

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



Twenty-seventh meeting of the Plants Committee
Geneva (Switzerland), 8 – 13 July 2024

Species conservation and trade

PRODUCTS CONTAINING SPECIMENS OF
APPENDIX II-LISTED ORCHIDS (ORCHIDACEAE SPP.)

1. This document has been submitted by the Secretariat.
2. At its 19th meeting (CoP19; Panama City, 2022), the Conference of the Parties adopted Decisions 19.246 to 19.248 on *Products containing specimens of Appendix II orchids (Orchidaceae spp.)*:

Directed to the Secretariat

19.246 *The Secretariat shall:*

- a) *submit the outcomes of the study on international trade in edible orchids (information document CoP19 Inf. 9) for the consideration of the Standing Committee together with recommendations on how the Convention can be better implemented for the species concerned;*
- b) *subject to availability of external resources, consult with Parties and stakeholders and undertake a study to compile an overview of Appendix-II orchid taxa that are particularly affected by wild harvest for international trade to inform the following assessments:*
 - i) *an assessment of the conservation impacts of exempting artificially propagated Appendix-II listed orchid taxa from CITES regulations, including as articulated in footnote annotation 10 (after CoP19, footnote annotation P3) of the CITES Appendices, including identification challenges and look-alike issues; and*
 - ii) *an assessment of the conservation impacts of exempting derivatives and/or finished products of certain Appendix-II listed orchid taxa from CITES regulations through amendments to annotation #4; and*
- c) *report to the Plants Committee.*

Directed to the Plants Committee

19.247 *The Plants Committee shall consider the studies as per Decision 19.246 and make recommendations on how to improve CITES implementation for Appendix-II listed orchids to the Standing Committee or to the Conference of the Parties, as appropriate.*

Directed to the Standing Committee

19.248 *The Standing Committee shall review any recommendations of the Plants Committee, and make recommendations to the Conference of the Parties, as appropriate.*

Regarding implementation of Decision 19.246

3. At its 26th meeting (PC26; Geneva, June 2023), the Plants Committee considered document [PC26 Doc. 30](#) containing the study referred to in Decision 19.246, paragraph a), and draft terms of references for the study on Appendix-II orchid taxa that are particularly affected by wild harvest for international trade referred to in Decision 19.246, paragraph b). At the time of writing, the Secretariat has received funding to undertake the study under Decision 19.246, paragraph b), and has updated its terms of reference in light of PC26 recommendations (see summary record [PC26 SR](#)) and other recent developments. Annex 1 contains the terms of reference of the study.
4. With respect to the study on international trade in edible orchids referred to in Decision 19.246, paragraph a), contained in the Annex to document PC26 Doc. 30, the Plants Committee recommended to (see summary record [PC26 SR](#)):
 - a) *develop identification manuals as all tuberous orchids are currently listed in CITES Appendices. The main challenge is to distinguish tubers, as a group, from other specimens.*
 - b) *address needs for additional support for ongoing red list assessments for tuberous orchids; and*
 - c) *understand the regional differences in trade of tuberous orchids and how they translate into actions to strengthen CITES compliance, considering in particular any livelihood elements of this trade.*

The Committee also recommended the Standing Committee to:

- a) *emphasize the need for identification manuals and training;*
 - b) *urge Parties and other donors to support red list assessments for tuberous orchid taxa in international trade;*
 - c) *urge Parties to regulate the trade in tuberous orchids as is currently required under the Convention;*
 - d) *request the Secretariat to issue a Notification to Parties inviting them to provide information on:*
 - i) *trade volumes;*
 - ii) *manuals and regulations relating to trade in tuberous orchid, including domestic trade;*
 - iii) *enforcement challenges; and*
 - iv) *other relevant information related to trade in tuberous orchids, including any capacity-building needs; and*
 - e) *consider the study on edible orchids and responses to the Notification to prioritize issues relating to trade in tuberous orchids to be addressed, and to propose recommendations to CoP20, including any draft decisions, as appropriate.*
5. At the 77th meeting of the Standing Committee (SC77; Geneva, November 2023), the Standing Committee considered document [SC77 Doc. 69](#) that included the outcomes of PC26 referred to in paragraph 4 above and agreed the recommendations as proposed by the Plants Committee with some amendments (see summary record [SC77 SR](#)). In particular, the Standing Committee requested the Secretariat to issue a Notification to the Parties and agreed to consider at its 78th meeting: the study called for in paragraph b) of Decision 19.246, if available and the Plants Committee's recommendations on the study and any responses to the Notification under Decision 19.268. The Standing Committee also requested the Secretariat to present all relevant information from studies and Notifications under Decision 19.246 to the Standing Committee at its next meeting. Additionally, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported it had recently provided funding to support the IUCN red listing of tuberous orchid species traded in southern Africa.

Implementation of recommendations adopted at SC77

6. In line with the recommendations adopted by the Standing Committee, the Secretariat published [Notification to the Parties 2024/013](#) with a [questionnaire](#) on 10 January, 2024. The Secretariat received 10 responses from Parties and a response from one independent expert (see Annex 2 to the present document).

Responses were received from the following Parties: Germany, Honduras, Mexico, Slovakia, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United Republic of Tanzania, and the United States of America, which are briefly summarized below.

- a) Germany responded that there is no legal harvest of wild sourced Orchidaceae in the country and no artificial production for consumption purposes. Germany is currently considering whether a risk profile specifically for salep products can be integrated into the customs clearance system, as there have been several seizures of these products in the retail sector in Germany. It specified that possession and commercial use of all orchids, not only tuberous orchids, is regulated through the Nature Conservation Act, which prohibits removal of these species from the wild. Germany also submitted extracts of an internal import/export database (Annex 3) containing information on imports of specimens of the tuberous orchid genera *Anacamptis* spp., *Orchis* spp., *Dactylorhiza* spp., *Disa* spp., *Satyrium* spp., *Habenaria* spp., *Vanilla* spp., and *Gastrodia* spp. between 2013 and 2023. Imports are almost exclusively reported as source code A, and amount to 16,972 reported with the unit NUM (almost all live specimens), and 2,781 kg of specimen reported as extract, powder or root. No imports of finished products ready for retail trade seem to be recorded in the internal database. A total of 192 items and 0,7 kg of specimens, mostly from *Gastrodia* spp., are recorded as seized.
- b) Honduras responded that there is no commercial trade in edible orchids in the country.
- c) Mexico responded that *Habenaria* spp. is the predominant native genus of tuberous orchids in the country. Internal databases do not record national or international illegal harvest or trade in tuberous orchids. Tuberous orchids are included, though not specifically addressed, in various bodies of national legislation. The only tuberous orchid species included in a national repository of risk profiles is *Habenaria novemfida*. Mexico noted that most trade in wild orchids takes place in packages or via public transport. Transport companies do not always report shipments of wild species, and inspection personnel is not permanently stationed at all bus terminals. Specimen identification poses additional challenges. Mexico suggests that capacity-building for the identification of tuberous orchid specimens would be helpful, as well as a workshop on the *modus operandi* of illegal trade in edible orchids.
- d) Slovakia responded that harvest in any naturally occurring species of the genera *Orchis* spp., *Ophrys* spp. and *Dactylorhiza* spp. is prohibited, and that the authorities are unaware of any artificial propagation in these. Some incidents of illegal harvest and illegal national trade are recorded, but offenders or their motives could not be identified. Slovakia did not mention any regulations or manuals specific to tuberous orchids.
- e) Sweden responded that *Dactylorhiza* spp., *Ophrys* spp. and *Orchis* spp. occur in the wild in Sweden. All species of wild orchids are protected and their harvest is generally prohibited, but exemptions can be granted at subnational level. Sweden did not have data on legal harvest from the wild but was planning to compile information on any exemptions for wild harvest granted at subnational level in the course of spring 2024. Sweden reviewed the CITES trade database for imports of tuberous orchids and identified only a small number of recorded shipments during the period 2012 – 2022. Artificial propagation seems to occur on a large scale, and illegal harvest and trade seems to occur, but authorities are lacking data on these aspects. Regarding specific regulations or manuals, Sweden informed that harvesting guidelines for wild growing orchids were available. Regarding enforcement challenges, Sweden referred to its relatively large and uninhabited areas, which are difficult to monitor. However, some areas known to be habitats of highly protected orchids are regularly patrolled by professional guards, or volunteers. It was considered that land use change is a bigger threat than illegal trade.
- f) Switzerland responded that all wild orchids are protected under general legislation, and removal is subject to strict conditions. Specific orchid habitats are regularly monitored and reintroduction initiatives are in process. No specific trade in tuberous orchids is known. Switzerland referred to general online tools that serve to identify Swiss orchids. Identification of orchid ingredients or orchid powders was a specific enforcement challenge.
- g) The United Republic of Tanzania responded that it is a range State to various tuberous orchids, which are used for subsistence and local trade. However, it has no records of legal or illegal trade in these taxa and no information on their artificial propagation. It furthermore has no specific regulations or manuals for these taxa. The United Republic of Tanzania reported the following enforcement challenges: inadequate regulations governing trade in orchids; insufficient instruments to regulate transborder trade in orchids; and the lack of a monitoring system of domestic harvest and consumption of orchids. With regards to capacity-building, the development of non-detriment findings, methods for resource

assessments, artificial propagation and species identification and a monitoring system for orchid harvest for domestic consumption were included in the response as specific needs. The United Republic of Tanzania indicated that there is a need to develop various manuals, guidelines and regulations for sustainable harvesting of orchids, as well as a strategy for orchids at regional level.

- h) Thailand responded that it is a range state to several genera of tuberous orchids, including *Gastrodia* spp. and *Bletilla* spp. It was unaware of any trade (legal or illegal) in tuberous orchid species for food, cosmetic, or medicinal purposes and indicated that these genera do not have the potential to be developed for commercial purposes. Thailand indicated that some orchid species (*Habenaria* spp., *Eulophia* spp. and *Phaius* spp.) are traded for ornamental purposes.
- i) The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland responded that it has not issued many permits for edible orchid species. Some seizures have been made, predominantly of *Orchid mascula*. Products containing tuberous orchids are available online and list common names such as 'salep' or 'chikanda' as ingredients instead of the orchid species. This presents a challenge with identification and seizure of products containing regulated species, as well as traceability of their contents, origin and supply chain.
- j) The United States of America responded that it is a range State to *Dactylorhiza* spp. and *Habenaria* spp. – two of the genera covered by the review of edible orchid trade (see information document [CoP19 Inf. 9](#)). It is not aware of any legal or illegal harvest and/or trade of native orchid species as edible tubers or products thereof and considers it to be unlikely. The United States has no recent genus-specific records for trade in the genera *Dactylorhiza* spp., *Disa* spp., *Habenaria* spp., *Ophrys* spp., *Orchis* spp., and *Satyrium* spp., but is aware of imports of salep products from *Orchis* spp., primarily from Europe. Taking into account data-entry capacity and conservation priorities, the United States reports trade in artificially propagated Appendix-II orchid species as "*Orchidaceae* spp.". Regulations of trade in tuberous orchids fall within the scope of general US CITES legislation and risk management approaches would be similar to those for other taxa. The United States is aware that identification guides exist for the genera *Dactylorhiza* spp. and *Habenaria* spp. The identification of misidentified/mislabelled shipments containing tuberous orchid powder presents a significant enforcement challenge for the United States, as frontline enforcement authorities rely largely on accompanying documents, packaging, and labels to identify tuberous orchid imports into the United States. United States enforcement authorities noted the need to increase capacity to identify illegal trade in products containing tuberous orchids (and other orchid taxa), especially for trade in traditional Chinese medicine.
- k) One independent expert from China responded that botanical surveys contain information on wild and artificially propagated harvest, and on legal and illegal domestic trade of various tuberous orchid taxa. Manuals reportedly exist for wild harvest, assisted production and artificial propagation of tuberous orchids. Enforcement challenges are reportedly specimen identification, detection of illegal trade, insufficient cross-border cooperation, lack of professional knowledge and skills of enforcement personnel, and lack of public awareness.

Synthesis of responses and other available information:

Regarding trade volumes

- 7. Based on the responses received, some Parties are aware of harvest of or trade in tuberous orchids. The scale of harvest at national level was considered to be small by some Parties, but specific information was unavailable. Notably, of the key trading countries with possibly regionally depleted tuberous orchid populations¹ identified in the study in Annex 1 and 2 to document [PC26 Doc. 30](#), only the United Republic of Tanzania responded to Notification to the Parties No. 2024/013 despite efforts made in this regard by the Secretariat. The United Republic of Tanzania indicated that it does not have pertinent information due to inadequate regulatory instruments and monitoring systems.
- 8. Most responses to the Notification to the Parties refer to trade in live specimens of tuberous orchid taxa, plant parts or extracts. Few, if any, refer to trade in finished products or derivatives. Yet, trade in orchid tubers and finished products thereof is not exempted from CITES regulation, and information compiled in document [PC26 Doc. 30](#) and Masters et al. (2020) suggest that trade in salep is global; multiple offers are readily accessible online without apparent reference to CITES documentation. Commodities for which patent

¹ Document [PC26 Doc. 30](#) identified salep trade to predominantly originate from harvests in Albania, Greece, Iran and Türkiye, and chikanda trade to predominantly originate from harvests in Zambia, with important supplies from the United Republic of Tanzania, and Malawi.

applications have been submitted that refer to tuberous orchid species² include multiple high-end industrial products such as colloid agents, dental applications, explosives, gas lift systems related to drilling and fracking, industrial oils, medical intubation, nutraceuticals, pharmaceutical formulations, textiles, and wastewater flocculants.

9. Noting that discussions in the in-session working group at PC26 indicated that information on trade volumes in tuberous orchids was unclear in document [PC26 Doc. 30](#), the Secretariat compiled relevant indications on this matter as follows:
- Annual harvest volumes from the wild are estimated at 30-120 million tuberous orchids in Türkiye.
 - Circa 6 million specimens annually are reportedly harvested in Iran and exported to Türkiye.
 - Zambia reportedly imports around 5 million tubers from surrounding countries, with 2.2 - 4.1 million tubers imported from the United Republic of Tanzania alone.
 - Other sources suggest that 3,750-7,500kg (dry weight) of salep is harvested annually in Türkiye, and up to 28,000kg is annually exported.
 - Around a dozen production facilities in China self-report capacities to fulfil orders for wholesale powdered salep products exceeding 500-1,000kg. Some vendors claim a production capacity of >10,000Kg/month. These wholesale products appear to largely derive from *Dendrobium* species. Several smaller wholesale vendors were identified in Türkiye. It seems, however, unclear whether the entire wholesale production capacity is based on orchid tubers harvested in the wild.
 - The study indicates conversion factors of 1,000 to 4,000 tubers per kg of dried and ground tuber powder, depending on the species and the cited literature source.
10. Some responses to Notification No. 2024/013 mentioned seizures of salep products. The Secretariat notes that an in-depth analysis of the CITES database for trade in edible orchids would involve a large number of taxa and a variety of products. However, a quick scan of the CITES illegal trade database for the years 2016-2022 contains the following records of seizures that could relate to trade in tuberous orchids:
- 1 seizure of Orchidaceae specimens described as bulbs (2 PKT);
 - 91 seizures of Orchidaceae specimens described as powder (254 items, 630kg, 10 BOX); and
 - 405 seizures of Orchidaceae specimens described as roots (25,686 items, 1,629kg, 20 BOT, 9 BAG, 10 PKT³).

Regarding manuals and regulations relating to trade in tuberous orchids, including domestic trade

11. Many responses indicate that trade in tuberous orchid is regulated under general legislation that protects orchids and often prohibits most harvests. However, few, if any, materials or tools exist to specifically support implementation of trade in these taxa. Germany is considering the possibility of risk profiles for salep and Mexico has developed a risk profile for *Habenaria novemfida*. Some Parties report the availability of identification tools, though these seem to refer to live specimens rather than products dominating trade, such as tubers or dried powders. Sweden and one independent expert report the availability of manuals for wild harvest, assisted production and artificial propagation of tuberous orchids. Some useful approaches seem to also be available in academic literature, including a framework for identifying and improving sustainable harvest of wild orchids⁴. At the time of writing, the Secretariat has requested the authors of relevant submissions whether the mentioned identification guides, harvest and propagation manuals are available in English and can be shared for the benefit of other Parties.

Regarding enforcement challenges

12. Almost all responses highlight the identification of specimens as a key enforcement challenge. Other enforcement challenges include availability of inspection personnel along trade routes of tuberous orchid products, lack of detection of illegal trade, insufficient cross-border cooperation, lack of professional

² According to Masters et al. (2020), at least 30 patent applications name five orchid species as components of salep: *Orchis mascula*, *O. militaris*, *Anacamptis morio*, *A. pyramidalis*, and *Platanthera bifolia*. The genera *Aceras*, *Dactylorhiza*, *Himantoglossum*, *Neotinea*, *Ophrys* and *Serapias* are also named.

³ The Secretariat notes that the units BAG, BOT, BOX, PKT are unclear. The [Guidelines for the preparation and submission of the CITES annual illegal trade reports](#) indicate that “the quantity should always be recorded as number of specimens and never in non-standard units such as ‘boxes’, ‘cartons,’ ‘containers’ or ‘bales’. Where possible, all seizures reported should include both quantity and weight/volume for each specimen and species type seized during an incident”.

⁴ Ticktin et al. (2023): *Wild orchids - A framework for identifying and improving sustainable harvest*. *Biological Conservation* 277, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.biocon.2022.109816>

knowledge and skills among enforcement personnel, traceability of specimen contents, origin and supply chain, and lack of public awareness.

Regarding other relevant information related to trade in tuberous orchids, including any capacity-building needs

13. Overall, materials and capacities for specimen identification were most commonly identified as lacking, especially for the higher processed specimens, such as the dried powders on which salep and chikanda products are based. The United Republic of Tanzania noted a need to develop various manuals, guidelines and regulations, resource assessments, non-detriment findings and methods for artificial propagation, and suggested the development of a regional strategy on orchids. Mexico suggests that a workshop on the *modus operandi* of illegal trade in edible orchids could be useful. The United States enforcement authorities noted the need to increase capacity to identify illegal trade in products containing tuberous orchids (and other orchid taxa), especially for trade in traditional Chinese medicine.

Possible way forward:

14. The Secretariat notes that key exporting Parties as identified in document [PC26 Doc. 30](#) did not respond to the Notification to the Parties, and that the available information submitted in response to Notification to the Parties No 2024/013 does not seem to provide clarity relating to trade volumes. As stated in document [PC26 Doc. 30](#), the international trade in tuberous orchid products should be regulated under CITES, but little if any seems to be registered in the CITES trade database, or in the CITES illegal trade database. Almost every aspect of this trade appears opaque and undertaken unregulated by CITES provisions. Regional depletion of some genera of tuberous orchids used in this trade appear to have occurred across range States in central Africa and the Near and Middle East.
15. Responses submitted to the Notification do however provide useful suggestions on a possible way forward that could include the following activities to be undertaken by the Secretariat, subject to external funding:
 - a) compile identification tools and methods for specimens of tuberous orchids that are in international trade, as well as look-alike specimens, and the development of an identification guide to assist Parties in applying the provisions of the Convention as it relates to these species;
 - b) support to key exporting States of tuberous orchids, upon request, to carry out non-detriment findings for tuberous orchids;
 - c) implement appropriate measures to support Parties involved in trade in tuberous orchids to exchange information, build enforcement capacity and enhance cooperation across borders on the:
 - i) use of identification tools and materials as developed under paragraph a);
 - ii) development of risk profiles already developed or considered by some Parties; and
 - iii) *modus operandi* of illegal trade in edible orchids.

Regarding draft decisions for the consideration of the Plants Committee:

16. The Secretariat has developed draft decisions for the consideration of the Plants and Standing Committees, which are available in Annex 3 to the present document. The Secretariat will incorporate Plants Committee feedback to the present document and the draft decisions and present all available information to the Standing Committee.
17. The Secretariat notes that new decisions will have to be considered by the 20th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to implement paragraph b) of Decision 19.246 and the Standing Committee recommended at its 77th meeting that the Plants Committee should be provided an opportunity to consider the results of the study. Because funding was secured too late to initiate the study in time for consideration by PC27, the process to consider the results of the study and provide recommendations to SC78 will have to be postponed to the next intersessional period. Draft decisions in this regard are included in Annex 3 to the present document.
18. The Secretariat furthermore notes that the responses to the Notification to the Parties under Decision 19.268 referred to in the SC77 recommendations are reported on in document PC27 Doc. 38 on *Orchid specimens exempted through annotation #4*.

Recommendations:

19. The Plants Committee is invited to:

- a) consider the synthesis of available information in paragraphs 7 to 13, and the Secretariat reflections on a possible way forward as contained in paragraphs 14 and 15;
- b) note the terms of reference for the study mandated under Decision 19.246 in Annex 1 to the present document;
- c) consider the proposed draft decisions contained in Annex 3 to the present document; and
- d) formulate recommendations for the consideration of the Standing Committee, as appropriate.

TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE STUDY ON APPENDIX-II ORCHID TAXA
THAT ARE PARTICULARLY AFFECTED BY WILD HARVEST FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADE
[DECISION 19.246, PARAGRAPH B)]

Activities:

- 1) *Analysis of trade data* – Analyse the CITES Trade database, and the CITES illegal trade database, for wild harvested and artificially propagated specimen of Appendix-II orchid taxa to identify:
 - a. levels and trends in trade in wild harvested and artificially propagated specimens in trade;
 - b. levels and trends in seizures of specimen of Appendix-II orchid taxa;
 - c. any potential fluctuations / shifts in trade and seizure patterns; and
 - d. potential implementation challenges that could be reflected in the data.
- 2) *Assessment of conservation concern* – Based on information compiled under activity 1, information available through the IUCN red list, prior work presented in information document CoP19 Inf. 9 and document PC25 Doc. 37, and other sources as appropriate, and using the indicators and scoring system for simplified assessments for plant species developed during the international expert workshop on NDFs (Module 11 Table 11A of the CITES NDF guidance), assess the degree of concern (simplified assessment score) due to wild harvest for international trade, and propose improvements for Table 11A in Module 11 of the CITES NDF guidance.
- 3) *Stakeholder engagement* – Engage range States and Parties trading in artificially propagated specimen of Appendix-II orchid taxa as well as relevant experts and organizations to determine:
 - a. conservation efforts to ensure sustainable trade in Appendix II orchid taxa;
 - b. the impact of artificial propagation on wild populations of Appendix-II orchid taxa; and
 - c. identification and look-alike issues and other challenges Parties experience in implementing the annotations (P3 and #4).
- 4) *Assessment of conservation impact* – Based on activities 1) to 3), and taking into account the criteria in Resolution 11.11 (Rev. CoP18) on *Regulation of trade in plants* and the four guiding questions used in document PC25 Doc. 37, assess potential conservation impacts, of:
 - a. exempting artificially propagated Appendix-II listed orchid taxa from CITES regulations, including as articulated in footnote annotation 10 (after CoP19, footnote annotation P3) of the CITES Appendices; and
 - b. exempting derivatives and/or finished products of certain Appendix-II listed orchid taxa from CITES regulations through amendments to annotation #4.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN TUBEROUS ORCHIDS

Contact information			
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Institution	Federal Agency for Nature Conservation, Germany		
Party (if applicable)	Germany		
Trade volumes of tuberous orchids			
Please consider available information on volumes of legal or illegal harvest and trade in tuberous orchid species, including botanical surveys, trade or seizure databases, economic and trade analyses, or technical workshop summaries or presentations that involved relevant expert bodies. Please submit relevant documents or database extracts separately, as appropriate.			
General information	The given information concerns the timeframe 01.01.2013 to 31.12.2023 (10 years). Due to the fact that Germany is a Federal State, we, as Federal Agency for Nature Conservation, do not have any information about the domestic trade, as this is the responsibility of the Federal States.		
Detailed information (if available):	Taxa	Volume	Information source
a) Legal harvest [wild or assisted production]	./.	./.	There is no legal harvest of wild sourced Orchidaceae. There are some small-scale orchid producers for ornamental purposes, also of species that might be edible. We know of no production of Y or A orchids that are produced for consumption.
b) Legal harvest [artificial propagation]	./.	./.	No production for consumption purposes are known.
c) Legal trade [domestic]	./.	./.	./.
d) Legal trade [international]	<i>(Vanilla</i> spp.) <i>Habenaria</i> spp. <i>Dactylorhiza</i> spp. <i>Disa</i> spp. <i>Orchis</i> spp. <i>Satyrium</i> spp. <i>Gastrodia</i> spp.	See attached document	Internal database of import and export

e) Illegal harvest and trade [domestic]	./.	./.	./.
f) Illegal trade [international]	<i>Gastrodia</i> spp. (liv) <i>Gastrodia</i> spp. (ext) <i>Gastrodia</i> spp. (ext) <i>Orchis anatolica</i> (pow) <i>Gastrodia</i> spp. (roo)	24 (No) 0,5 (kg) 48 (No) 0,2 (kg) 120 (No)	Internal database of seizures regarding import and export.
Manuals and regulations, including for domestic trade in tuberous orchids			
Please provide information on regulations or manuals that your institution uses to manage or regulate harvest and trade in tuberous orchid species. Please respond with yes/no to indicate whether your institution has relevant regulations, tools, or manuals, and provide additional details and references, as appropriate. You are invited to separately submit supporting documentation, if appropriate.			
Domestic legislation specific to tuberous orchids	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no		
Trade or export regulations specific to tuberous orchids	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no		
Manuals or guidelines for wild harvest or assisted production of tuberous orchids	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no		
Manuals or guidelines related to artificial propagation of tuberous orchids	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no		
Identification guides for tuberous orchids	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no		
Risk profiles for tuberous orchids	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	It is currently being examined whether a risk profile specifically for <i>Salep</i> products can be integrated into the customs clearance system, as there have been several seizures of these products in the retail sector in Germany.	
Risk management systems to detect illegal shipments of tuberous orchids	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no		
Other tools or materials	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	<p>In Germany the Nature Conservation Act regulates the possession and commercial usage of protected species. These species also include all tuberous orchids, but not this genus in particular (which is why “no” was ticked in this section’s first and second question above). It also prohibits the removal of these species from the wild.</p> <p>Trade or export regulations not specific to tuberous orchids but to protected species in general for the whole European Union can be found in Council Regulation (EC) No. 338/97 and Commission Regulation (EC) No. 865/2006.</p>	

Enforcement challenges and capacity building needs	
Please indicate key challenges enforcement officers face to detect illegal trade in tuberous orchid species, and key capacity building needs. Please submit any relevant documents separately, as appropriate.	
Please list key enforcement challenges	
Please list key capacity building needs	
Other relevant information	
Please provide other relevant information, if any	

Imports of specimens of the genera 'ANACAMPTIS SPP.', 'ORCHIS SPP.', 'DACTYLORHIZA SPP.', 'DISA SPP.', 'SATYRIUM SPP.', 'HABENARIA SPP.', 'VANILLA SPP.', 'GASTRODIA SPP.'
 Time period: 01.01.2013 bis 31.12.2023

Update: 17.01.2024

Year of import	Species	Description	Used quantity	Unit	Country of origin	Country of destination	Source	Purpose
2013	VANILLA SPP.	LIV	2	NO	MX	DE	A	T
2013	VANILLA SPP.	LIV	1	NO	US	DE	A	T
2013	VANILLA SPP.	LIV	7	NO	EC	DE	A	T
2013	HABENARIA HYBRIDE	LIV	50	NO	TW	DE	A	T
2013	HABENARIA MEDIOFLEXA	LIV	30	NO	MY	DE	A	T
2013	VANILLA FRAGANS	LIV	NO		DE	DE	A	T
2013	HABENARIA SPP.	LIV	NO		TH	DE	A	T
2013	HABENARIA SPP.	LIV	190	NO	MY	DE	A	T
2013	VANILLA SPP.	LIV	6	NO	DE	DE	A	T
2013	VANILLA SPP.	LIV	40	NO	PA	DE	A	T
2013	VANILLA PLANIFOLIA	LIV	NO		DE	DE	A	T
2014	HABENARIA SPP.	LIV	1	NO	TH	DE	A	T
2014	HABENARIA SPP.	LIV	50	NO	TW	DE	A	T
2014	VANILLA POMPONA	LIV	1	NO	EC	DE	A	T
2014	HABENARIA MEDUSA	LIV	50	NO	TW	DE	A	T
2014	HABENARIA HYBRIDE	LIV	30	NO	MY	DE	A	T
2014	HABENARIA HYBRIDE	LIV	213	NO	TW	DE	A	T
2014	VANILLA PLANIFOLIA	LIV	1	NO	TH	DE	A	T
2014	DACTYLORHIZA ARISTATA	LIV	750	NO	JP	DE	A	T
2014	VANILLA PLANIFOLIA	LIV	2	NO	US	DE	A	T
2014	VANILLA SPP.	LIV	4	NO	EC	DE	A	T
2014	HABENARIA SPP.	LIV	61	NO	MY	DE	A	T
2014	VANILLA APHYLLA	LIV	15	NO	TH	DE	A	T
2014	VANILLA ODORATA	LIV	4	NO	EC	DE	A	T
2015	HABENARIA SPP.	LIV	125	NO	JP	DE	A	T
2015	DISA SPP.	LIV	7360	NO	ZA	DE	A	T
2015	HABENARIA MEDUSA	LIV	50	NO	TW	DE	A	T
2015	VANILLA PLANIFOLIA	LIV	2	NO	DE	DE	A	T
2015	VANILLA ODORATA	LIV	11	NO	EC	DE	A	T
2015	HABENARIA RHODOCHEILA	LIV	20	NO	MY	DE	A	T
2015	VANILLA FRAGANS	LIV	2	NO	DE	DE	A	T
2015	HABENARIA HYBRIDE	LIV	172	NO	TW	DE	A	T
2015	VANILLA POMPONA	LIV	6	NO	EC	DE	A	T
2015	VANILLA PLANIFOLIA	LIV	5	NO	EC	DE	A	T
2015	VANILLA PLANIFOLIA	LIV	5	NO	TH	DE	A	T
2016	HABENARIA RHODOCHEILA	LIV	90	NO	TH	DE	A	T
2016	VANILLA APHYLLA	LIV	20	NO	TH	DE	A	T
2016	VANILLA HYBRIDE	LIV	1	NO	DE	DE	A	T
2016	VANILLA PLANIFOLIA	LIV	1000	NO	LK	DE	A	T
2016	VANILLA CHAMISSONIS	LIV	5	NO	BR	DE	A	T
2016	ORCHIS HYBRIDE	LIV	32	NO	CO	DE	A	T
2016	VANILLA ODORATA	LIV	20	NO	EC	DE	A	T
2016	HABENARIA MEDUSA	LIV	24	NO	TH	DE	A	T
2016	ORCHIS HYBRIDE	LIV	220	NO	EC	DE	A	T
2016	VANILLA PLANIFOLIA	LIV	3	NO	PE	DE	A	T
2016	VANILLA PLANIFOLIA	LIV	23	NO	EC	DE	A	T
2016	HABENARIA HYBRIDE	LIV	112	NO	TW	DE	A	T
2016	HABENARIA MEDUSA	LIV	50	NO	TW	DE	A	T
2016	VANILLA PLANIFOLIA	LIV	1	NO	DE	DE	A	T
2016	SATYRIUM SPP.	LIV	35	NO	IN	DE	A	T
2016	VANILLA AFRICANA	LIV	1	NO	DE	DE	A	T
2016	VANILLA POMPONA	LIV	2	NO	CO	DE	A	T
2016	HABENARIA SPP.	LIV	20	NO	TH	DE	A	T
2017	VANILLA PLANIFOLIA	LIV	9	NO	EC	DE	A	T
2017	VANILLA POMPONA	LIV	25	NO	PA	DE	A	T
2017	HABENARIA SPP.	LIV	92	NO	TH	DE	A	T
2017	VANILLA PLANIFOLIA	LIV	400	NO	LK	DE	A	T
2017	SATYRIUM SPP.	LIV	20	NO	IN	DE	A	T
2017	VANILLA CLAVICULATA	LIV	25	NO	JM	DE	W	T
2017	VANILLA DRESSLERI	LIV	10	NO	PA	DE	A	T
2017	VANILLA PLANIFOLIA	LIV	6	NO	TH	DE	A	T
2017	VANILLA ODORATA	LIV	10	NO	EC	DE	A	T
2017	HABENARIA RHODOCHEILA	LIV	180	NO	TH	DE	A	T
2017	HABENARIA SPP.	LIV	50	NO	MY	DE	A	T
2017	HABENARIA HYBRIDE	LIV	76	NO	TW	DE	A	T
2017	HABENARIA SUSANNAE	LIV	30	NO	IN	DE	A	T
2017	VANILLA POMPONA	LIV	9	NO	EC	DE	A	T
2018	HABENARIA MEDUSA	LIV	50	NO	TH	DE	A	T
2018	VANILLA DRESSLERI	LIV	10	NO	PA	DE	A	T
2018	HABENARIA RHODOCHEILA	LIV	90	NO	TH	DE	A	T
2018	VANILLA PLANIFOLIA	LIV	6	NO	PE	DE	A	T
2018	HABENARIA SUSANNAE	LIV	20	NO	IN	DE	A	T
2018	VANILLA CLAVICULATA	LIV	20	NO	JM	DE	W	T
2018	VANILLA OVALIS	LIV	10	NO	PH	DE	A	T
2018	VANILLA PLANIFOLIA	LIV	1	NO	DE	DE	A	T
2018	VANILLA POMPONA	LIV	7	NO	PE	DE	A	T
2018	VANILLA ODORATA	LIV	7	NO	EC	DE	A	T
2018	VANILLA PLANIFOLIA	LIV	5	NO	TH	DE	A	T
2018	VANILLA POMPONA	LIV	5	NO	EC	DE	A	T
2018	VANILLA POMPONA	LIV	4	NO	CO	DE	A	T

2018	VANILLA CHAMISSONIS	LIV	40 NO	BR	DE	A	T	
2018	HABENARIA HYBRIDE	LIV	188 NO	TW	DE	A	T	
2018	HABENARIA MEDUSA	LIV	20 NO	MY	DE	A	T	
2018	HABENARIA SPP.	LIV	NO	TW	DE	A	T	
2018	HABENARIA RHODOCHEILA	LIV	30 NO	MY	DE	A	T	
2018	VANILLA PLANIFOLIA	LIV	1500 NO	LK	DE	A	T	
2018	VANILLA POMPONA	LIV	2 NO	PA	DE	A	T	
2018	VANILLA PLANIFOLIA	LIV	30 NO	BR	DE	A	T	
2018	VANILLA PLANIFOLIA	LIV	6 NO	EC	DE	A	T	
2018	HABENARIA SPP.	LIV	120 NO	TH	DE	A	T	
2019	HABENARIA RHODOCHEILA	LIV	60 NO	MY	DE	A	T	
2019	HABENARIA RHODOCHEILA	LIV	60 NO	TH	DE	A	T	
2019	VANILLA SIAMENSIS	LIV	2 NO	TH	DE	A	T	
2019	VANILLA INODORA	LIV	10 NO	MY	DE	A	T	
2019	VANILLA KAREN-CHRISTIANAE	LIV	3 NO	PE	DE	A	T	
2019	VANILLA WALKERIAE	LIV	10 NO	MY	DE	A	T	
2019	VANILLA POMPONA	LIV	7 NO	CO	DE	A	T	
2019	VANILLA APHYLLA	LIV	2 NO	TH	DE	A	T	
2019	VANILLA ODORATA	LIV	6 NO	EC	DE	A	T	
2019	VANILLA BORNEENSIS	LIV	2 NO	TH	DE	A	T	
2019	VANILLA KINABALUENSIS	LIV	10 NO	MY	DE	A	T	
2019	HABENARIA SPP.	LIV	100 NO	TH	DE	A	T	
2019	HABENARIA HYBRIDE	LIV	79 NO	TW	DE	A	T	
2019	VANILLA HOSTMANNI	LIV	10 NO	MY	DE	A	T	
2019	VANILLA WIGHTIANA	LIV	10 NO	MY	DE	A	T	
2019	VANILLA PAUCIFLORA	LIV	10 NO	MY	DE	A	T	
2019	VANILLA MOONII	LIV	10 NO	MY	DE	A	T	
2019	VANILLA POMPONA GRANDIFLORA	LIV	5 NO	PE	DE	A	T	
2019	VANILLA PLANIFOLIA	LIV	8 NO	EC	DE	A	T	
2019	VANILLA GRIFFITHII	LIV	2 NO	TH	DE	A	T	
2019	VANILLA BORNEENSIS	LIV	10 NO	MY	DE	A	T	
2019	GASTRODIA SPP.	LIV	5 NO	MG	DE	A	T	
2019	ORCHIS HYBRIDE	LIV	330 NO	OR	DE	A	T	
2019	VANILLA PLANIFOLIA	LIV	2 NO	TH	DE	A	T	
2019	VANILLA SPP.	LIV	10 NO	MY	DE	A	T	
2019	VANILLA PLANIFOLIA	LIV	19 NO	US	DE	A	T	
2019	VANILLA POMPONA	LIV	8 NO	EC	DE	A	T	
2019	VANILLA GRIFFITHII	LIV	60 NO	MY	DE	A	T	
2019	VANILLA MAROWYNNENSIS	LIV	10 NO	MY	DE	A	T	
2020	SATYRIUM SPP.	LIV	164 NO	IN	DE	A	T	
2020	HABENARIA HYBRIDE	LIV	0 NO	TW	DE	A	T	
2020	HABENARIA RHODOCHEILA	LIV	50 NO	TH	DE	A	T	
2020	VANILLA POMPONA	LIV	4 NO	CO	DE	A	T	
2020	HABENARIA SPP.	LIV	50 NO	TH	DE	A	T	
2020	HABENARIA MEDUSA	LIV	20 NO	TH	DE	A	T	
2020	VANILLA POMPONA	LIV	8 NO	EC	DE	A	T	
2020	VANILLA KAREN-CHRISTIANAE	LIV	5 NO	PE	DE	A	T	
2020	VANILLA SPP.	LIV	2 NO	CO	DE	A	T	
2020	VANILLA PLANIFOLIA	LIV	9 NO	EC	DE	A	T	
2020	VANILLA POMPONA GRANDIFLORA	LIV	5 NO	PE	DE	A	T	
2020	VANILLA PLANIFOLIA	LIV	30 NO	TH	DE	A	T	
2020	VANILLA SPP.	LIV	1 NO	DE	DE	A	T	
2020	VANILLA APHYLLA	LIV	10 NO	TH	DE	A	T	
2020	VANILLA ODORATA	LIV	26 NO	EC	DE	A	T	
2021	VANILLA PLANIFOLIA	LIV	2 NO	EC	DE	A	T	
2021	VANILLA PLANIFOLIA	LIV	20 NO	TH	DE	A	T	
2021	VANILLA CHAMISSONIS	LIV	18 NO	BR	DE	A	T	
2021	VANILLA PHAEANTHA	LIV	3 NO	CO	DE	A	T	
2021	HABENARIA MYRIOTRICHA	LIV	120 NO	TH	DE	A	T	
2021	HABENARIA HYBRIDE	LIV	40 NO	TH	DE	A	T	
2021	VANILLA ODORATA	LIV	5 NO	EC	DE	A	T	
2021	HABENARIA CHLORINA	LIV	10 NO	TH	DE	A	T	
2021	VANILLA POMPONA	LIV	1 NO	EC	DE	A	T	
2021	VANILLA POMPONA	LIV	6 NO	CO	DE	A	T	
2021	HABENARIA MEDUSA	LIV	NO	TH	DE	A	T	
2021	HABENARIA SPP.	LIV	100 NO	TH	DE	A	T	
2021	HABENARIA RHODOCHEILA	LIV	490 NO	TH	DE	A	T	
2021	VANILLA FRAGANS	LIV	66 NO	BR	DE	A	T	
2021	VANILLA ROSCHERI	LIV	11 NO	ZA	DE	A	T	
2021	VANILLA POLYLEPIS	LIV	13 NO	ZA	DE	A	T	
2021	HABENARIA LINDLEYANA	LIV	50 NO	TH	DE	A	T	
2021	VANILLA PLANIFOLIA	LIV	41 NO	BR	DE	A	T	
2022	HABENARIA RHODOCHEILA	LIV	90 NO	TH	DE	A	T	
2022	HABENARIA SUSANNAE	LIV	20 NO	IN	DE	A	T	
2022	HABENARIA LINDLEYANA	LIV	50 NO	TH	DE	A	T	
2022	VANILLA POMPONA	LIV	18 NO	EC	DE	A	T	
2022	VANILLA PHAEANTHA	LIV	11 NO	CO	DE	A	T	
2022	VANILLA PLANIFOLIA	LIV	41 NO	EC	DE	A	T	
2022	VANILLA POMPONA	LIV	3 NO	CO	DE	A	T	
2022	HABENARIA MYRIOTRICHA	LIV	100 NO	TH	DE	A	T	
2022	SATYRIUM SPP.	LIV	NO	IN	DE	A	T	
2022	VANILLA ODORATA	LIV	3 NO	EC	DE	A	T	
2022	HABENARIA RHODOCHEILA	LIV	60 NO	MY	DE	A	T	
2022	VANILLA ROSCHERI	LIV	3 NO	ZA	DE	A	T	
2022	HABENARIA MEDUSA	LIV	NO	TH	DE	A	T	
2022	VANILLA KINABALUENSIS	LIV	30 NO	MY	DE	A	T	
2023	VANILLA POMPONA	LIV	8 NO	EC	DE	A	T	
2023	HABENARIA SPP.	LIV	20 NO	TH	DE	A	T	
2023	VANILLA PERRIERI	LIV	2 NO	ZA	DE	A	T	
2023	HABENARIA MEDUSA	LIV	NO	TH	DE	A	T	
2023	VANILLA POMPONA	LIV	3 NO	CO	DE	A	T	
2023	VANILLA PHAEANTHA	LIV	6 NO	CO	DE	A	T	
2023	VANILLA PLANIFOLIA	LIV	30 NO	EC	DE	A	T	
2023	HABENARIA RHODOCHEILA	LIV	190 NO	TH	DE	A	T	
							Sum reported as I	16972
							Weight [kg]	
2015	HABENARIA SPP.	DPL	1 NO	MM	DE	W	S	
2013	ORCHIS MASCULA	EXT	2080 G	BE	DE	A	T	
							2.08	

2013	GASTRODIA ELATA	EXT	15 KG	CN	DE	A	T	15
2014	ORCHIS MASCULA	EXT	518 G	BE	DE	A	T	0.518
2015	GASTRODIA ELATA	POW	1.5 KG	CN	DE	A	T	1.5
2016	GASTRODIA ELATA	POW	20 KG	CN	DE	A	T	20
2017	GASTRODIA ELATA	POW	20 KG	CN	DE	A	T	20
2018	GASTRODIA ELATA	POW	15 KG	CN	DE	A	T	15
2019	GASTRODIA ELATA	POW	35 KG	CN	DE	A	T	35
2020	GASTRODIA ELATA	POW	15000 G	CN	DE	A	T	15
2021	GASTRODIA ELATA	POW	5000 G	CN	DE	A	T	5
2021	GASTRODIA ELATA	POW	10 KG	CN	DE	A	T	10
2022	GASTRODIA ELATA	POW	10 KG	CN	DE	A	T	10
2023	GASTRODIA ELATA	POW	10000 G	CN	DE	A	T	10
2013	GASTRODIA ELATA	ROO	3050 G	CN	DE	A	T	3.05
2013	GASTRODIA ELATA	ROO	442.5 KG	CN	DE	A	T	442.5
2014	GASTRODIA ELATA	ROO	500 KG	CN	DE	A	T	500
2015	GASTRODIA ELATA	ROO	154 KG	CN	DE	A	T	154
2016	GASTRODIA ELATA	ROO	498.6 KG	CN	DE	A	T	498.6
2019	GASTRODIA ELATA	ROO	4 NO	CN	DE	A	T	
2019	GASTRODIA ELATA	ROO	410 KG	CN	DE	A	T	410
2020	GASTRODIA ELATA	ROO	120 KG	CN	DE	A	T	120
2022	GASTRODIA ELATA	ROO	476 KG	CN	DE	A	T	476
2015	HABENARIA SPP.	DPL	1 NO	MM	DE	W	S	
2013	ORCHIS MASCULA	EXT	2080 G	BE	DE	A	T	2.08
2013	GASTRODIA ELATA	EXT	15 KG	CN	DE	A	T	15
2014	ORCHIS MASCULA	EXT	518 G	BE	DE	A	T	0.518 n reported as 2780.846

COMERCIO INTERNACIONAL DE ORQUÍDEAS TUBEROSAS

Información de contacto			
Nombre	Leonel Marineros		
Correo electrónico	leonel.marineros@sag.gob.hn		
Organismo	Oficina Nacional CITES		
Parte (si se aplica)	Honduras		
Volúmenes del comercio de orquídeas tuberosas			
<p>Tenga en cuenta la información disponible sobre los volúmenes de recolección y comercio legal o ilegal de especies de orquídeas tuberosas, incluidos los estudios botánicos, las bases de datos sobre comercio o decomisos, los análisis económicos y comerciales, o los resúmenes o presentaciones de talleres técnicos en los que hayan participado órganos expertos pertinentes. Sírvase presentar por separado los documentos o extractos de bases de datos pertinentes, según proceda.</p>			
Información general	<p>En Honduras hay consumo de vainilla y unas orquídeas bulbosas para consumo hogareño en zonas indígenas, pero NO hay comercio de orquídeas comestibles.</p>		
Información detallada (si está disponible):	Taxones	Volumen	Fuentes de información
a) Recolección legal [producción silvestre o asistida]			
b) Recolección legal [reproducción artificial]			
c) Comercio legal [nacional]			
d) Comercio legal [internacional]			
e) Recolección y comercio ilegales [nacionales]			
f) Comercio ilegal [internacional]			

Manuales y reglamentos, incluyendo para el comercio nacional de orquídeas tuberosas Sírvase proporcionar información sobre los reglamentos o manuales que su institución utiliza para gestionar o regular la recolección y el comercio de especies de orquídeas tuberosas. Responda con sí/no para indicar si su institución cuenta con reglamentos, herramientas o manuales pertinentes, y proporcione detalles y referencias adicionales, según corresponda. Le invitamos a presentar por separado la documentación justificativa, si procede.		
Legislación nacional específica sobre orquídeas tuberosas	<input type="checkbox"/> sí <input type="checkbox"/> no	
Reglamentos comerciales o de exportación específicos para las orquídeas tuberosas	<input type="checkbox"/> sí <input type="checkbox"/> no	
Manuales o directrices para la recolección silvestre o la producción asistida de orquídeas tuberosas	<input type="checkbox"/> sí <input type="checkbox"/> no	
Manuales o directrices relacionados con la reproducción artificial de orquídeas tuberosas	<input type="checkbox"/> sí <input type="checkbox"/> no	
Guías de identificación de orquídeas tuberosas	<input type="checkbox"/> sí <input type="checkbox"/> no	
Perfiles de riesgo de las orquídeas tuberosas	<input type="checkbox"/> sí <input type="checkbox"/> no	
Sistemas de gestión de riesgos para detectar envíos ilegales de orquídeas tuberosas	<input type="checkbox"/> sí <input type="checkbox"/> no	
Otras herramientas o materiales	<input type="checkbox"/> sí <input type="checkbox"/> no	
Dificultades para la aplicación y necesidades de fomento de capacidad Indique los principales retos a los que se enfrentan los funcionarios encargados de la aplicación de la ley para detectar el comercio ilegal de especies de orquídeas tuberosas y las principales necesidades de fomento de capacidad. Envíe los documentos pertinentes por separado, según proceda.		
Enumere los principales problemas de aplicación de la ley.		
Enumere las necesidades en materia de fomento de capacidad.		

Otras informaciones pertinentes	
Sírvase proporcionar cualquier otra información pertinente, si procede	

COMERCIO INTERNACIONAL DE ORQUÍDEAS TUBEROSAS

Información de contacto			
Nombre	Carolina Rojas López		
Correo electrónico	carolina.rojas@profepa.gob.mx		
Organismo	Procuraduría Federal de Protección al Ambiente (PROFEPA)		
Parte (si se aplica)	México		
Volúmenes del comercio de orquídeas tuberosas			
<p>Tenga en cuenta la información disponible sobre los volúmenes de recolección y comercio legal o ilegal de especies de orquídeas tuberosas, incluidos los estudios botánicos, las bases de datos sobre comercio o decomisos, los análisis económicos y comerciales, o los resúmenes o presentaciones de talleres técnicos en los que hayan participado órganos expertos pertinentes. Sírvase presentar por separado los documentos o extractos de bases de datos pertinentes, según proceda.</p>			
Información general	<p>La Subprocuraduría de Recursos Naturales (SRN) de la Procuraduría Federal de Protección al Ambiente (PROFEPA) entre otras labores, realiza acciones de inspección y vigilancia en materia de vida silvestre dentro del territorio mexicano, excluyendo los puertos, aeropuertos y fronteras; para el caso de flora, le corresponde a la SRN todas aquellas especies que se encuentren en la NOM-059-SEMARNAT-2019 y en la CITES.</p> <p>La Subprocuraduría de Inspección Industrial de la PROFEPA, aplica la política de inspección, vigilancia y verificación del cumplimiento de las disposiciones jurídicas aplicables en materia de importación, exportación y reexportación de especímenes, partes y derivados de vida silvestre, así como de recursos forestales, su control fitosanitario en movimientos internacionales de aquellas mercancías sujetas a regulación de la Secretaría.</p>		
Información detallada (si está disponible):	Taxones	Volumen	Fuentes de información
a) Recolección legal [producción silvestre o asistida]			
b) Recolección legal [reproducción artificial]			
c) Comercio legal [nacional]			
d) Comercio legal [internacional]			

e) Recolección y comercio ilegales [nacionales]	Ninguno	Ninguno	Sistema Institucional de Información de la PROFEPA (2018-2023).
f) Comercio ilegal [internacional]	Ninguno	Ninguno	Sistema Institucional de Información de la PROFEPA (2018-2023). Sistema Institucional de Registro de Verificación (SIREV)
<p>Manuales y reglamentos, incluyendo para el comercio nacional de orquídeas tuberosas Sírvase proporcionar información sobre los reglamentos o manuales que su institución utiliza para gestionar o regular la recolección y el comercio de especies de orquídeas tuberosas. Responda con sí/no para indicar si su institución cuenta con reglamentos, herramientas o manuales pertinentes, y proporcione detalles y referencias adicionales, según corresponda. Le invitamos a presentar por separado la documentación justificativa, si procede.</p>			
Legislación nacional específica sobre orquídeas tuberosas	<input type="checkbox"/> sí <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	De manera general, para las especies de flora silvestre se cuenta con la Ley General de Vida Silvestre (LGVS) y su reglamento, así como la NOM-059-SEMARNAT-2010, sus modificaciones y fe de erratas. https://www.diputados.gob.mx/LeyesBiblio/pdf/146_200521.pdf https://www.diputados.gob.mx/LeyesBiblio/regley/Reg_LGVS.pdf https://www.profepa.gob.mx/innovaportal/file/435/1/NOM_059_SEMARNAT_2010.pdf https://dof.gob.mx/nota_detalle.php?codigo=5588344&fecha=04/03/2020#gsc.tab=0	
Reglamentos comerciales o de exportación específicos para las orquídeas tuberosas	<input type="checkbox"/> sí <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	México cuenta con legislación ambiental, en general la exportación, importación y reexportación está regulada.	
Manuales o directrices para la recolección silvestre o la producción asistida de orquídeas tuberosas	<input type="checkbox"/> sí <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	La Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-005-SEMARNAT-2012 Establece los criterios para realizar el aprovechamiento sustentable de los recursos forestales no maderables existentes en los ecosistemas forestales; bosques de clima templado frío, selvas y zonas áridas y semiáridas-Especificaciones técnicas.	
Manuales o directrices relacionados con la reproducción artificial de orquídeas tuberosas	<input type="checkbox"/> sí <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	La reproducción de cualquier ejemplar de vida silvestre debe estar aprobado por la Secretaría, de acuerdo con establecido en la LGVS, la Ley General de Desarrollo Forestal sustentable y sus Reglamentos.	

Guías de identificación de orquídeas tuberosas	<input type="checkbox"/> sí <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	Existen guías generales de identificación de orquídeas, sin embargo, ninguno específico para orquídeas tuberosas
Perfiles de riesgo de las orquídeas tuberosas	<input type="checkbox"/> sí <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	El Anexo Normativo III de la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-059-SEMARNAT-2010 categoriza a las especies nativas mediante una evaluación de riesgo a las especies que se encuentran más vulnerables, de las orquídeas tuberosas solamente se encuentra listada <i>Habenaria novemfida</i> .
Sistemas de gestión de riesgos para detectar envíos ilegales de orquídeas tuberosas	<input type="checkbox"/> sí <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	No se cuenta con un sistema de gestión de riesgos para detectar envíos ilegales de orquídeas tuberosas especializado para este tipo de orquídeas, sin embargo, se realizan acciones de inspección y vigilancia en todo el territorio mexicano en materia de vida silvestre y forestal para combatir el comercio ilegal de todas las especies.
Otras herramientas o materiales	<input type="checkbox"/> sí <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	
Dificultades para la aplicación y necesidades de fomento de capacidad Indique los principales retos a los que se enfrentan los funcionarios encargados de la aplicación de la ley para detectar el comercio ilegal de especies de orquídeas tuberosas y las principales necesidades de fomento de capacidad. Envíe los documentos pertinentes por separado, según proceda.		
Enumere los principales problemas de aplicación de la ley.	<p>El transporte de orquídeas silvestres en el territorio mexicano se da principalmente en vía terrestre por paquetería o autobuses comerciales, por lo que los principales problemas de la aplicación de la ley son:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Las empresas de paquetería y autobuses no siempre reportan a la PROFEPA cuando transportan ejemplares, partes y/o derivados de vida silvestre. No existe permanentemente personal de la PROFEPA en todas las centrales de autobús para verificar que los cargamentos no lleven orquídeas silvestres. Se complica la identificación de orquídeas sin flor, la cual es necesaria en muchas ocasiones para determinar la especie. 	
Enumere las necesidades en materia de fomento de capacidad.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacitación de identificación de orquídeas CITES y listadas en la NOM-059-SEMARNAT-2010. Taller de modus operandi de los comerciantes ilegales de orquídeas. 	
Otras informaciones pertinentes		
Sírvase proporcionar cualquier otra información pertinente, si procede	Las especies de orquídeas tuberosas de los géneros <i>Dactylorhiza spp.</i> , <i>Disa spp.</i> , <i>Ophrys spp.</i> , <i>Orchis spp.</i> , y <i>Satyrrium spp.</i> no se distribuyen de manera natural en México, mientras que el género <i>Habenaria spp.</i> si tiene distribución en nuestro país.	

INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN TUBEROUS ORCHIDS

Contact information			
Name	Silvia Rusnakova		
E-mail address	silvia.rusnakova@enviro.gov.sk		
Institution	Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic – CITES MA		
Party (if applicable)	Slovakia		
Trade volumes of tuberous orchids			
Please consider available information on volumes of legal or illegal harvest and trade in tuberous orchid species, including botanical surveys, trade or seizure databases, economic and trade analyses, or technical workshop summaries or presentations that involved relevant expert bodies. Please submit relevant documents or database extracts separately, as appropriate.			
General information	All orchid species of genus <i>Orchis</i> spp., <i>Ophrys</i> spp. and <i>Dactylorhiza</i> spp. naturally occurring in Slovakia are protected and harvesting is forbidden. Exceptions for legal harvest (in general for all protected orchids) can be permitted only for specific purposes (e.g. scientific, species protection). We are not aware of any artificial propagation of this groups of orchids in Slovakia.		
Detailed information (if available):	Taxa	Volume	Information source
a) Legal harvest [wild or assisted production]	Exact information not available	Exact information not available	Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic
b) Legal harvest [artificial propagation]	-		
c) Legal trade [domestic]	-		
d) Legal trade [international]	-		
e) Illegal harvest and trade [domestic]	<i>Orchis ustulata</i>	At least 100	Only in SK language https://sita.sk/z-devinskej-kobyly-ukradli-rastliny-za-takmer-50-tisic-eur/ this case investigated also by Police, without success

	<i>Orchis tridentata</i> <i>Orchis purpurea</i>	Number not known	Only in SK language https://mynitra.sme.sk/c/20253879/zlodeji-beru-z-luk-mimoriadne-vzacne-orchidey.html
	<i>Orchis militaris</i>	3 specimens in bouquet	Slovak Environmental Inspectorate
f) Illegal trade [international]	-		

Manuals and regulations, including for domestic trade in tuberous orchids

Please provide information on regulations or manuals that your institution uses to manage or regulate harvest and trade in tuberous orchid species. Please respond with yes/no to indicate whether your institution has relevant regulations, tools, or manuals, and provide additional details and references, as appropriate. You are invited to separately submit supporting documentation, if appropriate.

Domestic legislation specific to tuberous orchids	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	
Trade or export regulations specific to tuberous orchids	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	
Manuals or guidelines for wild harvest or assisted production of tuberous orchids	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	
Manuals or guidelines related to artificial propagation of tuberous orchids	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	
Identification guides for tuberous orchids	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	
Risk profiles for tuberous orchids	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	
Risk management systems to detect illegal shipments of tuberous orchids	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	
Other tools or materials	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	

Enforcement challenges and capacity building needs	
Please indicate key challenges enforcement officers face to detect illegal trade in tuberous orchid species, and key capacity building needs. Please submit any relevant documents separately, as appropriate.	
Please list key enforcement challenges	2 above mentioned thefts [under e)] of orchids from the wild detected, problem with detecting offender, also purpose of the thefts remained unknown
Please list key capacity building needs	
Other relevant information	
Please provide other relevant information, if any	

INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN TUBEROUS ORCHIDS

Contact information			
Name	Siri Öckerman		
E-mail address	siri.ockerman@naturvardsverket.se		
Institution	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency, Sweden		
Party (if applicable)	Sweden		
Trade volumes of tuberous orchids			
Please consider available information on volumes of legal or illegal harvest and trade in tuberous orchid species, including botanical surveys, trade or seizure databases, economic and trade analyses, or technical workshop summaries or presentations that involved relevant expert bodies. Please submit relevant documents or database extracts separately, as appropriate.			
General information	Of the genera of tuberous orchids identified in the notifications, <i>Dactylorhiza</i> spp. <i>Ophrys</i> spp. and <i>Orchis</i> spp. occur in the wild in Sweden. All species of orchids are protected by Species Protection Ordinance. ¹ Collection of wild orchids is prohibited. Exemptions can be granted by the competent authority if the collection is for non-commercial purposes and does not have a harmful effect on the wild population.		
Detailed information (if available):	Taxa	Volume	Information source
a) Legal harvest [wild or assisted production]	Not known.	Not known	Harvest can be legal if an exemption has been granted by the county administrative boards. There are 21, one for each county. We currently do not have an overview of how many exemptions have been granted, but in the spring of 2024, we plan to collate and provide an overview in order to get a better understanding of the extent of harvest.
b) Legal harvest [artificial propagation]	Not known.	Not known.	We do not collect data on harvest of artificially propagated plants.

¹ Artskyddsförordningen (2007:845): https://www.riksdagen.se/sv/dokument-och-lagar/dokument/svensk-forfattningssamling/artskyddsförordning-2007845_sfs-2007-845/. Protected species are listed in Annex 1 to the Code.

c) Legal trade [domestic]	Not known.	Not known.	Trade in artificially propagated orchids occur on a seemingly large scale, however we do not have data on this, particularly as these orchids are exempt from CITES regulations. Well-established and known retail stores sell these orchids.
d) Legal trade [international]	<i>Habenaria</i> spp. <i>Habenaria myriotricha</i> <i>Habenaria rhodocheila</i> <i>Habenaria xanthantha</i>	Between 10-22 live specimens of <i>Habenaria</i> spp. were imported to Sweden from Thailand (2012), all with source code A. Purpose code T was recorded for the two imports reported by Sweden. Exports reported by Thailand were not accompanied by a purpose code.	Trade data for the period 2012-2022 retrieved from the CITES trade database (https://trade.cites.org/) February 13, 2024.
e) Illegal harvest and trade [domestic]	Not known.	Not known.	We are aware that illegal harvesting and trade occurs domestically, however we do not have data on this.
f) Illegal trade [international]	Not known.	Not known.	It is likely that illegal international trade occurs, however we do not have data on this.

Manuals and regulations, including for domestic trade in tuberous orchids

Please provide information on regulations or manuals that your institution uses to manage or regulate harvest and trade in tuberous orchid species. Please respond with yes/no to indicate whether your institution has relevant regulations, tools, or manuals, and provide additional details and references, as appropriate. You are invited to separately submit supporting documentation, if appropriate.

Domestic legislation specific to tuberous orchids	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	All species of orchids are included in the national legislation.
Trade or export regulations specific to tuberous orchids	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	
Manuals or guidelines for wild harvest or assisted production of tuberous orchids	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	Swedish Environmental Agency 2022: Guidelines on derogations for the collection of seeds from protected wildgrowing orchids. (NV-04243-22)

Manuals or guidelines related to artificial propagation of tuberous orchids	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	
Identification guides for tuberous orchids	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	
Risk profiles for tuberous orchids	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	
Risk management systems to detect illegal shipments of tuberous orchids	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	
Other tools or materials	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	
Enforcement challenges and capacity building needs Please indicate key challenges enforcement officers face to detect illegal trade in tuberous orchid species, and key capacity building needs. Please submit any relevant documents separately, as appropriate.		
Please list key enforcement challenges	Sweden has relatively large uninhabited areas that are difficult to monitor. Difficult to detect and/or prove illegal harvesting of orchids from the wild if enforcement officers do not catch someone "in action". Wild boars dig up orchid tubers, these tracks can be interpreted as illegal digging.	
Please list key capacity building needs		
Other relevant information		
Please provide other relevant information, if any	Nature guards that patrol protected areas conduct monitoring of known areas and locations where highly protected (and rare) orchids occur. Surveillance of the habitats of some very rare species is conducted by volunteers, "Floraväkteri", to guard the plants against illegal harvesting. Changes of environmental factors of the habitats is a more likely threat than illegal harvesting.	

INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN TUBEROUS ORCHIDS

Contact information			
Name	Ursula Moser		
E-mail address	Ursula.moser@blv.admin.ch		
Institution	CITES MA of Switzerland and Lichtenstein		
Party (if applicable)	Switzerland		
Trade volumes of tuberous orchids			
Please consider available information on volumes of legal or illegal harvest and trade in tuberous orchid species, including botanical surveys, trade or seizure databases, economic and trade analyses, or technical workshop summaries or presentations that involved relevant expert bodies. Please submit relevant documents or database extracts separately, as appropriate.			
General information	<p>In Switzerland all orchids are protected by national and cantonal legislation and their removal from the wild requires permits and is subject to strict conditions.</p> <p>The areas where orchids occur are registered and regularly monitored. There are also projects for the reintroduction of orchids (e.g. <i>Paphiopedilum</i> sp.)</p> <p>There is no specific trade in wild tuberous orchids known.</p>		
Detailed information (if available):	Taxa	Volume	Information source
a) Legal harvest [wild or assisted production]			
b) Legal harvest [artificial propagation]			
c) Legal trade [domestic]			
d) Legal trade [international]			
e) Illegal harvest and trade [domestic]			
f) Illegal trade [international]			

Manuals and regulations, including for domestic trade in tuberous orchids Please provide information on regulations or manuals that your institution uses to manage or regulate harvest and trade in tuberous orchid species. Please respond with yes/no to indicate whether your institution has relevant regulations, tools, or manuals, and provide additional details and references, as appropriate. You are invited to separately submit supporting documentation, if appropriate.		
Domestic legislation specific to tuberous orchids	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	National and cantonal legislation cover the protection of Orchids in general. Federal Act on the Protection of Nature and Cultural Heritage NCHA: SR 451 - Federal Act of 1 July 1966 on the Prote... Fedlex (admin.ch)
Trade or export regulations specific to tuberous orchids	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	General conditions for import and export of orchids: Imports of protected species of animals and plants (admin.ch) Protected species of animals and plants (admin.ch)
Manuals or guidelines for wild harvest or assisted production of tuberous orchids	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	
Manuals or guidelines related to artificial propagation of tuberous orchids	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	
Identification guides for tuberous orchids	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	Not specific tuberous orchids but there are online tools and ID-material for Swiss orchids in general
Risk profiles for tuberous orchids	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	
Risk management systems to detect illegal shipments of tuberous orchids	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	
Other tools or materials	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	
Enforcement challenges and capacity building needs Please indicate key challenges enforcement officers face to detect illegal trade in tuberous orchid species, and key capacity building needs. Please submit any relevant documents separately, as appropriate.		
Please list key enforcement challenges	Orchids as ingredients or orchid powder is not easy to identify and this is a big challenge for customs officers.	
Please list key capacity building needs	Information and training is needed but maybe not top priority for enforcement officer	
Other relevant information		
Please provide other relevant information, if any		

INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN TUBEROUS ORCHIDS

Contact information			
Name	Chelestino Balama		
E-mail address	Chelestino.balama@tafori.or.tz		
Institution	Tanzania Forestry Research Institute – CITES Plant Scientific Authority		
Party (if applicable)	Tanzania		
Trade volumes of tuberous orchids			
Please consider available information on volumes of legal or illegal harvest and trade in tuberous orchid species, including botanical surveys, trade or seizure databases, economic and trade analyses, or technical workshop summaries or presentations that involved relevant expert bodies. Please submit relevant documents or database extracts separately, as appropriate.			
General information	Tanzania is range state of Orchids. Orchid are mostly distributed in the Southern Highland regions of Tanzania, namely Iringa, Mbeya Ruvuma and Rukwa.		
Detailed information (if available):	Taxa	Volume	Information source
a) Legal harvest [wild or assisted production]	No records	No records	
b) Legal harvest [artificial propagation]	No artificial cultivation done		
c) Legal trade [domestic]	There are several species of edible orchids, some include: i. <i>Disa erubescens</i> Rendle ii. <i>Disa robusta</i> N.E. Br. iii. <i>Satyrium atherstonei</i> Rchb. f. iv. <i>Habenaria xanthochlora</i> Schltr. v. <i>Satyrium buchananii</i> Schtr. vi. <i>Eulophia schweinfurthii</i> Kraenzl vii. <i>Roepocharis wenzeliana</i> Kraenzl	No records	They are used for subsistence and trade within the communities
d) Legal trade [international]	No records	No records	
e) Illegal harvest and trade [domestic]	No records	No records	
f) Illegal trade [international]	No records	No records	

Manuals and regulations, including for domestic trade in tuberous orchids	
Please provide information on regulations or manuals that your institution uses to manage or regulate harvest and trade in tuberous orchid species. Please respond with yes/no to indicate whether your institution has relevant regulations, tools, or manuals, and provide additional details and references, as appropriate. You are invited to separately submit supporting documentation, if appropriate.	
Domestic legislation specific to tuberous orchids	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no
Trade or export regulations specific to tuberous orchids	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no
Manuals or guidelines for wild harvest or assisted production of tuberous orchids	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no
Manuals or guidelines related to artificial propagation of tuberous orchids	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no
Identification guides for tuberous orchids	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no
Risk profiles for tuberous orchids	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no
Risk management systems to detect illegal shipments of tuberous orchids	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no
Other tools or materials	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no
Enforcement challenges and capacity building needs	
Please indicate key challenges enforcement officers face to detect illegal trade in tuberous orchid species, and key capacity building needs. Please submit any relevant documents separately, as appropriate.	
Please list key enforcement challenges	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate regulations governing trade of orchids as among the forest produce. 2. Insufficient instrument that regulates transborder trade of the orchids 3. Lack of monitoring system on domestic consumption of orchids
Please list key capacity building needs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development of Non detrimental findings for orchids 2. Appropriate technologies for field resource assessment, artificial propagation, and species identification 3. Monitoring system for orchids harvesting for domestic consumption,
Other relevant information	
Please provide other relevant information, if any	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Need to develop various manuals, guidelines and regulations for sustainable harvesting of orchid, 2. Development of regional strategy for orchids

Martin Otto Hitziger

From: Cites PVP office <citesflora@gmail.com>
Sent: 20 February 2024 14:55
To: Martin Otto Hitziger
Cc: UNOG-UNEP-CITES Info
Subject: International trade in edible orchid species

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Dear Martin,

On behalf of CITES M.A. of Thailand for flora, we would like to inform and share our data regarding the trade in tuberous orchid species being used for food, cosmetic or medicinal plants.

Apparently, there is no orchid species which are being traded about edible or medicinal utilization. Despite the fact that Thailand has several genera that can be used as a medicine or edible orchid such as *Gastrodia* or *Bletilla* growing in this area, these species have no potential for developing in the commercial purpose.

As a result, we do not have any information regarding trade volumes of tuberous orchids; both legal trade and illegal harvest and trade. Nevertheless, some tuberous orchid species are widely used as ornamental plants in Thailand; for instance, genus *Habenaria*, *Eulophia* or *Phaius*.

Best regards,

Phattaravee Prommanut

CITES MA for Flora of Thailand
Department of Agriculture
Chatuchak, Bangkok 10900
Thailand
Tel 662-5790919
Fax 662-9405687
e-mail : citesflora@gmail.com

Martin Otto Hitziger

From: SM-Defra-CITES UKMA (GW) <CITES.UKMA@defra.gov.uk>
Sent: 20 February 2024 16:46
To: Martin Otto Hitziger
Cc: Furnham, Ben; Rugg, Dornford; Hughes, Stacey; CITES (Guest); UNOG-UNEP-CITES Info
Subject: Notification 2024/013 on Trade in edible orchid species

Dear Martin Hitziger,

Further to Notification 2024/013 on 10th January 2024, we do not have a significant contribution to make to this notification and have therefore not completed the questionnaire in full. In brief:

The UK has not issued many import permits for products containing tuberous orchids, the most recent record available was in 2021.

There have been some seizures at UK borders of products containing edible tuberous orchid species as ingredients, predominantly *Orchis mascula*.

Products containing tuberous orchids are available online and list common names such as 'salep' or 'chikanda' as ingredients instead of the orchid species. This presents a challenge with identification and seizure of products containing regulated species, as well as traceability of their contents, origin and supply chain.

If you have any questions, please let us know.

Best regards,

Ben

UK CITES Management Authority

Ben Furnham | CITES Policy Advisor | International Biodiversity and Wildlife | Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

Email: Ben.Furnham@defra.gov.uk | Mobile: +447788578731 | Floor 1, Seacole Building, 2 Marsham Street, London SW1P 4DF

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INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN TUBEROUS ORCHIDS

Contact information			
Name	Naimah Aziz, Head, Division of Management Authority		
E-mail address	naimah_aziz@fws.gov		
Institution	US Fish and Wildlife Service		
Party (if applicable)	USA		
Trade volumes of tuberous orchids			
Please consider available information on volumes of legal or illegal harvest and trade in tuberous orchid species, including botanical surveys, trade or seizure databases, economic and trade analyses, or technical workshop summaries or presentations that involved relevant expert bodies. Please submit relevant documents or database extracts separately, as appropriate.			
General information	<p>We are aware that the United States imports salep products (produced from <i>Orchis</i> spp.), with producers/exporters appearing to be primarily European. The United States has no recent genus-specific records for trade (imports, exports, re-exports) in the four genera (<i>Dactylorhiza</i> spp., <i>Disa</i> spp., <i>Habenaria</i> spp., <i>Ophrys</i> spp., <i>Orchis</i> spp., and <i>Satyrium</i> spp.). Consistent with longstanding practice, taking into account data-entry capacity and conservation priorities, the United States reports trade in artificially propagated Appendix-II orchid species as "Orchidaceae spp."</p> <p>With regard to harvest of and trade in U.S. native tuberous orchids, we note that of the six orchid genera considered in this review, only two (<i>Dactylorhiza</i> spp. and <i>Habenaria</i> spp.) are native in the United States. While we are not aware of any legal harvest and/or trade of U.S. native orchid species as edible tubers or products thereof, we consider that such activity and trade are unlikely.</p>		
Detailed information (if available):	Taxa	Volume	Information source
a) Legal harvest [wild or assisted production]			
b) Legal harvest [artificial propagation]			
c) Legal trade [domestic]			
d) Legal trade [international]			

e) Illegal harvest and trade [domestic]			
f) Illegal trade [international]			

Manuals and regulations, including for domestic trade in tuberous orchids
 Please provide information on regulations or manuals that your institution uses to manage or regulate harvest and trade in tuberous orchid species. Please respond with yes/no to indicate whether your institution has relevant regulations, tools, or manuals, and provide additional details and references, as appropriate. You are invited to separately submit supporting documentation, if appropriate.

Domestic legislation specific to tuberous orchids	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	
Trade or export regulations specific to tuberous orchids	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	Regulations concerning trade in tuberous orchids would fall under our U.S. CITES implementing regulations (for imports/(re-)exports) and under the appropriate management level (federal, state, Tribal) for domestic harvest/trade .
Manuals or guidelines for wild harvest or assisted production of tuberous orchids	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	
Manuals or guidelines related to artificial propagation of tuberous orchids	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	
Identification guides for tuberous orchids	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	Of the two genera, only <i>Dactylorhiza</i> spp. and <i>Habenaria</i> spp. are native in the United States. We are aware that identification guides for the species in these genera exist.
Risk profiles for tuberous orchids	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	A Review of edible orchid trade (Document CoP19 Inf. 9)
Risk management systems to detect illegal shipments of tuberous orchids	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	Detection approaches to identify illegal shipments of tuberous orchids would be similar to those for other protected/regulated taxa.
Other tools or materials	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	

Enforcement challenges and capacity building needs
 Please indicate key challenges enforcement officers face to detect illegal trade in tuberous orchid species, and key capacity building needs. Please submit any relevant documents separately, as appropriate.

Please list key enforcement challenges	<p>U.S. enforcement authorities are not aware of noteworthy illegal trade in tuberous orchid species from/to the United States.</p> <p>As noted, U.S. imports of tuberous orchids appear to be primarily salep products, which are often traded in powder form. Given the form of the specimens in trade, U.S. frontline enforcement authorities rely largely on accompanying documents, packaging, and labels to identify tuberous orchid imports into the United States. Identifying misidentified/mislabeled shipments containing tuberous orchid powder presents a significant enforcement challenge.</p>
Please list key capacity building needs	U.S. enforcement authorities noted the need to increase capacity to identify illegal trade in products containing tuberous orchids (and other orchid taxa), especially for trade in traditional Chinese medicine.
Other relevant information	
Please provide other relevant information, if any	

INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN TUBEROUS ORCHIDS

Contact information			
Name	Name, institutional affiliations and contact details of the expert are known to the Secretariat		
E-mail address			
Institution			
Party (if applicable)			
Trade volumes of tuberous orchids			
Please consider available information on volumes of legal or illegal harvest and trade in tuberous orchid species, including botanical surveys, trade or seizure databases, economic and trade analyses, or technical workshop summaries or presentations that involved relevant expert bodies. Please submit relevant documents or database extracts separately, as appropriate.			
General information	China has a long history of using plants for medicine, among which there are a large number of medicinal orchids in China, and the tuberous orchids mentioned below are traded for their unique medicinal value.		
Detailed information (if available):	Taxa	Volume	Information source
a) Legal harvest [wild or assisted production]	<i>Habenaria linguella, Nervilia fordii, Calanthe davidii, Calanthe clavata, Calanthe brevicornu, Calanthe alismaefolia, Calanthe discolor, Calanthe puberula, Gymnadenia bicornis, Gymnadenia crassinervis, Epipactis palustris, Epipactis mairei, Epipactis helleborine</i>		botanical surveys
b) Legal harvest [artificial propagation]	<i>Gastrodia elata, Gymnadenia conopsea, Bletilla striata</i>		botanical surveys
c) Legal trade [domestic]	Some species are using in Chinese medicine which are legal plant and trade, such as <i>Gastrodia elata, Bletilla striata, Habenaria linguella, Gymnadenia conopsea.</i>		
d) Legal trade [international]			

e) Illegal harvest and trade [domestic]	<i>Cypripedium guttatum</i> , <i>Cypripedium franchetii</i> , <i>Cypripedium flavum</i> , <i>Cypripedium japonicum</i> , <i>Cypripedium henryi</i> , <i>Gymnadenia latifolia</i> , <i>Gymnadenia orchidis</i>		botanical surveys
f) Illegal trade [international]			

Manuals and regulations, including for domestic trade in tuberous orchids
Please provide information on regulations or manuals that your institution uses to manage or regulate harvest and trade in tuberous orchid species. Please respond with yes/no to indicate whether your institution has relevant regulations, tools, or manuals, and provide additional details and references, as appropriate. You are invited to separately submit supporting documentation, if appropriate.

Domestic legislation specific to tuberous orchids	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	
Trade or export regulations specific to tuberous orchids	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	
Manuals or guidelines for wild harvest or assisted production of tuberous orchids	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	
Manuals or guidelines related to artificial propagation of tuberous orchids	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	
Identification guides for tuberous orchids	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	
Risk profiles for tuberous orchids	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	

Risk management systems to detect illegal shipments of tuberous orchids	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	
Other tools or materials	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	

Enforcement challenges and capacity building needs
 Please indicate key challenges enforcement officers face to detect illegal trade in tuberous orchid species, and key capacity building needs. Please submit any relevant documents separately, as appropriate.

Please list key enforcement challenges	<p>The main challenges faced by law enforcement officials in investigating the illegal trade of tuberous orchids are as follows:</p> <p>Difficulties in identification: There are numerous varieties of tuberous orchids, and differences in morphology, growth habits, and value among different species can pose challenges for law enforcement officials in identifying the type and quantity of tuberous orchids involved in illegal trade.</p> <p>Concealment of illegal trade: The illegal trade of tuberous orchids often occurs through illegal channels and secret transactions, making it difficult for law enforcement officials to detect. Additionally, some criminals may use false information and forged documents to conceal their illegal activities, increasing the difficulty of investigation.</p> <p>Challenges in cross-border law enforcement: The illegal trade of tuberous orchids often involves transactions across national borders, requiring cooperation between law enforcement agencies in different countries and regions. However, differences in laws, regulations, and enforcement procedures can make cross-border law enforcement challenging and difficult to form an effective crackdown.</p> <p>Lack of professional knowledge and skills: The illegal trade of tuberous orchids involves knowledge in multiple fields such as botany, ecology, and law, requiring law enforcement officials to possess corresponding professional knowledge and skills. However, some law enforcement officials may lack sufficient knowledge in these areas, affecting the in-depth development of investigation work.</p> <p>Low social awareness: The illegal trade of tuberous orchids may not have received sufficient attention in some areas, and public awareness of tuberous orchid conservation may be relatively weak. This can make it difficult for law enforcement officials to gain public support and cooperation during investigations, increasing the difficulty of their work.</p>
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	<p>To address these challenges, law enforcement officials need to take a series of measures to improve the efficiency and accuracy of investigation work. For example, they can strengthen professional knowledge training, improve identification capabilities, enhance intelligence gathering and analysis to grasp the dynamics and trends of illegal trade, strengthen international cooperation to form a crackdown force, and enhance publicity and education to raise public awareness of tuberous orchid conservation.</p>
<p>Please list ley capacity building needs</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The identification of tuberous Orchid2. The identification of the wild tuberous Orchid
Other relevant information	
<p>Please provide other relevant informatio n, if any</p>	

DRAFT DECISIONS ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN APPENDIX II-LISTED ORCHIDS

Directed to Parties

20.AA Parties are encouraged to enhance their efforts to regulate the trade in tuberous orchids as required under the Convention and to combat illegal trade in tuberous orchids, in particular by compiling and exchanging information, making non-detriment findings, issuing permits, including information relating to trade in annual reports, building enforcement capacity and enhancing cooperation across borders with a focus on combatting illegal trade in edible orchids, including *modus operandi* of trade networks, species identification and the development or update of risk profiles.

Directed to the Secretariat

20.BB The Secretariat shall:

- a) subject to availability of external resources, consult with Parties and stakeholders and undertake a study to compile an overview of Appendix-II orchid taxa that are particularly affected by wild harvest of Appendix-II listed orchid taxa for international trade to inform the following:
 - i) the conservation impacts of exempting artificially propagated Appendix-II listed orchid taxa from CITES regulations, including as articulated in footnote annotation P3 of the CITES Appendices, including identification challenges and look-alike issues;
 - ii) the conservation impacts of exempting derivatives and/or finished products of certain Appendix-II listed orchid taxa from CITES regulations through amendments to annotation #4; and
- b) present the study and formulate recommendations for consideration at the 28th meeting of the Plants Committee; and
- c) subject to external funding,
 - i) compile identification tools and methods for specimens of tuberous orchids that are in international trade, as well as to distinguish look-alike specimens, and develop an identification guide to assist Parties in applying these;
 - ii) upon request, provide support to key exporting range States, and other key exporting States of tuberous orchids, to carry out non-detriment findings for tuberous orchids;
 - iii) upon request, support Parties with the implementation of Decision 20.AA, by including illegal trade in edible orchids in ongoing activities in the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime, or through other appropriate means; and
- c) report its findings and recommendations to the Standing Committee.

Directed to the Plants Committee

20.CC The Plants Committee shall:

- a) consider the report and the Secretariat's recommendations in response to Decision 20.BB, paragraph a); and
- b) report its recommendations to the Conference of the Parties, as appropriate.

Directed to the Standing Committee

20.DD The Standing Committee shall:

- a) consider the report and the Secretariat's recommendations in response to Decision 20.BB, paragraph b); and
- b) report its recommendations to the Conference of the Parties, as appropriate.