

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



Twenty-fifth meeting of the Plants Committee
Geneva (Switzerland), 17 and 20-23 July 2020

Regional matters

Regional reports

EUROPE

1. This document has been prepared and submitted by the regional representatives for Europe.*

General information

- a) Representatives: Ms Ursula Moser and Mr Paolo J.L. Carmo.
- b) Alternates: Mr David Kikodze and Mr Daniel Wolf.
- c) Number of Parties in the region: 49.
- d) Answers received from the following parties: Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Czech Republic, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Slovakia, Switzerland and Lichtenstein, United Kingdom and Northern Ireland.

Activities carried out regarding

- a) Review of Significant trade
2. Czech Republic reported to have issued import permits for plants (and products from plants), as well as export permits in the previous period. Concerning imports, the prevalent commodity was timber (especially *Dalbergia latifolia* source "A" from India for the production of musical instruments and furniture from *Dalbergia sissoo* source "A" from India – dozens of import applications for both species in previous period). Other plants imported are for example orchids from Taiwan (source "A"), orchids from Equador (source "A" and "D", purpose "G"), cacti from Thailand (source "A") or cosmetics or oil from *Vanda coerulea* (source "A" from France, re-exported to the Czech Republic from Switzerland). Concerning exports, permits were issued for example for some cacti (source "A" and "D"), and before the exclusion of musical instruments from CITES through the change of #15, re-exports of musical instruments were very common.
 3. Malta reported to have recorded no significant trade in plant species in Malta, but they noted an amount of trade in finished wood items such as furniture and plant extracts that are found in

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medicines and cosmetics. If this occurs, reference is made to the species listed in the Convention and importers can conform with the list accordingly.

4. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland continually reviews certain species-country combinations of trade. Most of the work in this area is due to non-detriment findings for CITES licences.

b) Review of the Appendices

5. Austria stated small issues in the preparation of CoP18, but no review or further research was conducted.
6. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported that they had contacted UK CITES stakeholders including traders and research species to understand the threat international trade may pose to these species and whether any of the species were suitable for a potential CITES listing proposal. This is ongoing work as cases arise.

c) CITES-projects

7. Austria was part of the expert group that worked on the supplement to the CITES Cactaceae Checklist Third Edition 2016. (Hunt, D. 2018).
8. Belgium. EU-FAO FLEGT programme in Madagascar: CITES NDF approach on *Dalbergia lemurica* and *Dalbergia suaresensis* (N. Bourland, RMCA Tervuren, BE)
9. Georgia. Georgia has carried out two projects involving the species listed in Appendix II of CITES. A three-year project was undertaken to study the impact of harvest on the populations of the most traded plant species Snowdrop (*Galanthus woronowii*). The second project aimed at survey of selected populations of *Cyclamen coum* in order to support NDF process and establish sustainable quota. The licensing conditions have also been developed based on the findings of the project. The projects were funded by the state budget allocation, as well as support provided by the German International Cooperation Society (GIZ) covering international consultant for the cyclamen project.
10. Germany. Since PC 24 in 2018 the 9-Steps NDF-Guidance for timber, developed by the Scientific Authority of Germany and TRAFFIC, with the help of many party's expertise has been further improved. It is translated into several languages and now available in English, Portuguese, Dutch and Spanish. The Portuguese and Dutch translations were carried out with the resources of the Regional project to manage, monitor and control wild fauna and flora species threatened by trade (Bioamazon Project), a Financial Cooperation Agreement between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Organization of the Treaty of Amazon Cooperation - ACTO, through the German Development Bank - KfW. The French translation will be available soon.
11. Two international workshops applying the 9-steps were conducted. The first one took place in December 2018 on the invitation of the Scientific Authority of Gabon. Participants from Cameroon, The Democratic Republic of Congo and The Republic of Congo took part in it. The second workshop took place in Maputo in November 2019 on the invitation of the Scientific Authority of Mozambique and with participants from Kenya, Tanzania and Zambia. Both workshops were also attended by the CITES Secretariat.
12. The relevance of voluntary third-party certification of sustainable medicinal and aromatic plants (MAP) sourcing and trade for CITES processes was analysed in a project in 2018 and 2019. The project was implemented by TRAFFIC in collaboration and with the support of the German Scientific Authority. The project identified how application of voluntary certification standards (VCS) to CITES-listed MAPs might assist with the implementation of CITES and fulfilment of its requirements, focussing on the challenges and opportunities in acquiring and using information from VCS for the making of NDFs and LAFs. A workshop held in January 2019 in Cambridge with the contribution of CITES authorities, industry stakeholders, certification standard holders and the CITES Secretariat was very helpful in consolidating and improving the findings of the research and showed a generally positive response among these stakeholders towards considering VCS information in CITES processes. Results are published (see publications) and a related Information Document was submitted to CoP 18 (<https://cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/cop/18/inf/E-CoP18-Inf-036.pdf>).

13. Switzerland mentioned the following projects:

- Case studies on selected orchid species still ongoing (C. Rutherford and S. Veldman)
- A molecular passport for Malagasy rosewood (A. Widmer and S. Crameri, ETH Zürich, CH)
- An assessment of conservation status, trade and threats to the genus *Boswellia* (Frankincense) (A. Forrest, RBG Edinburgh, UK)

14. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. In collaboration with the University of Southampton and Border Force, Kew have played a key role in the design and implementation of an innovative study, examining the illegal internet-facilitated trade in plants. Known as FloraGuard, this study will see key outputs produced in 2020, including the publication of scientific papers and reports. A one-day conference in connection with the study and to be hosted by Kew is also planned. This will raise awareness of the illegal online trade in plants and promote an interdisciplinary approach to tackling this challenging area of enforcement.

15. As part of the State of the World's Plants and Fungi report for Kew, they undertook a small survey of 28 countries looking at their implementation of the CITES RSI scheme. A larger project is planned to include all CITES Parties.

d) Others

16. Czech Republic reported the current inspections of registered nurseries (there are 4 officially registered nurseries in the Czech Republic at this time) carried on by the Management Authority, in cooperation with the Scientific Authority.

17. Slovakia listed the CITES activities of State Nature Conservancy of the Slovak Republic as follows:

- Photography competition "summer with CITES" organised by the 08.07.2019 -31.08.2019
- Regular CITES Activities lectures, discussions – World Wildlife Day

18. The Ministry of the Environment has published posters (SK/EN), stickers and information leaflet (SK/EN) for tourists published and distributed mainly to the Customs Offices, posters (SK/EN), stickers, memory game. The Slovak Environmental Agency has published CITES memory game and extended information leaflet (SK/EN).

e) Capacity building activities

19. Austria. After CoP18 Austria continued the exchange with the musical instrument sector and musicians to inform them about the changes of Annotation #15. The Austrian CITES MA participated in a general capacity building event for Austrian Customs Officers. The segment on CITES was not restricted to plants, but timber issues played an important role.

20. Belgium:

- Capacity building sessions at the University of Kisangani - DRC on sustainable forest management and inventories (2015 to 2019, course FOR007-1, MSc level, EU funded FORETS Project)
- BE funded capacity building sessions on wood biology and forest management at Luki (2015) and Lwiro (2016) – DRC
- Capacity building session on forest inventory in a CITES NDF context in Madagascar/*D. lemurica* (Dec. 2018; EU-FAO Flegt project PO334255)
- ongoing on the field trainings on forest inventories for the INERA technical staff in Yangambi – DRC

21. Bosnia and Herzegovina. Currently, the regional project EU Environment Partnership Programme for Accession (EPPA) is being implemented in Bosnia and Herzegovina (3 years duration). The

overall objective of EPPA is to strengthen the implementation of the EU environmental acquis in the Western Balkans and Turkey in areas relevant for addressing trans-boundary environmental issues. The activities are implemented through the system of Working Groups (WG) and Working Sub-Groups (WSG) and one of them is the Nature protection WG. The nature component is divided to three sub-components:

- EU Strategies, including the Macro-Regional Strategies implemented through EU Strategies WSG
- Combating illegal logging and related trade implemented through Illegal logging WSG
- Managing wildlife trade in the region implemented through Wildlife trade WSG.

22. EU Strategies. One of the main objectives of the EU strategies is to organise cooperation between countries or territories by mobilising local and regional actors to align policies and funding and to identify common issues, solutions and actions. Implementation of the activities under EPPA project will contribute to further implementation of EU Strategies, including the Macro-Regional Strategies, with focus on EUSDR and EUSAIR and building capacities for implementation of Biodiversity Strategy. The following activities will lead to the successful achievement of the results:

- The study with the analysis of green infrastructure deployment and ecological connectivity status of Albania, BiH, Montenegro and Serbia will provide good basis for defining concrete proposals and recommendations for protection, development and improvement of ecological connectivity throughout the region. Capacity building activities will provide the beneficiaries with the opportunity to critically discuss with the EU MS experts, their experience with the implementation of GI concept.
- Development of initial proposals for establishment of new MPAs (in Albania, BiH and Montenegro) will contribute to RAC/SPA and MedPAN efforts to establish an ecological network of MPAs to protect at least 10% of the marine and coastal waters of the Mediterranean¹.
- Regional cooperation for sharing information and other scientific and technical resources on IAS will contribute to effective implementation of measures to prevent, eradicate, and control IAS. Capacity building on this topic will improve the understanding of IAS acquis and the importance of its implementation and enforcement.
- Most of the countries are in the process or preparation and/or update of Biodiversity strategies and action plans. The project will contribute to better understanding of the EU Biodiversity strategy and biodiversity principles.

23. Illegal logging. Implementation of the activities of Wildlife Trade Sub-Group foreseen under EPPA will contribute to strengthening of regional cooperation for combating illegal logging and related trade. The following tasks are foreseen:

- The study on trends in timber trade in the beneficiaries and between the beneficiaries and the EU;
- The study on existing administrative and legislative aspects (e.g. documents accompanying trade and related procedures, cooperation with customs) and relevant stakeholders in the beneficiaries will provide overview of administrative and legislative aspects (documents accompanying trade and related procedures, cooperation with customs) to inform application and review of due diligence mechanisms under the EUTR.
- Organisation of regional workshops on managing illegal timber will provide an opportunity for exchange of information and best practices between the beneficiaries on managing illegal timber, aiding for the facilitation of legal trade, including cooperation between chambers of commerce.
- Involvement of the beneficiaries in the Project Leaf (Law Enforcement Assistance for Forests), and the new forest crime working group will provide beneficiaries with more opportunities for cooperation with Member States and exchange of experience;

- Organisation of regional conference on managing illegal timber, bringing the private sector stakeholders mapped in the study further strengthen administrative and legislative aspects identified in the study.
24. Wildlife trade. On 26 February 2016, the European Commission adopted a Communication on the EU Action Plan against Wildlife Trafficking, which sets out a comprehensive blueprint for joined-up efforts to fight wildlife crime inside the EU, and for strengthening the EU's role in the global fight against these illegal activities. The Action Plan comprises 32 measures to be carried out by 2020 by the EU (Commission services, EEAS, Europol, Eurojust) and its Member States. It focuses on three priorities:
- Prevent trafficking and reduce supply and demand of illegal wildlife products: for example by the end of 2016, the Commission will prepare guidelines aiming to suspend the export of old ivory items from the EU.
 - Enhance implementation of existing rules and combat organised crime more effectively by increasing cooperation between competent enforcement agencies such as Europol.
 - Strengthen cooperation between source, destination and transit countries, including strategic EU.
25. The tasks of Wildlife Trade Sub-Group foreseen under EPPA are focused on the following:
- Establishment of a regional wildlife trade regulation enforcement network for cooperation between the relevant authorities in the beneficiaries and similar EU networks will provide its members with a platform for information exchange and enhance their capacities concerning the relevant legislation frameworks.
 - Organisation of expert missions on permitting system in line with the CITES will strengthen capacities of stakeholders for implementation of CITES.
 - Organisation of regional workshops on CITES implementation will provide an opportunity for exchange of information and best practices between the beneficiaries and the EU MS experts.
26. Germany reported the following capacity building activities:
- With the expertise of the Thuenen Institute for Wood Research in Hamburg the data base of the timber identification tool CITESwoodID was updated with the timber species listed at CoP 18. Currently an App for the system software of Android, Microsoft and OIS is under development and will be released soon. It will be available as free downloads in the respective application platforms and will replace the CD-ROM. An international workshop on the CITESwoodID is scheduled for September 2020.
 - In another project in collaboration with the University of Bonn a novel method to identify CITES-listed MAP species in mixed and processed specimens is under development incorporating up-to-date techniques of DNA extraction and DNA-metabarcoding, a reference data base and an own data processing platform. First results are expected in 2021. The project benefits from experiences in identification tools for CITES species invented in The Netherlands.
27. Portugal reported that their CITES Authorities regularly organise capacity building activities directed to the different law enforcement agencies involved in CITES. These activities are not specific for plants issues but more or less generalist.
28. Slovakia highlighted the Strategy for development of network of education centers in the Bratislava county 2018-2025 and the Project Ecoregion SKAT – strengthening of cooperation in ecotourism in crossborder region of Slovakia and Austria 01.01.2020-31.12.2022 – There will be special CITES room, educational CITES program for the public, etc.
29. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland mentioned no recent formal capacity building activities outside of the UK.

30. The Scientific Authority held four learning and development days for the Management Authority department that handles CITES permits. Tours were given of the wood anatomy lab relating to the authentication work undertaken at Kew, the Plant Health and Quarantine House, which houses seized specimens, and an introduction to the work undertaken by the Scientific Authority at Kew. A Management Authority case officer job shadowed a Scientific Authority colleague for a day. These were good opportunities to share knowledge and understanding of the work of the Scientific Authority.
31. Informally, the Kew CITES team participated in the 6-week long Orchid Festival at Kew Gardens, open to the public. There was interpretation and signage relating to CITES, the Scientific Authority and information about plants listed on CITES. Additionally, as part of the event programme for the festival and they also provided talks on an introduction to CITES and how the public may encounter CITES listed species.
32. They regularly present an introduction to CITES and its application to Masters University classes who attend lectures at Kew and as part of the Kew MSc course.
33. RBG Kew (and as such the UK Scientific Authority) are in the process of developing a new science strategy for Kew and a new education objective which envisages to have more CITES capacity building in it. This will include school groups to universities, adult education and general public awareness.

Difficulties of implementation encountering in your country

a) Conservation issues

34. Austria reported with regard to native CITES plant species, no conservation issues with connection to international trade were encountered, that the continued illegal import of some cacti and orchids would be a conservation concern for those species and also the illegal trade with medicinal supplements would be in most cases a technical issue. They also stress that it can be difficult to assess whether this trade is of conservation concern or not and that the illegal trade with medicinal supplements seems to increase due to Covid19.
35. Czech Republic noted that in previous period, at least one “expedition” of Czech cacti growers and collectors to Mexico was detected. Before their departure, obtained information were shared with Mexican enforcement authorities. On the arrival home, the group was inspected by the Czech enforcement authorities, but not any violations were found. It was probable, that not all members of the group were inspected, because they used different ways to get to the Czech Republic.
36. Hungary reported concerning illegal trade in cacti the following: Following the investigation on illegal offers of *Aztekium valdezii* on ebay from Hungary, the Hungarian CITES MA informed the National Tax and Customs Service (NAV) about potential illegal import of wild collected cacti from Mexico. Based on this information on the 24th of November 2019 at 23:30 customs officers searched the luggage of four travellers - two of them were well known cacti breeders - coming home from a field trip in Mexico (through Amsterdam Schipol). In four of the personal luggage overall 1174 cacti specimen (among them CITES App. I. and EU Annex A *Ariocarpus* ssp., *Turbinicarpus* ssp. and *Aztekium* ssp. specimens) and several stacks of cacti seeds collected in Mexico were found and seized. The plants and seeds are definitely wild collected. Investigation is in process.
37. Unfortunately, at CoP18 the problem of the taxonomic status and consequently CITES listing of *Aztekium valdezii* was not solved. It is important to address this issue at CoP19 to clear the listing of this taxon in Appendix I.
38. Malta mentioned that they are an importing country of mainly finished furniture and finished products containing plant extracts, but do not experience conservation issues.
39. Slovakia reported “Barcoding Slovakia 2016-2023” as a tool for nature conservation and protection, run by Slovak National Museum – Natural History Museum in Bratislava. Building a barcode library of native orchid species and populations, threatened by illegal harvesting for commercial purposes. The aim of the project is to create a database of voucher DNA sequences of most of the orchid species in Slovakia. The database will serve as a tool for identifying these species in commercial products such as remedies, herbal mixes, ice cream and tea (salep) and others.

40. Switzerland stressed that the control of orchid extracts in cosmetics and finished products would still be difficult and they will prepare a proposal for a potential exemption of certain orchid species in finished cosmetic products.
 41. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland noted the difficulty when a species annotation exempts seeds to verify if the parental stock was legally acquired. There is often a lack of documentation from the applicant for various reasons such as having had the stock for a long time, it was collected prior to listing on CITES or it was exchanged/given from another hobbyist/nursery owner. Therefore, it can be difficult to verify the impact of seed being collected for these species in the wild.
 42. Antiques sold by auction houses often lack documentation of origin or proof of species and the auction houses claim no responsibility for proving or providing this, it is up to the seller and buyer. Both of which are often unaware of CITES regulations and requirements. Additionally, removing parts of antiques to prove species devalues the antique and owners refuse to do this.
- b) Technical issues
43. Austria stressed the illegal trade with medicinal supplements as an issue and would tie capacities that may be needed elsewhere.
 44. Regarding *Aztekium valdezii*, the unanimous decision taken by the CoP, would be fully acknowledged and respected but this taxonomy problem is not to be considered as solved.
 45. Technical issues related to the use of CITES-listed species for musical instruments seem to be covered by the current regulations.
 46. Czech Republic reported that in previous period, some shipments of species of Cactaceae spp. declared as artificially propagated, intended for export and sent by post, were confiscated by the Czech enforcement authorities because they were not accompanied by appropriate documents required for such export. For example, the shipment was accompanied by phytosanitary certificate only, but it contained CITES I,A species, which require export permit.
 47. Germany stated that problems have been encountered in trading with Parties that have not yet implemented the decisions of CITES-COP 18 to amend annotation #15. For re-exports of musical instruments from Germany to Hong Kong (China), official CITES documents continued to be required even after 26.11.2019, although the musical instruments in question are no more covered by CITES (#15 letter c)). It is of interest whether other Parties encountered similar problems.
 48. Portugal stressed the identification of timber as a paramount issue today. Due to the inclusion of several tree species into CITES appendices at CoP17 and CoP18 there was an increase in applications for timber/wood products: applications for import/(re)export permits, for EU certificates or for the National CITES Registry.
 49. Switzerland reported a new online tool called INPEC facilitates to issue permits for import and export.

Other topics related to CITES (i.e. medicinal plants, timber....)

50. Austria pointed out that the new EU Plant Health Regulation might (negatively) interfere with protection needs of CITES listed species, in particular regarding the obligation to destroy plants with insufficient plant health documentation. While this concrete topic is specific to the EU, the interaction between Plant Health regulations and CITES is a broader topic.
51. Belgium stressed the importance of forest inventories and the importance of having a strong expertise in botany, especially for scarce or lookalike species matters. They also mentioned Stockpiles: management, species identification, tracking/origin and furthermore that the cost of the NDF making process and related required expertise may be an issue for some countries.
52. Portugal: Following the listings of tree species that have been approved at CoP17 and CoP18, the Portuguese CITES authorities are frequently approached by timber traders (import/export) and traders/manufacturers of musical instruments and furniture. Due to the national regulations, all persons or

companies that, on a commercial basis, possess or perform national and international movements of specimens of species listed in the Annexes of Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97 must register in the National CITES Registry. To complete this register, they have to declare the stocks of the species they possess (including pre-convention), for which certificates are issued.

53. A set of instructions was prepared to be sent to stakeholders, explaining what must be done to declare the existing stocks and to register in the National CITES Registry depending on the type of activity: timber importers/(re)exporters, musical instrument manufacturers (namely luthiers), furniture sellers and manufacturers, etc.
54. Switzerland reported still a lack of knowledge for timber identification, especially the new listed timber species but also a lack of experts for timber identification and laboratories with wood references. This includes the identification of instruments and furniture made of precious wood at the border controls. Difficulties in detecting CITES species as ingredients of cosmetics, food and medicinal products (main focus on orchid extracts). In addition, there is a lack of independent experts for orchids and cacti and the internet trade is still an issue.
55. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland mentioned that there is a link between plant health issues and CITES, the link being some countries issue phytosanitary certificates in lieu of CITES permits and policies relating to seized and confiscated materials.

Work to be done until next Plants Committee PC25 (if not already mentioned above)

56. Austria plans for capacity building workshops for law enforcement officers but due to Covid19, timelines are difficult to estimate.
57. Belgium reported that CITES SA Belgium would like to submit at PC25 a document on African Pterocarpus species under "Species specific matters", 17.302 African tree species, 'f) The working group will seek to identify other African tree species that may benefit from inclusion in the CITES Appendices'
58. Switzerland mentioned the preparation of a proposal for a potential exemption of certain orchid species in finished cosmetic products
59. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland noted the collaboration with UNEP-WCMC to compile a revised checklist for Appendix II Orchids. They are analysing the number of new species since the previous checklist was published and highlighting nomenclature changes over this period. They are also looking into methods to simplify the process of revised checklist and nomenclature changes for the benefit of CITES parties.

Publications

60. Belgium:
 - Beeckman et al. (2017). Deux espèces phares de la RDC inscrites dans l'annexe II de la CITES ou comment le commerce international prescrit une production durable de bois et d'écorce. In: Trefon Theodore et De Putter Thierry (Ed.), Ressources naturelles et développement. Le paradoxe congolais. Série "Cahiers Africains", vol. 90. Tervuren : Musée royal de l'Afrique centrale, pp. 49-51. (PR) ISBN: 978-2-343-11407-1.
 - Bourland et al. (2012). Ecology and management of *Pericopsis elata* (Harms) Meeuwen (Fabaceae) populations: a review. Biotechnol. Agron. Soc. Environ. 16: 486-498.
 - Deklerck et al. (2019). A protocol for automated timber species identification using metabolome profiling. Wood Science and Technology 53(2).
 - MECNT et al. (2014). Avis de commerce non préjudiciable pour l'exploitation et le commerce d'Afromosia (*Pericopsis elata*) en République Démocratique du Congo. ICCN, MECNT, Kinshasa.
 - Rousseau et al. (2017). Prunus africana (Hook. f.) Kalkman (the African Cherry). In: M. Neffati et al. (eds.), Medicinal and Aromatic Plants of the World - Africa Volume 3, Medicinal and Aromatic Plants of the World. Springer, 127-142. DOI 10.1007/978-94-024-1120-1_6

- Schmitz et al. (2019). The Timber Tracking Tool Infogram. Overview of wood identification methods' capacity. Global Timber Tracking Network, GTTN Secretariat, European Forest Institute and Thünen Institute.

61. Germany:

- Brendler, Thomas & Brinckmann, JA & Schippmann, Uwe. (2018). Sustainable supply, a foundation for natural product development: The case of Indian frankincense (*Boswellia serrata* Roxb. ex Colebr.). Journal of Ethnopharmacology. 225. 10.1016/j.jep.2018.07.017.
- Cunningham, A.B. & Brinckmann, JA & Pei, S-J & Luo, P. & Schippmann, Uwe & Long, X. & Bi, Y-F. (2018). High altitude species, high profits: Can the trade in wild harvested *Fritillaria cirrhosa* (Liliaceae) be sustained? Journal of Ethnopharmacology. 223. 10.1016/j.jep.2018.05.004.
- Cunningham, A.B. & Brinckmann, JA & Kulloli, Ravikiran & Schippmann, Uwe. (2018). Rising trade, declining stocks: The global gugul (*Commiphora wightii*) trade. Journal of Ethnopharmacology. 223. 10.1016/j.jep.2018.04.040.
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- Cunningham, A.B. & Brinckmann, JA & Schippmann, Uwe & Pyakurel, Dipesh. (2018). Production from both wild harvest and cultivation: The cross-border *Swertia chirayita* (Gentianaceae) trade. Journal of Ethnopharmacology. 225. 10.1016/j.jep.2018.06.033.
- Kathe, Wolfgang & Harter, David & Schippmann, Uwe. (2018). Sustainability in Practice: Key Aspects, Opportunities and Challenges in Implementing a Standard for Sustainable Use of Natural Biological Resources. BfN-Skripten 513. 10.19217/skr513.
- Schippmann, Uwe. (2018). Plant Annotations in the CITES Appendices. An illustrated manual. Version 2.0. BfN-Skripten 495. 10.19217/skr495.
- Timoshyna, A.; Furnell, S.; Harter, D. (2019): CITES and voluntary certification for wild medicinal and aromatic plants. *TRAFFIC Bulletin* 31 (2), pp. 79–88.
- Wolf, D., Oldfield, T.E.E. & McGough, N. (2018): CITES Non-detriment Findings for Timber. A nine-step process to support CITES Scientific Authorities making science-based non-detriment findings (NDFs) for timber/tree species listed in CITES Appendix II. Version 3.0. BfN-Skripten 504. Bundesamt für Naturschutz, Bonn.

62. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:

- Korean translations of the Kew publication: CITES and Timber and CITES and Cacti. Govaerts R., Caromel A., Dhanda S., Davis F., Pavitt A., Sinovas P., & Vaglica V. 2019.
- Korean translations of the Kew publication: CITES Appendix I Orchid Checklist: Second Version. Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, Surrey, and UNEP-WCMC, Cambridge.