

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



Seventy-fourth meeting of the Standing Committee
Lyon (France), 7 - 11 March 2022

Species specific matters

Maintenance of the Appendices

MECHANISMS AND INFORMATION SYSTEM
FOR THE REVIEW OF EXISTING AND PROPOSED ANNOTATIONS:
REPORT OF THE SECRETARIAT

1. This document has been prepared by the Secretariat. It should be read in conjunction with documents SC74 Doc. 85 on *Guidance for the publication of the Appendices*, SC74 Doc.81 on *Report of the working group on Annotations* and SC74 Doc. 86 on *Reservations entered after the 18th meeting of the Conference of the Parties: Report of the Secretariat*.
2. At its 18th meeting (CoP18, Geneva, 2019), the Conference of the Parties (CoP) revised Decision 16.162 (Rev. CoP18) and adopted Decisions 18.316 to 18.320 on *Annotations* as follows:

Directed to the Standing Committee, Animals Committee, Plants Committee

16.162 (Rev. CoP18)

The Standing Committee shall re-establish the working group on annotations, in close collaboration with the Animals and Plants Committees, recognizing that the Animals and Plants Committees are an important source of expertise and advice to Parties on such scientific and technical issues. The group shall include, but not be limited to, members from the Standing Committee, Animals Committee, Plants Committee, observer Parties, CITES Management and Scientific Authorities, enforcement authorities, including customs, and industry representatives. The Standing Committee shall particularly endeavour to ensure balanced representation of importing and exporting Parties. The terms of reference for the working group shall be:

- a) *in close collaboration with ongoing efforts in the Plants Committee, to continue reviewing the appropriateness and practical challenges resulting from the implementation of the annotations to the Appendices, including but not limited to those on the tree species, of the agarwood-producing taxa (*Aquilaria* spp. and *Gyrinops* spp.), *Aniba rosaeodora*, *Bulnesia sarmientoi* and orchids, and to identify options to streamline these annotations taking into account the guidance provided by Resolution Conf. 11.21 (Rev. CoP18) on Use of annotations in Appendices I and II;*
- b) *to develop or refine definitions of terms used in current annotations as appropriate, including but not limited to the terms “musical instruments” and “transformed wood”, and submit them for adoption by the Conference of the Parties and subsequent inclusion in the Interpretation section of the Appendices;*
- c) *to conduct any work related to annotations directed to it by the Conference of the Parties, the Standing, Animals or Plants Committee; and*

- d) *to prepare reports on progress made in addressing the issues tasked to it and submit them for consideration at the 73rd and 74th meetings of the Standing Committee.*

Directed to the Standing Committee

18.316 *The Standing Committee shall, in collaboration with the Animals and Plants Committees, determine requirements for development and adoption by the Conference of the Parties of:*

- a) *a mechanism for undertaking a periodic review of existing annotations; and*
- b) *a mechanism for the a priori review of annotations proposed for consideration at meetings of the Conference of the Parties, to support consistent implementation of the guidance on annotations provided in Resolution Conf. 11.21 (Rev. CoP18).*

18.317 *The Standing Committee shall explore the feasibility of, and the requirements for developing an information system for the purpose of processing trade data associated with transactions in specimens of CITES-listed tree species authorized under the provisions of the Convention.*

18.319 *The Standing Committee shall, in consideration of work under Decision 16.162 (Rev. CoP18) and the report submitted by the Secretariat required under Decision 18.320, if appropriate, make recommendations for submission to the 19th meeting of the Conference of the Parties.*

Directed to Parties

18.318 *Parties are invited to consult with relevant stakeholders and provide to the Secretariat information regarding the mechanisms proposed in Decision 18.316; the definitions proposed in paragraph b) of Decision 16.162 (Rev. CoP18) and the practical challenges resulting from the implementation of the annotations to the Appendices, including but not limited to those on the rosewood-tree species, agarwood-producing taxa (Aquilaria spp. and Gyrinops spp.), Aniba rosaeodora, Bulnesia sarmientoi and orchids proposed in paragraph a) of Decision 16.162 (Rev. CoP18), and provide examples of practical solutions identified when handling those challenges.*

Directed to the Secretariat

18.320 *The Secretariat shall issue a Notification to the Parties requesting input pursuant to Decision 18.318 and provide a summary of the responses received from Parties, and provide recommendations regarding the mechanisms and the information system proposed in Decision 18.316, the definitions to be developed under paragraph b) of Decision 16.162 (Rev. CoP18) and the challenges resulting from the implementation of the annotations to the Appendices to the Standing Committee.*

Introduction

3. During the intersessional period between the 17th and 18th meetings of the Conference of the Parties (CoP17, Johannesburg, 2016; CoP18, Geneva, 2019), the Standing Committee's working group on annotations recommended in its reports that the CoP consider the adoption of a mechanism to conduct a periodic review of the existing annotations, as well as a mechanism for a pre-review or a process for screening annotations to be proposed for consideration at future meetings of the CoP. This proposed work aims at ensuring a consistent and harmonized implementation of the guidance provided in Resolution Conf. 11.21 (Rev. CoP18) on *Use of annotations in Appendices I and II* (see documents SC70 Doc.67.1 and CoP18 Doc 101).
4. The working group on annotations further recommended to note the challenges associated with conducting timber trade studies and to explore, as an alternative, the feasibility of developing an information system to process all relevant data related to trade in specimens of CITES-listed tree species authorized under the provisions of the Convention.
5. Owing to the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic, the 73rd meeting of the Standing Committee (SC73) was organized online in May 2021. While its limited agenda addressed the progress made by the annotations working group under paragraph b) of Decision 16.162 (Rev. CoP18), it was not able to address the implementation of the other elements referred to in Decisions 18.316 to 18.320. These matters are scheduled to be discussed for the first time at the present meeting. Regarding the definitions to be developed and refined by the annotations working group under paragraph b) of Decision 16.162 (Rev. CoP18), the Secretariat refers to the report of the working group in document SC74 Doc 81.

Implementation of Decisions 18.316 and 18.320

6. Decision 18.320 directed the Secretariat to issue a Notification requesting feedback on the mechanisms and the information system proposed in Decision 18.316. However, given the work being done concurrently by the annotations working group (see document SC74 Doc. 81 *Annotations: Report of the working group*) and by the Secretariat (see document SC74 Doc. 85 on *Guidance for the publication of the Appendices*), the Secretariat considers that it would be appropriate for the Standing Committee to first have a discussion regarding the outcomes of those processes before seeking input from the Parties through a Notification. Consequently, the Secretariat has delayed issuing a Notification to the Parties until after SC74 and cannot at present provide a summary of responses from Parties on this issue.
7. Regarding the mechanisms mentioned in paragraphs a) and b) of Decision 18.316, the Standing Committee might consider proposing to the Conference of the Parties the establishment of an Annotations Periodic Review (APR). The APR would operate as a single mechanism to undertake both a periodic review of existing annotations and an *a priori* review of annotations to be proposed for consideration at meetings of the CoP. The aim of the APR would be to support the consistent implementation of the guidance on annotations provided in Resolution Conf. 11.21 (Rev. CoP18). This recommendation to establish an APR emerged from previous discussions with the Chair of the annotations working group and from exchanges with Parties during the discussion on annotation #15 on *Dalbergia* spp., regional capacity-building activities, workshops, the implementation of the national legislation project and annotation-related queries received via email from Management Authorities and customs officers.
8. If the Standing Committee accepts the Secretariat's recommendation, the APR would need to be established by the CoP by amending Resolution Conf. 11.21 (Rev. CoP18). The Secretariat has developed a proposal for the establishment of an APR mechanism for the consideration of the Standing Committee. The proposal is set out in Annex 1 to the present document.

Context for the establishment of an Annotations Periodic Review (APR)

9. The purpose of this section has a twofold objective: a) provide an explanation on the evolution of the use of annotations in CITES, including a typology of the different kinds of annotations and b) highlight some of the issues that an APR would need to address. As described in paragraphs 3 and 4 above, it appears that Parties have an interest in ensuring consistency and harmonization in the implementation of the guidance provided in Resolution Conf. 11.21 (Rev. CoP18).
10. In Resolution Conf. 14.8 (Rev. CoP17) on *Periodic Review of species included in Appendices I and II*, the CoP has recognized the fundamental principles of Article II of the Convention and that there is a need to conduct periodic reviews of species listed in Appendices I and II, to ensure that species are appropriately listed, based on current biological and trade information. In addition to ensuring that species are appropriately listed, there is also a need to ensure that the species-listings are appropriately annotated.
11. Paragraphs a) and b) of Article I of the Convention are the bases on which the annotations rest. Paragraph b) defines a 'specimen' as including certain readily recognizable parts and derivatives of animals and plants. This definition provides the opportunity to specify which readily recognizable parts and derivatives of animal species included in Appendix III, and of plant species included in Appendices II and III are included in the listing. The annotations are an integral part of the Appendices and hence legally binding.
12. The text of the Convention does not foresee annotations for animal species included in Appendix I or II to specify which parts and derivatives are included. To the contrary, Article I, paragraph (b) (ii) provides that, for animal species included in Appendix I or II, any part or derivative is considered a specimen covered by the Convention.
13. The Conference of the Parties has nevertheless over the years introduced different types of notes with respect to animal species in Appendix II. These are generally not annotations to specify parts and derivatives but, rather, concern the scope of the listing itself. For example, they incorporate exclusions from the listing of a genus in Appendix II when specific taxa of that genus are included in Appendix I. They also include specifications with regard to certain geographically separate populations that may be included in, or excluded from, the listing. This is in accord with the definition of 'species' in Article I (a) of the Convention.
14. The rationale behind the adoption of annotations for animal species listed in Appendix II appears to respond to the obligation contracted by Parties to regulate trade when a species is included in Appendix II or transferred from Appendix I to Appendix II, under the conditions stated in Article IV of the Convention. Range

States are therefore expected to invest significant resources in regulatory and institutional arrangements, management measures, infrastructure and relevant guidance for authorizing trade in a given species. Thus, transferring the species to Appendix II under certain conditions, with annotations limiting what is going to occur, is intended to encourage an incremental approach with further investment in-country and further international cooperation while providing a safety net that allows Parties to better manage the trade. In this regard, the majority of annotations for animal species in Appendix II appear to provide the Parties with a mechanism that encourages orderly and precautionary regulation of trade when done in accordance with the fundamental principles of the Convention and the guidance provided in Resolution Conf. 11.21 (Rev. CoP18) on *Use of annotations in Appendices I and II*,

15. In Resolution Conf. 11.21 (Rev. CoP18), the Conference of the Parties has defined annotations as being either 'reference' or 'substantive' annotations. 'Reference annotations' are for information only and indicate that one or more geographically separate populations, subspecies, or species of the annotated taxon are included in another Appendix; or indicate that the taxon is 'possibly extinct'; or they may relate to nomenclatural issues. 'Substantive annotations' are integral parts of the listing and can specify the inclusion or exclusion of designated geographically separate populations, subspecies, species, groups of species, or higher taxa; the types of specimens covered by the listing or export quotas; etc.
16. As described in paragraph 11 of document SC65 Doc. 49, the CITES Appendices include three types of annotations:
 - a) the # annotations define the parts and derivatives that are subject to the provisions of the Convention¹;
 - b) the footnote annotations (plain numbered annotations) and;
 - c) the annotations included as text in parentheses in the body of the Appendices define the population(s) covered by the listing and/or any special conditions relating to the listing (such as the types of trade or quantities of trade that are allowed, subject to the annotation).
17. 'Substantive annotations' can be found in parenthetical, footnote and # annotations. 'Reference annotations' can be found only in annotations in parentheses.
18. The CoP has also adopted annotations that contain certain restrictions related to the trade in specimens of the species. Examples include: a zero export quota for wild specimens for commercial purposes; a specific export quota; or other types of specifications (e.g. with respect to *Panthera leo*, Cetacea spp., *Chaetophractus nationi*, *Ceratotherium simum simum*, *Abronia* spp., Lanthanotidae spp. etc.); or annotations that relate both to the populations covered by the listing and to certain restrictions related to trade in specimens from those populations, e.g. in relation to *Vicugna vicugna* (footnote 1) and to *Loxodonta africana* (footnote 2).
19. Several existing substantive annotations, which are integral parts of species listings, may lead to confusion in their implementation or create conflicting legal obligations by being incompatible with the fundamental principles of the Convention, or may present other serious challenges. A number of these challenges are expanded on in document SC74 Doc. 85 on *Guidance for the publication of the appendices*.
20. Other issues to be considered include, for example, the practical implementation of footnote annotation 2 to the Appendix II-listing of *Loxodonta africana*. Some elements of this issue, i.e. the implications of updating the references to Resolutions in footnote annotation 2 are discussed in document SC74 Doc. 86 on *Reservations entered after the 18th meeting of the Conference of the Parties: Report of the Secretariat*.

Implementation of Decision 18.317

21. To assist the Standing Committee in fulfilling its mandate under Decision 18.317, the Secretariat has identified some initial requirements for developing an information system for the purpose of processing data on the regulated international trade in CITES-listed species of tree species. Those requirements will allow such an information system to produce a review and analysis of:

¹ The Scientific Authority of Germany in the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation has prepared an illustrated manual providing a practical guide for the implementation of the # Annotations for plants listed in CITES appendices which is available at <https://cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/com/pc/25/Inf/E-PC25-Inf-09.pdf>

- a) the scale of trade in listed tree species, in terms of specimens, volumes and values;
 - b) patterns and trends of such trade; and
 - c) conservation and socio-economic benefits of such trade.
22. Owing to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Secretariat was not able to finalize a wider consultation with all potential partners on this matter, but has received some initial considerations from the Chair of the annotations working group, the World Resource Institute (WRI) and the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO). At the time of drafting the present document, the Secretariat is in discussions with the United Nations Environment Programme-World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC), UNEP, the World Trade Organization (WTO), the BioTrade Initiative of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), TRAFFIC and other potential partners on approaches for collecting and analysing trade data for specimens of CITES-listed tree species. The Secretariat plans to submit a more detailed proposal on the feasibility of an information system for consideration by the Standing Committee at a future meeting. This will include a pilot prototype as an example of what could be delivered.
23. Monitoring trade in specimens of CITES-listed trees is a complex undertaking and a moving target. As experienced in the past, there are serious challenges associated with conducting timber trade studies. However, based on the primary data for international trade in tree species provided through CITES reporting obligations and the CITES permit system, there is a possibility to develop an initial analysis of the legal trade in CITES-listed tree species.
24. The expected outputs of an information system would include:
- a) in-depth analysis of international trade in CITES-listed tree species for review by the Parties at each meeting of the CoP. This may include a review by the APR if there are findings showing that the specimens covered in the annotations are not the ones that dominate the trade and the demand for the wild resource;
 - b) a data-driven, interactive and graphic presentation of the results of this analysis, including images, charts and infographics; and
 - c) the submission and publication of a tree-species trade report to the Conference of the Parties in both digital and printed formats.
25. Such an in-depth analysis will require the collection of additional data, most notably on specimens of CITES-listed species that are not covered by CITES regulations (i.e. that are excluded from the species listing owing to relevant annotations), the pricing information (monetary or financial values) of the trade transactions authorized under CITES, as well as socio-economic information.
26. A prototype of the information system could be prepared by the Secretariat, subject to available funding, drawing upon data that are currently available. In the meantime, Parties and partners could be encouraged to provide additional data on a voluntary basis, including through their annual reports, for price data, and biennial reports for data concerning conservation and socio-economic benefits of the trade.
27. Large-scale temporal and spatial patterns in trade of CITES-listed tree species are poorly known, especially at the global level. Whilst analyses of legal CITES trade in tree species may exist, they primarily focus on individual species and individual taxonomic groups. A comprehensive analysis of the entire trade in specimens of CITES-listed tree species (whether or not covered by CITES regulations) is lacking.

Initial considerations for the feasibility of an information system

Building on existing work and going beyond data

28. Previous studies at the regional level, such as the review of trade of the European Union in CITES-listed species conducted by UNEP-WCMC, provide some valuable experiences that can be drawn upon in preparing a more comprehensive information system on trade in CITES-listed tree species with analysis of trend, patterns, and conservation and socio-economic benefits of the trade. ITTO's annual collection of trade data on all tropical timber species covers the most significant species and products in trade and may also be a useful reference. However, it would be worth exploring a review of existing trade databases and

recommend ways to improve those systems in place before going too far down the road to a completely new system.

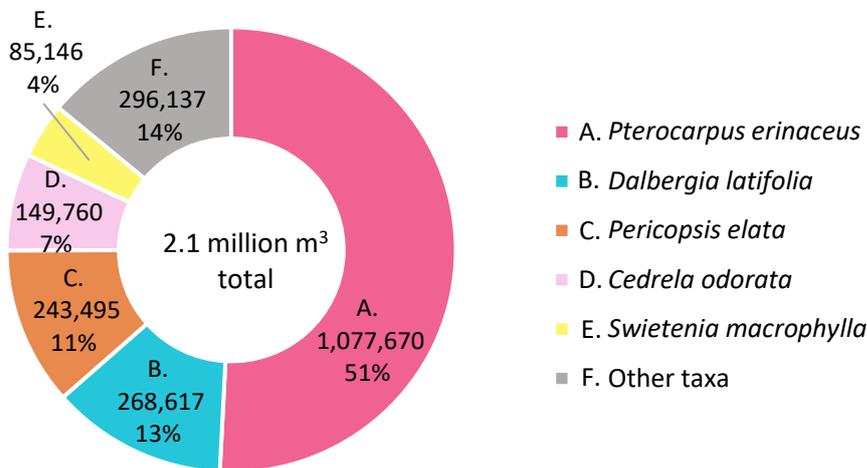
29. One of the possible ways to improve monitoring of trade in CITES-listed tree species at the international level in the long term is to ask the World Customs Organization (WCO) to agree to revise the Harmonized System of customs classification (HS) so that relevant products of CITES-listed tree species are explicitly identified in that system rather than being included in product aggregates of all species, e.g. this already exists for mahogany sawnwood and ITTO will propose adding an explicit code for *Dalbergia* spp. under the general codes for tropical hardwood logs and sawn wood in the next revision to the HS that will happen in 2027.

Types of new data needed and its availability

30. Previous studies on the scale, patterns and trends of trade in CITES tree species at regional levels were conducted with data extracted from the annual reports submitted by Parties, i.e. the CITES Trade Database, and other experiences described below which will also suffice for the global review of patterns and trends of the trade. In the long term, the only way to ensure that data on CITES-listed tree species is regularly available at the international level is for Parties to work through the WCO to revise the Harmonized System of trade nomenclature so that at least the most important CITES listed tree species products are explicitly recognized in international trade statistics reported by all countries.

Scope of an information system

31. The information system would be limited to international trade in CITES-listed tree species with initial priority being given to those with the largest volumes in trade e.g. *Dalbergia* spp., *Pterocarpus* spp. and *Cedrela* spp., *Pericopsis elata*, *Swietenia macrophylla*, etc. Since only certain specimens are covered by the provisions of the Convention, the scope of the system would need to include information concerning specimens in trade, whether covered by CITES or not. This is one of the main challenges encountered in the design of an information system for monitoring trade in CITES-listed tree species. See figure below with the top timber species exported directly by volume (m³) over the period 2010-2019, as reported by exporters. (Source: CITES Trade Database)



Trade flow information

32. The system would need to gather and periodically update trade flow data on the covered species, presumably by gaining access to export and import data from range, transit and destination States. Some attempts to summarize trade data for *Dalbergia* spp. and *Pterocarpus* spp. were undertaken in the past, notably in the report supported by the World Resources Institute (WRI) and written by Winfield, et al.², which was provided as information document CoP17 Inf. 48 by Senegal. Despite the outcomes of both CoP17 and

² Winfield Karen et al, (2016), *Global status of Dalbergia and Pterocarpus rosewood producing species in trade*. Available at <https://cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/cop/17/InfDocs/E-CoP17-Inf-48.pdf>

CoP18, no official update, follow-up or extension of the study has been brought to the attention of the Secretariat. Given the mandate from CoP18, however, perhaps there might now be a renewed interest for reviving and updating that type of work and extending it to other species.

Wood identification

33. Understanding the flow of trade in CITES-listed tree species in a systematic way will require the application of wood identification technologies that can identify the species and provenance of sampled specimens in trade. Wood identification technologies have advanced a great deal in the past five years. Tools such as those developed by the World Forest ID consortium (US Forest Service, Forest Stewardship Council, Kew Gardens, WRI and Agroisolab) and the Global Timber Tracking Network have made great strides in developing practical global reference databases of tree species in international trade, including identification capabilities for all CITES-listed tree species. CITES has recognized that wood identification is critical to a thorough understanding of trade in these species, through the establishment of a Plants Committee wood identification working group and support (through the CTSP) for a global meeting on this topic in 2022³.

Costs

34. Development of a viable system would involve a considerable initial investment, and a significant recurrent operating budget, since information in the system would need to be updated, ideally on an annual basis. Advantage should be taken of initiatives already up and running, e.g., the World Forest ID consortium, which has good support from governments as well as a number of private sector companies. Efforts to track trade flows are less developed and more scattered, with a number of organizations monitoring various regions and species, including WRI, through the Open Timber Portal, which covers the Congo Basin; ITTO through its regular trade flow analysis presented in its Biennial Review of the World Timber Situation, etc. However, most existing international trade flow analyses focus on product aggregates and do not provide the kind of species level focus required by CITES.
35. Timber trade transactions were also analysed drawing upon data from the UN Comtrade database. This database is however far broader than CITES and does not provide information at the species level. The Standing Committee may draw lessons from these experiences including how the information is structured and how the analysis is conducted, through standardized comparisons between countries, regions and years.
36. UNEP-WCMC and partner institutions have produced reports that provide a review and analysis of patterns and trends of trade in CITES-listed species although often at a regional level.
37. Donor countries that have in the past provided extrabudgetary contributions to the Secretariat for work on CITES trade in tree species could be encouraged to provide financial support for the development of the information system. If Parties consider this work as a priority, the required budget can also be included in the regular budget, if deemed appropriate by Parties.

Transparency

38. In order to ensure legitimacy of the proposed system, it will have to function on a principle of transparency with respect to accessing data from Parties, and making public information on data sources, methods, etc. Such transparency will also likely be required by any donors who might consider helping to finance such a system.

Host Institution

39. Such a trade data system will need a credible and technically capable host institution – and probably partner institutions – to be effective and credible.
40. The development of an information system is likely to be a multidisciplinary undertaking and a complex process which entails data collection, management, analysis and the actual preparation of periodic reports (editing, mapping, designing, publishing, dissemination). Each element of the task can be conducted by one or multiple institutions depending on the specific tasks.

³ See the compendium of timber-ID resources produced for PC25 in Annex to PC25 Doc. 19, Addendum available at: <https://cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/com/pc/25/Documents/E-PC25-19-Add.pdf>

Recommendations

41. The Standing Committee is invited to:

- a) provide comments on the draft proposal for the establishment of an Annotations Periodic Review (APR) set out in Annex 1 to the present document;
- b) consider submitting a recommendation to the Conference of the Parties at its 19th meeting to establish an Annotations Periodic Review and to amend Resolution Conf. 11.21 (Rev. CoP18) to reflect this;
- c) provide comments on the initial considerations for the feasibility and requirements for developing an information system for trade in CITES-listed trees; and
- d) propose to the Conference of the Parties at its 19th meeting the partial renewal of Decision 18.317 and adoption of Decision 19.AA as follows:

Directed to the Standing Committee

18.317 (Rev. CoP19) *The Standing Committee shall explore the feasibility and requirements for developing an information system for the purpose of processing trade data associated with transactions in specimens of CITES-listed tree species authorized under the provisions of the Convention and submit any relevant recommendations to the 20th meeting of the Conference of the Parties.*

Directed to the Secretariat

19.AA *Subject to external funding, the Secretariat shall commission a study exploring the feasibility and requirements for developing an information system as proposed and provide its findings and recommendations to the Standing Committee.*

Proposal for the establishment of an Annotations Periodic Review (APR)

Definition and objectives of an APR

1. The objective of the APR would be to assist the CoP in **ensuring consistency** in the adoption of annotations and in **harmonizing** their interpretation and implementation.

Modalities of the APR

2. The Secretariat proposes that the modalities of the APR be as described in the paragraphs below.
3. All aspects of the APR shall be carried out by the Annotations Periodic Review Panel (APR Panel).

Composition of APR Panel

4. The membership of the APR Panel shall be selected by the CoP and shall consist of six members. Three members representing the three CITES committees, e.g., the Standing Committee and the two technical Committees; the nomenclature expert of the Animal Committees, a plant expert on commodities and trade chains, and the Depository Government. Attention should be paid to ensure participation from representatives from range States and importing countries. The member representing the Standing Committee will act as the Chair of the APR Panel.
5. The members shall have recognized experience in dealing with annotations and ideally in chairing past or current discussions on annotations. For the # plant annotations expertise on commodities and trade chains rather than nomenclature is essential. For animal related annotations which often revolve around population exclusions, nomenclature / taxonomy expertise is required. The membership of the APR Panel shall be renewed at the end of each meeting of the CoP. Each member can serve more than one period.
6. The CITES Secretariat shall serve as the Secretariat of the APR Panel and facilitate its activities, act in an advisory capacity to the APR Panel, and shall attend all the meetings of the APR Panel.
7. APR assessments are based on the following documents:
 - a) The amendment proposals submitted for consideration at the CoP, and amendments proposed during the deliberations in Committee I as contained in the summary records;
 - b) Resolution Conf. 11.21 (Rev. CoP18) on *Use of annotations in Appendices I and II*; and
 - c) The list of annotations compiled by the Secretariat and provided in the annexes to the present document.

Periodic review – modalities

8. After every meeting of the CoP, during the intersessional period, the APR Panel shall select the relevant annotations in effect at that time and conduct a review of selected annotations.
9. It shall also consider any additional issues relating to the harmonization and implementation of annotations that are referred to it by the CoP, Standing Committee, Animals Committee or Plants Committee.
10. The periodic reviews take place through an interactive discussion between members of the APR Panel. This can be done through meetings or through e-mail exchange as necessary. Meetings shall be conducted virtually unless the Chair of the APR Panel judges it necessary to have a physical meeting. Any physical meeting shall be conditional on the Secretariat obtaining sufficient funding to accommodate such a meeting.
11. The APR Panel shall issue its periodic review reports to the Standing Committee. The reports shall be considered and discussed at the meetings of the Standing Committee, in consultation with the Chairs of the Animals Committee or the Plants Committee depending on the species concerned. After considering the report, the Standing Committee shall issue a recommendation to the concerned Parties or to the Depository

Government regarding the possibility of submitting an amendment proposal to the subsequent meeting of the CoP.

A priori review – modalities

12. Before each meeting of the CoP, the APR Panel shall review the species listing proposals submitted for consideration by the CoP that include new annotations or that potentially have an impact on existing annotations.
13. The *a priori* review before the meeting of the CoP shall be conducted in the same manner as the periodic review of annotations: through an interactive discussion between members of the APR Panel. This can be done through meetings or through e-mail exchange as necessary. Meetings shall be conducted virtually unless the Chair of the APR Panel judges it necessary to have a physical meeting. Any physical meeting shall be conditional on the Secretariat obtaining sufficient funding to accommodate such a meeting.
14. When conducting an *a priori* review, the APR Panel shall provide to the concerned Parties, through the Secretariat, its assessment of and recommendations on the amendment proposals in question at least 90 days before the meeting of the CoP.
15. During the meeting of the CoP, the APR Panel shall provide advice as needed with regard to ongoing negotiations at the CoP that potentially have an impact on existing annotations or involves the adoption of new annotations, for example when further changes are proposed to annotations contained in listing proposals. The Secretariat shall arrange *ad hoc* meetings of the APR Panel with proponent Parties if further discussions are needed to refine proposed annotations.
16. When providing advice during the meeting of the CoP, the APR Panel shall provide its assessment and recommendations after receiving all necessary information on the proposal at issue that, if adopted, impacts existing annotations or involves the adoption of new annotations. Considering the fast pace of a meeting of the CoP, this will require that annotations-related work take place early so that a final document can be dealt with effectively in Committee I and a final recommendation can be made to the Plenary.

Outcomes of the periodic and *a priori* reviews

Format of the outcome

17. The outcomes of the periodic and the *a priori* reviews before the meeting of the CoP shall be a written report consisting of a summary of the proceedings of the review process, conclusions and/or recommendations to support the consistent implementation of the guidance provided in Resolution Conf. 11.21 (Rev. CoP18).
18. The outcome of the APR review prior to the adoption of the amendment proposal during the meeting of the CoP shall take the form of a written or oral report consisting of a) a summary of its assessment of the proposed changes with respect to annotations, and b) its recommendations to support the consistent implementation of the guidance provided in Resolution Conf. 11.21 (Rev. CoP18). This implies that the members of the panel shall be present at the CoP.

Adoption of recommendations

19. The Standing Committee, in the context of the APR Panel's periodic review, may decide to issue a recommendation to relevant Parties for the amendment or deletion of annotations. Such a recommendation shall be taken into consideration by the relevant Parties. If a Party decides to submit an amendment proposal implementing the APR Panel's recommendations to the CoP, it shall follow the appropriate procedures identified in the Convention text and in applicable Resolutions [*inter alia* Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) on *Criteria for amendment of Appendices I and II* and Resolution Conf. 11.21 (Rev. CoP18) on *Use of annotations in Appendices I and II*].
20. The recommendations formulated by the APR Panel in the context of its *a priori* review before the meeting of the CoP shall be taken into account by the Party that formulated the initial proposal. The Party in question may choose to accept the recommendations and include those in an amended proposal submitted to the CoP. If the Party in question decides not to accept the recommendations, it is invited to provide information on its reasoning in the proposal submitted to the CoP. In the case that a Party decides not to accept the recommendation, the Depository Government can put forward a proposal in the line of the APR

recommendation. If both the original and the APR proposal stand, it would be for the CoP to decide which one it is adopted.

21. The recommendations formulated by the APR Panel in the context of its review prior to the adoption of the amendment proposal during the meeting of the CoP shall be discussed during the CoP itself. This implies that the members of the panel shall be present at the CoP and available for *ad hoc* deliberations. During each meeting of the CoP, time will be allocated to discuss and adopt each of the recommendations of the APR Panel. This will take place no sooner than 24 hours after the submission of the amendment during the CoP. The proponent Party shall have the opportunity to make preliminary comments on the recommendations choosing to either accept or reject them. If the Party decides to reject the recommendations, it is invited to provide information on its reasons for doing so to the CoP.

List of species annotations in the Appendices
(from document AC31 Doc. 42/PC25 Doc. 40)

Species	Species annotation
<i>Axis porcinus</i>	(Except the subspecies included in Appendix I)
Tayassuidae spp.	(Except the species included in Appendix I and the populations of <i>Pecari tajacu</i> of Mexico and the United States of America, which are not included in the Appendices)
Felidae spp.	[Except the species included in Appendix I. Excludes specimens of the domesticated form, which are not subject to the provisions of the Convention. For <i>Panthera leo</i> (African populations): a zero annual export quota is established for specimens of bones, bone pieces, bone products, claws, skeletons, skulls and teeth removed from the wild and traded for commercial purposes. Annual export quotas for trade in bones, bone pieces, bone products, claws, skeletons, skulls and teeth for commercial purposes, derived from captive breeding operations in South Africa, will be established and communicated annually to the CITES Secretariat.]
Lutrinae spp.	(Except the species included in Appendix I)
<i>Arctocephalus</i> spp.	(Except the species included in Appendix I)
Ursidae spp.	(Except the species included in Appendix I)
CETACEA spp.	(Except the species included in Appendix I. A zero annual export quota has been established for live specimens from the Black Sea population of <i>Tursiops truncatus</i> removed from the wild and traded for primarily commercial purposes)
<i>Acerodon</i> spp.	(Except the species included in Appendix I)
<i>Pteropus</i> spp.	(Except the species included in Appendix I and <i>Pteropus brunneus</i>)
<i>Chaetophractus nationi</i>	(A zero annual export quota has been established. All specimens shall be deemed to be specimens of species included in Appendix I and the trade in them shall be regulated accordingly)
<i>Equus hemionus</i>	(Except the subspecies included in Appendix I)
Rhinocerotidae spp.	(Except the subspecies included in Appendix II)
<i>Ceratotherium simum simum</i>	(Only the populations of Eswatini and South Africa; all other populations are included in Appendix I. For the exclusive purpose of allowing international trade in live animals to appropriate and acceptable destinations and hunting trophies. All other specimens shall be deemed to be specimens of species included in Appendix I and the trade in them shall be regulated accordingly)
Tapiridae spp.	(Except the species included in Appendix II)
<i>Manis</i> spp.	(Except the species included in Appendix I)
PRIMATES spp.	(Except the species included in Appendix I)
Trochilidae spp.	(Except the species included in Appendix I)
<i>Aceros</i> spp.	(Except the species included in Appendix I)
<i>Buceros</i> spp.	(Except the species included in Appendix I)
<i>Rhyticeros</i> spp.	(Except the species included in Appendix I)
FALCONIFORMES spp.	(Except <i>Caracara lutosa</i> and the species of the family Cathartidae, which are not included in the Appendices; and the species included in Appendices I and III)
Gruidae spp.	(Except the species included in Appendix I)
Otididae spp.	(Except the species included in Appendix I)
PSITTACIFORMES spp.	(Except the species included in Appendix I and <i>Agapornis roseicollis</i> , <i>Melopsittacus undulatus</i> , <i>Nymphicus hollandicus</i> and <i>Psittacula krameri</i> , which are not included in the Appendices)
STRIGIFORMES spp.	(Except the species included in Appendix I and <i>Sceloglaux albifacies</i>)
CROCODYLIA spp.	(Except the species included in Appendix I)
<i>Abronia</i> spp.	[except the species included in Appendix I (zero export quota for wild specimens for <i>Abronia aurita</i> , <i>A. gaiophasma</i> , <i>A. montecristoi</i> , <i>A. salvadorensis</i> and <i>A. vasconcelosii</i>)]
<i>Brookesia</i> spp.	(Except the species included in Appendix I)
<i>Goniurosaurus</i> spp.	(Except the species native to Japan)

<i>Heloderma</i> spp.	(Except the subspecies included in Appendix I)
<i>Varanus</i> spp.	(Except the species included in Appendix I)
Boidae spp.	(Except the species included in Appendix I)
Bolyeriidae spp.	(Except the species included in Appendix I)
Pythonidae spp.	(Except the subspecies included in Appendix I)
<i>Terrapene</i> spp.	(Except the species included in Appendix I)
<i>Cuora</i> spp.	(Except the species included in Appendix I; zero quota for wild specimens for commercial purposes for <i>Cuora aurocapitata</i> , <i>C. flavomarginata</i> , <i>C. galbinifrons</i> , <i>C. mccordi</i> , <i>C. mouhotii</i> , <i>C. pani</i> , <i>C. trifasciata</i> , <i>C. yunnanensis</i> and <i>C. zhoui</i>)
<i>Pangshura</i> spp.	(Except the species included in Appendix I)
Testudinidae spp.	(Except the species included in Appendix I. A zero annual export quota has been established for <i>Centrochelys sulcata</i> for specimens removed from the wild and traded for primarily commercial purposes)
<i>Apalone spinifera</i>	(Except the subspecies included in Appendix I)
<i>Chitra</i> spp.	(Except the species included in Appendix I)
ACIPENSERIFORMES spp.	(Except the species included in Appendix I)
<i>Ornithoptera</i> spp.	(Except the species included in Appendix I)
Helioporidae spp.	(Includes only the species <i>Heliopora coerulea</i> . Fossils are not subject to the provisions of the Convention)
<i>Pachypodium</i> spp.	(Except the species included in Appendix I)
CACTACEAE spp.	(Except the species included in Appendix I and except <i>Pereskia</i> spp., <i>Pereskopsis</i> spp. and <i>Quiabentia</i> spp.)
CYCADACEAE spp.	(Except the species included in Appendix I)
<i>Euphorbia</i> spp.	(Succulent species only except <i>Euphorbia misera</i> and the species included in Appendix I. Artificially propagated specimens of cultivars of <i>Euphorbia trigona</i> , artificially propagated specimens of crested, fan-shaped or colour mutants of <i>Euphorbia lactea</i> , when grafted on artificially propagated root stock of <i>Euphorbia neriifolia</i> , and artificially propagated specimens of cultivars of <i>Euphorbia 'Mili'</i> when they are traded in shipments of 100 or more plants and readily recognizable as artificially propagated specimens, are not subject to the provisions of the Convention)
<i>Dalbergia</i> spp.	(except for the species listed in Appendix I)
<i>Aloe</i> spp.	(Except the species included in Appendix I. Also excludes <i>Aloe vera</i> , also referenced as <i>Aloe barbadensis</i> which is not included in the Appendices)
<i>Nepenthes</i> spp.	(Except the species included in Appendix I)
ORCHIDACEAE spp.	(Except the species included in Appendix I)
<i>Sarracenia</i> spp.	(Except the species included in Appendix I)
<i>Taxus chinensis</i>	and infraspecific taxa of this species
<i>Taxus cuspidata</i>	and infraspecific taxa of this species
<i>Taxus fuana</i>	and infraspecific taxa of this species
<i>Taxus sumatrana</i>	and infraspecific taxa of this species
ZAMIACEAE spp.	(Except the species included in Appendix I)

List of population annotations in the Appendices
(from document AC31 Doc. 42/PC25 Doc. 40)

Species	Population annotation
<i>Antilocapra americana</i>	(Only the population of Mexico; no other population is included in the Appendices)
<i>Ovis canadensis</i>	(Only the population of Mexico; no other population is included in the Appendices)
<i>Ovis gmelini</i>	(only the population of Cyprus; no other population is included in the Appendices)
<i>Vicugna vicugna</i>	[Except the populations of: Argentina (the populations of the Provinces of Jujuy, Catamarca and Salta, and the semi-captive populations of the Provinces of Jujuy, Salta, Catamarca, La Rioja and San Juan), Chile (populations of the region of Tarapacá and of the region of Arica and Parinacota), Ecuador (the whole population), Peru (the whole population) and the Plurinational State of Bolivia (the whole population), which are included in Appendix II]
<i>Vicugna vicugna</i>	[Only the populations of Argentina (the populations of the Provinces of Jujuy, Catamarca and Salta, and the semi-captive populations of the Provinces of Jujuy, Salta, Catamarca, La Rioja and San Juan), Chile (populations of the region of Tarapacá and of the region of Arica and Parinacota), Ecuador (the whole population), Peru (the whole population) and the Plurinational State of Bolivia (the whole population); all other populations are included in Appendix I] ²
<i>Moschus</i> spp.	(Only the populations of Afghanistan, Bhutan, India, Myanmar, Nepal and Pakistan; all other populations are included in Appendix II)
<i>Moschus</i> spp.	(Except the populations of Afghanistan, Bhutan, India, Myanmar, Nepal and Pakistan, which are included in Appendix I)
Tayassuidae spp.	(Except the species included in Appendix I and the populations of <i>Pecari tajacu</i> of Mexico and the United States of America, which are not included in the Appendices)
<i>Canis lupus</i>	(Only the populations of Bhutan, India, Nepal and Pakistan; all other populations are included in Appendix II. Excludes the domesticated form and the dingo which are referenced as <i>Canis lupus familiaris</i> and <i>Canis lupus dingo</i> , respectively, which are not subject to the provisions of the Convention)
<i>Canis lupus</i>	(Except the populations of Bhutan, India, Nepal and Pakistan, which are included in Appendix I. Excludes the domesticated form and the dingo which are referenced as <i>Canis lupus familiaris</i> and <i>Canis lupus dingo</i> , respectively, which are not subject to the provisions of the Convention)
Felidae spp.	[Except the species included in Appendix I. Excludes specimens of the domesticated form, which are not subject to the provisions of the Convention. For <i>Panthera leo</i> (African populations): a zero annual export quota is established for specimens of bones, bone pieces, bone products, claws, skeletons, skulls and teeth removed from the wild and traded for commercial purposes. Annual export quotas for trade in bones, bone pieces, bone products, claws, skeletons, skulls and teeth for commercial purposes, derived from captive breeding operations in South Africa, will be established and communicated annually to the CITES Secretariat.]
<i>Caracal caracal</i>	(Only the population of Asia; all other populations are included in Appendix II)
<i>Herpailurus yagouaroundi</i>	(Only the populations of Central and North America; all other populations are included in Appendix II)
<i>Panthera leo</i>	(Only the populations of India; all other populations are included in Appendix II)
<i>Prionailurus bengalensis bengalensis</i>	(Only the populations of Bangladesh, India and Thailand; all other populations are included in Appendix II)
<i>Prionailurus rubiginosus</i>	(Only the population of India; all other populations are included in Appendix II)
<i>Puma concolor</i>	(Only the populations of Costa Rica and Panama; all other populations are included in Appendix II)
<i>Aonyx capensis microdon</i>	(Only the populations of Cameroon and Nigeria; all other populations are included in Appendix II)

<i>Ursus arctos</i>	(Only the populations of Bhutan, China, Mexico and Mongolia; all other populations are included in Appendix II)
CETACEA spp.	(Except the species included in Appendix I. A zero annual export quota has been established for live specimens from the Black Sea population of <i>Tursiops truncatus</i> removed from the wild and traded for primarily commercial purposes)
<i>Balaenoptera acutorostrata</i>	(Except the population of West Greenland, which is included in Appendix II)
<i>Ceratotherium simum simum</i>	(Only the populations of Eswatini and South Africa; all other populations are included in Appendix I. For the exclusive purpose of allowing international trade in live animals to appropriate and acceptable destinations and hunting trophies. All other specimens shall be deemed to be specimens of species included in Appendix I and the trade in them shall be regulated accordingly)
<i>Loxodonta africana</i>	(Except the populations of Botswana, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe, which are included in Appendix II subject to annotation 2)
<i>Loxodonta africana</i>	(Only the populations of Botswana, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe; all other populations are included in Appendix I)
<i>Falco newtoni</i>	(Only the population of Seychelles)
<i>Struthio camelus</i>	(Only the populations of Algeria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, the Niger, Nigeria, Senegal and the Sudan; all other populations are not included in the Appendices)
<i>Caiman latirostris</i>	(Except the population of Argentina, which is included in Appendix II)
<i>Melanosuchus niger</i>	(Except the population of Brazil, which is included in Appendix II, and the population of Ecuador, which is included in Appendix II and is subject to a zero annual export quota until an annual export quota has been approved by the CITES Secretariat and the IUCN/SSC Crocodile Specialist Group)
<i>Crocodylus acutus</i>	(Except the population of the Integrated Management District of Mangroves of the Bay of Cispata, Tinajones, La Balsa and Surrounding Areas, Department of Córdoba, Colombia, and the population of Cuba, which are included in Appendix II; and the population of Mexico, which is included in Appendix II and is subject to a zero export quota for wild specimens for commercial purposes)
<i>Crocodylus moreletii</i>	(Except the population of Belize, which is included in Appendix II with a zero quota for wild specimens traded for commercial purposes, and the population of Mexico, which is included in Appendix II)
<i>Crocodylus niloticus</i>	[Except the populations of Botswana, Egypt (subject to a zero quota for wild specimens traded for commercial purposes), Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania (subject to an annual export quota of no more than 1,600 wild specimens including hunting trophies, in addition to ranched specimens), Zambia and Zimbabwe, which are included in Appendix II]
<i>Crocodylus porosus</i>	{Except the populations of Australia, Indonesia, Malaysia [wild harvest restricted to the State of Sarawak and a zero quota for wild specimens for the other States of Malaysia (Sabah and Peninsular Malaysia), with no change in the zero quota unless approved by the Parties] and Papua New Guinea, which are included in Appendix II}
<i>Vipera ursinii</i>	(Only the population of Europe, except the area which formerly constituted the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; these latter populations are not included in the Appendices)
<i>Potamotrygon</i> spp.	(population of Brazil)
<i>Panax ginseng</i>	(Only the population of the Russian Federation; no other population is included in the Appendices)
<i>Dicksonia</i> spp.	(Only the populations of the Americas; no other population is included in the Appendices)
<i>Diospyros</i> spp.	(Populations of Madagascar)
<i>Cedrela</i> spp.	(Populations of the Neotropics)
<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>	(Populations of the Neotropics)
<i>Osyris lanceolata</i>	(Populations of Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania)
<i>Siphonochilus aethiopicus</i>	(Populations of Mozambique, South Africa, Eswatini and Zimbabwe)

List of references to domesticated forms in the Appendices
(from document AC31 Doc. 42/PC25 Doc. 40)

Species	Domesticated form annotation
<i>Bos gaurus</i>	(Excludes the domesticated form, which is referenced as <i>Bos frontalis</i> , and is not subject to the provisions of the Convention)
<i>Bos mutus</i>	(Excludes the domesticated form, which is referenced as <i>Bos grunniens</i> , and is not subject to the provisions of the Convention)
<i>Bubalus arnee</i>	(Excludes the domesticated form, which is referenced as <i>Bubalus bubalis</i> and is not subject to the provisions of the Convention)
<i>Capra hircus aegagrus</i>	(Specimens of the domesticated form are not subject to the provisions of the Convention)
<i>Canis lupus</i>	(Excludes the domesticated form and the dingo which are referenced as <i>Canis lupus familiaris</i> and <i>Canis lupus dingo</i> , respectively, which are not subject to the provisions of the Convention)
Felidae spp.	Excludes specimens of the domesticated form, which are not subject to the provisions of the Convention.
<i>Equus africanus</i>	(Excludes the domesticated form, which is referenced as <i>Equus asinus</i> , and is not subject to the provisions of the Convention)
<i>Chinchilla</i> spp.	(Specimens of the domesticated form are not subject to the provisions of the Convention)

List of export quota annotations in the Appendices
(from document AC31 Doc. 42/PC25 Doc. 40)

Species	Quota
<i>Saiga borealis</i>	(A zero export quota for wild specimens traded for commercial purposes)
<i>Saiga tatarica</i>	(A zero export quota for wild specimens traded for commercial purposes)
<i>Panthera leo</i>	For <i>Panthera leo</i> (African populations): a zero annual export quota is established for specimens of bones, bone pieces, bone products, claws, skeletons, skulls and teeth removed from the wild and traded for commercial purposes. Annual export quotas for trade in bones, bone pieces, bone products, claws, skeletons, skulls and teeth for commercial purposes, derived from captive breeding operations in South Africa, will be established and communicated annually to the CITES Secretariat.
<i>Acinonyx jubatus</i>	(Annual export quotas for live specimens and hunting trophies are granted as follows: Botswana: 5; Namibia: 150; Zimbabwe: 50. The trade in such specimens is subject to the provisions of Article III of the Convention)
<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>	A zero annual export quota has been established for live specimens from the Black Sea population of <i>Tursiops truncatus</i> removed from the wild and traded for primarily commercial purposes
<i>Chaetophractus nationi</i>	(A zero annual export quota has been established. All specimens shall be deemed to be specimens of species included in Appendix I and the trade in them shall be regulated accordingly)
<i>Melanosuchus niger</i>	(Except the population of Brazil, which is included in Appendix II, and the population of Ecuador, which is included in Appendix II and is subject to a zero annual export quota until an annual export quota has been approved by the CITES Secretariat and the IUCN/SSC Crocodile Specialist Group)
<i>Crocodylus acutus</i>	(Except the population of the Integrated Management District of Mangroves of the Bay of Cispata, Tinajones, La Balsa and Surrounding Areas, Department of Córdoba, Colombia, and the population of Cuba, which are included in Appendix II; and the population of Mexico, which is included in Appendix II and is subject to a zero export quota for wild specimens for commercial purposes)
<i>Crocodylus moreletii</i>	(Except the population of Belize, which is included in Appendix II with a zero quota for wild specimens traded for commercial purposes, and the population of Mexico, which is included in Appendix II)
<i>Crocodylus niloticus</i>	[Except the populations of Botswana, Egypt (subject to a zero quota for wild specimens traded for commercial purposes), Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania (subject to an annual export quota of no more than 1,600 wild specimens including hunting trophies, in addition to ranched specimens), Zambia and Zimbabwe, which are included in Appendix II]
<i>Crocodylus porosus</i>	{Except the populations of Australia, Indonesia, Malaysia [wild harvest restricted to the State of Sarawak and a zero quota for wild specimens for the other States of Malaysia (Sabah and Peninsular Malaysia), with no change in the zero quota unless approved by the Parties] and Papua New Guinea, which are included in Appendix II}
<i>Ceratophora aspera</i>	(Zero export quota for wild specimens for commercial purposes)
<i>Ceratophora stoddartii</i>	(Zero export quota for wild specimens for commercial purposes)
<i>Lyriocephalus scutatus</i>	(Zero export quota for wild specimens for commercial purposes)
<i>Abronia aurita</i> , <i>A. gaiophasma</i> , <i>A. montecristoi</i> , <i>A. salvadorensis</i> and <i>A. vasconcelosii</i>	(zero export quota for wild specimens for <i>Abronia aurita</i> , <i>A. gaiophasma</i> , <i>A. montecristoi</i> , <i>A. salvadorensis</i> and <i>A. vasconcelosii</i>)
<i>Lanthanotidae</i> spp.	(Zero export quota for wild specimens for commercial purposes)

<i>Chelodina mccordi</i>	(Zero export quota for specimens from the wild)
<i>Batagur borneoensis</i>	(Zero quota for wild specimens for commercial purposes)
<i>Batagur trivittata</i>	(Zero quota for wild specimens for commercial purposes)
<i>Cuora aurocapitata</i> , <i>C. flavomarginata</i> , <i>C. galbinifrons</i> , <i>C. mccordi</i> , <i>C. mouhotii</i> , <i>C. pani</i> , <i>C. trifasciata</i> , <i>C. yunnanensis</i> and <i>C. zhoui</i>)	(zero quota for wild specimens for commercial purposes for <i>Cuora aurocapitata</i> , <i>C. flavomarginata</i> , <i>C. galbinifrons</i> , <i>C. mccordi</i> , <i>C. mouhotii</i> , <i>C. pani</i> , <i>C. trifasciata</i> , <i>C. yunnanensis</i> and <i>C. zhoui</i>)
<i>Heosemys annandalii</i>	(Zero quota for wild specimens for commercial purposes)
<i>Heosemys depressa</i>	(Zero quota for wild specimens for commercial purposes)
<i>Orlitia borneensis</i>	(Zero quota for wild specimens for commercial purposes)
<i>Centrochelys sulcata</i>	A zero annual export quota has been established for <i>Centrochelys sulcata</i> for specimens removed from the wild and traded for primarily commercial purposes.

List of # annotations in the Appendices

Species	# annotation
<i>Adansonia grandidieri</i>	#16 Seeds, fruits and oils.
<i>Adonis vernalis</i>	#2 All parts and derivatives except: a) seeds and pollen; and b) finished products packaged and ready for retail trade.
<i>Agave victoriae-reginae</i>	#4 All parts and derivatives, except: a) seeds (including seedpods of Orchidaceae), spores and pollen (including pollinia). The exemption does not apply to seeds from Cactaceae spp. exported from Mexico, and to seeds from <i>Beccariophoenix madagascariensis</i> and <i>Dypsis decaryi</i> exported from Madagascar; b) seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i> , in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; c) cut flowers of artificially propagated plants; d) fruits, and parts and derivatives thereof, of naturalized or artificially propagated plants of the genus <i>Vanilla</i> (Orchidaceae) and of the family Cactaceae; e) stems, flowers, and parts and derivatives thereof, of naturalized or artificially propagated plants of the genera <i>Opuntia</i> subgenus <i>Opuntia</i> and <i>Selenicereus</i> (Cactaceae); and f) finished products of <i>Aloe ferox</i> and <i>Euphorbia antisyphilitica</i> packaged and ready for retail trade.
<i>Aloe</i> spp.	#4 All parts and derivatives, except: a) seeds (including seedpods of Orchidaceae), spores and pollen (including pollinia). The exemption does not apply to seeds from Cactaceae spp. exported from Mexico, and to seeds from <i>Beccariophoenix madagascariensis</i> and <i>Dypsis decaryi</i> exported from Madagascar; b) seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i> , in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; c) cut flowers of artificially propagated plants; d) fruits, and parts and derivatives thereof, of naturalized or artificially propagated plants of the genus <i>Vanilla</i> (Orchidaceae) and of the family Cactaceae; e) stems, flowers, and parts and derivatives thereof, of naturalized or artificially propagated plants of the genera <i>Opuntia</i> subgenus <i>Opuntia</i> and <i>Selenicereus</i> (Cactaceae); and f) finished products of <i>Aloe ferox</i> and <i>Euphorbia antisyphilitica</i> packaged and ready for retail trade.
<i>Anacampseros</i> spp.	#4 All parts and derivatives, except: a) seeds (including seedpods of Orchidaceae), spores and pollen (including pollinia). The exemption does not apply to seeds from Cactaceae spp. exported from Mexico, and to seeds from <i>Beccariophoenix madagascariensis</i> and <i>Dypsis decaryi</i> exported from Madagascar; b) seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i> , in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; c) cut flowers of artificially propagated plants; d) fruits, and parts and derivatives thereof, of naturalized or artificially propagated plants of the genus <i>Vanilla</i> (Orchidaceae) and of the family Cactaceae; e) stems, flowers, and parts and derivatives thereof, of naturalized or artificially propagated plants of the genera <i>Opuntia</i> subgenus <i>Opuntia</i> and <i>Selenicereus</i> (Cactaceae); and

	f) finished products of <i>Aloe ferox</i> and <i>Euphorbia antisyphilitica</i> packaged and ready for retail trade.
<i>Aniba rosaeodora</i>	#12 Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets, plywood and extracts. Finished products containing such extracts as ingredients, including fragrances, are not considered to be covered by this annotation.
<i>Aquilaria</i> spp.	#14 All parts and derivatives except: a) seeds and pollen; b) seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i> , in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; c) fruits; d) leaves; e) exhausted agarwood powder, including compressed powder in all shapes; and f) finished products packaged and ready for retail trade, this exemption does not apply to wood chips, beads, prayer beads and carvings.
<i>Avonia</i> spp.	#4 All parts and derivatives, except: a) seeds (including seedpods of Orchidaceae), spores and pollen (including pollinia). The exemption does not apply to seeds from Cactaceae spp. exported from Mexico, and to seeds from <i>Beccariophoenix madagascariensis</i> and <i>Dyopsis decaryi</i> exported from Madagascar; b) seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i> , in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; c) cut flowers of artificially propagated plants; d) fruits, and parts and derivatives thereof, of naturalized or artificially propagated plants of the genus <i>Vanilla</i> (Orchidaceae) and of the family Cactaceae; e) stems, flowers, and parts and derivatives thereof, of naturalized or artificially propagated plants of the genera <i>Opuntia</i> subgenus <i>Opuntia</i> and <i>Selenicereus</i> (Cactaceae); and f) finished products of <i>Aloe ferox</i> and <i>Euphorbia antisyphilitica</i> packaged and ready for retail trade.
<i>Beccariophoenix madagascariensis</i>	#4 All parts and derivatives, except: a) seeds (including seedpods of Orchidaceae), spores and pollen (including pollinia). The exemption does not apply to seeds from Cactaceae spp. exported from Mexico, and to seeds from <i>Beccariophoenix madagascariensis</i> and <i>Dyopsis decaryi</i> exported from Madagascar; b) seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i> , in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; c) cut flowers of artificially propagated plants; d) fruits, and parts and derivatives thereof, of naturalized or artificially propagated plants of the genus <i>Vanilla</i> (Orchidaceae) and of the family Cactaceae; e) stems, flowers, and parts and derivatives thereof, of naturalized or artificially propagated plants of the genera <i>Opuntia</i> subgenus <i>Opuntia</i> and <i>Selenicereus</i> (Cactaceae); and f) finished products of <i>Aloe ferox</i> and <i>Euphorbia antisyphilitica</i> packaged and ready for retail trade.
<i>Bowenia</i> spp.	#4 All parts and derivatives, except: a) seeds (including seedpods of Orchidaceae), spores and pollen (including pollinia). The exemption does not apply to seeds from Cactaceae spp. exported from Mexico, and to seeds from <i>Beccariophoenix madagascariensis</i> and <i>Dyopsis decaryi</i> exported from Madagascar; b) seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i> , in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; c) cut flowers of artificially propagated plants; d) fruits, and parts and derivatives thereof, of naturalized or artificially propagated plants of the genus <i>Vanilla</i> (Orchidaceae) and of the family Cactaceae; e) stems, flowers, and parts and derivatives thereof, of naturalized or artificially propagated plants of the genera <i>Opuntia</i> subgenus <i>Opuntia</i> and <i>Selenicereus</i> (Cactaceae); and

	f) finished products of <i>Aloe ferox</i> and <i>Euphorbia antisyphilitica</i> packaged and ready for retail trade.
<i>Bulnesia sarmientoi</i>	#11 Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets, plywood, powder and extracts. Finished products containing such extracts as ingredients, including fragrances, are not considered to be covered by this annotation.
CACTACEAE spp.	#4 All parts and derivatives, except: a) seeds (including seedpods of Orchidaceae), spores and pollen (including pollinia). The exemption does not apply to seeds from Cactaceae spp. exported from Mexico, and to seeds from <i>Beccariophoenix madagascariensis</i> and <i>Dypsis decaryi</i> exported from Madagascar; b) seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i> , in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; c) cut flowers of artificially propagated plants; d) fruits, and parts and derivatives thereof, of naturalized or artificially propagated plants of the genus <i>Vanilla</i> (Orchidaceae) and of the family Cactaceae; e) stems, flowers, and parts and derivatives thereof, of naturalized or artificially propagated plants of the genera <i>Opuntia</i> subgenus <i>Opuntia</i> and <i>Selenicereus</i> (Cactaceae); and f) finished products of <i>Aloe ferox</i> and <i>Euphorbia antisyphilitica</i> packaged and ready for retail trade.
<i>Caryocar costaricense</i>	#4 All parts and derivatives, except: a) seeds (including seedpods of Orchidaceae), spores and pollen (including pollinia). The exemption does not apply to seeds from Cactaceae spp. exported from Mexico, and to seeds from <i>Beccariophoenix madagascariensis</i> and <i>Dypsis decaryi</i> exported from Madagascar; b) seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i> , in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; c) cut flowers of artificially propagated plants; d) fruits, and parts and derivatives thereof, of naturalized or artificially propagated plants of the genus <i>Vanilla</i> (Orchidaceae) and of the family Cactaceae; e) stems, flowers, and parts and derivatives thereof, of naturalized or artificially propagated plants of the genera <i>Opuntia</i> subgenus <i>Opuntia</i> and <i>Selenicereus</i> (Cactaceae); and f) finished products of <i>Aloe ferox</i> and <i>Euphorbia antisyphilitica</i> packaged and ready for retail trade.
<i>Cedrela</i> spp.	#6 Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets and plywood.
<i>Cibotium barometz</i>	#4 All parts and derivatives, except: a) seeds (including seedpods of Orchidaceae), spores and pollen (including pollinia). The exemption does not apply to seeds from Cactaceae spp. exported from Mexico, and to seeds from <i>Beccariophoenix madagascariensis</i> and <i>Dypsis decaryi</i> exported from Madagascar; b) seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i> , in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; c) cut flowers of artificially propagated plants; d) fruits, and parts and derivatives thereof, of naturalized or artificially propagated plants of the genus <i>Vanilla</i> (Orchidaceae) and of the family Cactaceae; e) stems, flowers, and parts and derivatives thereof, of naturalized or artificially propagated plants of the genera <i>Opuntia</i> subgenus <i>Opuntia</i> and <i>Selenicereus</i> (Cactaceae); and f) finished products of <i>Aloe ferox</i> and <i>Euphorbia antisyphilitica</i> packaged and ready for retail trade.
<i>Cistanche deserticola</i>	#4 All parts and derivatives, except: a) seeds (including seedpods of Orchidaceae), spores and pollen (including pollinia). The exemption does not apply to seeds from Cactaceae spp. exported from Mexico, and to seeds from <i>Beccariophoenix madagascariensis</i> and <i>Dypsis decaryi</i> exported from Madagascar;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b) seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; c) cut flowers of artificially propagated plants; d) fruits, and parts and derivatives thereof, of naturalized or artificially propagated plants of the genus <i>Vanilla</i> (Orchidaceae) and of the family Cactaceae; e) stems, flowers, and parts and derivatives thereof, of naturalized or artificially propagated plants of the genera <i>Opuntia</i> subgenus <i>Opuntia</i> and <i>Selenicereus</i> (Cactaceae); and f) finished products of <i>Aloe ferox</i> and <i>Euphorbia antisyphilitica</i> packaged and ready for retail trade.
<i>Cyathea</i> spp.	<p>#4</p> <p>All parts and derivatives, except:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) seeds (including seedpods of Orchidaceae), spores and pollen (including pollinia). The exemption does not apply to seeds from Cactaceae spp. exported from Mexico, and to seeds from <i>Beccariophoenix madagascariensis</i> and <i>Dypsis decaryi</i> exported from Madagascar; b) seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; c) cut flowers of artificially propagated plants; d) fruits, and parts and derivatives thereof, of naturalized or artificially propagated plants of the genus <i>Vanilla</i> (Orchidaceae) and of the family Cactaceae; e) stems, flowers, and parts and derivatives thereof, of naturalized or artificially propagated plants of the genera <i>Opuntia</i> subgenus <i>Opuntia</i> and <i>Selenicereus</i> (Cactaceae); and f) finished products of <i>Aloe ferox</i> and <i>Euphorbia antisyphilitica</i> packaged and ready for retail trade.
CYCADACEAE spp.	<p>#4</p> <p>All parts and derivatives, except:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) seeds (including seedpods of Orchidaceae), spores and pollen (including pollinia). The exemption does not apply to seeds from Cactaceae spp. exported from Mexico, and to seeds from <i>Beccariophoenix madagascariensis</i> and <i>Dypsis decaryi</i> exported from Madagascar; b) seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; c) cut flowers of artificially propagated plants; d) fruits, and parts and derivatives thereof, of naturalized or artificially propagated plants of the genus <i>Vanilla</i> (Orchidaceae) and of the family Cactaceae; e) stems, flowers, and parts and derivatives thereof, of naturalized or artificially propagated plants of the genera <i>Opuntia</i> subgenus <i>Opuntia</i> and <i>Selenicereus</i> (Cactaceae); and f) finished products of <i>Aloe ferox</i> and <i>Euphorbia antisyphilitica</i> packaged and ready for retail trade.
<i>Cyclamen</i> spp.	<p>#4</p> <p>All parts and derivatives, except:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) seeds (including seedpods of Orchidaceae), spores and pollen (including pollinia). The exemption does not apply to seeds from Cactaceae spp. exported from Mexico, and to seeds from <i>Beccariophoenix madagascariensis</i> and <i>Dypsis decaryi</i> exported from Madagascar; b) seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; c) cut flowers of artificially propagated plants; d) fruits, and parts and derivatives thereof, of naturalized or artificially propagated plants of the genus <i>Vanilla</i> (Orchidaceae) and of the family Cactaceae; e) stems, flowers, and parts and derivatives thereof, of naturalized or artificially propagated plants of the genera <i>Opuntia</i> subgenus <i>Opuntia</i> and <i>Selenicereus</i> (Cactaceae); and f) finished products of <i>Aloe ferox</i> and <i>Euphorbia antisyphilitica</i> packaged and ready for retail trade.
<i>Dalbergia</i> spp.	<p>#15</p> <p>All parts and derivatives, except:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Leaves, flowers, pollen, fruits, and seeds; b) Finished products to a maximum weight of wood of the listed species of up to 10 kg per shipment;

	<p>c) Finished musical instruments, finished musical instrument parts and finished musical instrument accessories;</p> <p>d) Parts and derivatives of <i>Dalbergia cochinchinensis</i>, which are covered by Annotation # 4;</p> <p>e) Parts and derivatives of <i>Dalbergia</i> spp. originating and exported from Mexico, which are covered by Annotation # 6.</p>
<i>Dicksonia</i> spp.	<p>#4</p> <p>All parts and derivatives, except:</p> <p>a) seeds (including seedpods of Orchidaceae), spores and pollen (including pollinia). The exemption does not apply to seeds from Cactaceae spp. exported from Mexico, and to seeds from <i>Beccariophoenix madagascariensis</i> and <i>Dypsis decaryi</i> exported from Madagascar;</p> <p>b) seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers;</p> <p>c) cut flowers of artificially propagated plants;</p> <p>d) fruits, and parts and derivatives thereof, of naturalized or artificially propagated plants of the genus <i>Vanilla</i> (Orchidaceae) and of the family Cactaceae;</p> <p>e) stems, flowers, and parts and derivatives thereof, of naturalized or artificially propagated plants of the genera <i>Opuntia</i> subgenus <i>Opuntia</i> and <i>Selenicereus</i> (Cactaceae); and</p> <p>f) finished products of <i>Aloe ferox</i> and <i>Euphorbia antisyphilitica</i> packaged and ready for retail trade.</p>
DIDIEREACEAE spp.	<p>#4</p> <p>All parts and derivatives, except:</p> <p>a) seeds (including seedpods of Orchidaceae), spores and pollen (including pollinia). The exemption does not apply to seeds from Cactaceae spp. exported from Mexico, and to seeds from <i>Beccariophoenix madagascariensis</i> and <i>Dypsis decaryi</i> exported from Madagascar;</p> <p>b) seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers;</p> <p>c) cut flowers of artificially propagated plants;</p> <p>d) fruits, and parts and derivatives thereof, of naturalized or artificially propagated plants of the genus <i>Vanilla</i> (Orchidaceae) and of the family Cactaceae;</p> <p>e) stems, flowers, and parts and derivatives thereof, of naturalized or artificially propagated plants of the genera <i>Opuntia</i> subgenus <i>Opuntia</i> and <i>Selenicereus</i> (Cactaceae); and</p> <p>f) finished products of <i>Aloe ferox</i> and <i>Euphorbia antisyphilitica</i> packaged and ready for retail trade.</p>
<i>Dionaea muscipula</i>	<p>#4</p> <p>All parts and derivatives, except:</p> <p>a) seeds (including seedpods of Orchidaceae), spores and pollen (including pollinia). The exemption does not apply to seeds from Cactaceae spp. exported from Mexico, and to seeds from <i>Beccariophoenix madagascariensis</i> and <i>Dypsis decaryi</i> exported from Madagascar;</p> <p>b) seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers;</p> <p>c) cut flowers of artificially propagated plants;</p> <p>d) fruits, and parts and derivatives thereof, of naturalized or artificially propagated plants of the genus <i>Vanilla</i> (Orchidaceae) and of the family Cactaceae;</p> <p>e) stems, flowers, and parts and derivatives thereof, of naturalized or artificially propagated plants of the genera <i>Opuntia</i> subgenus <i>Opuntia</i> and <i>Selenicereus</i> (Cactaceae); and</p> <p>f) finished products of <i>Aloe ferox</i> and <i>Euphorbia antisyphilitica</i> packaged and ready for retail trade.</p>
<i>Dioscorea deltoidea</i>	<p>#4</p> <p>All parts and derivatives, except:</p> <p>a) seeds (including seedpods of Orchidaceae), spores and pollen (including pollinia). The exemption does not apply to seeds from Cactaceae spp. exported from Mexico, and to seeds from <i>Beccariophoenix madagascariensis</i> and <i>Dypsis decaryi</i> exported from Madagascar;</p> <p>b) seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers;</p> <p>c) cut flowers of artificially propagated plants;</p>

	<p>d) fruits, and parts and derivatives thereof, of naturalized or artificially propagated plants of the genus <i>Vanilla</i> (Orchidaceae) and of the family Cactaceae;</p> <p>e) stems, flowers, and parts and derivatives thereof, of naturalized or artificially propagated plants of the</p> <p>genera <i>Opuntia</i> subgenus <i>Opuntia</i> and <i>Selenicereus</i> (Cactaceae); and</p> <p>f) finished products of <i>Aloe ferox</i> and <i>Euphorbia antisyphilitica</i> packaged and ready for retail trade.</p>
<i>Diospyros</i> spp.	#5 Logs, sawn wood and veneer sheets.
<i>Dyopsis decaryi</i>	<p>#4</p> <p>All parts and derivatives, except:</p> <p>a) seeds (including seedpods of Orchidaceae), spores and pollen (including pollinia). The exemption does not apply to seeds from Cactaceae spp. exported from Mexico, and to seeds from <i>Beccariophoenix madagascariensis</i> and <i>Dyopsis decaryi</i> exported from Madagascar;</p> <p>b) seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers;</p> <p>c) cut flowers of artificially propagated plants;</p> <p>d) fruits, and parts and derivatives thereof, of naturalized or artificially propagated plants of the genus <i>Vanilla</i> (Orchidaceae) and of the family Cactaceae;</p> <p>e) stems, flowers, and parts and derivatives thereof, of naturalized or artificially propagated plants of the</p> <p>genera <i>Opuntia</i> subgenus <i>Opuntia</i> and <i>Selenicereus</i> (Cactaceae); and</p> <p>f) finished products of <i>Aloe ferox</i> and <i>Euphorbia antisyphilitica</i> packaged and ready for retail trade.</p>
<i>Echinotriton andersoni</i>	<p>#18</p> <p>Excluding parts and derivatives, other than eggs</p>
<i>Euphorbia</i> spp.	<p>#4</p> <p>All parts and derivatives, except:</p> <p>a) seeds (including seedpods of Orchidaceae), spores and pollen (including pollinia). The exemption does not apply to seeds from Cactaceae spp. exported from Mexico, and to seeds from <i>Beccariophoenix madagascariensis</i> and <i>Dyopsis decaryi</i> exported from Madagascar;</p> <p>b) seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers;</p> <p>c) cut flowers of artificially propagated plants;</p> <p>d) fruits, and parts and derivatives thereof, of naturalized or artificially propagated plants of the genus <i>Vanilla</i> (Orchidaceae) and of the family Cactaceae;</p> <p>e) stems, flowers, and parts and derivatives thereof, of naturalized or artificially propagated plants of the</p> <p>genera <i>Opuntia</i> subgenus <i>Opuntia</i> and <i>Selenicereus</i> (Cactaceae); and</p> <p>f) finished products of <i>Aloe ferox</i> and <i>Euphorbia antisyphilitica</i> packaged and ready for retail trade.</p>
<i>Fouquieria columnaris</i>	<p>#4</p> <p>All parts and derivatives, except:</p> <p>a) seeds (including seedpods of Orchidaceae), spores and pollen (including pollinia). The exemption does not apply to seeds from Cactaceae spp. exported from Mexico, and to seeds from <i>Beccariophoenix madagascariensis</i> and <i>Dyopsis decaryi</i> exported from Madagascar;</p> <p>b) seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers;</p> <p>c) cut flowers of artificially propagated plants;</p> <p>d) fruits, and parts and derivatives thereof, of naturalized or artificially propagated plants of the genus <i>Vanilla</i> (Orchidaceae) and of the family Cactaceae;</p> <p>e) stems, flowers, and parts and derivatives thereof, of naturalized or artificially propagated plants of the</p> <p>genera <i>Opuntia</i> subgenus <i>Opuntia</i> and <i>Selenicereus</i> (Cactaceae); and</p> <p>f) finished products of <i>Aloe ferox</i> and <i>Euphorbia antisyphilitica</i> packaged and ready for retail trade.</p>
<i>Fraxinus mandshurica</i>	#5 Logs, sawn wood and veneer sheets.
<i>Galanthus</i> spp.	#4

	<p>All parts and derivatives, except:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) seeds (including seedpods of Orchidaceae), spores and pollen (including pollinia). The exemption does not apply to seeds from Cactaceae spp. exported from Mexico, and to seeds from <i>Beccariophoenix madagascariensis</i> and <i>Dypsis decaryi</i> exported from Madagascar; b) seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; c) cut flowers of artificially propagated plants; d) fruits, and parts and derivatives thereof, of naturalized or artificially propagated plants of the genus <i>Vanilla</i> (Orchidaceae) and of the family Cactaceae; e) stems, flowers, and parts and derivatives thereof, of naturalized or artificially propagated plants of the genera <i>Opuntia</i> subgenus <i>Opuntia</i> and <i>Selenicereus</i> (Cactaceae); and f) finished products of <i>Aloe ferox</i> and <i>Euphorbia antisyphilitica</i> packaged and ready for retail trade.
<i>Gnetum montanum</i>	<p>#1</p> <p>All parts and derivatives, except:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) seeds, spores and pollen (including pollinia); b) seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; c) cut flowers of artificially propagated plants; and d) fruits, and parts and derivatives thereof, of artificially propagated plants of the genus <i>Vanilla</i>.
<i>Goniurosaurus kuroiwae</i>	#18 Excluding parts and derivatives, other than eggs
<i>Goniurosaurus orientalis</i>	#18 Excluding parts and derivatives, other than eggs
<i>Goniurosaurus sengokui</i>	#18 Excluding parts and derivatives, other than eggs
<i>Goniurosaurus splendens</i>	#18 Excluding parts and derivatives, other than eggs
<i>Goniurosaurus toyamai</i>	#18 Excluding parts and derivatives, other than eggs
<i>Goniurosaurus yamashinae</i>	#18 Excluding parts and derivatives, other than eggs
<i>Gonystylus</i> spp.	<p>#4</p> <p>All parts and derivatives, except:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) seeds (including seedpods of Orchidaceae), spores and pollen (including pollinia). The exemption does not apply to seeds from Cactaceae spp. exported from Mexico, and to seeds from <i>Beccariophoenix madagascariensis</i> and <i>Dypsis decaryi</i> exported from Madagascar; b) seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; c) cut flowers of artificially propagated plants; d) fruits, and parts and derivatives thereof, of naturalized or artificially propagated plants of the genus <i>Vanilla</i> (Orchidaceae) and of the family Cactaceae; e) stems, flowers, and parts and derivatives thereof, of naturalized or artificially propagated plants of the genera <i>Opuntia</i> subgenus <i>Opuntia</i> and <i>Selenicereus</i> (Cactaceae); and f) finished products of <i>Aloe ferox</i> and <i>Euphorbia antisyphilitica</i> packaged and ready for retail trade.
<i>Guaiacum</i> spp.	<p>#2</p> <p>All parts and derivatives except:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) seeds and pollen; and b) finished products packaged and ready for retail trade.
<i>Guibourtia demeusei</i>	<p>#15</p> <p>All parts and derivatives, except:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Leaves, flowers, pollen, fruits, and seeds;

	<p>b) Finished products to a maximum weight of wood of the listed species of up to 10 kg per shipment;</p> <p>c) Finished musical instruments, finished musical instrument parts and finished musical instrument accessories;</p> <p>d) Parts and derivatives of <i>Dalbergia cochinchinensis</i>, which are covered by Annotation # 4;</p> <p>e) Parts and derivatives of <i>Dalbergia</i> spp. originating and exported from Mexico, which are covered by Annotation # 6.</p>
<i>Guibourtia pellegriniana</i>	<p>#15</p> <p>All parts and derivatives, except:</p> <p>a) Leaves, flowers, pollen, fruits, and seeds;</p> <p>b) Finished products to a maximum weight of wood of the listed species of up to 10 kg per shipment;</p> <p>c) Finished musical instruments, finished musical instrument parts and finished musical instrument accessories;</p> <p>d) Parts and derivatives of <i>Dalbergia cochinchinensis</i>, which are covered by Annotation # 4;</p> <p>e) Parts and derivatives of <i>Dalbergia</i> spp. originating and exported from Mexico, which are covered by Annotation # 6.</p>
<i>Guibourtia tessmannii</i>	<p>#15</p> <p>All parts and derivatives, except:</p> <p>a) Leaves, flowers, pollen, fruits, and seeds;</p> <p>b) Finished products to a maximum weight of wood of the listed species of up to 10 kg per shipment;</p> <p>c) Finished musical instruments, finished musical instrument parts and finished musical instrument accessories;</p> <p>d) Parts and derivatives of <i>Dalbergia cochinchinensis</i>, which are covered by Annotation # 4;</p> <p>e) Parts and derivatives of <i>Dalbergia</i> spp. originating and exported from Mexico, which are covered by Annotation # 6.</p>
<i>Gyrinops</i> spp.	<p>#14</p> <p>All parts and derivatives except:</p> <p>a) seeds and pollen;</p> <p>b) seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers;</p> <p>c) fruits;</p> <p>d) leaves;</p> <p>e) exhausted agarwood powder, including compressed powder in all shapes; and</p> <p>f) finished products packaged and ready for retail trade, this exemption does not apply to wood chips, beads, prayer beads and carvings.</p>
<i>Hedychium philippinense</i>	<p>#4</p> <p>All parts and derivatives, except:</p> <p>a) seeds (including seedpods of Orchidaceae), spores and pollen (including pollinia). The exemption does not apply to seeds from Cactaceae spp. exported from Mexico, and to seeds from <i>Beccariophoenix madagascariensis</i> and <i>Dyopsis decaryi</i> exported from Madagascar;</p> <p>b) seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers;</p> <p>c) cut flowers of artificially propagated plants;</p> <p>d) fruits, and parts and derivatives thereof, of naturalized or artificially propagated plants of the genus <i>Vanilla</i> (Orchidaceae) and of the family Cactaceae;</p> <p>e) stems, flowers, and parts and derivatives thereof, of naturalized or artificially propagated plants of the genera <i>Opuntia</i> subgenus <i>Opuntia</i> and <i>Selenicereus</i> (Cactaceae); and</p> <p>f) finished products of <i>Aloe ferox</i> and <i>Euphorbia antisiphilitica</i> packaged and ready for retail trade.</p>
<i>Hoodia</i> spp.	<p>#9</p> <p>All parts and derivatives except those bearing a label:</p> <p>“Produced from <i>Hoodia</i> spp. material obtained through controlled harvesting and production under the terms of an agreement with the relevant CITES Management Authority of [Botswana under agreement No. BW/xxxxxx] [Namibia under agreement No. NA/xxxxxx] [South Africa under agreement No. ZA/xxxxxx]”.</p>

<i>Hydrastis canadensis</i>	#8 Underground parts (i.e. roots, rhizomes): whole, parts and powdered.
<i>Lemurophoenix halleuxii</i>	#4 All parts and derivatives, except: a) seeds (including seedpods of Orchidaceae), spores and pollen (including pollinia). The exemption does not apply to seeds from Cactaceae spp. exported from Mexico, and to seeds from <i>Beccariophoenix madagascariensis</i> and <i>Dypsis decaryi</i> exported from Madagascar; b) seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i> , in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; c) cut flowers of artificially propagated plants; d) fruits, and parts and derivatives thereof, of naturalized or artificially propagated plants of the genus <i>Vanilla</i> (Orchidaceae) and of the family Cactaceae; e) stems, flowers, and parts and derivatives thereof, of naturalized or artificially propagated plants of the genera <i>Opuntia</i> subgenus <i>Opuntia</i> and <i>Selenicereus</i> (Cactaceae); and f) finished products of <i>Aloe ferox</i> and <i>Euphorbia antisyphilitica</i> packaged and ready for retail trade.
<i>Lewisia serrata</i>	#4 All parts and derivatives, except: a) seeds (including seedpods of Orchidaceae), spores and pollen (including pollinia). The exemption does not apply to seeds from Cactaceae spp. exported from Mexico, and to seeds from <i>Beccariophoenix madagascariensis</i> and <i>Dypsis decaryi</i> exported from Madagascar; b) seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i> , in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; c) cut flowers of artificially propagated plants; d) fruits, and parts and derivatives thereof, of naturalized or artificially propagated plants of the genus <i>Vanilla</i> (Orchidaceae) and of the family Cactaceae; e) stems, flowers, and parts and derivatives thereof, of naturalized or artificially propagated plants of the genera <i>Opuntia</i> subgenus <i>Opuntia</i> and <i>Selenicereus</i> (Cactaceae); and f) finished products of <i>Aloe ferox</i> and <i>Euphorbia antisyphilitica</i> packaged and ready for retail trade.
<i>Lodoicea maldivica</i>	#13 The kernel (also known as 'endosperm', 'pulp' or 'copra') and any derivative thereof, except finished products packaged and ready for retail trade.
<i>Magnolia liliifera</i> var. <i>obovata</i>	#1 All parts and derivatives, except: a) seeds, spores and pollen (including pollinia); b) seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i> , in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; c) cut flowers of artificially propagated plants; and d) fruits, and parts and derivatives thereof, of artificially propagated plants of the genus <i>Vanilla</i> .
<i>Meconopsis regia</i>	#1 All parts and derivatives, except: a) seeds, spores and pollen (including pollinia); b) seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i> , in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; c) cut flowers of artificially propagated plants; and d) fruits, and parts and derivatives thereof, of artificially propagated plants of the genus <i>Vanilla</i> .
<i>Nardostachys grandiflora</i>	#2 All parts and derivatives except: a) seeds and pollen; and b) finished products packaged and ready for retail trade.
<i>Nepenthes</i> spp.	#4 All parts and derivatives, except: a) seeds (including seedpods of Orchidaceae), spores and pollen (including pollinia). The exemption does not apply to seeds from Cactaceae spp. exported from

	<p>Mexico, and to seeds from <i>Beccariophoenix madagascariensis</i> and <i>Dyopsis decaryi</i> exported from Madagascar;</p> <p>b) seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers;</p> <p>c) cut flowers of artificially propagated plants;</p> <p>d) fruits, and parts and derivatives thereof, of naturalized or artificially propagated plants of the genus <i>Vanilla</i> (Orchidaceae) and of the family Cactaceae;</p> <p>e) stems, flowers, and parts and derivatives thereof, of naturalized or artificially propagated plants of the</p> <p>genera <i>Opuntia</i> subgenus <i>Opuntia</i> and <i>Selenicereus</i> (Cactaceae); and</p> <p>f) finished products of <i>Aloe ferox</i> and <i>Euphorbia antisyphilitica</i> packaged and ready for retail trade.</p>
ORCHIDACEAE spp.	<p>#4</p> <p>All parts and derivatives, except:</p> <p>a) seeds (including seedpods of Orchidaceae), spores and pollen (including pollinia). The exemption does not apply to seeds from Cactaceae spp. exported from Mexico, and to seeds from <i>Beccariophoenix madagascariensis</i> and <i>Dyopsis decaryi</i> exported from Madagascar;</p> <p>b) seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers;</p> <p>c) cut flowers of artificially propagated plants;</p> <p>d) fruits, and parts and derivatives thereof, of naturalized or artificially propagated plants of the genus <i>Vanilla</i> (Orchidaceae) and of the family Cactaceae;</p> <p>e) stems, flowers, and parts and derivatives thereof, of naturalized or artificially propagated plants of the</p> <p>genera <i>Opuntia</i> subgenus <i>Opuntia</i> and <i>Selenicereus</i> (Cactaceae); and</p> <p>f) finished products of <i>Aloe ferox</i> and <i>Euphorbia antisyphilitica</i> packaged and ready for retail trade.</p>
<i>Oreomunnea pterocarpa</i>	<p>#4</p> <p>All parts and derivatives, except:</p> <p>a) seeds (including seedpods of Orchidaceae), spores and pollen (including pollinia). The exemption does not apply to seeds from Cactaceae spp. exported from Mexico, and to seeds from <i>Beccariophoenix madagascariensis</i> and <i>Dyopsis decaryi</i> exported from Madagascar;</p> <p>b) seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers;</p> <p>c) cut flowers of artificially propagated plants;</p> <p>d) fruits, and parts and derivatives thereof, of naturalized or artificially propagated plants of the genus <i>Vanilla</i> (Orchidaceae) and of the family Cactaceae;</p> <p>e) stems, flowers, and parts and derivatives thereof, of naturalized or artificially propagated plants of the</p> <p>genera <i>Opuntia</i> subgenus <i>Opuntia</i> and <i>Selenicereus</i> (Cactaceae); and</p> <p>f) finished products of <i>Aloe ferox</i> and <i>Euphorbia antisyphilitica</i> packaged and ready for retail trade.</p>
<i>Osyris lanceolata</i>	<p>#2</p> <p>All parts and derivatives except:</p> <p>a) seeds and pollen; and</p> <p>b) finished products packaged and ready for retail trade.</p>
<i>Pachypodium</i> spp.	<p>#4</p> <p>All parts and derivatives, except:</p> <p>a) seeds (including seedpods of Orchidaceae), spores and pollen (including pollinia). The exemption does not apply to seeds from Cactaceae spp. exported from Mexico, and to seeds from <i>Beccariophoenix madagascariensis</i> and <i>Dyopsis decaryi</i> exported from Madagascar;</p> <p>b) seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers;</p> <p>c) cut flowers of artificially propagated plants;</p> <p>d) fruits, and parts and derivatives thereof, of naturalized or artificially propagated plants of the genus <i>Vanilla</i> (Orchidaceae) and of the family Cactaceae;</p> <p>e) stems, flowers, and parts and derivatives thereof, of naturalized or artificially propagated plants of the</p> <p>genera <i>Opuntia</i> subgenus <i>Opuntia</i> and <i>Selenicereus</i> (Cactaceae); and</p>

	f) finished products of <i>Aloe ferox</i> and <i>Euphorbia antisyphilitica</i> packaged and ready for retail trade.
<i>Panax ginseng</i>	#3 Whole and sliced roots and parts of roots, excluding manufactured parts or derivatives, such as powders, pills, extracts, tonics, teas and confectionery.
<i>Panax quinquefolius</i>	#3 Whole and sliced roots and parts of roots, excluding manufactured parts or derivatives, such as powders, pills, extracts, tonics, teas and confectionery.
<i>Paubrasilia echinata</i>	#10 Designates logs, sawn wood and veneer sheets, including unfinished wood articles used for the fabrication of bows for stringed musical instruments.
<i>Pericopsis elata</i>	#17 Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets, plywood and transformed wood.
<i>Picrorhiza kurrooa</i>	#2 All parts and derivatives except: a) seeds and pollen; and b) finished products packaged and ready for retail trade.
<i>Pinus koraiensis</i>	#5 Logs, sawn wood and veneer sheets.
<i>Platymiscium parviflorum</i>	#4 All parts and derivatives, except: a) seeds (including seedpods of Orchidaceae), spores and pollen (including pollinia). The exemption does not apply to seeds from Cactaceae spp. exported from Mexico, and to seeds from <i>Beccariophoenix madagascariensis</i> and <i>Dypsis decaryi</i> exported from Madagascar; b) seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i> , in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; c) cut flowers of artificially propagated plants; d) fruits, and parts and derivatives thereof, of naturalized or artificially propagated plants of the genus <i>Vanilla</i> (Orchidaceae) and of the family Cactaceae; e) stems, flowers, and parts and derivatives thereof, of naturalized or artificially propagated plants of the genera <i>Opuntia</i> subgenus <i>Opuntia</i> and <i>Selenicereus</i> (Cactaceae); and f) finished products of <i>Aloe ferox</i> and <i>Euphorbia antisyphilitica</i> packaged and ready for retail trade.
<i>Podocarpus neriifolius</i>	#1 All parts and derivatives, except: a) seeds, spores and pollen (including pollinia); b) seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i> , in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; c) cut flowers of artificially propagated plants; and d) fruits, and parts and derivatives thereof, of artificially propagated plants of the genus <i>Vanilla</i> .
<i>Podophyllum hexandrum</i>	#2 All parts and derivatives except: a) seeds and pollen; and b) finished products packaged and ready for retail trade.
<i>Prunus africana</i>	#4 All parts and derivatives, except: a) seeds (including seedpods of Orchidaceae), spores and pollen (including pollinia). The exemption does not apply to seeds from Cactaceae spp. exported from Mexico, and to seeds from <i>Beccariophoenix madagascariensis</i> and <i>Dypsis decaryi</i> exported from Madagascar; b) seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i> , in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; c) cut flowers of artificially propagated plants; d) fruits, and parts and derivatives thereof, of naturalized or artificially propagated plants of the genus <i>Vanilla</i> (Orchidaceae) and of the family Cactaceae; e) stems, flowers, and parts and derivatives thereof, of naturalized or artificially propagated plants of the genera <i>Opuntia</i> subgenus <i>Opuntia</i> and <i>Selenicereus</i> (Cactaceae); and

	f) finished products of <i>Aloe ferox</i> and <i>Euphorbia antisyphilitica</i> packaged and ready for retail trade.
<i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i>	#7 Logs, woodchips, powder and extracts.
<i>Pterocarpus tinctorius</i>	#6 Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets and plywood.
<i>Quercus mongolica</i>	#5 Logs, sawn wood and veneer sheets.
<i>Rauvolfia serpentina</i>	#2 All parts and derivatives except: a) seeds and pollen; and b) finished products packaged and ready for retail trade.
<i>Sarracenia</i> spp.	#4 All parts and derivatives, except: a) seeds (including seedpods of Orchidaceae), spores and pollen (including pollinia). The exemption does not apply to seeds from Cactaceae spp. exported from Mexico, and to seeds from <i>Beccariophoenix madagascariensis</i> and <i>Dypsis decaryi</i> exported from Madagascar; b) seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i> , in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; c) cut flowers of artificially propagated plants; d) fruits, and parts and derivatives thereof, of naturalized or artificially propagated plants of the genus <i>Vanilla</i> (Orchidaceae) and of the family Cactaceae; e) stems, flowers, and parts and derivatives thereof, of naturalized or artificially propagated plants of the genera <i>Opuntia</i> subgenus <i>Opuntia</i> and <i>Selenicereus</i> (Cactaceae); and f) finished products of <i>Aloe ferox</i> and <i>Euphorbia antisyphilitica</i> packaged and ready for retail trade.
<i>Siphonochilus aethiopicus</i>	#4 All parts and derivatives, except: a) seeds (including seedpods of Orchidaceae), spores and pollen (including pollinia). The exemption does not apply to seeds from Cactaceae spp. exported from Mexico, and to seeds from <i>Beccariophoenix madagascariensis</i> and <i>Dypsis decaryi</i> exported from Madagascar; b) seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i> , in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; c) cut flowers of artificially propagated plants; d) fruits, and parts and derivatives thereof, of naturalized or artificially propagated plants of the genus <i>Vanilla</i> (Orchidaceae) and of the family Cactaceae; e) stems, flowers, and parts and derivatives thereof, of naturalized or artificially propagated plants of the genera <i>Opuntia</i> subgenus <i>Opuntia</i> and <i>Selenicereus</i> (Cactaceae); and f) finished products of <i>Aloe ferox</i> and <i>Euphorbia antisyphilitica</i> packaged and ready for retail trade.
<i>Sternbergia</i> spp.	#4 All parts and derivatives, except: a) seeds (including seedpods of Orchidaceae), spores and pollen (including pollinia). The exemption does not apply to seeds from Cactaceae spp. exported from Mexico, and to seeds from <i>Beccariophoenix madagascariensis</i> and <i>Dypsis decaryi</i> exported from Madagascar; b) seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i> , in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; c) cut flowers of artificially propagated plants; d) fruits, and parts and derivatives thereof, of naturalized or artificially propagated plants of the genus <i>Vanilla</i> (Orchidaceae) and of the family Cactaceae; e) stems, flowers, and parts and derivatives thereof, of naturalized or artificially propagated plants of the genera <i>Opuntia</i> subgenus <i>Opuntia</i> and <i>Selenicereus</i> (Cactaceae); and f) finished products of <i>Aloe ferox</i> and <i>Euphorbia antisyphilitica</i> packaged and ready for retail trade.

<i>Swietenia humilis</i>	#4 All parts and derivatives, except: a) seeds (including seedpods of Orchidaceae), spores and pollen (including pollinia). The exemption does not apply to seeds from Cactaceae spp. exported from Mexico, and to seeds from <i>Beccariophoenix madagascariensis</i> and <i>Dyopsis decaryi</i> exported from Madagascar; b) seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i> , in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; c) cut flowers of artificially propagated plants; d) fruits, and parts and derivatives thereof, of naturalized or artificially propagated plants of the genus <i>Vanilla</i> (Orchidaceae) and of the family Cactaceae; e) stems, flowers, and parts and derivatives thereof, of naturalized or artificially propagated plants of the genera <i>Opuntia</i> subgenus <i>Opuntia</i> and <i>Selenicereus</i> (Cactaceae); and f) finished products of <i>Aloe ferox</i> and <i>Euphorbia antisyphilitica</i> packaged and ready for retail trade.
<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>	#6 Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets and plywood.
<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i>	#5 Logs, sawn wood and veneer sheets.
<i>Taxus chinensis</i>	#2 All parts and derivatives except: a) seeds and pollen; and b) finished products packaged and ready for retail trade.
<i>Taxus cuspidata</i>	#2 All parts and derivatives except: a) seeds and pollen; and b) finished products packaged and ready for retail trade.
<i>Taxus fuana</i>	#2 All parts and derivatives except: a) seeds and pollen; and b) finished products packaged and ready for retail trade.
<i>Taxus sumatrana</i>	#2 All parts and derivatives except: a) seeds and pollen; and b) finished products packaged and ready for retail trade.
<i>Taxus wallichiana</i>	#2 All parts and derivatives except: a) seeds and pollen; and b) finished products packaged and ready for retail trade.
<i>Tetracentron sinense</i>	#1 All parts and derivatives, except: a) seeds, spores and pollen (including pollinia); b) seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i> , in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; c) cut flowers of artificially propagated plants; and d) fruits, and parts and derivatives thereof, of artificially propagated plants of the genus <i>Vanilla</i> .
<i>Tillandsia harrisii</i>	#4 All parts and derivatives, except: a) seeds (including seedpods of Orchidaceae), spores and pollen (including pollinia). The exemption does not apply to seeds from Cactaceae spp. exported from Mexico, and to seeds from <i>Beccariophoenix madagascariensis</i> and <i>Dyopsis decaryi</i> exported from Madagascar; b) seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i> , in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; c) cut flowers of artificially propagated plants; d) fruits, and parts and derivatives thereof, of naturalized or artificially propagated plants of the genus <i>Vanilla</i> (Orchidaceae) and of the family Cactaceae; e) stems, flowers, and parts and derivatives thereof, of naturalized or artificially propagated plants of the genera <i>Opuntia</i> subgenus <i>Opuntia</i> and <i>Selenicereus</i> (Cactaceae); and

	f) finished products of <i>Aloe ferox</i> and <i>Euphorbia antisyphilitica</i> packaged and ready for retail trade.
<i>Tillandsia kammii</i>	#4 All parts and derivatives, except: a) seeds (including seedpods of Orchidaceae), spores and pollen (including pollinia). The exemption does not apply to seeds from Cactaceae spp. exported from Mexico, and to seeds from <i>Beccariophoenix madagascariensis</i> and <i>Dypsis decaryi</i> exported from Madagascar; b) seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i> , in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; c) cut flowers of artificially propagated plants; d) fruits, and parts and derivatives thereof, of naturalized or artificially propagated plants of the genus <i>Vanilla</i> (Orchidaceae) and of the family Cactaceae; e) stems, flowers, and parts and derivatives thereof, of naturalized or artificially propagated plants of the genera <i>Opuntia</i> subgenus <i>Opuntia</i> and <i>Selenicereus</i> (Cactaceae); and f) finished products of <i>Aloe ferox</i> and <i>Euphorbia antisyphilitica</i> packaged and ready for retail trade.
<i>Tillandsia xerographica</i>	#4 All parts and derivatives, except: a) seeds (including seedpods of Orchidaceae), spores and pollen (including pollinia). The exemption does not apply to seeds from Cactaceae spp. exported from Mexico, and to seeds from <i>Beccariophoenix madagascariensis</i> and <i>Dypsis decaryi</i> exported from Madagascar; b) seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i> , in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; c) cut flowers of artificially propagated plants; d) fruits, and parts and derivatives thereof, of naturalized or artificially propagated plants of the genus <i>Vanilla</i> (Orchidaceae) and of the family Cactaceae; e) stems, flowers, and parts and derivatives thereof, of naturalized or artificially propagated plants of the genera <i>Opuntia</i> subgenus <i>Opuntia</i> and <i>Selenicereus</i> (Cactaceae); and f) finished products of <i>Aloe ferox</i> and <i>Euphorbia antisyphilitica</i> packaged and ready for retail trade.
<i>Welwitschia mirabilis</i>	#4 All parts and derivatives, except: a) seeds (including seedpods of Orchidaceae), spores and pollen (including pollinia). The exemption does not apply to seeds from Cactaceae spp. exported from Mexico, and to seeds from <i>Beccariophoenix madagascariensis</i> and <i>Dypsis decaryi</i> exported from Madagascar; b) seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i> , in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; c) cut flowers of artificially propagated plants; d) fruits, and parts and derivatives thereof, of naturalized or artificially propagated plants of the genus <i>Vanilla</i> (Orchidaceae) and of the family Cactaceae; e) stems, flowers, and parts and derivatives thereof, of naturalized or artificially propagated plants of the genera <i>Opuntia</i> subgenus <i>Opuntia</i> and <i>Selenicereus</i> (Cactaceae); and f) finished products of <i>Aloe ferox</i> and <i>Euphorbia antisyphilitica</i> packaged and ready for retail trade.
ZAMIACEAE spp.	#4 All parts and derivatives, except: a) seeds (including seedpods of Orchidaceae), spores and pollen (including pollinia). The exemption does not apply to seeds from Cactaceae spp. exported from Mexico, and to seeds from <i>Beccariophoenix madagascariensis</i> and <i>Dypsis decaryi</i> exported from Madagascar; b) seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i> , in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; c) cut flowers of artificially propagated plants; d) fruits, and parts and derivatives thereof, of naturalized or artificially propagated plants of the genus <i>Vanilla</i> (Orchidaceae) and of the family Cactaceae;

	<p>e) stems, flowers, and parts and derivatives thereof, of naturalized or artificially propagated plants of the genera <i>Opuntia</i> subgenus <i>Opuntia</i> and <i>Selenicereus</i> (Cactaceae); and</p> <p>f) finished products of <i>Aloe ferox</i> and <i>Euphorbia antisyphilitica</i> packaged and ready for retail trade.</p>
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