

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



Seventeenth meeting of the Plants Committee
Geneva (Switzerland), 15-19 April 2008

Regional reports

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

1. Annex 1 to the present report has been submitted by the regional representative of Central and South America and the Caribbean Mrs. Dora Rivera (Costa Rica), and Annex 2 by Peru.
2. Given that Annex 2 was submitted to the Secretariat after the deadline for submission of documents, it is provided herewith in Spanish only (the language in which it was submitted).

General information

- a) Names of the representatives: Dora Ingrid Rivera (Costa Rica); Mariana Mites (Ecuador).
- b) Names of the alternate representatives: Adriana Rivera (Colombia); Milciades Mejía (Dominican Republic).
- c) Number of Parties in the region: 31.
- d) Number of Parties responding to the request for information: 9 (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Panama and Uruguay). Some information from El Salvador and the Dominican Republic has also been included.

This document was prepared using the information provided by the Parties which responded to the request. This request was sent together with a form drawn up by the Chairman of the Plants Committee for the purpose of compiling relevant information and updating the regional directory of plant experts. The communication was sent to 63 offices (at least one office per country in the region).

1. Directory of CITES plant experts

See the Annex to the present document.

2. Activities:

a) Significant trade

PANAMA is promoting the legal trade in CITES-listed forest species by monitoring the international trade therein, to ensure that these species are harvested in sustainably-managed areas.

b) Review of the Appendices

ARGENTINA: At the 14th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (CoP14), Argentina submitted a proposal to delete *Pereskia* spp. and *Quiabentia* spp. from CITES Appendix II, on the basis of a review of these cactus genera by experts such as Roberto Kiesling (rkiesling@lab.cricyt.edu.ar) from Argentina, and with assistance from the Plants Committee (Jonas Lüthy). This proposal was adopted.

Argentina has also been working with Paraguay on a proposal to include *Bulnesia sarmientoi* in CITES Appendix II. As some problems prevented this proposal from being submitted at CoP14, Argentina requested the inclusion of this species in Appendix III. This inclusion in Appendix III, which took effect on 12 February 2008, will help control exports of specimens of this species until a proposal to include the species in Appendix II is submitted.

BRAZIL: Researcher Celso do Lago Paiva is reviewing the status of conservation of and trade in the Brazilian species of the Bromeliaceae family (*Tillandsia kautskyi*, *T. sucrei* and *T. sprengeliana*). The information will be sent to Dr Jonas Lüthy.

GUATEMALA: Through its Management Authority, Guatemala requested the CITES Secretariat to include in Appendix III the natural populations of the West Indian cedar (*Cedrela odorata*) and rosewood (*Dalbergia retusa* and *Dalbergia stevensonii*). This inclusion was publicized with Notification to the Parties No. 2007/038 and took effect on 12 February 2008. It will help achieve the national legislation and Convention objectives through the effective use and conservation of these species.

c) CITES projects in the region

ARGENTINA: Argentina is studying the possibility of developing a project to monitor the listing of *Bulnesia sarmientoi* in Appendix III, in much the same way as was done in 1997 with the inclusion of *Swietenia macrophylla* in the same Appendix.

CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: The plans of action relating to the bigleaf mahogany, West Indian cedar and *Dalbergia* species were followed up on by the Technical Committee of the Central American Commission on the Environment and Development (CCAD), as well as through joint regional actions for the conservation of CITES timber species.

The first *Regional Workshop on CITES Implementation: Improving International Trade in the bigleaf mahogany (Swietenia macrophylla)*, was held in Managua, Nicaragua, from 15 to 17 August 2007, under the auspices of the World Bank and with participation of the CITES Secretariat, the Chairman of the Plants Committee, the regional representative, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), consultant experts and CITES authorities.

COLOMBIA: One of the measures for achieving sustainable use that are being adopted through regulations is the management of areas where forest products are harvested. This makes it possible to include guidelines for the extraction of CITES timber species. It should be noted that the logging taking place in the Amazon area, including that of the West Indian cedar, is of a selective nature. In the same region, the Amazonian Institute for Scientific Research (SINCHI) has been implementing the *Project for the Comprehensive and Sustainable Management of the Tarapacá and Río Algodón Forests* since 2002. The aim of this project is to forge a plan for comprehensive and sustainable management, with input from the community, in an exploited area of the Tarapacá forests. The plan integrates the results of the forest zoning and economic ecological zoning conducted in the areas straddling Colombia and Peru. It is meant to improve the living conditions of the population, generating income and creating jobs relating to the processing and marketing of timber and non-timber forest products, and other environmental services.

A cultural change is taking place in relation to the exploitation of forest resources. In 2006, in compliance with the international initiatives recognizing the criteria and indicators for Sustainable Forest Management, Colombia participated with the help of FAO in the validation of 15 indicators for the Sustainability of the Amazonian Forest. These indicators had been proposed by the Amazon Cooperation Treaty (ACT), now known as the Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization (ACTO).

GUATEMALA established a National Working Group on the Bigleaf Mahogany (*Swietenia macrophylla*) and Timber Species Listed in CITES Appendix II on 2 February 2007, through Resolution 036-2007. This group plays an advisory role on matters relating to the management, processing, marketing and protection of mahogany and other timber species included in the CITES Appendices.

d) Register of nurseries

ARGENTINA established its National Register of Nurseries under Resolution No. 460/1999 of its Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development. The aim of this register is to compile a list of all individual and legal entities dedicated to the propagation and export of native species of wild flora included in the CITES Appendices.

CHILE: The authorities carried out three inspections of artificially propagated plants listed in CITES Appendix I at the *Jardín Pehuén* nursery, mainly to oversee the propagation process and quantify its annual production of *Araucaria araucana*. In 2007, the *El Trapial* nursery (P-CL-1002) was included in the CITES register for the artificial propagation of *Araucaria araucana*.

EL SALVADOR has a register of nurseries that propagate forest species.

HONDURAS has new nurseries: MABO PLANT, Matas de Sula and Matas del Atlántico (*Cycas revoluta*).

PANAMA controls the CITES-listed species that are artificially propagated (e.g. in nurseries or forest plantations), as well as the owners of such operations, to be able to certify the origin of the products.

e) Other

ARGENTINA has been implementing a system for controlling the import and export of wild flora since 2006. This system is based on 'flora certificates', in which exporters and importers must declare, amongst other things, the species they wish to trade in. This makes it possible to control the volume of exports more effectively, and to obtain information on the species in international trade and the volumes concerned.

HONDURAS: A workshop on the *Validation of the lists of endemic plant species of special concern in Honduras* was held in Tegucigalpa on 15 August 2007.

3. Training activities

a) Training

ARGENTINA: Since June 2006, in order to implement the 'flora certificate' system, a series of missions have been conducted within the country (in Corrientes, Misiones, La Plata and Rosario), to visit local Customs offices and give capacity-building talks on CITES, focusing on the import and export of wild flora. Talks on the same topic were also given at the *III National Congress of Native Flora* and *IV Meeting on cacti*, events that tend to attract independent researchers who are potential importers and exporters of wild flora, and at EXPO RAN (National Meeting of Orchid Lovers). This helped forge a closer relationship with controlling bodies and users, a crucial step in coordinating work.

BRAZIL: The Laboratory of Forest Products organized a timber identification course for 20 persons, who will in turn impart the information they have learned in their respective regions. The course lasted 140 hours.

CENTRAL AMERICA: In April 2007, a *Binational Honduras/Guatemala capacity-building workshop* was held on the correct use of the Binational Operation Manuals, control of legal and illegal trade in wild fauna and flora, and CITES procedures. The workshop, held in San Pedro Sula, Honduras, was aimed at officials from Customs and border police, Agriculture and Livestock Quarantine Office, Office of the Public Prosecutor, Wildlife Agency and Scientific Authorities (40 beneficiaries).

In May 2007, a *Binational Honduras/Nicaragua capacity-building workshop* was held on the correct use of the Binational Operation Manuals, control of legal and illegal trade in wild fauna and flora, and CITES procedures. The workshop, held in Somoto, Nicaragua, was aimed at officials from Customs and border police, Agriculture and Livestock Quarantine Office, Office of the Public Prosecutor, Wildlife Agency, Forestry Development Corporation of the Government of Honduras (AFE-COHDEFOR) and Scientific Authorities (40 beneficiaries).

In July 2007, a *Trinational Honduras/Guatemala/El Salvador workshop* was held on the correct use of the Binational Operation Manuals, control of legal and illegal trade in wild fauna and flora, and CITES procedures. The workshop, held in Santa Ana, El Salvador, was aimed at officials from Customs and border police, Agriculture and Livestock Quarantine Office, Office of the Public Prosecutor, wildlife agency, AFE-COHDEFOR and Scientific Authorities (40 beneficiaries).

In August 2007, a *Trinational Honduras/Guatemala/El Salvador workshop* was held on the correct use of the Binational Operation Manuals, control of legal and illegal trade in wild fauna and flora, and CITES procedures. The workshop, held in the city of La Unión, San Salvador, was aimed at officials from Customs and border police, Agriculture and Livestock Quarantine Office, Office of the Public Prosecutor, Wildlife Agency, AFE-COHDEFOR and Scientific Authorities (35 beneficiaries).

In November 2007, a *Binational Panama/Costa Rica capacity-building workshop* was held for Customs officers and Management Authorities on the use of the Binational Operation Manual to comply with CITES requirements.

CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: Capacity-building workshops on Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) were held in November 2006 in Costa Rica and November 2007 in Honduras. These were aimed at the Customs personnel of Central America and the Dominican Republic, under the auspices of the Central American Commission on the Environment and Development (CCAD) in the context of the United States-Dominican Republic-Central America Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA).

Under the auspices of the Government of the United States of America and Humane Society International, and with the participation of the CITES Secretariat and CCAD, a regional workshop for capacity building on CITES implementation was held from 29 to 31 January 2008 in San Salvador, El Salvador, under the title *Strengthening the role of Scientific Authorities*. Scientific Authorities, Management Authorities and NGOs from Central America and the Dominican Republic participated.

COSTA RICA: As part of the Scientific Information Days, a capacity-building workshop on certain aspects of the implementation of CITES at the national level was held for officials of the National System of Conservation Areas (SINAC).

CHILE: On 7 December 2007, the National Forestry Corporation (CONAF) signed an agreement with the National Customs Service for providing data on forest product imports and exports online. Customs officials benefit from ongoing capacity-building courses on topics such as the identification of forest species, CITES regulation and procedures for timber species, and assessing and measuring the volume of forest products.

In 2007, the Agriculture and Livestock Office (SAG) conducted a total of six CITES capacity-building workshops for its staff. An average of 30 border control professionals participated in each workshop. The workshops essentially aimed at enhancing knowledge about CITES and its role, with a focus on the control and enforcement activities carried out at border check-points.

HONDURAS: The following activities were carried out:

- a) *Regional workshop on illegal timber logging and trade and governance* (San Pedro Sula, Honduras, 27-29 June 2007), funded by the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO), the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the Forestry Unit of the Central American Environment and Development Commission (CCAD-BOSQUES) and the Government of Honduras;
- b) *Workshop for discussion on the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation* [involving the Directorate General for Biodiversity (DIBIO) of the National Secretariat for Natural Resources and Environment (SERNA), *Plants for the Planet* of Botanic Garden Conservation International (BGCI), and the National Forest Science School (ESNACIFOR)];
- c) *Workshop for the identification of tropical timber* (United States Forest Service);
- d) *Workshop on illegal logging* (Tegucigalpa, Honduras, 26 October 2007);
- e) *Workshop on the identification of tropical timber species* (with a focus on the identification of CITES species), aimed at officials from the State Forest Management Office, Customs, Agriculture and Livestock Quarantine Office, Office of the Public Prosecutor, Ministry of the Environment and Scientific Authorities, under the auspices of the United States Forest Service (Tegucigalpa, Honduras, 4-7 September 2007);
- f) The same month, through OIRSA, a capacity-building course was held for officials from Customs, the Office of the Public Prosecutor for the Environment, Migration Office and border police, on legislation, administrative procedures and enforcement of the Convention; and

- g) Awareness-raising and information pamphlets on CITES and its national implementation were published in 2007.

PANAMA is currently strengthening the control of trade in CITES species through capacity-building activities with State agencies such as Customs, the Quarantine Office and the national police, especially at border points, seaports and airports. This is achieved through the application of procedure manuals for controlling trade in wildlife species and through capacity-building on the regulations in effect.

CENTRAL AMERICA, SOUTH AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN: An *International workshop of experts on non-detriment findings on the bigleaf mahogany* was held in Cancún, Quintana Roo, Mexico, from 10 to 13 April 2007. It was organized by Mexico, in its capacity as Chairman of the Bigleaf Mahogany Working Group of the Plants Committee, with financial support from ITTO, the Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) and the Government of Mexico. The workshop was attended by representatives of the range States of the bigleaf mahogany, as well as exporters and importers.

b) Contacts with specialists and/or NGOs

ARGENTINA: Ongoing consultations are held with plant specialists in the various national institutions.

COSTA RICA: The NGOs Humane Society International (HSI) and Association for the Preservation of Wild Flora and Fauna (APREFLOFAS).

EL SALVADOR: SALVANATURA.

GUATEMALA: Specialists: Mario Véliz, Herbarium of the *Universidad de San Carlos de Guatemala* (BIGU); Tel.: (502) 59947987 and Juan José Castillo, Herbarium of the *Universidad de San Carlos de Guatemala* (AGUAT). NGOs: José Román Carrera, Coordinator of the TREES Program – Central America and the Caribbean, the Rainforest Alliance, Tel.: (502) 23 83 57 77, email: jcarrera@ra.org.

HONDURAS: BGCI: James Gordon (jgordon@fairchildgarden.org); United States Forest Service: Alex Wiedenhoeft and Dana Roth.

4. Implementation problems encountered in the region

a) Conservation issues

ARGENTINA: As it stands, Argentina has a national law adopting CITES and a regulatory decree thereof, both of which are in force, and a wild fauna law. However, it has no law for the conservation of flora, which makes it very difficult to take specific conservation measures or lay down regulations on the extraction and transit of wild flora. While a lot of progress has been made in recent years, much more work needs to be done in this area.

CHILE: The National Commission on the Environment is currently classifying non-forest plant species and timber species under some of the conservation categories, and has plans to classify the three Chilean species included in CITES Appendix I by May 2008, through executive decrees.

GUATEMALA is lacking the funds needed to carry out population studies and research.

HONDURAS is lacking a legal framework for wildlife conservation. It has adopted a new Forest Law for Protected Areas and Wildlife, but this has not yet entered into force. The sites of importance for wildlife species are not currently included in the country's land management plan.

PANAMA: The State needs more financial resources for a programme for controlling and surveilling the harvesting of forest species, to ensure that the extraction of such species is carried out in compliance with sustainable forest management principles.

b) Technical issues

ARGENTINA: The lack of funds sometimes hinders the recruitment of specialized staff and the ability to participate in international meetings, be they of the technical committees or of the Conference of the Parties.

GUATEMALA is lacking the funds needed to carry out the *National inventory of mahogany, West Indian cedar and rosewood*.

HONDURAS is lacking technical studies on the distribution and abundance of species of special concern.

PANAMA: Limited capacity to identify CITES forest species that have undergone some level of processing; a minimum level of equipment is needed to identify species, especially at the ports of entry into the country. Also, financial resources are needed to conduct an awareness-raising programme on CITES and CITES species for the general public and civil servants.

5. Other topics related to CITES (e.g. medicinal plants and timber species)

PANAMA: The topics that need to be addressed include: sustainable forest management, particularly in relation to CITES species; the status of CITES species in our natural forests; the inclusion of new species in the CITES Appendices (European Union proposals); and progress on the proposed research projects.

6. Work to be done by the next meeting of the Plants Committee

COSTA RICA: The Scientific Authorities will begin to review the List of Timber Species included in the Appendices, with a view to excluding those that are not in international trade.

GUATEMALA: Studies on the height/diameter ratio for mahogany and a national inventory for the mahogany, West Indian cedar and rosewood.

HONDURAS: National workshop for the formulation of non-detriment findings; workshop on the chain of custody, in order to address fundamental aspects of the monitoring of mahogany timber products.

7. Other

CENTRAL AMERICA has Operations Manuals for CITES implementation, at the binational and trinational levels; every country in Central America has conducted capacity-building workshops on the use of the Manuals for Customs control personnel.

COSTA RICA is drawing up and validating inspection protocols for commercial plant nurseries. The Wildlife Conservation Law, which includes a section on the national implementation of CITES, is currently under review.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: With support from CCAD, the Operations Manual for CITES implementation was drawn up for Customs control personnel.

URUGUAY: In collaboration with Jonas Lüthy, botanists from the University of Zurich undertook a survey of *Opuntia*. In 2007, an article was published with the annotated list of cacti, in collaboration with the botanical garden of Montevideo.

GUÍA REGIONAL DE LOS ESPECIALISTAS EN PLANTAS PARA
AMÉRICA CENTRAL, DEL SUR Y EL CARIBE

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1. Actividades llevadas a cabo con respecto a:

a) Comercio significativo

b) Revisión de los Apéndices

c) Proyectos CITES en a región

- i) El Instituto Nacional de Recursos Naturales, Autoridad Administrativa CITES –Perú, mediante Resolución Jefatural N° 0238-2006-INRENA, del 4 de setiembre del 2,006 aprobó el “Manual de Procedimientos Administrativos para el Aprovechamiento, Transporte y Exportación de la Caoba (*Swietenia macrophylla*) en el Perú”.
- ii) El Servicio Agrícola y Ganadero SAG de Chile y el Instituto Nacional de Recursos Naturales INRENA, ambas instituciones dependientes de sus Ministerios de Agricultura, suscribieron en el 2006 un Convenio con el objetivo de orientar la cooperación técnica institucional en el ámbito de la protección de los recursos naturales renovables dentro del ámbito de sus respectivas competencias, desarrollándose actividades conjuntas, como cursos de capacitación en identificación de especies CITES.
- iii) Del 4 al 5 de diciembre del 2006 en Tumbes, se desarrolló la II Reunión Binacional de Coordinación para el Control del Tráfico Transfronterizo de Fauna y Flora del Bosque Seco, que tuvo como objetivo establecer compromisos entre instituciones de Ecuador y Perú para fortalecer las acciones de control de tráfico de especies de fauna y flora silvestre y la aplicación de la Convención CITES.

d) Registro de viveros

Se cuenta con 9 viveros registrados en el INRENA, de los cuales 8 reproducen artificialmente especies CITES.

Propietario	Vivero			
	Nombre	Ubicación	Teléfonos	
Manuel Guillermo Arias Silva	El Rosario 1	Jr. Gonzalez Prada N° 101 Santa Clara - Lima	3444113	Orquídeas
	El Rosario 2	Ex-Cooperativa Agraria Naranjal distrito de San Ramón, provincia de de Chanchamayo - Junín	3444113	
	El Rosario 3	Huaruyoc, distrito de Palca, provincia de Tarma - Junín	3444113	
Mirtha Bendezú de Villena	Agro Oriente	Jr,. Reyes Guerra N° 900 Moyobamba - San Martín	2711464	orquídeas, bromelias y helechos
Blanca Aurora Estrada Huerta	Plantas exóticas	Av. Tambo Viejo G - 4,5 Lima 40. Cieneguilla	4798483	cactus y otras suculentas
Alfredo Manrique Sipan	Centro de Jardinería Manrique	Av. Victor Alzamora N° 306 Surquillo - Lima	4445315 -2429043	orquídeas, bromelias y helechos
Eulogio Galvez Flores	Amazonas	Av. Salaverry N° 315 - Morales - San Martín	521002	orquídeas, bromelias y helechos
Zadith Alegría de Moore	Nuevo Destino	Intersección de las carreteras Puerto de Tahuisco y Motilones - San Martín		bromelias y orquídeas

e) Otros

La Autoridad Administrativa ha realizado supervisiones e inspecciones a viveros y laboratorios de cultivos *in vitro* de orquídeas y cactáceas en los departamentos de Lima, Junín, San Martín, con la finalidad de verificar sus instalaciones, sus planes de propagación, el plantel genético, además de promover el establecimiento de los mismos en otras zonas del país como Cusco, Amazonas y San Martín.

i) Reglamentación

Mediante Decreto Supremo N° 043-2006AG de fecha 13 de julio de 2006, se aprobó la Lista de Categorización de especies Amenazadas de Flora Silvestre, con un anexos específicos para cactáceas y orquídeas.

Asimismo, en el dispositivo legal mencionado se dispone lo siguiente:

- Prohíbe la extracción, colecta, tenencia, transporte, y exportación de todos los especímenes productos y sub productos de las especies amenazadas de flora silvestre exceptuándose las procedentes de planes de manejo aprobados por el INRENA.
- Los especímenes de especies ornamentales amenazadas son autorizados para comercializar si proceden de reproducción artificial (vegetativa y/o *in vitro*) y cuenten previamente con un Plan Anual de Propagación aprobado por el INRENA y la exportación procede para el caso de cactus para aquellos ejemplares propagados vegetativamente o por medio de cultivo *in vitro*; y en el caso de bromelias y orquídeas, si provienen de cultivo *in vitro*, a excepción de flores cortadas y plántulas de orquídeas en frascos

provenientes de centros de producción (viveros y/o laboratorios) debidamente registrados en INRENA.

- Promociona el establecimiento y desarrollo de viveros, jardines botánicos y/o arboretums a nivel Nacional, para especies categorizadas como Amenazadas.

ii) Evaluación de epífitos en concesiones forestales

Se realizaron las actividades de campo, relacionadas a la evaluación de epífitos vasculares (bromelias, helechos y orquídeas) en un área de corta anual de la concesión forestal (Alto Saposoa), ubicada en la provincia de Huallaga, departamento de San Martín; a fin de determinar el potencial no aprovechable de este recurso no maderable dentro de una concesión maderable y también con la finalidad de implementar normas y procedimientos para un aprovechamiento sostenible de estos especímenes.

3. Actividades de formación

- a) De marzo a mayo del 2007 se realizó el III Curso de Investigación en Flora y Fauna Silvestre, dirigido a la Policía Nacional de Turismo y Ecología, primordialmente con el tema de la Convención CITES y Especies amenazadas. El objetivo fue el de brindar las herramientas para mejorar el control y vigilancia del tráfico de flora y fauna silvestre. Los participantes fueron 31 oficiales y suboficiales cuyo ámbito de acción es la Policía Ecológica y la Policía de Turismo.
- b) Durante los años 2006 y 2007 se han realizado cursos de capacitación en cultivo y comercialización de orquídeas en los departamentos de Amazonas, Pasco y Junín, dirigido a los interesados y público en general de estas zonas que reportan incidencias de tráfico y comercio ilegal de orquídeas.
- c) Con la finalidad de dar a conocer a la comunidad científica y público en general las actividades de evaluación que realiza la Autoridad Administrativa CITES Perú, se ha realizado la publicación electrónica de veintidos (22) artículos relacionados al estado poblacional de especies de flora y fauna silvestre, http://www.inrena.gob.pe/iffs/iffs_biodiv_estud_flora_fauna_silvestre.htm, entre los trabajos desarrollados para flora CITES se encuentran:
 - i) Estudio de la composición florística de epífitos vasculares en la concesión forestal Alto Saposoa (San Martín, Perú)
 - ii) *Phragmipedium lindenii*, nuevo registro para el departamento de San Martín, Perú
 - iii) Palos de lluvia y cactáceas
 - iv) Evaluación poblacional, distribución y estado de conservación de *Phragmipedium kovachii* en el Perú.

4. Dificultades de implementación encontradas en su país

a) Temas de conservación

- i) Presupuesto para culminar los estudios de las especies CITES de flora.
- ii) Fortalecimiento de capacidades a nivel regional y local.
- iii) Cursos de sensibilización y educación ambiental en materia de conservación de especies CITES.

b) Temas técnicos

Formatos para la elaboración de los dictámenes de extracción no perjudicial aprobados por la Convención.

5. Otros temas relacionados con CITES (por ejemplo: plantas medicinales, especies maderables, etc.)

A veces la delimitación de temas CITES y no CITES es poco neta, especialmente con grupos amplios como plantas medicinales o especies maderables. Por favor informe sobre cualquier tema que usted piense puede estar en el límite así que podamos discutir e intentar encontrar el mejor enfoque.

Las especies de flora silvestre con comercio internacional para su uso como complemento alimenticio son especies no incluidas en la Convención CITES.

La gestión sobre las especies maderables caoba y cedro se ha informado en los informes regionales.

6. Trabajo para ser realizado hasta la próxima reunión del Comité de Flora

7. Otros temas
