

CONVENCIÓN SOBRE EL COMERCIO INTERNACIONAL DE ESPECIES
AMENAZADAS DE FAUNA Y FLORA SILVESTRES



Vigésimo sexta reunión del Comité de Flora
Ginebra (Suiza), 5 – 9 de junio de 2023

Apéndices de la Convención

Anotaciones

ANOTACIÓN PARA ÁLOE (*ALOE FEROX*)

1. Este documento ha sido preparado por la Secretaría.
2. *Aloe ferox* está incluida en el Apéndice II (como parte de la inclusión genérica de *Aloe* spp.) con la anotación #4, que reza:

“Todas las partes y derivados, excepto:

- a) las semillas (inclusive las vainas de Orchidaceae), las esporas y el polen (inclusive las polinias). La exención no se aplica a las semillas de Cactaceae spp. exportadas de México y las semillas de Beccariophoenix madagascariensis y Dyspis decaryi exportadas de Madagascar;*
- b) los cultivos de plántulas o de tejidos obtenidos in vitro que se transportan en envases estériles;*
- c) las flores cortadas de plantas reproducidas artificialmente;*
- d) los frutos, y sus partes y derivados, de plantas naturalizadas o reproducidas artificialmente del género Vanilla (Orchidaceae) y de la familia Cactaceae;*
- e) los tallos, las flores, y sus partes y derivados, de plantas naturalizadas o reproducidas artificialmente de los géneros Opuntia subgénero Opuntia y Selenicereus (Cactaceae);*
- f) los productos acabados de Aloe ferox y de Euphorbia antisiphilitica empaquetados y preparados para el comercio al por menor; y*
- g) los productos acabados, derivados de la reproducción artificial, envasados y preparados para el comercio al por menor de cosméticos que contengan partes y derivados de Bletilla striata, Cynoches cooperi, Gastrodia elata, Phalaenopsis amabilis o Phalaenopsis lobbii.”*

3. En el párrafo f) de la anotación #4 se especifican las partes y derivados de *Aloe ferox* exentos de las disposiciones de la CITES.
4. En la 19ª reunión de la Conferencia de las Partes (Ciudad de Panamá, 2022), la Conferencia de las Partes adoptó las Decisiones 18.323 (Rev. CoP19) a 18.326 (Rev. CoP19), como sigue:

Dirigida a la Secretaría

18.323 (Rev. CoP19) La Secretaría deberá emitir una Notificación a las Partes solicitando la siguiente información:

- b) En lo que respecta a si y, en caso afirmativo, de qué manera, la anotación #4 modificada ha afectado el tamaño de la población, la distribución, el estado y la recolección de *Aloe ferox* [párrafo b) de la Decisión 18.323 (Rev. CoP19)]:
- i) Sudáfrica, como uno de los dos únicos Estados del área de distribución de la especie, informa que debido a la reducción del comercio internacional de *A. ferox* descrita anteriormente, y debido a la dura competencia con el comercio de *A. vera* (que no está incluida en los Apéndices de la CITES), es poco probable que la base de recursos de *A. ferox* haya cambiado drásticamente en los últimos tres años. Además, este país indica que la recolección de *A. ferox* se llevó a cabo de forma sostenible en la mayor parte de la región y que es poco probable que el comercio en su nivel actual o en un nivel mayor afecte la base de recursos;
 - ii) Sudáfrica informa también que la conservación de las especies se apoya ahora también en un Plan de Manejo de la Biodiversidad que prevé un sistema de seguimiento de los recursos para evaluar cualquier impacto en la base de recursos.
- c) De manera más general, las Partes que respondieron también indicaron que un factor de confusión adicional que obstaculiza la interpretación de la información disponible puede deberse a la pandemia de COVID-19, y que el tiempo transcurrido desde que la exención entró en vigor en 2019 puede haber sido demasiado corto para que los mercados y las poblaciones de la especie reflejen plenamente los impactos del nuevo régimen normativo.

Recomendaciones

7. Se invita al Comité de Flora a:

- a) examinar el presente documento y sus anexos;
- b) evaluar si la exención para *Aloe ferox* prevista en el párrafo f) de la anotación #4 ha tenido algún impacto en las poblaciones naturales de la especie; y,
- c) basándose en lo anterior, formular recomendaciones en relación con la inclusión de *A. ferox* para su consideración en la 20ª reunión de la Conferencia de las Partes.

Maria Isabel Camarena Osorno

Subject: Aloe ferox - Notif. No. 2023/021 / Dec. 18.323

From: Rose Martin <Martin.Rose@bmk.gv.at>
Sent: Monday, March 20, 2023 2:46 PM
To: Martin Otto Hitziger <martin.hitziger@cites.org>
Cc: Hoffmann Daniela <Daniela.Hoffmann@bmk.gv.at>; Leitner Birgit <Birgit.Leitner@bmk.gv.at>; ENV-CITES@ec.europa.eu
Subject: Aloe ferox - Notif. No. 2023/021 / Dec. 18.323

Sie erhalten nicht oft eine E-Mail von martin.rose@bmk.gv.at. [Erfahren Sie, warum dies wichtig ist](#)

Dear Martin,
(EU Commission in cc)

in relation to Notification No. 2023/021 regarding Decisions 18.323 to 18.326 (Rev. CoP19) on *Annotation of Cape aloe (Aloe ferox)* Austria can provide the following information:

Legal trade

Aloe ferox was the only traded CITES listed *Aloe* species in Austria in the last 10 years. Products imported from South Africa and Switzerland and concerned mainly finished products for cosmetic or homeopathic use. Since the change of the annotation, only one CITES-relevant import was realised in 2020 from Switzerland. Finished products of *Aloe ferox* packaged and ready for retail trade are still traded within Austria and are available on the market. Trade volumes are difficult to compare due to the effect of the Covid pandemic on overall trade. Nevertheless, when adjusting for that, we estimate that the trade level is comparable. Given that no other CITES-listed *Aloe* species in was in trade before the change, we have not seen a shift in trade.

Illegal trade

Seizures were dominated by *Aloe ferox* derivatives, but included other *Aloe* species (mainly live). The *Aloe ferox* derivatives were products ordered online, send to the consumers by post. Given that these were all finished products packaged and ready for retail trade, there have been no seizures of *Aloe ferox* derivatives since the change of the annotation.

Kind Regards from Vienna
Martin

Republic of Austria
Federal Ministry for Climate Action, Environment, Energy, Mobility, Innovation and Technology
Dept. V/10 - National Parks, Nature Conservation & Species Protection

Martin ROSE
CITES Management Authority

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www.bmk.gv.at/ infothek.bmk.gv.at

Maria Isabel Camarena Osorno

Subject: FW: Antw: New Notification to the Parties to CITES
Attachments: Aloe-ZA.jpg; Aloe-ferox-ZA.docx

From: David Harter <David.Harter@BfN.de>
Sent: Monday, March 20, 2023 11:06 AM
To: Martin Otto Hitziger <martin.hitziger@cites.org>
Cc: FG-II12 <FG-II12@BfN.de>; Karin Hornig <Karin.Hornig@BfN.de>; Mario Sterz <Mario.Sterz@BfN.de>
Subject: Antw: New Notification to the Parties to CITES

Hello Martin

The German CITES Authorities do not have unambiguous insight whether the amendment of annotation #4 to exclude finished products from CITES controls has impacted the international trade in *Aloe ferox* specimens. In the attached data that our MA colleagues kindly have aggregated, imports into Germany (being one of the most important import countries) are provided for the period of three years before to three years after the amendment took place.

Due to the exemption, finished products are not included in this figure anymore since the CoP19 decisions went into effect, so it is not possible to see if there has been a possible increase in trade. Please also note that for this analysis imports that were termed cosmetics on export permits but were obviously no finished products have been added/included into the appropriate commodity term extract/medicine.

Nevertheless, what could be seen from the data is that those commodities terms that are not affected by the exemption has been used less often since the CoP19 decision than in the years before.

We have no information whether the changed annotation has affected the population size, distribution, status and harvest of *Aloe ferox*.

Best wishes

David

Dr. David Harter (Mr.)
(on behalf of)
Division of Plant Conservation
Scientific Authority to CITES Germany - Flora
German Federal Agency for Nature Conservation
Konstantinstr. 110 | 53179 Bonn | Germany
Phone: +49 228 8491-1442
Email: david.harter@bfn.de
Web: www.bfn.de/en

> > >

Von: CITES <no_reply@cites.org>

An: <david.harter@bfm.de>

Datum: 02.03.2023 09:40

Betreff: New Notification to the Parties to CITES

The following Notification to the Parties was posted on the CITES website on 02 March 2023:

Notification to the Parties N° 2023/021:

[Decisions 18.323 to 18.326 \(Rev. CoP19\) on Annotation of Cape aloe \(Aloe ferox\)](#)

The Notification can be viewed on the page below:

<http://cites.org/eng/node/135177>

CITES Secretariat
International Environment House
11 Chemin des Anémones
CH-1219 Chatelaine, Geneva
Switzerland
Fax: +41-22-797-34-17
Email: info@cites.org
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Imports of Aloe ferox from South Africa into Germany
Update: 17.03.2023

Description	Unit	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Cosmetics	NO	2040	2489	1143	364 ¹⁾	0	0
Extracts/medicine	KG	32666	46181	66463	82784	24674	26930
	L	11056	13122	6522	6615	9305	2225
Powder/wax	KG	11504	17754	16437	5969	5039	2200
Leaves/dried plants	NO	6600	0	3150		120	3240
	KG				57	2011	

¹⁾ granted in 2019, imported in 2020

Maria Isabel Camarena Osorno

Subject: CITES Decision 18.323 to 18.326; Aloe ferox

Importance: High

From: Michele Pfab <M.Pfab@sanbi.org.za>

Sent: Friday, March 24, 2023 3:13 PM

To: Martin Otto Hitziger <martin.hitziger@cites.org>

Cc: SANBI \28010632b\29 [SANBI ORG] <c.mbizvo@sanbi.org.za>; Malepo Phoshoko <MSPhoshoko@dfre.gov.za>; Mpho Tjiane <mtjiane@dfre.gov.za>; Tasneem Variawa <T.Variawa@sanbi.org.za>

Subject: FW: CITES Decision 18.323 to 18.326; Aloe ferox

Importance: High

Sie erhalten nicht oft eine E-Mail von m.pfab@sanbi.org.za. [Erfahren Sie, warum dies wichtig ist](#)

Dear Martin,

Please receive below our response to the CITES Secretariat's call for information in relation to the *Aloe ferox* annotation. Please accept my apologies for missing the deadline. We are really quite overwhelmed on this side, especially at this time of the year. I sincerely hope that you will still be able to use the information.

Regards,
Michele

Michèle Pfab

Scientific Co-ordinator: Scientific Authority
Biodiversity Research, Assessment and Monitoring Division
South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI)
Pretoria National Botanical Garden
2 Cussonia Avenue, Brummeria, Pretoria
P/Bag x 101, Silverton, 0184
Tel: +27 (0)12 843 5025

E-mail: M.Pfab@sanbi.org.za

Web Site address: www.sanbi.org

<https://www.sanbi.org/biodiversity/science-into-policy-action/science-authority/>

<https://www.sanbi.org/biodiversity/building-knowledge/applied-biodiversity-research/sustainable-trade-in-wildlife-products/>



From: Tasneem Variawa <T.Variawa@sanbi.org.za>

Sent: Thursday, March 16, 2023 9:54 AM

To: Michele Pfab <M.Pfab@sanbi.org.za>

Cc: Mpho Tjiane <mtjiane@dfre.gov.za>; Malepo Phoshoko <MSPhoshoko@dfre.gov.za>; Neil Crouch <N.Crouch@sanbi.org.za>

Subject: RE: CITES Decision 18.323 to 18.326; Aloe ferox

Importance: High

Dear Michele

I have spoken to three industry members as well as our colleagues at CapeNature and DEDEAT and have summarised the feedback as follows:

a) *On whether, and if so how, the amended annotation #4 has impacted the international trade in Aloe ferox specimens*

Essentially it is too soon to tell. Shortly after the annotation took effect at the end of 2019 (26/11/2019), countries were hit with Covid-19 restrictions which greatly impacted businesses, including the *A. ferox* industry. According to one source, several companies did not survive whilst those that did are still trying to get back to pre-covid levels and are working on re-building their customer bases. Whilst there appears to be no perceived/actual growth in the international trade of *Aloe ferox* over the past three years since the annotation came into effect, two of the companies who are involved solely in the manufacture and sale of finished products have stated that it is much easier to do business internationally. Without the hassle of needing to have inspections done and wait for CITES permits, the lead time to fulfil orders has decreased significantly and it is now convenient and more cost-effective to ship unit and bulk products out in a timely manner. It is also easier for marketing purposes as samples can be sent out more freely. One company has expanded its distribution network to several new countries and whilst this may not directly be due to the amended annotation, the exemption of finished products definitely supports the growth of this market. Suppliers of raw products remain hopeful that the exemption will get more companies (locally and internationally) interested in *A. ferox* and promote further growth in the finished product industry as was initially intended with the revised annotation. (According to one supplier there are other regulations such as the EUs [2021 regs](#) regarding botanical species containing hydroxyanthracene derivatives (e.g., aloin) that hamper Aloe business (specifically food and beverage?) expansion at this stage. Eastern markets however appear to be on the rise).

There are only two years of reporting data available on the CITES trade database post 2019. Industry in the Western Cape is primarily responsible for the manufacture and export of finished product (i.e., 'Product, shipped singly or in bulk, requiring no further processing, packaged, labelled for final use or the retail trade in a state fit for being sold to or used by the general public'), with the Eastern Cape issuing permits for raw materials (i.e. extract and powder) only. According to Cape Nature, the use of the term finished product has been dropped on permits and in reports (for 2020/2021) but specimen descriptions like "cosmetics, juice, tea", which should/could fall into the definition of "finished product" as provided in the Appendices, still appears in some of the reports. This may be due to the fact that certain 'finished products' like medicines may not comply with the very narrow definition of being "fit for sale" etc. and perhaps still need to be packaged, labelled etc. for final consumer use. Exports of derivatives (which could also include such type of finished product) are also still reported. This will make it a little more complicated to determine a clear impact of the revised annotation. In general, finished products (for consumer use) are no longer being regulated and this is good for business but due to the short time frame since the annotation came into effect, and the impact of Covid, it is not possible to fully gauge any real change to the international trade in *A. ferox*. Another year or two worth of reports (i.e. 2022/23) including analysis of the volumes / quantities reflected in each report will provide a better picture in time.

b) *On whether, and if so how, the amended annotation #4 has affected the population size, distribution, status and harvest of Aloe ferox*

According to industry members, the trade in *A. ferox* parts and products is relatively stable and slowly getting back to pre-Covid levels. The CITES trade data supports this. Harvest of the resource base is therefore unlikely to have changed drastically over the past three years. The impact of Covid has hampered business expansion but the industry also remains in tough competition with *Aloe vera* (which for all intents and purposes is excluded from national and international regs.). Suppliers of *A. ferox* raw materials and value-added products to be used in the manufacture of consumer goods have reportedly not experienced a surge in demand for these goods since the annotation took effect. Producers of finished goods have also not reported a drastic increase in the demand for raw materials to manufacture finished product. The harvest of *A. ferox* is nevertheless carried out in a sustainable manner across most of the region and ongoing/increased trade, particularly in finished products is unlikely to impact the resource base. The species conservation is now also supported by a Biodiversity Management Plan (that makes provisions for a resource monitoring

plan to assess any changes to/impacts on the resource base). The harvest of *Aloe ferox* in South Africa remains sustainable but (a lot) more time is needed to assess the effect (if any) of the amended annotation on the populations.

Please let me know if there is anything you would like further clarity on. I have attached here my communication with Cape Nature and two industry members for your info.

Thank you,
Tasneem

Tasneem Variawa

Botanist: Scientific Authority Support

Biodiversity Research, Assessments and Monitoring Division

Tel: +27 (0)12 843 5188

Email: T.variawa@sanbi.org.za

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[SANBI/scientific-authority](http://www.sanbi.org/scientific-authority)

[SANBI/sustainable-wildlife-use-and-trade](http://www.sanbi.org/sustainable-wildlife-use-and-trade)



From: Michele Pfab <M.Pfab@sanbi.org.za>

Sent: Tuesday, 07 March 2023 17:10

To: Tasneem Variawa <T.Variawa@sanbi.org.za>

Cc: Mpho Tjiane <mtjiane@dfpe.gov.za>; Malepo Phoshoko <MSPhoshoko@dfpe.gov.za>; Neil Crouch <N.Crouch@sanbi.org.za>

Subject: FW: CITES Decision 18.323 to 18.326; Aloe ferox

Hi Tasneem,

Please see attached request from the CITES Secretariat. We have less than two weeks to respond with something. Please give this some thought and let me know tomorrow when you are ready to discuss our approach.

M

Michèle Pfab

Scientific Co-ordinator: Scientific Authority

Biodiversity Research, Assessment and Monitoring Division

South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI)

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<https://www.sanbi.org/biodiversity/science-into-policy-action/science-authority/>

<https://www.sanbi.org/biodiversity/building-knowledge/applied-biodiversity-research/sustainable-trade-in-wildlife-products/>

From: Carmel Mbizvo <C.Mbizvo@sanbi.org.za>
Sent: Monday, March 6, 2023 2:37 PM
To: Theresa Frantz <T.Frantz@sanbi.org.za>; Michele Pfab <M.Pfab@sanbi.org.za>
Cc: Gail Van Aswegen <G.VanAswegen@sanbi.org.za>
Subject: FW: CITES Decision 18.323 to 18.326; Aloe ferox

Dear Theresa and Michele,

Please can we assist with the below request for information on Annotation of Cape aloe.

Kind regards,
Carmel

From: Martin Otto Hitziger <martin.hitziger@cites.org>
Sent: Thursday, March 2, 2023 11:38 AM
To: Carmel Mbizvo <C.Mbizvo@sanbi.org.za>; secretariat.scientificauthority <secretariat.scientificauthority@sanbi.org.za>
Cc: Maria Isabel Camarena Osorno <isabel.camarena@cites.org>; David Morgan <david.morgan@un.org>; Thea Henriette Carroll <thea.carroll@un.org>
Subject: CITES Decision 18.323 to 18.326; Aloe ferox

Dear Ms Mbizvo,

I hope you are doing well. Please note that the Secretariat published [Notification 2023/21](#) to invite Parties to contribute information relevant to Decisions 18.323 to 18.326 (Rev. CoP19) on *Annotation of Cape aloe* (*Aloe ferox*). Considering South Africa is one of only two range States to the species, we would appreciate any information that South Africa has on this matter.

With kind regards,
Martin Hitziger

MARTIN HITZIGER

Associate Plant Species Officer/
Official adjunto de especies de plantas/
Administrateur associé chargé des espèces de plantes

Scientific Services/Servicios Científicos/Services Scientifiques
CITES Secretariat/Secretaría CITES/Secrétariat CITES

E: martin.hitziger@un.org T: +41(0) 22 917 97 54



Maria Isabel Camarena Osorno

Subject: Sweden's response to notification 2023/021

From: Erik.Dalarud@jordbruksverket.se <Erik.Dalarud@jordbruksverket.se>
Sent: Friday, March 24, 2023 3:32 PM
To: Martin Otto Hitziger <martin.hitziger@cites.org>
Cc: Marie Dahlström <marie.dahlstrom@regeringskansliet.se>; Selam.Petersson@jordbruksverket.se;
Negar.Aslund@jordbruksverket.se
Subject: Sweden's response to notification 2023/021

Sie erhalten nicht oft eine E-Mail von erik.dalarud@jordbruksverket.se. [Erfahren Sie, warum dies wichtig ist](#)

Dear Secretariat,

In response to notification 2023/021, we would like to provide the following information from Sweden regarding the trade in Aloe Ferox:

Our analysis of current trade statistics reveals that Sweden predominantly imports derivatives and extracts of Aloe Ferox, with no recorded exports of the species. Trade levels have experienced natural fluctuations over the years, making it challenging to establish a causal link to the change in annotation. Notably, we have recorded import entries in 2013, 2015, 2018, 2019, and 2020.

Although there has been a slight decrease in import volumes since 2018, it remains difficult to determine if this is part of the natural fluctuation or directly linked to the change in annotation.

Over the past decade, a few seizures have been made, including 180 capsules by customs in August 2016 and 30 capsules from the US in 2015. The majority of imports originate from South Africa, with a smaller quantity from Switzerland. These imports are mainly for commercial purposes and are of wild origin. Aloe Ferox is likely imported as a preparation for the health food trade.

In summary, based on the available data, we cannot provide conclusive information on how the change in annotation impacts the population size, distribution, status, or harvest of Aloe Ferox

Kind regards,

Erik Dalarud

Swedish CITES Management Authority
Swedish Board of Agriculture



United States Department of the Interior



FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
International Affairs
5275 Leesburg Pike, MS: IA
Falls Church, VA 22041-3803

IN REPLY REFER TO:
FWS/DMA/ PLA 7-01

March 28, 2023

Martin Otto Hitziger
Associate Scientific Support Officer, Science Unit
CITES Secretariat
International Environment House
11 Chemin des Anémones
CH-1219 Châtelaine, Geneva
Switzerland

VIA EMAIL: martin.hitziger@un.org

Dear Martin:

This letter provides the U.S. response to Notification to the Parties No. 2023/021 - Decisions 18.323 to 18.326 (Rev. CoP19) on Annotation of Cape aloe (*Aloe ferox*), which requests information on the experience of Parties in implementing Annotation #4 following its amendment at the 18th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (CoP18; Geneva, August 2019) to exclude finished products packaged and ready for retail trade from the Appendix-II listing of Cape aloe (*Aloe ferox*).

Because finished products packaged and ready for retail trade are no longer covered under the CITES listing and therefore do not require CITES documents in international trade, the United States does not have trade data for import of such commodities. However, we are aware that there are several United States-based distributors of *A. ferox* finished products. The CITES Trade Database reports U.S. imports of wild-sourced extracts, leaves, and powder directly from South Africa; and a small quantity of artificially propagated live plants (UNEP-WCMC CITES Trade Database 2023). Additionally, the United States is not a major exporter of specimens of *A. ferox*. For the period 2015 to 2019, South Africa reported exports to the United States of derivatives of *A. ferox* totaling 72,637 g, 12,442.89 kg, and 216,690 ml. For 2020 and 2021, South Africa reported 45 and 1,000 unreported units of derivatives, respectively, compared to 1,625 unreported units of derivatives for 2016-2019 (UNEP-WCMC CITES Trade Database 2023).

We note that the revised Annotation #4, and the resulting exclusion of finished products of *A. ferox* packaged and ready for retail trade from the listing, has been in effect for little more than

three years (since November 26, 2019), most of which was during a worldwide pandemic. We suggest contacting the IUCN SSC Cactus and Succulent Plant Specialist Group to determine if they are able to provide additional information on the population size, distribution, status, and harvest of *A. ferox*. Additionally, we are hopeful that the range States of *A. ferox* can provide more useful information for the species, including concerning the implementation of the Biodiversity Management Plan and a monitoring plan for *A. ferox*, to help inform discussions on the effect of the amended annotation on the conservation of the species.

Please let us know if you have any questions regarding the above information and we look forward to discussing this issue more at the upcoming 26th meeting of the Plants Committee.

Sincerely,

Rosemarie Gnam, Head
Division of Scientific Authority
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Sincerely,

NAIMAH
AZIZ

 Digitally signed by
NAIMAH AZIZ
Date: 2023.03.28
18:04:58 -04'00'

Naimah Aziz, Head
Division of Management Authority
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

- a) *si la anotación #4 enmendada ha tenido una repercusión en el comercio internacional de especímenes de Aloe ferox y, en caso afirmativo, de qué manera; y*
- b) *si la anotación #4 enmendada ha afectado el tamaño de la población, la distribución, el estado y la recolección de Aloe ferox y, en caso afirmativo, de qué manera.*

18.324 (Rev. CoP19) *La Secretaría deberá recopilar las respuestas de las Partes de conformidad con la Decisión 18.323 (Rev. CoP19) y remitirlas al Comité de Flora.*

Dirigida al Comité de Flora

18.325 (CoP19) *El Comité de Flora deberá examinar la información recibida de conformidad con la Decisión 18.324 (Rev. CoP19) y otra información pertinente disponible en relación con el estado, la gestión y el comercio internacional de Aloe ferox, con el fin de evaluar si la exención de los productos de Aloe ferox acabados, empaquetados, envasados y preparados para el comercio al por menor, de la reglamentación de la CITES ha tenido alguna repercusión en las poblaciones naturales de la especie. Sobre la base de los resultados de ese examen, el Comité de Flora deberá formular recomendaciones sobre la inclusión de Aloe ferox para someterlas a la consideración de la 20ª reunión de la Conferencia de las Partes.*

Dirigida a las Partes

18.326 (Rev. CoP19) *Se alienta a los países del área de distribución, a los países consumidores y a otros países que participan en la gestión, la propagación o el comercio de Aloe ferox a que proporcionen información sobre el estado, la gestión y el comercio de esta especie, tal como se solicita en la Decisión 18.323 (Rev. CoP19).*

Aplicación de las Decisiones 18.323 (Rev. CoP19) y 18.324 (Rev. CoP19)

5. De conformidad con la Decisión 18.323 (Rev. CoP19), la Secretaría publicó la [Notificación No. 2023/021](#) de 2 de marzo de 2023. En el momento de redactar el presente documento, la Secretaría había recibido respuestas de Alemania, Austria, Estados Unidos de América, Sudáfrica y Suecia.
6. De conformidad con la Decisión 18.324 (Rev. CoP19), la Secretaría ha compilado las respuestas a la Notificación No. 2023/021 en los anexos 1 a 5 del presente documento (en el idioma y formato en que se recibieron). Para facilitar el examen por parte del Comité de Flora, la Secretaría incluye un breve análisis de las respuestas recibidas:
 - a) en lo que respecta a si y, en caso afirmativo, de qué manera, la anotación #4 modificada ha repercutido en el comercio internacional de especímenes de *Aloe ferox* [párrafo a) de la Decisión 18.323 (Rev. CoP19)]:
 - i) Algunas Partes importadoras (Alemania, Austria, Estados Unidos de América y Suecia) informan que las importaciones de *A. ferox* se han mantenido en el mismo nivel o han disminuido desde 2020. Sin embargo, los datos de antes y después de la adopción de la exención son parcialmente incomparables y no permiten llegar a una conclusión definitiva con respecto al comercio internacional de *A. ferox*, ya que el comercio de productos acabados listos para el comercio al por menor ya no requiere documentación CITES y ya no se refleja en los datos disponibles; y
 - ii) Sudáfrica, uno de los dos únicos Estados del área de distribución conocida de la especie, indica que la información no es concluyente. Por un lado, varias empresas comerciales dejaron de funcionar como consecuencia de la pandemia de COVID-19, y otras aún están en proceso de reconstruir su base de clientes. Debido a esta interrupción, el comercio de *A. ferox* no ha aumentado al nivel previsto en la propuesta [CoP18 Prop. 55](#), ya que la exención prevista por la anotación #4 no cubre extractos o derivados, y también por razones regulatorias que son independientes de las disposiciones de la CITES. Por otra parte, el contexto comercial para el comercio rápido y ágil de *A. ferox* ha mejorado, según se informa, debido a la exención, y el comercio parece aumentar nuevamente, especialmente en los mercados orientales.