

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



Sixteenth meeting of the Plants Committee  
Lima (Peru), 3-8 July 2006

Review of Significant Trade in specimens of Appendix-II species

SPECIES SELECTED FOLLOWING COP13

1. This document has been prepared by the Secretariat.
2. At its 15th meeting (PC15; Geneva, May 2005) and pursuant to paragraph a) of Resolution Conf. 12.8 (Rev. CoP13), the Plants Committee selected *Pachypodium bispinosum*, *P. succulentum*, *Rauvolfia serpentina*, *Euphorbia candelabrum*, *E. stellata*, *Pterocarpus santalinus*, *Aloe ferox*, *Christensonia vietnamica*, *Myrmecophila tibicinis*, *Taxus wallichiana* and *Nardostachys grandiflora* for review on the basis of trade data from the CITES database of annual reports statistics supplied by UNEP-WCMC and information available to the Committee. In compliance with paragraph d) of the Resolution, within 30 days after PC15 the Secretariat consulted the range States concerned on their implementation of Article IV, paragraph 2 (a) and 3 for trade in the selected species.
3. In compliance with paragraph e) of Resolution Conf. 12.8 (Rev. CoP13), the Secretariat presents, in Annex 1, an overview of the responses that were received from range States. Annex 2 to this document contains copies of all responses (in the language in which they were received). Further copies can be made available to the Plants Committee or its working group on the Review of Significant Trade as appropriate.
4. In accordance with paragraph f) of the same Resolution, the Plants Committee is invited to review the available information to determine whether it is satisfied that Article IV, paragraph 2 (a) and 3, are being correctly implemented. If so, the species shall be eliminated from the review with respect to the range State concerned and, the Secretariat shall notify the Parties accordingly within 60 days. In the event that the species is not eliminated, the Secretariat shall proceed with the compilation of information and preliminary categorization regarding the species in accordance with paragraphs g) to j) of the Resolution.

SPECIES SELECTED BY THE PLANTS COMMITTEE FOLLOWING COP13  
FOR REVIEW OF SIGNIFICANT TRADE

Responses from range States to the CITES Secretariat correspondence of June 2005

Species selected following CoP13	Range State	Response received (all English only)
<i>Aloe ferox</i>	South Africa	Answer received – (see page 3)
<i>Christensonia vietnamica</i>	Viet Nam	Did not respond
<i>Euphorbia candelabrum</i>	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Did not respond
	Ethiopia	Did not respond
	Kenya	Answer received – (see page 8)
	Malawi	Answer received – (see page 13)
	Somalia	Did not respond
	Sudan	Did not respond
	Uganda	Did not respond
	United Republic of Tanzania	Did not respond
	Zambia	Answer received – (see page 14)
<i>Euphorbia stellata</i>	South Africa	Answer received – (see page 3)
<i>Myrmecophila tibicinis</i>	Belize	Answer received – (see page 15)
<i>Nardostachys grandiflora</i>	Bhutan	Answer received – (see page 16)
	China	Answer received – (see page 18)
	India	Did not respond
	Nepal	Answer received – (see page 19)
<i>Pachypodium bispinosum</i>	South Africa	Answer received – (see page 3)
<i>Pachypodium succulentum</i>	South Africa	Answer received – (see page 3)
<i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i>	India	Did not respond
<i>Rauvolfia serpentina</i>	Bangladesh	Answer received – (see page 20)
	Bhutan	Answer received – (see page 16)
	India	Did not respond
	Indonesia	Did not respond
	Malaysia	Did not respond
	Myanmar	Answer received – (see page 21)
	Nepal	Answer received – (see page 19)
	Pakistan	Did not respond
	Sri Lanka	Did not respond
	Thailand	Answer received – (see page 22)
	Viet Nam	Did not respond
<i>Taxus wallichiana</i>	Afghanistan	Did not respond
	Bhutan	Answer received – (see page 16)
	China	Answer received – (see page 18)
	India	Did not respond
	Malaysia	Did not respond
	Myanmar	Answer received – (see page 21)
	Nepal	Answer received – (see page 19)
	Pakistan	Did not respond
	Viet Nam	Did not respond

RESPONSES FROM PARTIES

South Africa

**Milena Schmidt**

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**From:** Wiseman Rikhotso [Wrikhotso@deat.gov.za]  
**Sent:** Tuesday, September 13, 2005 9:26 AM  
**To:** Milena Schmidt  
**Cc:** Pieter Botha; Sonja Meintjes  
**Subject:** Re: FW: Request For The Extension of Trade Review ReportSubmission



SA Report of Sig  
Trade Review....

Dear Milena

Find the attached draft report for significant trade review from South Africa as we are still waiting for official approval from the director, if there are some other changes on the report I will notify you as soon as possible.

Regards

Hetisani Wiseman Rikhotso  
Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism Directorate:Resource Use Private Bag  
X447 Pretoria 0001 Tel:012 310 3969 Fax:012 320 7026 E-mail:wrikhotso@deat.gov.za

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The views and opinions expressed in this e-mail message may not necessarily be those of DEAT or DEAT-Management.

<<<<GWAVRsig>>>>



DEPARTMENT: ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND TOURISM  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

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www.environment.gov.za

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

REPORT

REVIEW OF SIGNIFICANT TRADE

South Africa has nine provinces, namely Gauteng, Western Cape, Free State, KwaZulu-Natal, Northern Cape, North West, Limpopo, Mpumalanga and Eastern Cape. The environment is a concurrent competence in terms of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Act 108 of 1996), which implies that both National and Provincial governments can make legislation and policy relating to environment issues. In short, the National department is responsible for the development of national legislation and norms and standards and the coordination of the implementation of international conventions (e.g. CITES). The provincial departments are responsible for the development of provincial legislation and the implementation of international conventions. Provincial legislation usually deals with those species occurring within its own area of legal competence. Therefore if a species does not occur in a particular area, it might not be listed in terms of the provincial legislation. CITES implementation through the provincial legislation does, however provide legal protection

The report reflects the individual province's population distribution, status and size of populations, making non-detrimental findings for the issuance of permits, measures in place to monitor and regulate trade and legal status of species in to provincial legislation in *Pachypodium bispinosum*, *Pachypodium succulentum*, *Euphorbia stellata* and *Aloe ferox* as well as the national measures currently in place.

1.1 **Eastern Cape**

**Species distribution:**

*Aloe ferox* is one of the most widely distributed aloe species occurring from the Swellendam area in the Western Cape through the dry parts

of the western and Eastern Cape Province and Southern KwaZulu Natal. It occurs in a wide range of habitats including mountain slopes, rocky areas and flat open areas.

**Status and size of population:**

*Aloe ferox* in the Eastern Cape is a very common species and is not threatened.

**Legal status of species into provincial legislation:**

*Aloe ferox* is not classified as a protected plant in terms of Eastern Cape Nature Conservation Ordinance.

**1.2 Free State**

Only *Pachypodium succulentum* and *Aloe ferox* occur in the Free State Province.

**Species distribution:**

*Pachypodium succulentum* fairly widely distributed on dolerite koppies throughout the Free State Province. *Aloe ferox* is restricted in its distribution range to the Zastron district in the South Eastern Free State along the Lesotho boarder.

**Status and sizes of population:**

*Pachypodium succulentum* is threatened by development on dolerite koppies in urban areas and fairly abundant on dolerite in rural areas. *Aloe ferox* is locally abundant in the Zastron district in the South Eastern Free State along the Lesotho boarder.

**Making non-detrimental findings for the issuance of permits:**

No collection is allowed without a permit for both species.

**Measures in place to monitor and regulate trade:**

At present no measures are in place to monitor and regulate trade other than the requirement for permit.

**Legal status of species into provincial legislation:**

These plants are at present protected species under Free State Nature Conservation Ordinance No. 08 of 1969 of Free State Province.

**1.3 Gauteng**

**Species distribution:**

None of these species occur in Gauteng.

**Making non-detrimental findings for the issuance of permits:**

As neither of the species occurs naturally in the province, any export of specimens of these species would be for artificial propagated specimens and the following conditions apply.

- Plants for export must be artificially propagated, Gauteng Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Environment has an

inspection form which assist in the evaluation of whether plants are artificially propagated. Aspects such as the uniformity of plant sizes and condition of roots, stems and leaves are assessed for both plants to be exported and mother plants. Inspection officials specifically assess plants for signs of wild collection.

- Plants have been propagated in nursery under controlled conditions.
- The mother plant material has been legally acquired (e.g. a valid permit from the relevant province).

**Measures in place to monitor and regulate trade:**

Currently none are in place since these species are not listed in the Gauteng Nature Conservation Ordinance No.12 of 1983.

**Legal Status of species in provincial legislation:**

None of these species are protected in Gauteng Nature Conservation Ordinance No.12 of 1983.

**1.4 KwaZulu-Natal**

Only *Aloe ferox* occur in KwaZulu-Natal.

**Species distribution:**

It is found in the dry valleys of Southern-Natal.

**Status and sizes of population:**

The species is not threatened and the population sizes are very large.

**Legal status of species into provincial legislation:**

It is to be removed from the schedule of specially protected plants as it was protected under KwaZulu-Natal Nature Conservation Ordinances No.15 of 1974

**1.5 Limpopo**

None of the above species occurs in Limpopo.

**1.6 Mpumalanga**

None of these species occurs in Mpumalanga.

**1.7 Northern Cape**

None of these species in question are listed as endangered within the Northern Cape Province;

**Legal Status:**

These species are protected under Northern Cape Nature and Environmental Conservation Ordinances No. 19 of 1974.

**1.8 Northwest**

None of this species occurs in the North-West province.

1.9 **South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI)**

SANBI also supplied information on the above mentioned species.

**Distribution:**

*Pachypodium bispinosum*: Eastern Cape

*Pachypodium succulentum*: Eastern Cape, Free State, Northern Cape and Western Cape.

*Aloe ferox*: Eastern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal, and Western Cape

**Status and sizes of population:**

*Pachypodium bispinosum*: the species is currently listed as not threatened.

*Pachypodium succulentum*: the species is currently listed as not threatened and the population size is unknown.

*Aloe ferox*: threatened status is at low risk and the species is widespread but the actual population size is unknown.

**Non-detriment finding:**

No population studies have been carried out to determine non-detriment status.

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**NATIONAL MEASURES TO MONITOR AND REGULATE TRADE**

National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act No.10 of 2004 is a national tool to monitor and regulate trade of species in South Africa. In terms of the legislation all CITES listed species are classified as protected species.

The Permit and Enforcement Planning Committee (PEPC) was established through the reporting structures of the National Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism to address all permit and enforcement issues and to facilitate uniform implementation CITES. The PEPC recommended a uniform implementation system, which most of the provinces supports.

kenya

**Milena Schmidt**

---

**From:** CITES Office [Cites@kws.org]  
**Sent:** Friday, August 19, 2005 3:28 PM  
**To:** CITES; Milena Schmidt  
**Subject:** Sign. Trade Review- E.candelabrum



Letter.doc (179 KB)



Sign  
»-Euphorbia candele

Dear Milena,

Please find attached our comments on the Significant Trade Review of Euphorbia candelabrum. We have also attached a scanned copy of our official letter, a cover letter to the document.

Kindly acknowledge receipt.

Yours Sincerely,

Solomon Kyalo  
CITES Research & Technical Officer,  
CITES Office  
Kenya Wildlife Service  
P.O. Box 40241 - 00100, Nairobi - Kenya  
Tel: (254-020) 600800 Extn. 247 / 331  
Fax: (254-020) 608072  
E-mail: cites@kws.org  
Website: www.kws.org

<<Letter.doc>>

<<Sign Trade-Euphorbia candelabrum.doc>>





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KWS/8016/Vol XXII

18 August 2005

Ms. Milena Sosa Schmidt  
Scientific Officer  
Scientific Support Unit  
CITES Secretariat  
International Environment House  
Chemin des Anémones  
CH-1218 CHATELAINE, Geneva  
**SWITZERLAND**

Dear Ms. Schmidt,

**Significant Trade Review of Appendix II Plant species-Euphorbia candelabrum**

We make reference to your letter Ref. MSS/VEZ/Sig.Trade PC 15-2005 of 21 June 2005 seeking our comments regarding any problems in the application of the CITES Convention's Article IV Para 2(a) and 3 and 6(a) on the *Euphorbia candelabrum*

Attached please find our response on the same for your further action.

Yours Sincerely,

**DR. RICHARD K. BAGINE**  
DEPUTY DIRECTOR  
**BIODIVERSITY RESEARCH & MONITORING**

Significant Trade Review-Euphorbia candelabrum, Kenya

**COMMENTS ON THE SIGNIFICANT TRADE REVIEW OF *Euphorbia candelabrum***

**COUNTRY : KENYA**

Species Scientific Name : *Euphorbia candelabrum*

Common Names : Candelebra Tree, Tree Euphorbia,

Local Name : Githuri (Kik), Kithui (Kam.)

Species and Habitat description and distribution

*Description*

*Euphorbia candelabrum* is in the family Euphorbiaceae. It is a familiar Savannah tree growing up to over 15m high. It has short, thick trunk growing up to 90 cm in diameter and with a characteristic crown of massive ascending branches. The stems are usually 4-winged, dark green and wavy when young, constricted at irregular intervals and bearing small paired spines on small separated spine shields. The spines may be absent altogether on older trees. The branches are soft and brittle and produce copious, very sticky white latex usually extremely toxic.

*Distribution*

*E. candelabrum* is widely distributed in Tropical Africa down to South Africa, frequently on rocky slopes or rocky outcrops in bushland, wooded grasslands and or dry evergreen forests within altitudes ranging from the Coast to 1850m often on termite mounds. In Kenya, the species occurs in Nakuru,, Moyale, Marsabit, Baringo, Samburu, Narok, Tana River, Kwale, Kilifi, Machakos, Mt. Elgon, Kejiado and Kisumu districts. There is an extensive forest of the species on the hillsides above Nakuru National Park. The attached map shows the distribution of this species in Kenya.

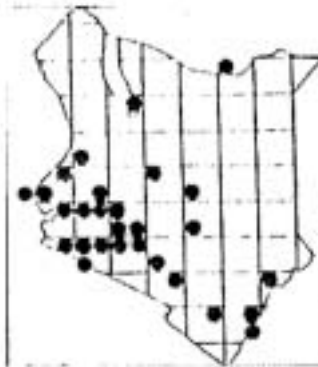


Fig. 1. Distribution of *E. candelabrum* populations in Kenya



Fig. 2. *E. candelabrum* and its habitat in the wild

#### Traditional Uses

There are reports that the latex is used in making arrow poison. The latex is also used as a game poison by placing branches in drinking pools. It is said to have stupefying effect. It is used as an application to eye tumors as it is said to contain resin and Euphorbon. The latex is also used for treatment of snakebite.

#### Implementation of CITES Article IV with reference to *E. candelabrum*

Regarding Para 2 (a): *that the Scientific Authority of the State of Export has advised that such export will not be detrimental to the survival of that species.*

#### Harvesting type

Harvesting of specimens of *E. candelabrum* for export from Kenya started in 2001. Traded specimens are obtained from non-lethal harvesting of selected grown old branches cut off from the main trunk of the tree. These branches are then cut into desired lengths of mainly 50cm and 75 cm. The specimens are used for floral arrangements and are exported to Italy and Netherlands mainly alongside specimens of *Opuntia exaltata*.

Considering the method of harvesting and trade levels in specimens of the species, this trade is sustainable and well regulated. The export is not detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild. The status of the species is well known. There is agreement between the two Scientific Authorities that at the moment, the trade is manageable.

*Regarding Para 3: A scientific Authority shall monitor both the export permits granted by that State for and the actual exports of specimens to ensure the species is maintained throughout its range at a level consistent with its role in the ecosystem and well above the level at which the species might become eligible for inclusion in Appendix I.*

#### *Monitoring of Harvest*

An inspection to the warehouses of the only company permitted so far to export specimens of *E.candelabrum* and areas of collection of the specimens in the wild was undertaken in February 2003 by a joint team of scientists and enforcement officers from the Scientific and Management Authorities. In this team was Mr. Quentin Luke, immediate former Regional representative for Africa in the Plants Committee. This was part of the Authorities' routine to monitor the operations of the company and ensure no overexploitation of the resources occurs. No serious concerns have been identified in regard to the operations of the company vis-a vis the exploitation of the species. Since April 2003, no export permits on specimens of the species have been applied for and issued.

#### *Degree of control*

Harvesting of *E. candelabrum* is regulated and has been permitted by the MA under special authorization. No illegal collection has been reported. Also other than the single company authorized to export, no any other party have shown interest in trading in specimens of the species. All exports of specimens of *E. candelabrum* from Kenya have been authorized and CITES Export permits issued. The table below shows records of trade in specimens of the species from Kenya for the period 2001-2003

Trade data on *E.candelabrum* exported from Kenya, 2001-2003

CITES Permit #	Date of issue	Specimen Part	Quantity (pcs)	Country Of Import
2931	15.10.2001	150cm stem	100	NL
2922	17.9.2001	75cm stem	830	
2923	17.9.2001	75cm stem	140	NL
		100 cm stem	100	
5191	13.8.2001	75cm stem	500	IT
5246	25.2.2002	50cm stem	700	IT
		75cm stem	500	
5075	11.4.2002	90cm stem	100	NL
		50cm stem	900	
6756	16.4.2003	50cm stem	3000	IT
		75cm stem	1500	
Totals			8730	

#### Conclusion

Kenya has no problem in the implementation of Article IV of the Convention in regard to exports of *E. candelabrum*. As it has been recommended before during PC 14 and later in the working documents for PC 15 meeting, Kenya recommends that *E. candelabrum* be excluded from the significant trade review process of CITES Appendix II plant species.

Malawi

**Milena Schmidt**

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**From:** CITES  
**Sent:** Monday, August 15, 2005 3:49 PM  
**To:** Milena Schmidt; Victoria Zentili  
**Subject:** FW: REVIEW OF SIGNIFICANT TRADE IN PLANT SPECIMENS OF APPENDIX II SPECIES (RESOLUTION CONF. 12.8 (REV.COP 13)) EUPHORBIA CANDELABRUM

-----Original Message-----

**From:** DNPW [mailto:dnpw@malawi.net]  
**Sent:** 15 August 2005 14:39  
**To:** CITES  
**Subject:** REVIEW OF SIGNIFICANT TRADE IN PLANT SPECIMENS OF APPENDIX II SPECIES (RESOLUTION CONF. 12.8 (REV.COP 13)) EUPHORBIA CANDELABRUM

Your letter ref. MSS/VEZ/Sig. trade PC 15-2005 of 21st June 2005 refers.

A review of the literature and consultations with various experts of the National Herbarium and Botanic Gardens (NHBG) and Forestry Institute of Malawi (FRIM) show no information on the species *Euphorbia candelabrum*. The latest Plant Red Data List (Msekandiana and Mlangeni, 2002) does not include this species. A review of our annual reports to CITES shows that no single export permit has been issued for *E.candelabrum*.

From this we can conclude that there is no trade involving the species. There may also be lack of information on the distribution and status of the species in Malawi.

#### Reference

Msekandiana, G. & E Mlangeni (2002) In: J. S. golding (ed). Southern African Plant Data Lists. *Southern African Botanical Diversity Network Report No. 14*:43-45

Roy Bhima.  
for: Director of National Parks and Wildlife

07/04/2006



## ZAMBIA WILDLIFE AUTHORITY

Private Bag 1, Kafue Road, Chilanga, Zambia  
 Telephone: 260-1-278366 / 278231 / 278439 / 278129  
 Telefax: 260-1-278244 / 278439  
 E-mail: zawaorg@zamnet.zm

All correspondence should be addressed to the Director General

15<sup>th</sup> August 2005.

Milena Sosa Schmidt  
 Scientific Officer  
 Scientific Support Unit  
 CITES Secretariat  
 Chemin des Anemones  
 CH-1219 Chatelaine - Geneva  
 SWITZERLAND.

ACTION Milena COPY  
 22 Aug. 2005  
 REPLY FILE

Dear Ms. Schmidt,

**Review of Significant Trade in specimens of Appendix II species -- *Euphorbia candelabrum***

Refer to your letter date 21<sup>st</sup> June 2005 regarding the above subject matter.

Zambia Wildlife Authority worked with the Department of Forestry and a Plant Genetics Resource centre to establish both the existence and trade in *Euphorbia candelabrum*. We wish to inform you that regarding article IV, paragraphs (a), 3 and 6 (a) of the Convention, *Euphorbia candelabrum* is not known to be internationally traded from Zambia. However, we wish to inform you that since the species has been selected among a number of species of priority concern for the review of significant trade in specimens of Appendix II, Zambia will endeavour to work with customs officials and other members of the National CITES Secretariat to re-enforce the requirements of article IV in case of unknown international trade.

Yours Sincerely,

  
 Hapeng Monty Kabeta  
 DIRECTOR GENERAL

Central Region Office  
 P.O. Box 670444  
 Lusaka  
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## FOREST DEPARTMENT

Ministry of Natural Resources, the Environment and Industry  
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General email: [fdsecretary@mnr.gov.bz](mailto:fdsecretary@mnr.gov.bz)

Letter from Officer  
[cfo@mnr.gov.bz](mailto:cfo@mnr.gov.bz)

Sections:  
[forestmanagement@mnr.gov.bz](mailto:forestmanagement@mnr.gov.bz)  
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[wildlife@mnr.gov.bz](mailto:wildlife@mnr.gov.bz)  
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[forestryresearch@mnr.gov.bz](mailto:forestryresearch@mnr.gov.bz)

Ref: FD/C/15/05(23)

August 18<sup>th</sup>, 2005

Ms. Milena Sosa Schmidt  
Scientific Officer  
Scientific Support Unit  
Cites Secretariat  
Geneva, Switzerland

ACTION Milena COPY  
19. Aug. 2005  
REPLY ... FILE

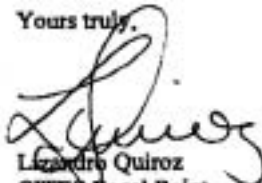
Dear Ms. Sosa Schmidt,

I write to you in response to your correspondence (MSS/VEZ/Sig. Trade PC 15-2005) on the matter of the Review of Significant Trade in Specimens of Appendix II species. This serves to convey to the Plants Committee the assurance that Belize does not foresee any obstacle in the application of Article IV to *Myrmecophila tibicinis*.

Belize is in the process of subjecting all species of Orchidaceae to the regulations of the Convention as a measure to ensure that trade in permitted species is facilitated.

We thank you for your attention and extend our best regards.

Yours truly,



Leonardo Quiroz  
CITES Focal Point

Cc: CFO



Royal Government of Bhutan  
Ministry of Agriculture  
Department of Forests  
Nature Conservation Division.  
THIMPHU



"Walking the Extra Mile"

NCD/Adm -13/2005 /126

9<sup>th</sup> August 2005

To  
Milena Sosa Schmidt  
Scientific Officer  
Scientific Support Unit  
International Environment House  
CH - 1219 Chateleine  
Geneva, Switzerland  
Tel - + 41 (22) 917 81 39/40  
Fax - + 41 (22) 797 34 17

ATTN: milena COPY

10. Aug. 2005

REPLY FILE

**Sub: Endorsement of the three species *Rauwolfia serpentina*, *Taxus wallichiana* and *Nardostachys grandiflora* under Article IV.**

Dear Milena

This is with reference to your letter on Review of Significant Trade in Specimens of Appendix - II species dated 21<sup>st</sup> June 2005. As mentioned in your letter we have reviewed the status of the three species *Rauwolfia serpentina*, *Nardostachys grandiflora* and *Taxus wallichiana* in our country. We would like to inform you that the first two species are of medicinal value and as of now no wild medicines are permitted to be traded outside the country. The third species is a protected species under Schedule I of our Forest and Nature Conservation Act 1995.

Therefore trade of these species will not be permitted but if they are then it would be done with proper review and approvals from the Scientific and Management Authorities.



Therefore we would like to inform you that since the regulations already exist on the mentioned species the implementation of Article IV on these species would not be a problem for Bhutan.

Thanking You.

Yours Sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Sangar', is written over the typed name and title. The signature is fluid and cursive.

Dr. Sangar Wangchuk  
Joint Director  
Nature Conservation Division



## 中华人民共和国濒危物种进出口管理办公室

The Endangered Species Import & Export Management Office of the People's Republic of China

Add: CITES Management Authority of China

Tel: 86-10-64239007

State Forestry Administration

Fax: 86-10-64209515

No.18 Hapingli Dongjie, Beijing 100714, China

Email: zhai\_baoguo@hotmail.com

ACTION *no. 101* = COPY

02 Aug 2005, 1 page

02 Aug. 2005

REPLY . . . FILE

**TELEFAX**

**TO** Miss. Milena Sosa Schmidt  
Scientific Officer, Scientific Support Unit,  
CITES SECRETARIAT  
Fax: ++41-22-7973417

**FROM** Zhou Yafei  
Deputy Director General,  
CITES Management Authority of China  
Fax: ++86-10-64299515

**SUBJECT** Response to the Review of Significant Trade

Dear Milena Sosa Schmidt,

This is response to your fax of your ref, MSS/VEZ/Sig.trade PC15-2005 dated 21Jun 2005 regarding the Review of Significant Trade in *Taxus wallichiana* and *Nardostachys grandiflora* pursuant to Resolution Conf. 12.8.

- a) Regarding the species of *Taxus wallichiana*: During the year 1999-2002, we exported to the United States 86.616kgs of paclitaxel which was extracted from wild-sourced *Taxus wallichiana*. After August of 2002, no export permit has been issued for *Taxus wallichiana*, and all commercial activities either collecting or exporting China-distributed wild *Taxus wallichiana* are prohibited by domestic regulations.
- b) regarding the species of *Nardostachys grandiflora*: No export permit has been issued so far.

Thank you very much for your consideration.

With Best regards

Zhou Yafei

TOTAL P.01



Ref No. 55

His Majesty's Government  
Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation

**DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS**



Tel: 977-1-4227574  
977-1-4220303  
977-1-4221231  
977-1-4221744  
977-1-4256227  
Fax: 977-1-4227374

Babar Mahal  
Kathmandu, Nepal

Date : 8 August, 2005

ACTION *m* *l* *o* *n* *g* *o* *p* *y*

17, Aug. 2005

REPLY . . . FILE

To,  
Milena Sosa Schmidt  
Scientific Officer  
Scientific Support Unit  
International Environment House  
Chemin des Anémones, CH-1219 Châtelaine, Geneva  
Switzerland

**Subject: Review of Significant Trade in specimens of Appendix-II species (Resolution conf. 2.8 (Rev. Cop 13)**

Dear Ms Schmidt

Thank you very much for your letter of ref: MSS/VEZ/Sig. Trade PC 15-2005 dated 21 June 2005 of the subject "Review of Significant Trade in specimens of Appendix- II species (Resolution conf. 12.8 (Rev. Cop 13)". The existing legislation has given the government authority to impose a ban on the collection, use, sale, transportation and export of any specified category of forest products.

As per the Forest Regulations 1995 of Nepal, *Rauwolfia serpentina*, *Taxus wallichiana* (syn *T. baccata*) and *Nardostachys grandiflora* are banned items for export in raw or unprocessed forms. The Department has been issuing permissions and CITES certificates for export of processed or refined products (extracts) of these species under the recommendations of the Department of Plant Resources (the scientific authority of CITES for plant species in Nepal).

This Department of Forests is the management authority of CITES for plants in Nepal. Since 2004, the department has issued eight CITES certificates for export of 262 kg of essential oils of *Nardostachys grandiflora* only.

With regard to the selected species listed under the Appendix-II of the CITES, Nepal has not faced any problem in implementation of Article IV so far. Collection of the selected species (*Rauwolfia serpentina*, *Taxus wallichiana* and *Nardostachys grandiflora*) is one of the major sources of income of the rural poor people. Thus, these species have important roles in diversifying economy of rural, especially of disadvantaged group of people. The Scientific Authority (Department of Plant Resources) of Nepal has provided the following opinion on the selected three species.

1. Based on the existing resource condition, no significant adverse impacts are foreseen due to their trade in the future. Therefore, the selected three species should be retained in the Appendix-II as before.
2. Effective monitoring from collection to export permits or re-export certificates, and appropriate scientific studies should be continued and if certain adverse significant impacts are observed mitigation measures should be taken accordingly.

Based on the above observation, we like to list the above three species in Appendix-II. I would be happy to provide any further details you may require.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Uday R. Sharma, PhD  
Director General

**Director General**

Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh  
Office of the Chief Conservator of Forests  
Forest Directorate  
Ban Bhaban, Mohakhali, Dhaka-1212; --

Memo No. *CCF(WL&NC)2M-33/05/1163*

Dated *6/7/05*

✓ To

Mr./Ms. Milena Sosa Schmidt  
Scientific Officer  
Scientific Support Unit  
CITES / International Environment House  
Chemin des Anemones  
CH-1219 Chatelaine  
Geneva, Switzerland  
E-mail : [cites@unep.ch](mailto:cites@unep.ch)

*Milena*  
ATTN: M. S. S. COPY  
22. Juli 2005  
REPLY ... FILE

Subject : Review of Significant Trade in Specimens of Appendix-II Species.  
[(Resolution Conf. 12.8 (Rev. Cop-13))]

Reference : Your reference No. MSS/VEZ/Sig. Trade PC 15-2005 Dated. Geneva.  
21 June 2005.

With reference to your letter this is to inform you that *Rauvolfia serpentina* occurs naturally within the territory of Bangladesh. Domestic trade of this species is not very significant. Bangladesh do not export *Rauvolfia serpentina*. So the implementation of Article-IV Paragraphs 2(a), 3 and 6(a) of the Convention is not applicable in relation to export of *Rauvolfia serpentina*.

Sincerely yours

*M. Anwarul Islam*  
*6/7/2005*

(M. Anwarul Islam)  
Chief Conservator of Forests  
Forest Department, Bangladesh  
&

*of m*  
*05/07/05*

Management Authority for  
CITES, Bangladesh.  
Tel : +88-02-8828364 (Work)  
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Myanmar

**Milena Schmidt****Subject:** FW: Review of Significant Trade in Specimens of Appendix II Species

-----Original Message-----

**From:** uknz [mailto:nwcd-cas@mptmail.net.mm]**Sent:** 08 August 2005 20:04**To:** CITES**Subject:** Re: Review of Significant Trade in Specimens of Appendix II Species

Dear Milena,

Pursuant to your letter dated 21 June 2005, we would like to inform you that concerning the implementation of Article IV, paragraphs 2(a), 3 and 6(a) of the Convention, Myanmar has some problems due to lack of scientific data.

For *Rauvolfia*, this species is found in the wild in some areas. Harvesting is allowed only for domestic use in traditional medicines. Under the quota set regionally every year export is not allowed by Forest Department or CITES Management Authority of Myanmar. According to the information of the Department of Agricultural Planning, thirty acres of trial plantations have been started in 2004-2005 in Bago Division.

For *Taxus wallichiana*, the species is growing only in hilly and remote areas. They are growing only in such inaccessible areas it is difficult to carry out proper survey. However, information from tribal races say that they are starting to establish plantations and giving protection. Since Myanmar became the signatory of CITES, no export permit for *Taxus wallichiana* has been issued yet for any purpose.

As mentioned above, although CITES Scientific Authority of Myanmar has been carrying out some scientific survey in its own capacity, there has still lack of financial and technical support. We need more assistance from outside world in capacity building workshops, seminars among relevant governmental agencies, law enforcement bodies and stakeholders.

What we are practising in the country is that we do not allow collecting any species for export from the wild without having surveyed population. However, like other developing countries, illegal flow of wildlife through border lines may exist as control measures are difficult to be done.

Although Myanmar has a number of collaborations with some international organizations for some conservation work, we still need to survey our wildlife resource. If there were some possibilities to do such kinds of collaboration, it would be very helpful to our resource conservation activities.

CITES authorities of Myanmar, in their own capacity, are implementing to meet the resolutions of the Convention in spite of having some difficulties like some other developing countries. Moreover, cooperation with other member countries in combating illegal wildlife trade and effective implementation of the convention are strong determinations of CITES authorities of Myanmar.

Relevant agencies such as Department of Border Trade, Directorate of Trade, Myanmar Police Force, Custom Department, Yangon City Development Committee, the Union of Myanmar Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry are being provided the updated information regarding CITES in order to smooth implementation of the Convention. Personnel concerned are also invited to CITES related workshops and seminars occasionally held by CITES Management Authority of Myanmar.

Sincerely yours,

Soe Win Hlaing  
Director General  
CITES Management Authority of Myanmar  
Forest Department  
Ministry of Forestry

07/04/2006

ACTION n. 104A COPY

31 Aug. 2005

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REPLY . . . FILE

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
Plant Varieties Protection Division,  
International trade of Plants under the Conventions Sub-Division,  
Chatu Chak, Bangkok 10900, THAILAND.  
FAX & Tel. : 662- 940-5687  
e-mail: manit@doa.go.th

FAX

No Ac. 0904.04 / .... Date ...August 19, 2005.....  
Number of documents .....4.....page (s) (include this page)

To: Milena Sosa Schmidt, Scientific Officer, Scientific Unit, CITES Secretariat.  
Fax: 41-22-7973417

From: Mr. Manit Jaichagun, CITES MA, Thailand for Plants.

Messages

Subject: Review of Significant Trade in specimens of Appendix II species (Resolution Conf. 12.8 (Rev.CoP13))

Dear Melina,

Referring to your letter Geneva dated 21 June 2005, regarding Thailand to respond the Review of Significant Trade in specimens of Appendix II species (Resolution Conf. 12.8 (Rev.CoP13)) for *Rauvolfia serpentina* (L.) Benth. ex Kurz. that Thailand a range state country of the species.

With this letter we would like to responding and submit our comment the Review of Significant trade on *Rauvolfia serpentina* (L.) Benth. Ex Kurz. in Thailand. Please see the attached documents (3 pages).

For the CITES MA of Thailand for the Plants. Could you please to change and inform to the Parties for a new (update) our national contact address as following:-

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
Plant Varieties Protection Division,  
International trade of Plants under the Conventions Sub-Division,  
Chatu Chak, Bangkok 10900, THAILAND.  
FAX & Tel. : 662- 940-5687 e-mail: [surakrai@doa.go.th](mailto:surakrai@doa.go.th) and [manit@doa.go.th](mailto:manit@doa.go.th)

Thank you very much for your kind cooperation.

With best regards

Yours sincerely,

(Mr Manit Jaichagun)  
CITES MA THAILAND for Plants

Review of Significant trade on  
*Rauvolfia serpentina* (L.) Benth. ex Kurz.  
 in Thailand  
 (2005)

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### 1. Summary

The five species of genus *Rauvolfia* (Apocynaceae) was recorded in Thailand. There are *Rauvolfia cambodiana* Pierre ex Pitard (vernacular; Kha Yom Luang), *Rauvolfia micrantha* Hook.f., *Rauvolfia serpentina* (L.) Benth. ex Kurz. (vernacular; Rayom), *Rauvolfia sumatrana* Jack (vernacular; Rayom Tinpet) and *Rauvolfia verticillata* (Lour) Baillon. (vernacular; Chaek).

Thailand is the one of range state of *Rauvolfia serpentina* (L.) Benth. ex Kurz. (CITES App. II). This species known as medicinal plants especially dried root use for medicinal material compounds which contain alkaloids and serpentine (psychopharmacologic agents). Thai common name is called "Rayom"; this species is wide distribution through out of Thailand. Despite the small amount in wild collected plants and local uses for medicinal material compounds in purpose. A few quantities were record on international trade, only once a year and domestic trade evidence in small scale.

This review of significant trade on *Rauvolfia serpentina* (L.) Benth. ex Kurz. in Thailand was study by the CITES management authority of Thailand for plants during the year 2005. The result of review report will submit to the CITES Secretariat; accordance with the Resolution Conf. 12.8 (Rev. CoP13).

### 2. Species biology and Conservation Status

#### 2.1 Life history and ecology

Description of *Rauvolfia serpentina* (L.) Benth. ex Kurz. The species is low growing shrub; branch lets glabrous; often angled. Leaves; petiole 1-1.9 cm long; blade papery, elliptic or obovate, 4.1-25 x 1.5-11.5 cm, apex acuminate, rarely to obtuse, base cuneate; secondary veins 7-16 pairs, arcuate ascending; glabrous. Inflorescence usually solitary, terminal; flowers clustered; 4.5-11.5 cm long, peduncle 3-7.8 cm long; glabrous; pedicels 2.2-6.5 mm long Sepals ovate or lanceolate, 1.8-4.2 x 0.5-1.5 mm, apex acute to acuminate; glabrous. Corolla white, reddish, pinkish or purplish, tube 10.5-20 mm long; lobes 2-5.6 mm long; glabrous outside, pubescent in mouth and inside to just beneath stamens or in mouth and around stamens with a glabrous band between. Stamens inserted at 7.7-11.3 mm from base; filaments 0.5-1 mm long; anthers 1.2-1.7 x 0.5-0.7 mm. Disk 0.3-0.8 mm long. Ovary 0.8-1.6 mm long, carpel connate at base; style + pistil head 7.2-9.6 mm long. Fruits paired, connate at base; each half ovoid, 5.4-9 mm long, 4.2-4.7 mm wide, Seeds 4x2.8 mm.

This species found in deciduous or evergreen forest or in open areas to 800m and widely distribute through out of Thailand. Propagated by seeds, root cuttings, root stumps and stem cutting. Cultivated in Thailand is no information.

#### 2.2 Population distribution and status

Thailand distribution: - Northern; Chiang Mai, Nan, Lamphun, Lampang, Phrae, Tak, Phisanulok. North-eastern; Petchabun, Loei, Nong Khai. South-western; Kanchanaburi, Prachuap Khiri Khan. Central; Saraburi, Bangkok. South-eastern; Chon Buri, Chanthaburi. Peninsular south; Surat Thani. Despite of their geographical distribution, status of this species is not threatened in Thailand.

#### 2.3 Conservation and Management

### 2.3.1 Habitat Protection

*Rauvolfia serpentina* (L.) Benth. ex Kurz. occurrences in both protected area and private lands. In the protected area is prohibiting to harvesting and wild specimen collected.

### 2.3.2 Regulation wild harvesting

Harvesting from the wild for export purposes occurs on a relatively small scale. Despite no regulation of wild harvesting from private lands but the species is rarely evident interesting to collecting for trade. The values of this plant per kg is very low prices local people not consider or interesting to collect its.

### 2.3.3 Regulation of trade

Recently, *Rauvolfia serpentina* (L.) Benth. ex Kurz was regulated by national laws as namely the Plants Act B.E. 2518 (1975). Prohibited to export unless have permission from the CITES MA of Thailand.

### 2.3.4 Monitoring

According to the national laws cultivated of the *Rauvolfia serpentina* (L.) Benth. ex Kurz. for trade must registered of their nursery or area plantations to the component authority (CITES MA of Thailand) and the specimens of the *Rauvolfia serpentina* (L.) Benth. ex Kurz. or products for international trade purposes (export) the applicants shall be exhibits legal the source of their specimens and monitoring or approval by the component authority.

### 2.3.5 Non-detriment finding

There is no information or data available on which to base non-detriment findings for this species yet. Thailand will consideration study by near future.

## 3. Overview of Trade

### 3.1 International trade

Previously, the Thai exporter company exported dry roots of *Rauvolfia serpentina* (L.) Benth. ex Kurz. to abroad, mostly to Germany. From the year 1999 to 2005 Thailand CITES MA was recorded as following:-

1999 export to Germany for 3,300kg  
 2000 export to Germany for 9,500kg  
 2001 export to Germany for 4,020kg  
 2002 export to Germany for 1,740kg and export to USA for 186kg  
 2003 export to Germany for 2,370kg  
 2004 export to Germany for 3,050kg  
 2005 export to Germany for 3,030kg

### 3.2 Domestic trade

Small scale and volume on domestic trade, usually trading by local community people as traditional medicines (dry roots) which use for various nervous system treatments.

## 4. Other relevant information

### 4.1 Artificial propagation

There is no relevant cultivated of *Rauvolfia serpentina* (L.) Benth. ex Kurz. in Thailand.

### 4.2 Illegal trade

Despite limited information.



### 5. References

Santisuk, T. and Larsen, K. 1999. Flora of Thailand Vol. 7 Part 1: pp 50-55, The Forest Herbarium, Royal Forest department, Bangkok, Thailand.

Raw Materials. 1969. The Wealth of India. A Dictionary of Indian Raw Materials and Industrial Products Vol. 3 : Ph-Re. New Delhi, India.