected plants, exported as artificially propagated

1500 - 1530 Afternoon Tea

1530 - 1700 Session 7: Implementation of Kyoto Decisions

- 7.1 Look Alike Issue in *Tillandsia*
- 7.2 Tropical Timber Listings

Wednesday 28 October

0830 - 1030 Session 8: Proposed Amendments to the CITES Appendices

- 8.1 Postal Votes:
 - 8.1.1 General issues
 - 8.1.1.1 Appendix-II Tropical Timbers
 - 8.1.1.2 Conf. Res. 8.17 on flaked seedlings/ hybrids
 - 8.1.2 Proposals
 - 8.1.2.1 To annotate all timber species currently included in Appendix-II so that only saw logs, sawn wood and veneers are subject to CITES controls
 - 8.1.2.2 To apply standard exemptions for artificially propagated specimens of Appendix-II species to artificially propagated specimens of unannotated Appendix-I hybrids
 - 8.1.2.3 Exclusion of tissue cultures and flaked seedlings of orchid species
- 8.2 Plants proposed for listing under Appendix-III

1030 - 1100 Morning Tea

1100 - 1230 Session 9: Improving Implementation of CITES for Plants

- 9.1 Nursery Registration:
 - 9.1.1 Draft document on nursery registration
 - 9.1.2 Report on nursery registration in Germany

Session 10: Review of the Appendices

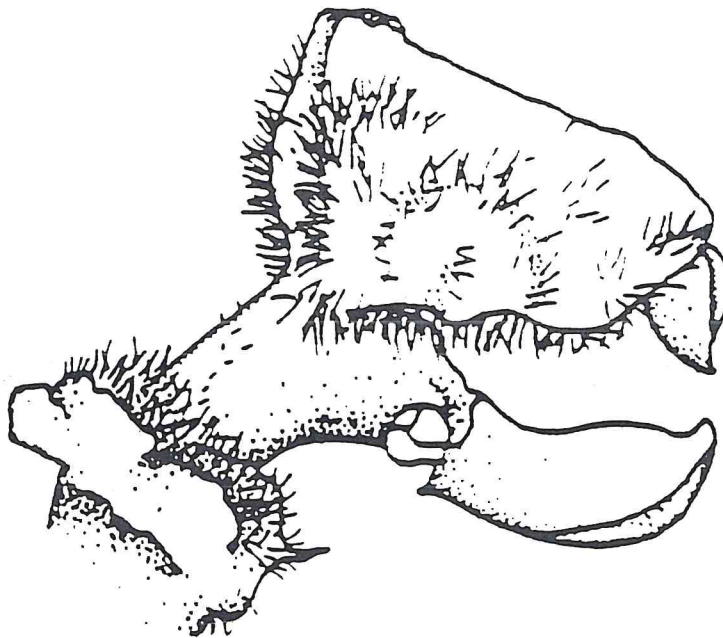
- 10.1 Ten year review action
- 10.2 Review of Trade in Appendix III Taxa

1230 - 1330 Lunch**1330-1500 Session 11: Kyoto Criteria**

- 11.1 Terms of Reference
- 11.2 Animals Committee Chairman's Comments
- 11.3 Criteria for listing species on the CITES Appendices - A study of possible options
- 11.4 Revision of the Berne Criteria
- 11.5 Plants Committee Chairman's Comments
- 11.6 Criteria and Requirements for Sustainable Use of Wild Species

1500 - 1530 Afternoon Tea**1530 - 1700 Session 12: Final Sessions**

- 12.1 Problems of Enforcement on the Convention (Doc. 8.19)
- 12.2 Regulating Illegal Trade in Cactaceae (Mexico)
- 12.3 Proposals for COP9 (Orlando, Florida, 1994)
- 12.4 Next Meeting of the Plants Committee



BUSINESS MEETING

Representatives attending : Jim Armstrong (Chairman; Oceania Regional Rep.), Christine Kabuye (African Regional Rep.), B.D. Sharma (Asian Regional Rep.), Bruce MacBryde (North American Regional Rep.), Noel McGough (European Regional Rep.), Ger van Vliet (CITES Secretariat).

1. BUSINESS ARISING FROM MALAWI BUSINESS MEETING

The Committee discussed the following items.

A. Establishment of scientific authorities in CITES parties.

Each regional representative reported on their efforts to determine which parties in their region have scientific authorities and who their contact people are. The questionnaire sent out to European parties may be useful for other regional representatives as a template for use in their regions.

B. Formation of subregions.

The regional representatives discussed the need for the establishment of subregions, particularly in the larger regions of Africa, Asia and South and Central America. Concerns included how the larger regions would fund the establishment of subregions and how best to subdivide these larger regions. The Plants Committee decided that: the issue should be raised at the Asian Regional Meeting by the Asian Regional Representative; and that the Plants Committee Chairman should contact the Standing Committee to seek their advice on the matter.

C. Malawi Plants Committee budget.

The Plants Committee Chairman will discuss any outstanding budget issues with Mr McGough.

2. APPROVAL OF CHIANG MAI Plants Committee AGENDA

The agenda was discussed and subsequently approved by the regional delegates.

3. CREDENTIALS AND ADMISSION OF OBSERVERS

The meeting agreed that any person or agency representative may be an observer if they are willing to be listed as such in the list of participants and are prepared to be active participants at the meeting.

4. REGIONAL ALTERNATES

The Regions have nominated the following parties as alternate representatives on the Plants Committee :

Africa - to be determined, Asia - Pakistan, Europe - Switzerland, North America - to be determined, Oceania - New Zealand, South and Central America - Colombia.

5. COMMUNICATION WITHIN PLANTS COMMITTEE AND WITHIN REGIONS

Communication is improving within the Plants Committee but less satisfactory within the regions. Some parties appear reluctant to communicate with their regional representative. Some regional representatives are having difficulties covering the communications costs.

6. CHAIRPERSONS AND RAPPORTEURS

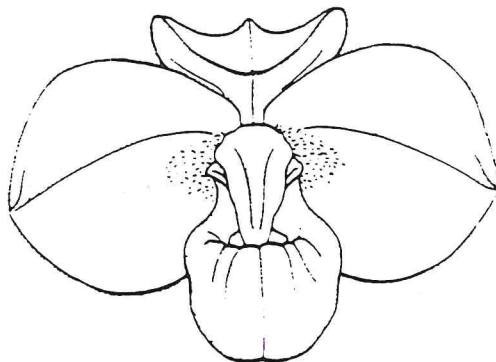
For the Chiang Mai meeting, there will be only one Chairperson (Dr Armstrong). Rapporteurs were not chosen because a minutes secretary had been appointed to take minutes.

7. BUDGET

The Plants Committee budget for 1992 was discussed. The Chairman reported that he was responsible for the budget and had the discretion to disburse these funds to facilitate the business of the Plants Committee.

8. DATE AND PLACE OF NEXT MEETING

There will be a joint Plants Committee - Animals Committee meeting in August, 1993 in Brussels. A decision as to whether the Plants Committee will have a meeting prior to this was delayed until the end of the General meeting.



GENERAL MEETING

The list of participants at the Chiang Mai Meeting of the Plants Committee is at Attachment 1.

Dr Armstrong, Chairman of the Plants Committee, gave a few short remarks of welcome (Attachment 2) and called upon Mr Montri Rumakom, Director General of the Department of Agriculture, Thailand, to formally open the meeting (Attachment 3). This was followed by a formal group picture of Plants Committee delegates and observers.

SESSION 1: PRELIMINARIES

Dr Armstrong went over the agenda, rules of procedures, admission of observers and announcements of upcoming CITES meetings in Chiang Mai. The agenda for the Plants Committee meeting was adopted. Apologies were received from Lic. Maria Luisa Reyna de Aguilar, the South and Central American regional representative, who was ill and could not attend. Mr Newton, TRAFFIC East/Southern Africa would not arrive until later in the day.

SESSION 2: REVIEW OF PREVIOUS MEETINGS AND BUSINESS ARISING

2.1 Plants Committee Meeting, Zomba, Malawi, April 1991

2.1.1 Proposals for COP8

2.1.1.1 Ten Year Review

The Plants Committee agreed to continue the 10 year process of reviewing taxa for deletion from the Appendices.

2.1.1.2 EC's Wildlife Trade Regulations

Dr Schippmann reported that the starting date for implementing the new European Community's Wildlife Trade regulations had been delayed and the five Annexes of listed taxa may not all get into the final draft.

2.1.2 African Plant Trade

With regards to feedback to African countries on seizures by importing countries, the African Representative reported that the situation had not improved. The U.S. observer pointed out that the United States produces country reports which include information on species imported, as well as seizures of illegal shipments. These reports are available upon request. The Committee reiterated that Europe and the U.S.A. should try to put a monetary value on seizures and send these data to the exporting country. The exporting countries would like to receive information on the prices received for species advertised in catalogues in the countries importing plant material.

2.1.3 Trade in Cycads

The Plants Officer reported that there has been no progress since the Malawi meeting on determining the monetary value of the illegal international cycad trade. Mrs Giddy reported that the four recommendations on reducing illegal trade are still very important but have not as yet, been fully implemented in South Africa. A nursery registration system is yet to be introduced and Mrs Giddy is awaiting the country reports. One training seminar on cycad trade has been conducted by the Plants Officer in South Africa.

2.1.4 Trade in Bulbs

Mr Read reported that after 18 months, the Indigenous Propagation Project in Turkey is showing success which could lead to a decrease in the number of wild-stock bulbs in international trade. For "artificially" propagated bulbs, some are being produced from seeds and some from wild-collected bulbs. It takes some time to produce true artificially propagated bulbs - the first will be ready for market by 1994. There has been slow progress in labelling the origins of bulbs in the Netherlands. The labels indicate that they are either from wild source or artificially propagated. It was hoped that other countries (e.g. United Kingdom) would soon adopt the same labelling system. However, it appears that most of the CITES listed bulb species in Turkey are labelled and most are labelled correctly.

The project on monitoring *Galanthus* is through its second year. The inspectors have found only a few cases of one or two odd specimens of misnamed specimens in samples of 25 bulbs of *Galanthus elwesii*.

Mr McGough presented an updated report on the "Wild Bulbs in Trade Database" being established at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, U.K. The database now includes a lot of taxonomic data but trade data remains incomplete.

The "Bulbous and Tuberous Plants in Cultivation Checklist" has been published but has not been widely distributed. The checklist is for temperate-zone bulbs only.

2.1.5 Update on "Carnivorous Plant Trade" project

Mr McGough reported that data on trade in carnivorous plants have been collected and are now being collated. A document will be produced and hopefully there will be a conference/workshop to develop an action-plan for the conservation of carnivorous plants. A report of a project carried out by TRAFFIC USA on the trade and propagation of the Venus Flytrap will appear in the next issue of the TRAFFIC Bulletin.

2.1.7 Reports/Checklists

The final report on the "Overview Study of Trade in U.S. Native Herbs" was circulated. It can be obtained from TRAFFIC USA.

A project aimed at examining the presence of endangered species in oriental medicines is underway, and by early next year a manual for customs officials should be available.

The North American representative confirmed that the minutes of the Venezuela 1990 Regional Meeting are not available. Only a short article has been published. The Chairman requested that the North American representative produce a summary of the meeting for circulation to the Plants Committee members.

The Plants Officer reported that the issue on whether or not stocks of *Fitzroya cupressioides* existed before CITES and the extent of the pre-convention stocks is still not resolved. After much discussion, the Plants Committee decided that the Plants Officer should contact the Management Authority of Chile seeking their approval for the physical inspection of their pre-convention stocks. If Chile agrees to the inspection, the U.S. management authority representative stated that his organization, in conjunction with the Plants Officer, probably could conduct the inspection. The results of any inspection will be reported to the Plants Committee.

2.2 Conference of Parties, Kyoto, Japan

The Plants Officer explained that the Standing Committee is discussing reorganizing the process of reviewing resolutions. Since the Plants Committee is not involved in this process, the Plants Committee Chairman would arrange for the minutes of the Standing Committee to be circulated to Plants Committee members.

2.3 Plants Committee Meeting, Kyoto, Japan, March 1992

The Chairman reiterated the comment from the Kyoto Plants Committee meeting that one role of the regional representatives is to encourage the establishment of scientific authorities in all member states and to develop good contacts with them.

A major problem for Plants Committee members is that they are not seeing proposals mailed to the Parties. Although the Secretariat distributes documents to the Management Authorities of member states, these are not being distributed to Plants Committee regional representatives. The Plants Officer agreed to arrange for Secretariat documents to be sent to Plants Committee members.

The Chairman reminded the regional representatives that Document 8.31 ("Significant Trade in Appendix II Species") should be used as a basis for communicating issues of concern to parties in their region.

Mr McGough updated the committee on the latest EC visit to Turkey to assess the status of traded species in the wild and to visit the local artificial bulb propagation programs. On the negative side, there is still no cycle of continuing artificial propagation except on a very small scale. For example, stock may be propagated, but is exported in its entirety, leaving no reserve for the following years. On the positive side, there is a higher level of participation by Turkish scientists who have formed a scientific committee. A report on this trip will be finished by year's end and will be circulated to Plants Committee members.

Turkey has been asked to join CITES because of the large amount of trade going through the country. They have been informed of the procedures and requirements for joining CITES, but have not yet joined the treaty.

SESSION 3: COMMITTEE REPORTS AND UPDATES

3.1 Standing Committee Meeting, 22-25 June 1992

Delegates were given an unofficial report of the Standing Committee meeting. Detailed minutes will be produced later and the Plants Officer will distribute the minutes to Plants Committee members. The Plants Officer mentioned that the revision of the Berne Criteria is in progress, but will take some time to complete.

3.2 Secretariat

Delegates were given the flora section abstracted from the new list of Appendices I & II. It was noted, however, that in the abstracted flora section, the section with footnotes about derivatives is missing. The Plants Officer will send complete versions to the Plants Committee members.

3.3 Regional Networks

The Regions have selected the following regional alternates for the Plants Committee: Africa - not yet selected, America - Colombia, Asia - Pakistan, North America - not yet selected, Oceania - New Zealand, South and Central Europe - Switzerland.

Each regional representative briefly reported on the problems and successes of communicating with member states within their region. In general, response from members to regional representatives' inquiries were spotty and poor. Representatives discussed ways of establishing more effective contacts with member states. The Chairman pointed out that the way for the Plants Committee to gain stature in an "animal-focused" convention is to tackle important plant issues and provide decisive recommendations.

3.4 Plants Officer's Seminar Program

In the past 4 months, the Plants Officer conducted a training seminar in South Africa and participated in general CITES seminars in Trinidad-Tobago, Paraguay and Argentina, and will do seminars in Thailand and Spain during the next month. A seminar is also scheduled for Malawi in January 1993. The topics at each training session tend to vary with the region. The training seminars are not necessarily conducted at the same time as regional meetings because different people attend these meetings. The group discussed how to get customs officials more interested in and informed of CITES implementation. Some representatives have had success inviting customs officers to their country's Management Authority meetings.

3.5 Nomenclature Committee

The Chairman requested that delegates read the document on "Taxa Listed Prior to 1977" and give any comments to the author, Tim Inskipp of IUCN, or to the CITES Secretariat.

SESSION 4: REPORT/CHECKLISTS

4.1 CITES Guide to Plants in Trade

The European representative explained that a first draft of this guide has been completed but it requires considerable attention. Some parts will have to be entirely rewritten. Mr McGough estimated it would cost £14,000 to complete the project and that the UK is currently searching for the funds. If funding was forthcoming, it was estimated that the project could be completed by the end of 1993. The Plants Committee fully supports this project and asked the Plants Officer to seek funding if the UK cannot fund the project.

4.2 Cactaceae Checklist

The Cactaceae Checklist is now published. The Committee discussed the problem of nurseries that use names different to those listed in the checklist. Although parties are not obligated to use the official names, shipments could be rejected by the importing country if they contain Cactaceae with names not mentioned in the checklist. The Plants Committee agreed that Management Authorities should be contacted and asked to ensure that exporting nurseries use names accepted in the checklist or names that can be linked to accepted names.

The European representative presented a document by David Hunt on the maintenance and development of a second edition of the checklist. Committee members agreed that this is a worthwhile project and should be funded. However, some of the points listed in the Hunt document are not relevant to CITES. The Plants Committee recommends that up to US\$ 5,000 per year can be transferred from the Orchid Checklist project to maintain the Cactaceae database on the condition that the orchid project has acquired extra funds. The committee further decided that only work on the Cactaceae Checklist that is relevant to CITES be funded from this money.

4.3 Significant trade in Appendix II plants

4.3.1 Tree Ferns

Sara Oldfield's report on Trade in Tree Ferns was discussed. Members thought that it would be useful to have the trade data broken down into species - the Committee recognized however, that the species data would be difficult to obtain because it is not provided by the parties and it is not available in the database. Several Committee members also urged that conservation/biological data be included in the report to assess the impacts of trade on the wild populations. The conservation data are also required to facilitate the review required of the

Appendix-II listing for tree ferns. The Plants Officer will liaise with Ms Oldfield and prepare a proposal or recommendation for the next Plants Committee meeting.

4.3.2 Aloe Report

Discussion centred on the over exploitation of aloes in Kenya. The Plants Committee urged the Management Authority of Kenya to look into this matter. The African representative will ask the Management Authority to notify, through the Secretariat, all parties that Kenya does not permit the export of Aloe products.

4.4 Status of wild collected orchids in trade in the Far East

The European representative summarized the results of a 1988 orchid trade survey trip to SE Asia. The investigators found high levels of artificial propagation of orchid hybrids but most of the botanical species in trade were wild-collected. Since all countries visited requested assistance, the Plants Officer has conducted training seminars to train officials in identification and reporting.

4.5 Standard reference to the names of Orchidaceae

The Plants Committee endorsed the names of those nominated to form a postal committee of experts to assist in the production of this work. This committee will correspond with Mr McGough, the vice-Chairman of the Nomenclature Committee, regarding final decisions on orchid names to be used in the publication.

4.6 Trade in medicinal plants

The German representative reported on the results of the initial study funded by WWF on trade in medicinal plants and he asked for members' advice on what the next step should be. In Europe, at least, mostly wild plants are being traded in enormous amounts. There is no evidence of sustainable use and importers seem entirely unaware of the potential problem. Other problems, pointed out by committee members, include the fact that local trade is enormous in some areas, that much of the medicinal plant trade is outside the traditional horticultural community, and that sometimes unscrupulous traders abuse scientific export permits. The Plants Committee would support a proposal for further work detailing the impact of this trade on the populations of the species concerned and on guidelines for sustainable use or cultivation. The Committee will formally contact WWF, TRAFFIC and FFPS to ask them to help gather more information.

The Chairman referred the Committee to the Manilla Declaration (Attachment 4) - the document provides guidelines for the ethical utilization of biological resources.

4.7 Trade in Salep

Salep is a powder made from orchid tubers used commercially to flavour milk and to keep ice cream from melting. Turkey is the largest producer with smaller quantities produced in Greece. It is mostly used locally but some is exported to European countries with large Turkish and Greek populations. Up to 150 million bulbs per year may be involved. It is not known what species of orchid are used, or the exact trade

figures involved. The Plants Committee strongly supports further research and the recommendations written by Dr. Schippmann, Mr Read and Mr McGough. The FFPS is conducting a pre-project analysis and will prepare a full project proposal in co-operation with the German Scientific Authority.

SESSION 5: SPECIAL PROJECTS FOR PLANTS

5.1. Project A-73 : Guide for the identification of artificially propagated and wild-collected specimens of Orchidaceae and Cactaceae.

This project is limited to orchids and cacti because these taxa have the highest total volume in plant trade. There is sufficient funding for Alternative I. The Plants Committee supported the project and recommended that researchers proceed with Alternative I and undertake Alternative II if funding is found in a timely fashion. The Committee suggested that as many taxa as possible be included in the identification guide.

5.2 Project A-74 : Computerised key to CITES plants in trade.

The Netherlands has expressed a willingness to pay for this project. Plants Committee members expressed concern that since many border officials do not have computers, they would not be able to make use of the program. In addition, it was pointed out that the US\$ 8,000 originally allocated might not be enough to undertake a project of this nature. The Plants Committee felt that this project is not a high priority - they encourage the Netherlands to transfer their money to the "CITES Guide to Plants in Trade" project.

5.3 Project A-75 : Preparation of a CITES directory of plant nurseries.

This project would create a directory of nurseries that deal with Appendix II species. The Plants Officer explained that it would not be enough to use membership lists from international horticultural organizations because the nurseries would need to be investigated to determine if they actually handle the species that they say they do. Since the Committee was split on supporting this project, especially because of the high cost required to prepare the directory, the project was not considered a high priority.

5.4 Project A-76 : Review of national reporting procedures for trade in plants listed in the CITES Appendices.

There is currently no financial support for this project. The Plants Committee strongly supported the project because much trade data is suspect, poorly recorded or non-existent. This situation affects the Committee's ability to make recommendations to the Secretariat.

5.5 Project A-77 : Survey of trade in CITES plants exported by the province of Taiwan.

Currently, funding for this project does not exist. The Plants Committee strongly supported the project and would formally request TRAFFIC to consider an investigation by the Office of TRAFFIC-Taiwan following the project proposal as outlined in the Plants Officer's document.

5.6 Project S-52 : Research on the population status in the wild of succulent species traded from Madagascar.

This project has been fully funded and is underway.

5.7 Project S-53 : Population studies on Mexican cacti, and evaluation of the possible and actual impact of legal and illegal trade on these populations.

US\$ 34,000 has been pledged for this project by USFWS, and US\$ 10,500 by CTFS. It is anticipated that the remaining US\$ 11,000 will be found. The Plants Committee strongly supported the proposal.

5.8 Project S-55 : Investigation of the international trade in northern temperate orchids.

The Plants Committee supported the project and asked the Plants Officer to seek funding. Some members suggested that this project be linked to Project A-77 and/or Project S-56.

5.9 Project S-56 : Review of the international trade in the orchid genus *Dendrobium*.

The Plants Committee supported the project and asked the Plants Officer to seek funding.

5.10 Project S-57 : Survey of the orchid trade in Thailand.

The Plants Committee strongly supported the project but asked the Plants Officer to include a field component, using Thai orchid specialists, in the project. The field component would increase the project budget but the additional expense was considered necessary to enhance the project.

In the general discussion, members wondered if the publication of a booklet on cycads, which has been compiled by Ms Giddy, could be funded as an additional project proposal for plants. No final decision was taken. It was also suggested that there should be a link between Ms Giddy's information and Project A-73.

SESSION 6: TRADE IN ASIAN PLANTS

6.1 Thailand's Revised Plants Act, 1992

Mr Ratanawaraha of the Ministry of Agriculture briefly explained the history and current status of Thailand's Revised Plant Act of 1992 (Attachment 5). In response to questions from Committee members, the Thai representatives noted that, due to some minor problems in the Plant Act, the list of protected plants has not yet been published. Currently the list was being considered by the Juridical Committee and the problems should be cleared up soon. The Plants Officer noted that CITES cannot be formally implemented until the list is published. The Thai delegates mentioned that an English version of the Revised Plant Act cannot be completed until the small problems previously mentioned were cleared up. In response to this concern, the Thai representative informed the meeting that a committee of scientists and experts will be formed in Thailand, and it is this committee which will function as the Scientific Authority. The names of one person from this committee and two from the Management Authority have been forwarded to the Asian Regional Representative as contact persons for the Plants Committee.

The Plants Committee congratulated Thailand on the passing of the Revised Plant Act, 1992.

6.2 Thai plants in international trade.

Mr Thitiprasert from Thailand's Management Authority presented a copy of Thailand's Annual Report to the Plants Officer and briefly summarized the export statistics. The largest proportion of Thai plant exports is orchids. Almost 10 million orchids are exported every year; 9 million of these are artificially propagated. Most species of artificially propagated species are *Dendrobium*. About 600,000 wild-stock orchids are exported. Most other plant species exported are not on the CITES Appendices. The present annual report was prepared on a typewriter. The CITES Secretariat and TRAFFIC-USA announced that they would share the cost of providing the Thai Management Authority for Plants with a personal computer, to facilitate production of future reports.

6.3 Differentiation of wild collected and artificially propagated orchid plants.

Mr Thitiprasert stated that sometimes shipments of Thai orchids are rejected by importing countries because the importers do not believe that the artificial propagation statement on the export statement is valid - in particular, one orchid nursery in Thailand was frequently having problems. Mr Thitiprasert asked that the Plants Committee set up standard guidelines for differentiating between wild and artificially propagated plants. The Plants Officer responded that Resolution 8.17 has a clear definition of artificially propagated plants. There are general characteristics which can be used to separate artificially propagated plants which the Plants Officer will explain in the upcoming ASEAN training seminar. Therefore, the task is not to set up new guidelines, which already exist, but to educate importing and exporting countries.

The Plants Officer and several members of the Plants Committee agreed to visit the nursery concerned before they leave Thailand.

6.4 Problems of trade in orchid hybrids (Thailand)

Representatives of Thai orchid nurseries questioned the Plants Officer concerning the proper documentation of hybrid exports, the definition of 'hybrid' and why all hybrid orchid species are listed on Appendix II. After clarifying the definition of a hybrid, the Plants Officer explained that all orchid hybrids are listed on Appendix II because of the listing description in Appendix II as Orchidaceae spp. The Parties have never challenged this listing. On the contrary several Resolutions have been adopted to regulate the trade in hybrids. In addition, if hybrids were excluded from listing, unscrupulous nurseries would list all wild orchids as hybrids and the orchid trade could not be controlled. The German representative suggested that nursery registration could help clear up some of the problems because of simplification of the paperwork for reliable nurseries. Finally, the committee agreed that on export certificates, it is sufficient just to identify the genus of the hybrid and mark that it is a hybrid, instead of also providing the specific hybrid names.

6.5 Orchid export from India

The Plants Officer explained the case of a nursery in India that on several occasions over the past six years has exported wild collected orchids under the guise of artificially propagated. There has been unsatisfactory progress in getting the Management Authority of India to respond. The Committee agreed that the Asian Regional Representative should continue to press this issue with the Management Authority of India. If the issue is not resolved before March, it will be brought to the attention of the next Standing Committee meeting in March.

SESSION 7: IMPLEMENTATION OF KYOTO DECISIONS

7.1 Look alike issue in *Tillandsia*

The Plants Officer reported that he received line drawings of the seven listed species of *Tillandsia*, from a bromeliad specialist, which provides information on how to identify these species. The Plants Officer and the German representative agreed to work together on creating species ID sheets. The Plants Committee recommended that the *Tillandsia* sheets be used as an example of a standard format that could be used for other listed species. The Committee will discuss the standard format at the next Plants Committee meeting.

7.2 Tropical timber listings

7.2.1 CITES/ITTO liaison

The Plants Officer related his attempts to have CITES/ITTO liaison discussed at the recent ITTO meeting. It was the Plants Officer's opinion that ITTO is not interested in a liaison and that future efforts to pursue the matter may be futile. The Plants Committee felt that it is important to keep pursuing a liaison. One method is for Plants Committee representatives to attempt to liaise with ITTO delegates in their country or region to facilitate smoother relations. The importance of liaison during the renegotiation was emphasized. Also, the Plants

Committee recommended that the CITES Secretariat continue to communicate with the ITTO Secretariat and where possible to attend the ITTO meetings.

7.2.2 *Dalbergia nigra* issues - pre-convention specimens, ID parts and derivatives in trade

Representatives of the U.S. Scientific Authority and Management Authority are concerned that certifying all pre-convention musical instruments with *D. nigra* wood will be an administrative nightmare. The Plants Officer explained that the issue had been discussed in the Standing Committee and that the conclusion was that the U.S. has no choice - *D. nigra* is an Appendix I species and all trade in this species must be certified. The U.S. is not having administrative problems yet because the regulations have not been vigorously advertised and enforced. Other countries have not been over-burdened by issuance of pre-convention certificates, however, this may be due to the respective countries not implementing the listing. In order to protect *D. nigra*, information must be gathered on the identification of Brazilian rosewood, the level of pre-convention stock in each country, the level of trade in pre-convention and fresh products, etc. The Plants Committee recommended that the Secretariat contact parties requesting information on their implementation of tropical timbers listings, and about the pre-convention timber stocks held by the parties. Finally, the Plants Committee asked the Plants Officer to inform the Standing Committee of the Plants Committee's concern about the issue of registering pre-convention stocks of musical instruments. The Plants Committee requested that the Standing Committee consider the issue again.

7.2.3 Recently-listed Appendix II species

Four species of tropical timbers listed at COP8 have not been implemented because there is no identification materials. The European representative noted that the UK is creating a poster to be sent to customs officials on the protected species. Several committee members queried if the 4 proponent countries could cooperate with one another to produce materials. The German representative pointed out that as with *Tillandsia* a synoptical approach would be appropriate. He further stated that future Tropical Timber proposals were obsolete as long as the extant listings are not implemented. The Committee agreed that it is important to get these materials produced and distributed as soon as possible. The Committee recommended that the Plants Officer write a project proposal to create ID materials and that he seek funding for the project, especially from the Management Authorities of the four proponent parties. The Committee supported the idea of a poster but suggested that the medium chosen be flexible enough to accommodate additional timber taxa, should these be listed in the future. The Committee requested that the entire project be finished by the next Plants Committee meeting.

SESSION 8: PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CITES APPENDICES

8.1 Postal Votes

8.1.1 General issues

The Plants Officer explained the timing of the submission of proposals. Some members expressed concern that, with postal votes, the proposals cannot be adequately debated and that it is hard to involve NGO'S in the process. The Plants Officer responded that the postal system provides opportunities for comments and that each Party should encourage NGO involvement in reviewing proposals. Some committee members voiced the opinion that all proposals should come to the full Plants Committee for consideration, but members were reminded that Parties were under no such obligation to do so.

8.1.2 Timber proposal

The discussion centred around the proposal to restrict CITES controls of seven Appendix II timber species to logs, sawnwood and veneers. Committee members in principle supported the proposal to clarify timber listings but were concerned that there might be a significant trade in small worked products of *Guaiacum* spp. For the other five species, the worked products trade is reportedly very minor. Because this proposal is still being reviewed by the Parties, regional representatives generally were unable to inform the Committee about how parties in their region felt about the proposal.

8.2 Plants proposed for listing under Appendix III

The Plants Officer noted that Appendix III species must be native to the country wanting them listed and the species must be threatened within that country. The four species (*Catharanthus roseus*, *Gloriosa superba*, *Adhatoda vesica* and *Dodonea viscosa*) that Sri Lanka requested to be listed are not native to Sri Lanka. Therefore these species cannot be considered for listing in Appendix III for Sri Lanka. The Plants Committee recommended that Parties who contemplate putting taxa in Appendix III, consider listing these taxa in Appendix II, if they are eligible.

SESSION 9: NURSERY REGISTRATION

9.1 Draft document on nursery registration

The Plants Officer began the discussion by describing the history of this document and asking the Plants Committee for their comments and amendments. He explained that the first draft had to be rejected because of problems with registration criteria via a Notification. The German representative was concerned about how to ensure that registration is of equally high quality in all countries. This led to a discussion about what would happen if a nursery registered by a Management Authority was found subsequently to be unsatisfactory. The Plants Officer responded that the Secretariat, through the Standing Committee, could de-register the problem nursery. Committee members debated the role of the Plants Committee in approving nurseries for

registration. One option is to have the Plants Committee approve the list of registered nurseries. The Plants Officer argued that this would take too much time because the Committee only meets once a year and the Secretariat is better placed to decide which nurseries do not qualify for registration. However, almost all members of the Plants Committee supported the recommendation that the Plants Committee should be actively involved in the evaluation process. The Committee suggested that wording to this effect be inserted into the first sentence of the second last paragraph in the document. The IUCN SSC Cycad Specialist Group representative advocated that registration be mandatory. However, other Committee members disagreed, noting that nursery registration only deals with a certain proportion of commercial trade.

Besides general comments and questions, the Committee discussed specific points in the draft resolution:

- The IUCN SSC Cycad Specialist Group representative felt that section iv)A)2)ii) on page 3 should not be deleted as proposed, because some unscrupulous nurseries will funnel all of their plants through a registered nursery. The Plants Officer would re-consider the wording of this section that would address this concern.
- The U.S. representative was concerned that section iii) on page 2 would sanction the import of Appendix I species for commercial breeding purposes. Other members were not concerned because importing less than five specimens is in most cases not a conservation hazard and because introducing new genes can improve a stock and ultimately help the conservation of the species.
- The Asian regional representative did not want to have included the reference to the regulation of the transfer of germplasm (section iii)3), page 2). However, most other Committee members wanted this included because it explicitly gives the right to Parties to control the resources within their country - it was agreed therefore, to include relevant wording in the preamble.
- In response to a question, the Plants Officer clarified that inspectors will inspect nurseries for parental stock (section c)k page 3). He will attempt to reword this section.
- The Plants Officer asked the Committee to comment on adding a paragraph under section b)i), page 1, about nurseries that trade in both wild-collected and artificially propagated specimens. The Plants Committee agreed that a paragraph should be added.

In conclusion, the Plants Committee asked the Plants Officer to make the above listed changes, send the amended draft to the appropriate parties for discussion, and bring it back to the Plants Committee for their consideration prior to presentation at COP9.

9.2 Nursery registration in Germany

The German representative described the nursery registration system in Germany and presented the questions asked in a questionnaire that is sent to nurseries before they are inspected. He noted that the questionnaire has been very helpful in prompting the nurseries to collect the relevant information that they will need to supply during the inspection it also serves as a written statement that may prove useful at a later date.

SESSION 10: REVIEW OF THE APPENDICES

10.1 Ten-year review action

The following representatives agreed to provide documentation on the following species for the next Plants Committee Meeting.

- Dr MacBryde - *Shortia galacifolia*, *Kalmia cuneata*, *Abies guatemalensis*, *Podocarpus parlatoresii*, *Leuchtenbergia principis*, *Mammillaria plumosa*.
- Dr Armstrong - *Cephalotus follicularis*.
- Dr Sharma - *Dioscorea deltoidea*, *Camellia chrysantha*, orchids proposed for down-listing.

Some Appendix I orchids are a perennial problem because they were listed without criteria. In addition, the Plants Committee will recommend to the IUCN Orchid Specialist Group that they examine Appendix I orchid listings subject to the Ten Year Review process and provide information and justification to maintain the listing or for down listing.

10.2 Review of trade in Appendix III Taxa

The European representative asked about the role of the Plants Committee in revising Appendix III listings. The case was discussed of five Nepali species that may be inappropriately listed. The Chairman and the Asian representative agreed to consult on this matter and report back to the Committee.

SESSION 11: KYOTO CRITERIA

11.1 Revision of the Berne Criteria

The Chairman, would represent the Plants Committee in the forthcoming workshop, to be held in London to discuss the new CITES criteria. Committee members suggested several issues that should be considered when drafting the new criteria. These include beneficial trade, look-alikes, mobility of species among appendices, how objective should the criteria be, should up-listing be easier than down-listing, and the non-discriminatory approach. Committee members were particularly concerned about the difficulty of applying the Mace-Lande population viability analysis to plants. The German representative suggested that the method used by Ireland to list species in their Red Data Book may be a possibility for the Workshop to discuss. The Chairman agreed to bring these concerns before the Workshop and would seek to have resolved the issues raised by the Committee.

11.2 Sustainable Use of Wild Species

Committee members agreed that a very important concept to consider when discussing revising the Berne Criteria is the idea of sustainable use. The U.S. representative pointed out that, originally, the concepts "threatened with extinction" and "not detrimental to survival of the species" were the basis for listing species. All committee

members agreed that these two ideas are important, even though they have never been defined. The concept of "sustainable use" is a recent development that has been introduced in IUCN documents on revising the Berne Criteria as an aspect to be considered for CITES listings. The USA observer expressed great concern about using "sustainable use" as a basis for listing criteria. The term needs to be defined and discussed. However, IUCN has not sent documentation to the Plants Committee for its comment. The revision process is still in a very early stage and it is expected that the PC will be asked to comment on the IUCN's Sustainable Use document before it is published.

SESSION 12: FINAL SESSION

12.1 Problems of the Enforcement of the Convention (Doc. 8.19)

The Plants Officer commented that there are recurring problems, especially dealing with wild-collected plants versus artificial propagation ones. Traders mix the two types very frequently. The names of the offending nurseries may change from year to year but the problems continue to exist. The Plants Committee recommends that the regional representatives, especially those with offending parties in their region, attempt to resolve the problems with the relevant Management Authorities and report back to the Committee at its next meeting.

12.2 Regulating Illegal Trade in Cactaceae (Mexico)

Until recently, two ministries in Mexico were issuing export permits and this was causing considerable confusion internationally. The North American representative explained that, following Mexico's membership of CITES, there is now just one ministry responsible for the issuance of CITES permits.

12.3 Proposals for COP9

The only definite proposal that Committee members are aware of is the proposal from Canada for Appendix I listing of the orchid genera *Dracula* and *Masdevallia*. *Committee members discussed other possible proposals such as succulent taxa from South Africa.*

12.4 Next Meeting of the Plants Committee

The next meeting will be held at the end of August 1993 in Brussels, Belgium. It will follow the joint meeting of the Animal and Plants Committees that has been scheduled to review the Berne Criteria. Because of an increasing work load, the Plants Committee meetings will need to be extended to four days - a possible format would comprise 2 days of meetings, one day field inspection, followed by another 2 days of meetings.

12.5 Other Business

12.5.1 Regional meetings

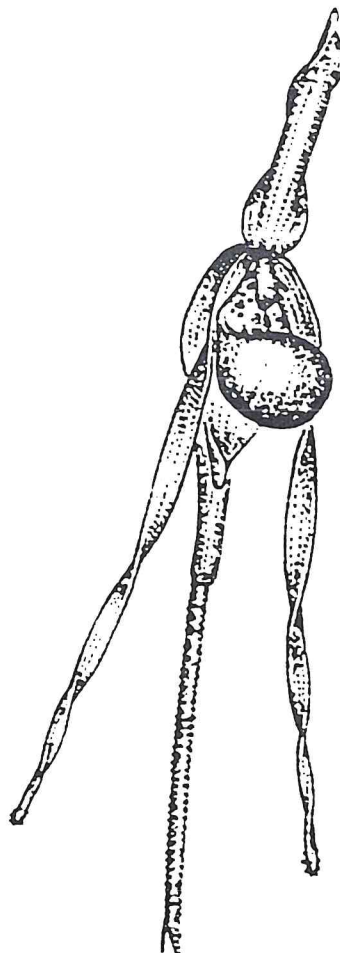
The Thai representative suggested that the regional representatives have a regional meeting before the Plants Committee meeting. This way, the upcoming Plants Committee meeting agenda could be discussed regionally and the regional representative could more accurately represent their region at the Plants Committee meeting. The Plants Officer responded that the Secretariat would be delighted to see more regional meetings but there is no budget available from the Secretariat to facilitate such meetings.

12.5.2 Significant Trade in Appendix II species. (Doc. 8.31)

This topic was deferred to the next meeting.

12.5.3 Recommendations from the Plant Trade Workshop (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

The Spanish observer and the European representative presented a list of recommendations resulting from a Plant Trade Workshop held at the Third Conservation Conference of Botanic Gardens Conservation International for the information of Plants Committee members.



List of Participants

Address	Telephone	Fax
Pimchai Apavatjirut, Department of Horticulture, Faculty of Agriculture, Chiang Mai University, Chiang Mai 50002, Thailand.	66-53-213760	66-53-214092
Jim Armstrong, Representative Oceania, <i>Chairman Plants Committee,</i> Dept. of Conservation and Land Management, Hackett Drive, Crawley, Perth, Western Australia.	61-9-3868811	61-9-3861578
Margarita Clemente, Asesora para Flora Autoridad Cientifica Espanola, Jardin Botanico de Cordoba, Avda de Linneo s/n, 14004 Cordoba, Spain.	34-57-200077	34-57-295333
Jan de Koning, CITES Scientific Authority, The Netherlands Research Institute Ryksherbarium/Hortus Botanicus, PO Box 9514, 2300 RA Leiden, The Netherlands.	71-275144	71-273511
Tomoyoshi Fukumorita, Office of Flower, Agricultural Production Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture Forestry & Fisheries, 1-2-1 Kasumigaseki Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan.	81-3-35936496	81-3-35026572
Cynthia Giddy, IUCN SSC Cycad Specialist Group PO Box 45, Umlaas Road, 3730, Natal, Rep. of South Africa.	27-331-510478	27-331-68090
Boon Glomjoko, Dept. of Ornamental Horticulture, Faculty of Agriculture Production, Maejo Institute of Agricultural Technology Chiang Mai, Thailand.	66-2-53-498860	
Christine Kabuye, Representative Africa, East African Herbarium, National Museums of Kenya, PO Box 45166, Nairobi, Kenya.	254-2-743513	254-2-741424
Nopadon Kailapanont, Thai Orchid Growers & Trade Association, 34/19 Moo 7 Petkasem Rd, Nong Kang Plu, Nongkham, Bangkok 10160, Thailand.	66-2-4210020	

Address	Telephone	Fax
Arthur Lazarowitz, Office of Management Authority, 4401 N. Fairfax Drive Room 432, Arlington, Virginia, 22203 U.S.A.	1-703-3582095	1-703-3582281
Bruce MacBryde, <i>Representative North America,</i> <i>Vice Chairman Plants Committee,</i> Office of Scientific Authority, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, DC. 20240.	1-703-3581708	1-703-3582276
Nina Marshall, IUCN Regional Office for Eastern Africa, PO Box 68200, Nairobi, Kenya.	254-2-502650	254-2-608026
Noel McGough, <i>Representative Europe, Vice</i> <i>Chairman Nomenclature Committee,</i> Economic and Conservation Section, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, Richmond, Surrey TW9 3AB, England.	44-81-3325722	44-81-3325278
Stephen V. Nash, Traffic Southeast Asia, Locked Bag 911 Jln. Sultan, PO 46990, Petaling Jaya, Selangor, Malaysia.	60-3-7913159	60-3-7175405
David Newton, Traffic East/Southern Africa, C/o Endangered Wildlife Trust, The Johannesburg Zoological Gardens, Jan Smuts Avenue, Parkview 2193, Johannesburg, Rep. of South Africa.	27-11-4861102	27-11-4861506
Chitti Ratanapeanchai, Royal Horticulture Association, 34/19 M.7 Nongkangplu, Nongkham, Bangkok, Thailand.	66-2-4210020-4	
Chanuan Ratanawaraha, Agricultural Regulatory Division, Department of Agriculture, Bangkok 10900, Thailand.	66-2-5798576	66-2-5793576
Mike Read, Flora & Fauna Preservation Society, 1 Kensington Gore, London SW7 2AR, U.K.	44-71-823-8899	44-71-823-9690
Montri Rumakom, Director General, Department of Agriculture, Bangkok 10900, Thailand.	66-2-5798516	66-2-5793576

Address	Telephone	Fax
Jaray Sadakorn, Botany & Weed Science Division, Department of Agriculture, Bangkok 10900, Thailand.	66-2-5798576	66-2-5793576
Pattanan Sangkatawat, Plant Quarantine Operation Sub-Division, Agricultural Regulatory Division, Department of Agriculture, Bangkok 10900, Thailand.	66-2-5791568	66-2-5793576
Uwe Schippmann, CITES Scientific Authority, Bundesamt für Ernährung und Forstwirtschaft, Artenschutz Referat 28, Wissenschaftliche Behörde, Mallwitzstrasse-3, D-5300 Bonn 2, Germany.	49-228-9543432	49-228-9543470
B.D. Sharma, <i>Representative Asia,</i> Botanical Survey of India, P-8, Brabourne Road, Calcutta, 700 001 India.	91-33-254912	91-33-259330
Treekul Sophonsiri, Orchid Society of Thailand, 39/6 Nawong Pracha Patana, Bangkok 10210, Thailand.	66-2-5661414	66-2-5661720
Surakrai Sungkasubuan, Agricultural Regulatory Division, Department of Agriculture, Bangkok 10900, Thailand	66-2-5798516	66-2-5793576
Wichar Thitiprasert, Plant Introduction and Conservation of Wild Flora Sub-Division, Agricultural Regulatory Division, Department of Agriculture, Bangkok 10900, Thailand.	66-2-5798516, 66-2-5794129	66-2-5793576, 66-2-5794129
Ger van Vliet, <i>Plants Officer,</i> CITES Secretariat, 6, rue du Maupas, Case postale 78, 1000 Lausanne 9, Switzerland.	41-21-200081	41-21-200084



ATTACHMENT 2

Welcoming Address by Dr Jim Armstrong, Chairman, CITES Plants Committee

Ladies and gentlemen, as Chairman of the CITES Plants Committee, it is my very great pleasure to welcome you to Chiang Mai.

Regrettably, the implementation of the CITES Convention with regard to trade in plants has always been and still is a reason for concern. The main problem is that CITES has been an animal-focused Convention and many Parties pay very little attention to endangered plant conservation. The Plants Committee was established to help address these problems and to provide the Conference of the Parties with the expert technical advice it needs to effectively implement the plant trade aspects of the Convention. The Plants Committee held its first meeting in 1988 in London.

It is very appropriate that this Plants Committee meeting is being held in Thailand. Thailand is the world's largest trader in wild-origin collected plants and it is also a very large producer and trader of cultivated plant material. This mixture of wild-origin and cultivated material causes many technical problems and there has been concern and indeed, specific measures taken by the CITES Standing Committee in the past, to regulate and monitor this trade.

We were delighted to hear that Thailand introduced a revised Native Plants Act earlier this year. The CITES family is looking forward to closer collaboration with Thailand and to assisting the Management Authority for Plants in Thailand with its implementation of the Convention.

This assistance has in fact already begun, and it is my pleasure to announce this morning that the CITES Secretariat, together with Traffic SE Asia, have agreed to co-fund the purchase of computer equipment for the Thai Management Authority, to help the authority with its important work of administering plant trade in Thailand and the preparation of the very important Annual CITES Trade Report.

The Plants Committee is very pleased to be here in Thailand to offer any assistance that it can to help the management authority implement the CITES Convention.

Ladies and gentlemen, I will now call on the Director General of the Department of Agriculture in Thailand, Mr Montri Rumakom, to officially open the meeting.



**Official Opening Address by Mr Montri Rumakom, Director-General
of the Department of Agriculture**

Dr J.A. Armstrong, Dr Ger van Vliet, Distinguished delegates, ladies and gentlemen:

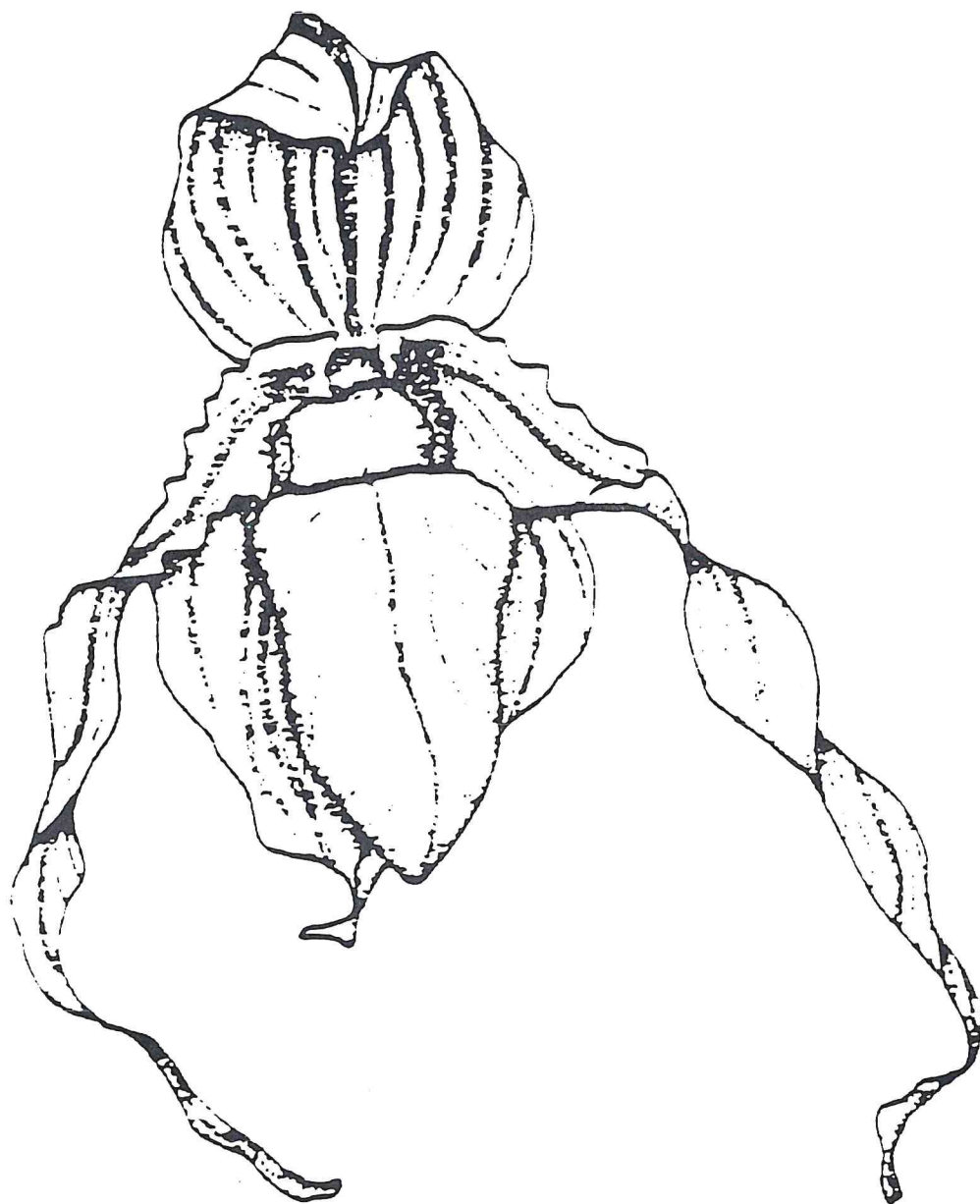
On behalf of the Thai Department of Agriculture, it is my great honour and pleasure to welcome all distinguished delegates to the Plants Committee Meeting in Chiang Mai, Thailand, one of the most gorgeous, scenic cities of Thailand. We, the Department of Agriculture, Ministry of Agriculture and cooperatives, as a host, will do our best to make your stay convenient and memorable.

As we all know, high exploitation levels and volumes of international trade in wild animals and plants in addition to the increasing loss of suitable habitats may reduce populations to such an extent that their survival is at risk. For many species regulatory measures come too late, they are either extinct or have passed the point of no return, whilst others only survive in captivity. However, those problems were solved by the establishment of CITES in 1973. CITES the organization that regulates international trade in specimens of species of wild fauna and flora on the basis of a system of permits and certificates which are issued when certain conditions are met and which have to be presented when consignments of specimens leave or enter a country. Thailand, as a CITES member, also takes part in this program. We are certainly sure that an international cooperation is essential for the protection of certain species of wild fauna and flora against over-exploitation through international trades.

For this meeting, besides the areas of cooperation, many points of immediate concern will be discussed. I do believe that this meeting among country members, being conducted with mutual understanding, friendly atmosphere, and good-will, will be rewarded with desirable and remarkable success.

Please let me take this opportunity to express the hearty welcome to our distinguished delegates. We wish all of you a pleasant stay in Chiang Mai and have a good time for your days in Thailand. And I also would like to thank all of the people concerned in arranging all essentials in order to make this meeting possible. However, if you may find that you need help, please do not hesitate to let us know. My colleagues and I will be very pleased and willing to serve you all.

Thank you.



THE MANILA DECLARATION

From: *Proceedings of the Seventh Asian Symposium on Medicinal Plants, Spices, and Other Natural Products (ASOMPS VII)*, 2-7 February 1992, Manila, Philippines

INTRODUCTION

Scientists in the Asian region have long recognised that exploitation of their biological resources, notably medicinal plants, has rarely been of direct benefit to either Asian scientists or the economic development of the region.

The Philippines has played a seminal role in the development of international guidelines for the ethical utilisation of Asian biological resources. One of the resolutions of the Symposium on the Development of Drugs from Plants, 26-28 October 1989, in Manila, was that the natural plant heritage of each country should be respected and explored for the benefit of that country. In addition, it was resolved that collaboration with foreign scientists should be conducted on a mutually acceptable basis and where possible, training of local scientists should be included.

The Seventh Meeting of the Asian Coordinating group for Chemistry (ACGC VII) held in Xiamen, People's Republic of China, 5-7 February 1990, discussed Asian concerns over the exploitation of biological materials. This theme, concerning the collection of plant specimens and the role of Herbaria was further discussed at the UNESCO-sponsored Botany 2000 Herbarium Curation Workshop held in Perth, Australia, 15 to 19 October in the same year. A Code of Ethics for Foreign Plant Collectors developed at that meeting has now been modified to cover all biological materials, including marine organisms.

The exploitation of biological resources has also been dealt with in the Summary of the Workshop on Drug Development, Biological Diversity, and Economic Growth by J. Schweitzer *et al.* (1991) in *Journal of the National Cancer Institute*, Vol 83:1294-98.

The Seventh Asian Symposium on Medicinal Plants, Spices and Other Natural Products (ASOMPS VII) held in Manila, Philippines 2-7 February 1992, concluded with an Open Forum* on the Ethical Utilisation of Asian Biological Resources. The Open Forum has resulted in the following Manila Declaration, together with its appended Code of Ethics for Foreign Collectors of Biological Samples and Contract Guidelines.

* A recording and transcript of the discussion which took place at the Open Forum have been lodged in the ASOMPS archives located at UNESCO/ROSTSCA, New Delhi, India. Copies of these materials are also available at the Biochemistry and Toxinology Laboratory, Marine Science Institute, U.P. Diliman, Quezon City, Philippines.

THE MANILA DECLARATION
concerning
The Ethical Utilisation of Asian Biological Resources

Developed at the Seventh Asian Symposium on Medicinal Plants,
Spices, and other Natural Products (ASOMPS VII) which was
held in Manila, Philippines from 2 to 7 February 1992
and was attended by 283 scientists from 31 countries.

Given that:-

1. *the maintenance of biological and cultural diversity is of global concern*
2. *developing countries are major centres of biological and cultural diversity*
3. *there is increased interest in biological material with medicinal and/or other economic value*
4. *indigenous peoples frequently possess knowledge that provides a key to natural products of economic value*

Recognising that:-

5. *all national governments have sovereignty over their biological resources*
6. *current practises of exploitation of biological resources and indigenous knowledge are frequently inequitable, favouring technologically advanced organisations and/or developed countries, to the disadvantage of both conservation and development in the country or region of origin*
7. *there is a need for further investment in training and technology in developing countries and for equitable partnerships with developed countries in order to obtain new products from biological material*
8. *there has been insufficient acknowledgment of the essential role that indigenous knowledge (i.e. intellectual property) plays in identifying important natural products*

Thus, it is recommended that:-

9. *national governments, with advice from appropriate professional organisations within the region, develop adequate legislation to exercise control over the collection and export of biological material*
10. *as a high priority, governments, international agencies, multinational corporations and academic institutions, through training, laboratory construction and technology transfer, should support the development of human and material resources needed for all aspects of local biological evaluation of indigenous materials for conservation and for managed development*
11. *for all collecting, the authorising agreement(s) should include provision for any subsequent commercial development that may eventually arise*

- 12. internationally recognised professional societies develop a code of ethics that facilitates the formation of equitable partnerships in the development of new products from biological material*
- 13. mandatory royalty or licence agreements be established to ensure fair and equitable distribution of benefits to the region of origin*
- 14. supply agreements should only be made by the appropriate country organisation and not with individuals in that country*
- 15. in order to avoid over-exploitation of promising species, the country organisation should adopt methods to protect the identity and provenance of its biological material*
- 16. specific regulations be established to ensure that the collection and export of biological material is adequately monitored and controlled in the interests of the country supplying the material. These should include the requirements that:-*
 - 16.1 collections are made together with local counterparts appointed by the country organisations involved*
 - 16.2 adequately annotated, preserved voucher specimens of biological material are lodged in appropriate national institutions*
 - 16.3 sufficient funds are provided by the external organisation to cover the support costs which may be incurred*
 - 16.4 if there is a threat of destructive harvesting, provision must be made for sustainable harvesting or development of alternative supplies*
 - 16.5 the traditional knowledge of local participants contributing to development of new natural products must be recognised as significant intellectual property*

CODE OF ETHICS FOR FOREIGN COLLECTORS OF BIOLOGICAL SAMPLES

The reference document was developed at the Botany 2000 Herbarium Curation Workshop held in Perth, Western Australia, 15-19 October 1990. It was modified in April 1992 to cover other biological material.

The foreign collector should:-

1. *arrange to work with a local scientist(s) and institute(s)*
2. *respect regulations of the country visited; for example by entering on a research/collecting visitor visa, not a tourist visa and by observing regulations for export of biological specimens, quarantine, CITES etc.*
3. *obtain official permission for all collections in National Parks or protected areas*
4. *ascertain whether items used in scientific work and which are difficult to obtain can be contributed*
5. *when applying for a travel/study grant, include equal travel expenses for local counterpart(s) and an amount to cover the cost of processing museum specimens or other costs of the visit to the host institute*
6. *leave a complete set of adequately labelled duplicates with the institute before departing the country*
7. *ensure that Types of species described as a result of the research are deposited in the National Museum or Herbarium of the country of origin*
8. *inform the institute in the country of origin where duplicate specimens are to be deposited*
9. *not exploit the natural resources of the host country by removing high value biological products through collecting wild specimens, for example plants with potential horticultural, medicinal, cultural or other economic value, without prior permission*
10. *obtain a list of rare and endangered species of the country visited and not collect these species without permission*
11. *collect no more material than is strictly necessary; for live plant specimens, collect cuttings or seeds rather than uprooting whole plants, for marine specimens, wherever possible, collect subsections rather than whole organisms*
12. *leave copies of photographs/slides for the host institute(s)*
13. *inform the institute/appropriate organisation of new localities of rare/endangered species found*
14. *remember to send copies of research reports and publications to collaborator(s) and host institute(s)*
15. *acknowledge collaborator(s) and host institute(s) in research reports and publications*
16. *collect identified reference voucher specimens for all biological products to be exported*

CONTRACT GUIDELINES

ASOMPS VII recognises that there is considerable variation in the levels of technical expertise for the development of new natural products in the region. There is also recognition that every effort should be made to reduce dependency by developing countries on technology held by developed countries. However, in the short-term, efficient development of new natural products may involve sharing of biological resources and technology between developed countries and the country of origin.

In order to avoid contracts which do not achieve equity in partnerships between developed countries and the country of origin, there are suggested minimum standards which should be used:-

- 1. The amount of material collected for initial screening should not normally exceed 100-500 grams (dry weight) unless specific permission is obtained.*
- 2. Payment should include all handling expenses and infrastructure costs.*
- 3. Where screening of extracts is carried out with the aid of a partner organisation in the developed world, a minimum of 60% of any income arising from the supply of extracts to commercial organisations should be returned to the appropriate country organisation.*
- 4. The country organisation should receive a minimum of 51% of any royalties arising from external collaboration that results in marketable products. Since a fair royalty would be of the order of 3-5%, the appropriate country organisation should receive a minimum royalty of 1.5-2.5%.*
- 5. The country organisation should not sign agreements that give indefinite exclusive rights to any external party. Exclusivity should be limited to no more than a two-year period.*
- 6. Complete evaluation of results of any screening should be reported to the supplying country organisation within a reasonable specified period.*
- 7. If there is a threat of destructive harvesting, costs of sustainable harvesting or development of alternative supplies must be borne by the external organisation.*
- 8. The contribution of research participants should be recognised through co-authorship of publications.*
- 9. Initial preparation of extracts and screening should be done in the country of origin and assistance to develop this expertise should be provided wherever practicable.*

Thailand's Revised Plant Act 1992

Thailand was one of the pioneer countries in the signing of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) on March 3, 1973. In January of 1983 the Thai Government ratified the Convention. Since then the Department of Agriculture's CITES Management Authority for Flora, has issued CITES Export Permits for the exporting of plant species. Checking CITES Export Permits has been carried out by Plant Quarantine Officers. On the other hand, Plant Quarantine Officers at the port of entry have acted as plant inspectors for the CITES Management Authority in order to control and inspect incoming plants under CITES lists.

In 1990, the Royal Thai Government submitted a draft of the Revised Plant Act (2nd Edition) B.E. 2535 to the National Legislative Assembly for consideration and endorsement. Finally, it was approved on March 13, 1992 by the National Legislative Assembly and came into force on April 8, 1992. The revised Plant Act B.E. 2535 (1992) has expanded its scope to cover CITES activities for plants. The main objectives of the revised Plant Act are as follows:

1. to strengthen the controlling measures of the plant trade.
2. to comply with CITES Regulations.

There are eleven articles which are related to CITES activity in the revised Plant Act B.E. 2535 (1992). They are as follows:

Article 3

para 10, conserved plant means plant species listed under CITES announced by the Ministry in its Ministerial Notification.

para 11, Artificial Propagation means non-natural propagation according to conditions and procedures prescribed by the Director General.

para 16, Import means to bring in or order into the Kingdom.

para 17, Export means to take or send out of the Kingdom.

para 18, Bringing in transit means bringing or sending through the Kingdom including unloading and/or transshipment.

para 20, Committee means the Plant Committee.

para 21, Plant Inspector means a person appointed by the Minister for the execution of this Act.

para 22, Director-General means the Director-General of the Department of Agriculture.

para 23, Minister means the Minister taking charge and control of the execution of this Act.

Article 4

This Act shall not apply to Government Agencies under the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives and other Government Agencies concerning controlled seeds, prohibited plants and reserved plants.

Article 6

There shall be a Plant Committee named, consisting of the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives as Chairman, the Director-General of the Department of Agriculture, the Director-General of the Department of Agricultural Extension, a representative of the Royal Forestry Department, a representative of the Department of Customs and nine qualified persons appointed by the Minister as Committee Members. The Director of the Agricultural Regulatory Division will serve as a committee member and Secretary.

Article 10

The committee has the authority to appointment Sub-Committee for the purpose of study, research or act upon any plant prescribed by the Committee. The sub-committee will use the same procedures outlined in Article 9.

Article 11

The committee shall have the following authority:

- (1) to propose the control, promotion and announcement of plants to the Minister.
- (2) to give suggestions or advice to the Minister concerning plants.

Article 29 (bi)

Plant species listed in the Appendix of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora announced by the Minister in the Royal Gazette as conserved plants in this Act.

Article 29 (tri)

Nobody shall import, export or bring in transit without permission from the Director-General or officer in charge.

Application, issuance of permits and procedures in import, export or bringing in transit of conserved plants must comply with rules, procedures and conditions notification by the Director-General in the Royal Gazette.

Import, Export and Transit permits of conserved plants are valid for 6 months from the issuing date.

Article 29, (qua)

Any persons intending to artificially propagate conserved plants for trade shall apply to register their nursery with the Department of Agriculture.

The rules, procedures and conditions for application and registration shall be determined by the Director-General of the Department of Agriculture and notified in the Royal Gazette.

Article 39

On the execution of their duties, the plant inspectors are empowered to summon any person in writing to make statement or produce documents or materials for the purpose of making necessary consideration, and to have power to enter the place, during the office hours, where the controlled seeds are aggregated, sold or stored for trade, or the nursery of conserved plants or to get into the vehicle loaded with the seeds or conserved plants in the case where there is a cause for suspicion that such an action is against this Act, in order to:

- (1) inspect the seed, conserved plants, containers, labels, account books or any other evidence relating to the seed; or conserved plants.
- (2) take a moderate quantity of seeds or materials suspected to be fake or deteriorated and conserved plant as a sample for testing, checking or analysing;
- (3) search, seize or attach seed, conserved plants, containers, labels, account books or any document relating to the seed or conserved plants.

In the execution of his duties under paragraph one, the license owner and those involved shall provide convenience as it is benefiting.

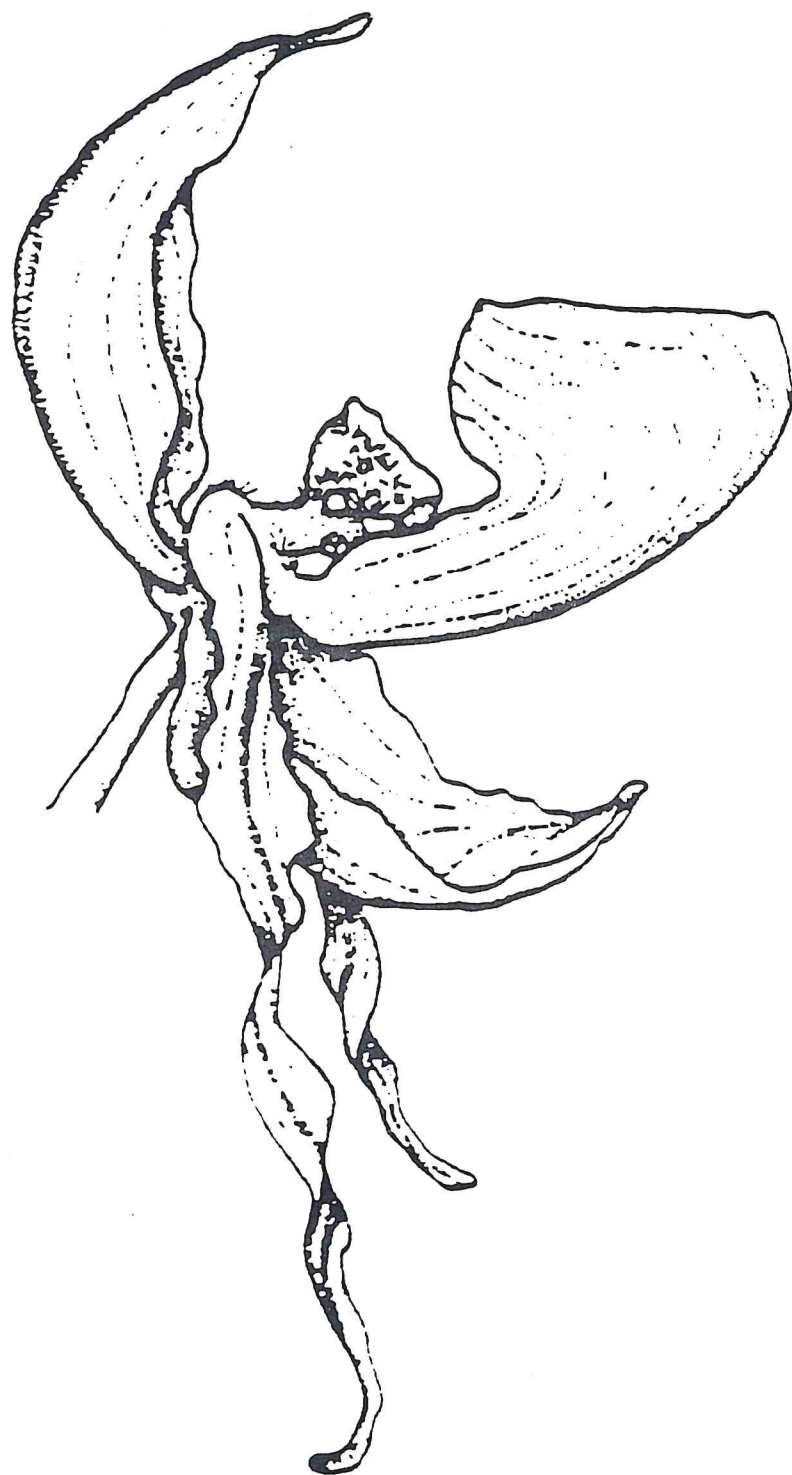
Article 39 (bi)

Plant Officers are empowered to seize and re-export illegally imported plants which do not comply with the stated regulations. Seized conserved plants shall be given away to the Department of Agriculture. In case of re-export the cost of delivering must be borne by the country of origin of said conserved plant. If the exporting country refuses to pay for the cost, the material shall be given away to the Department of Agriculture.

Article 61 (bi)

Any person violating Article 29 (tri) or not complying with 29 (qua) can face imprisonment for up to 3 months and/or fined not exceeding 3,000 Baht.

In August 7, 1992 the Plant Committee has appointed a Sub-Committee on Conserved Plants. It consists of seventeen members from government officers and private sectors. The Sub-Committee on Conserved Plants has the duties to give advice to Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives in proclaiming the Ministerial Notification, Registration of Artificially Propagated Plants intending for trade and designate Scientific Authority. In addition a new Sub-Division, Plant Introduction and Conservation of Wild Plants, was established under Agricultural Regulatory Division, Department of Agriculture in May 12, 1992. It is responsible for CITES activities for plants in Thailand.



Recommendations from the Plant Trade Workshop

Botanic Gardens and Plant Trade Workshop 3rd International Botanic Gardens Conservation Congress Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 19-25 October 1992

1. That a 'code of ethics' be developed for botanic gardens involvement in trade, for both:
 - a) inter botanic gardens trade, and
 - b) commercial trade.
2. That botanic gardens investigate commercial opportunities partnerships with:
 - a) businesses, and
 - b) the local communityto aid their conservation activities.
3. That botanic gardens should play their role in the Biodiversity Convention in relation to trade with other countries.
4. That the BGCI/Botanic Gardens Plant Trade Commission should produce a manual to provide botanic gardens with guidelines on the legal, ethical and practical aspects of plant trade.
5. That BGCI should encourage those gardens working in other countries to help with trade control in those countries by advising the appropriate authorities on their threatened species.
6. That botanic gardens should broaden their education programs to include, for example, the training of customs officers.
7. That the importance of propagation programs in countries of origin should be recognised and that BGCI seeks to promote the funding of such programs.
8. That the workshops be given a higher profile at Congresses with goals being set before the Congress and draft recommendations being sent out to delegates to assist discussion.
9. That BGCI encourage the involvement of a broader range of participants at future Congress workshops, to allow topics to be more fully discussed.