

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

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Thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties  
Bangkok (Thailand), 2-14 October 2004

PLANT SPECIMENS SUBJECT TO EXEMPTIONS

*Prepared by the Secretariat to present the revisions to Resolution Conf. 11.11 and Resolution Conf. 12.3 agreed in Committee II following discussion of document CoP13 Doc. 50 Annex, showing the differences from that document.*

**Additions to Resolution Conf. 11.11 on Regulation of trade in plants**

AWARE that plant specimens may legally enter international trade under exemptions from the provisions of CITES, provided by an annotation, and that the qualification for such an exemption may cease outside the country of origin;

AWARE that such specimens need CITES permits or certificates for subsequent international trade; and

RECOGNIZING that in the absence of an export permit issued in the country of origin, it may be difficult to issue such CITES permits or certificates;

THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION

**Regarding plant specimens in international trade under exemptions**

DETERMINES that:

Specimens that cease to qualify for an exemption from the provisions of CITES, under which they were legally exported and imported, are deemed to originate in the country in which they cease to qualify for the exemption.

**Revision of Resolution Conf. 12.3 on Permits and certificates**

In the definition of 'country of origin' in Resolution Conf. 12.3, Annex 2 (standard CITES form, instructions and explanations of block 12), add to the end of the first sentence:

, except in the case of plant specimens that cease to qualify for an exemption from the provisions of CITES. In such instances, the country of origin is deemed to be the country in which the specimens cease to qualify for the exemption;

In Resolution Conf. 12.3, under section II (Regarding export permits and re-export certificates), add:

AGREES that in the case of plant specimens that cease to qualify for an exemption from the provisions of CITES, under which they were exported from their country of origin, the country of origin is deemed to be the first country in which the specimens cease to qualify for the exemption;

AGREES FURTHER that Parties may in such instances, and if considered useful, add the following text in block 5 of permits: 'Legally imported under an exemption from the provisions of CITES' and additionally it may be stated to which exemption this refers.