

## Response to CITES Notification 2010/027 by the European Union and its Member States

### Information to be submitted for the consideration of the next meeting of the Animals and Plants Committees

#### a) Sharks

*Parties are invited to report on trade in specimens of these species and to provide information on the implementation of National Plans of Action for sharks or regional plans and other available relevant data and information on the species [see Resolution Conf. 12.6 (Rev. CoP15)].*

#### Response:

The conservation of sharks and rays is addressed by the EU within the framework of the EU Plan of Action (EUPOA) adopted by the Commission in February 2009. This Plan identifies the measures deemed necessary both at EU level (such as TACs, technical measures, fishing effort and capacity limits) and under international management regimes (such as measures taken in the framework of the various RFMOs, the CITES and the CMS). A wide range of measures for the management of sharks were already in place in the EU before the adoption of the EUPOA. Since the adoption of the Plan we must underline the following:

At the EU level, several shark and ray species (Great white shark, basking shark, Angel shark, common skate, undulate ray and porbeagle) are "prohibited species". It is therefore prohibited for EU vessels to fish for these species, to retain them on board, to tranship or to land them. The EU Commission will propose to add all species of guitarfishes (*Rhinobatidae*) caught in EU waters to this list. In addition, a zero TAC for spurdog has been set for 2010 with only a residual by-catch landing allowance equal to 10% of the 2009 quotas, which will disappear in 2011. The Commission will keep these measures in place as long as they are deemed appropriate by scientists to protect these species.

It is important to note that the Commission adopted in December 2009 the multiannual Community programme for the collection, management and use of data in the fisheries sector for the period 2011-2013. This program implements particular actions for the IPOA (International Plan of Action) Sharks.

On finning, the Commission has launched in November 2010 a Public Consultation on the amendment of Council Regulation (EC) 1185/2003 on the removal of fins on board vessels. The results of this consultation as well as the results of a pilot study to be undertaken by the Spanish fleet to determine the feasibility of implementing a fins-naturally-attached rule should be taken into consideration when available to prepare a Commission's proposal on this.

As far as the external dimension of the plan is concerned, progress has been made, although in this particular aspect it should be noted that results of our action are dependent also on others. Following the adoption of the EUPOA, the following actions must be highlighted:

- Active participation at the negotiation of an instrument on the conservation of migratory sharks under the aegis of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species (CMS). The Commission has participated in all the process of International Cooperation on Migratory Sharks under the CMS, which led to the adoption in February 2010 of a Memorandum of Understanding on the conservation of migratory sharks.
- Active participation in CITES CoP 15 in support of the proposal from Germany to list two shark species (spiny dogfish and porbeagle) in Appendix II of CITES.
- Active participation at the last two ICCAT (International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas) annual meetings through the presentation of several proposals on sharks (Families *Alopiidae* and *Sphyrnidae*, porbeagle and shortfin mako). Only the one for bigeye thresher sharks (*Alopias superciliosus*) and that for the

- In line with the EU policy, and considering the poor status of some shark stocks, spurdog (*Squalus acanthias*), basking shark, (*Cetorhinus maximus*), porbeagle (*Lamna nasus*) and the great white shark (*Carcharodon carcharias*) in the Northeast Atlantic, NEAFC (North East Atlantic Fisheries Commission) agreed to ban all directed fisheries for these shark species.
- Active participation at the last IOTC (Indian Ocean Tuna Commission) annual meeting through the presentation of a proposal for the prohibition of landings of thresher and hammerhead sharks family. Hammerheads were not included in the Resolution, but all species of the family *Alopiidae* were.
- On finning, the Commission will wait for the amendment of the EC finning Regulation and ensure then consistency with it in implementing the external dimension of the EUPOA. Some Member States already ceased to issue permit allowing fin removal at sea.
- The Commission is working with FAO on a project for the preparation and financing of a regional catalogue of sharks and rays of the NE Atlantic and two Shark and Rays pocket guides. Our financial contribution will be up to 170.000 €
- The Commission will launch a call for tenders for a contract with an external entity for the provision of scientific advice for the purpose of the implementation of research tasks deriving from the EUPOA.
- Some Member States are undertaking detailed scientific research for those species most at risk in Member States waters, such as spurdog and porbeagle, to better understand their movements, life history and vulnerability to fishing pressure.

Following the availability of scientific advice, notably through the substantial improvement of data collection on sharks, it can be expected that the Commission will be in a much better position to make further and more ambitious proposals at subsequent meetings of RFMOs.

Some data regarding trade in some shark species are included in Annex I.

#### **b) Sturgeons**

*Caspian range States for these species should report on progress made in improving the existing sturgeon stock assessment and Total Allowable Catch determination methodology through a detailed report describing how the recommendations in document AC24 Doc. 12.2 have been implemented and whether they have been accepted by all range States. [see Resolution Conf. 12.7 (Rev. CoP14) and the recommendation made at the 58th meeting of the Standing Committee].*

**Not applicable.**

#### **c) Orchids: annotation for species included in Appendix II**

*Countries of export and import should make recommendations and prepare identification material on further exemptions for artificially propagated hybrids of Orchidaceae spp. included in Appendix II, taking into consideration the capacities of countries to implement and control such exemptions effectively (see Decision 14.133).*

**d) Aniba rosaeodora and Bulnesia sarmientoi**

*In relation to these, trading range States and importing Parties should:*

- i) identify the best methods or potential methods for the identification of essential oil and, if required, wood;*
- ii) produce identification material and guidance;*
- iii) identify appropriate annotations to complement the proposed identification methods;*
- iv) explore whether additional species need to be listed to support effective identification and regulation of wood and oil; and*
- v) explore mechanisms for making non-detriment findings (only for Aniba rosaeodora).*

*(see Decisions 15.90 and 15.96.)*

**e) Cedrela odorata, Dalbergia retusa, D. granadillo and D. stevensonii**

*i) Range States of these species shall:*

*A. complete and update the available information on these species;*

*B. assess their populations, taking into account inter alia the distribution, cover, density, size structure, regeneration dynamics and changes in land use in keeping with available budgets in the range States;*

*C. report the existence, extent and type of forest plantations of the species; and*

*D. compile the information related to export of the species, including volumes and products, indicating the percentage from plantations.*

**Reply provided by France for Overseas territory (French Guyana) (Annex III)**

*ii) Parties shall:*

*A. compile the information on the import and re-export of these species, including origin (wild or cultivated), volumes and products, indicating the country of origin and final destination; and*

*B. report the existence, extent and type of forest plantations of these species, including exported volumes and products.*

*[see Decision 14.146 (Rev. CoP15).]*

**Response:**

Further the listing of *Cedrela odorata* (population of Colombia, Guatemala and Peru), *Dalbergia retusa* (Guatemala) and *Dalbergia stevensonii* (Guatemala) in Annex C of the EU Wildlife Trade Regulation, seven species of *Cedrela* (*C. fissilis*, *C. lilloi*, *C. montana*, *C. oaxacensis*, *C. odorata*, *C. salvadorensis* and *C. tonduzii*) and the three *Dalbergia* species (*D. retusa*, *D. granadillo* and *D. stevensonii*) have been included in Annex D, except for those population already included in Annex C. The inclusion in Annex D will allow the EU, through import notifications to be provided at the point of entry in the EU, to monitor trade. This listing came into force on 22.7.2010.

*Cedrela odorata* trade data are provided in Annex II.

**f) Non-detriment findings**

*Parties are to encourage report their findings on the following:*

*i) consideration of the outputs of the International Expert Workshop on Non-Detriment Findings (Annex A to document CoP15 Doc. 16.2.2) to enhance CITES Scientific Authorities' capacities, particularly those related to the methodologies, tools, information, expertise and other resources needed to formulate non-detriment findings; and*

*ii) taking into account Resolution Conf. 10.3, prioritization of activities, such as workshops on capacity building to better understand what non-detriment findings are and how to enhance the ways to formulate them.*

*(see Decision 15.23.)*

**To be considered in the framework of Notification 2011/004.**

Annex I

**EU27's EXPORT OF OTHER SHARKS (excl. DOGFISH)**  
**frozen fillets (CN code 0304 20 69 & 0304 29 69)**  
**to third countries**  
**Quantities in tons**

EXPORTING THIRD COUNTRIES	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Average 2007 - 2009	
						Quantity in tons	in % of total import
Hong Kong	200,0	1.268,9	2.055,0	1.847,8	1.752,4	1.885,1	60,13
Singapore	121,3	573,9	720,9	505,0	424,5	550,1	17,55
Japan	0,0	89,4	354,3	420,9	360,3	378,5	12,07
Croatia	84,7	81,7	89,0	119,3	130,8	113,0	3,61
China	22,0	110,6	91,5	47,6	44,3	61,1	1,95
Vietnam	0,0	43,0	35,0	73,9	58,0	55,6	1,77
Algeria	99,6	53,4	4,8	97,0	21,6	41,1	1,31
Indonesia	0,0	0,0	0,0	33,6	16,3	16,6	0,53
Uruguay	0,0	0,0	0,0	5,8	14,4	6,7	0,21
Taiwan	0,0	21,7	0,0	0,0	19,2	6,4	0,20
Switzerland	5,1	0,9	8,7	8,3	2,2	6,4	0,20
Ukraine	0,0	0,0	10,0	0,0	1,8	3,9	0,13
India	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	6,1	2,0	0,06
Russia	0,0	0,0	3,2	0,0	2,5	1,9	0,06
Turkey	0,0	0,0	5,3	0,0	0,0	1,8	0,06
Serbia	1,5	0,2	0,0	4,9	0,0	1,6	0,05

Bosnia & Herz.	0,0	1,4	0,2	0,3	2,1	0,9	0,03
For. Jrep. Maced.	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,5	0,0	0,5	0,02
Belarus	0,0	0,5	0,1	0,7	0,5	0,4	0,01
Nigeria	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,1	0,4	0,01
Brazil	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,8	0,3	0,01
Kasakhstan	0,3	0,0	0,4	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,00
Canada	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,1	0,00
Australia	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,00
Cuba	9,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,00
Thailand	0,0	8,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,00
Tunisia	5,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,00
Montenegro	0,0	0,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,00
Moldova	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,00
Kosovo	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,00
St. Vincent	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,00
Not determinated	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,00
Bahamas	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,00
<b>Total EU Export</b>	<b>549,7</b>	<b>2.255,0</b>	<b>3.378,5</b>	<b>3.166,6</b>	<b>2.859,1</b>	<b>3.134,7</b>	<b>100,00</b>

IMPORTING MEMBER STATE	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Average 2007 - 2009	
						Quantity in tons	in % of total import
<b>Spain</b>	538,0	2.253,2	3.356,0	3.156,7	2.852,6	3.121,8	99,59
<b>Fr Germany</b>	5,1	1,4	8,8	9,0	2,7	6,8	0,22
<b>Poland</b>	0,0	0,0	9,0	0,0	0,0	3,0	0,10
<b>Slovenia</b>	1,0	0,2	3,2	0,3	0,0	1,2	0,04
<b>Portugal</b>	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,7	0,9	0,03
<b>Netherlands</b>	0	0	1,3	0,0	1,1	0,8	0,03
<b>France</b>	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,6	0,0	0,2	0,01
<b>Denmark</b>	0,0	0,2	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,00
<b>Bulgaria</b>	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,00
<b>Italy</b>	5,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,00
<b>Lithuania</b>	0,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,00
<b>Austria</b>	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,00
<b>Total EU Export</b>	<b>549,6</b>	<b>2.255,0</b>	<b>3.378,5</b>	<b>3.166,6</b>	<b>2.859,1</b>	<b>3.134,7</b>	<b>100,00</b>

Source: EUROSTAT COMEXT 18.11.2010  
Tab. Ref. : DOGFISHimpexp03 (sheet "Exp 0304 20  
69")

## Annex II

The following tables provide an overview of the direct trade in *Cedrela odorata* to the European Union. The tables are based on a global subset of direct trade (i.e. not including re-export data) for any terms involving timber (e.g. sawn wood, timber, veneer, etc.) where the unit of measurement was cubic metres (m<sup>3</sup>)<sup>1</sup>. The first table puts the EU trade in the global context by comparing volumes directly exported to the EU with those directly exported to the rest of the world (Table 1). The subsequent tables provide a more detailed account of the EU trade and the trading partners involved, with Table 2 ordered by exporter and Table 3 ordered by EU importer. Each table provides trade volumes as reported by both importers and exporters. With the exception of 3 m<sup>3</sup> sawn wood reported as seized/confiscated (source I) in 2002, all EU-reported imports were wild-sourced or reported without a source specified (in the case of 108.52 m<sup>3</sup> of sawn wood).

The only direct trade in *Cedrela* reported at the genus level (i.e. '*Cedrela* spp.') to the EU comprised 30.31 m<sup>3</sup> reported exported by Bolivia to Germany in 2001.

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<sup>1</sup> No EU records were reported in kg, but there were three records of veneer reported in m<sup>2</sup> and one record for trade in sawn wood where the unit was 'blank' which were therefore excluded.



**Table 1. Global direct trade in *Cedrela odorata* to the EU and to the Rest of the World (RoW) in m<sup>3</sup>**

Importer	Reported by	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total
<b>EU Member States</b>	Importer		26	787.398	1247.995	1746.877	1666.258	638.566	2534.097	698.07	3619.824	<b>12965.0847</b>
	Exporter	121.46	2.84	11387.82	418.4551	901.5313	597.96274	160	3486.946	217.247		<b>17294.2621</b>
<b>RoW</b>	Importer		281.73	4650.22	10279.473	24793.745	22558.4025	35460.0133	48697.4615	27099.4882	2354	<b>176174.5335</b>
	Exporter	1351.858	4305.68	44330.798	34708.407	42884.28724	39800.6256	11722.54	58030.3862	21668.9195		<b>258803.5015</b>

**Table 2. Direct trade in *Cedrela odorata* to the EU in m<sup>3</sup> ordered by exporter**

Exporter	Importer	Reported by	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total	
Bolivia	France	Importer												
		Exporter			2500	27	11	13.25						<b>2551.25</b>
	Germany	Importer										10		<b>10</b>
		Exporter			93.12				3		10			<b>106.12</b>
	Greece	Importer												
		Exporter				17.68								<b>17.68</b>
Italy	Importer						16	84.08					<b>100.08</b>	
	Exporter			167.85	93	131.05	84.08	41	4				<b>520.98</b>	
Bolivia (cont.)	Netherlands	Importer												
		Exporter						89.57					<b>89.57</b>	
	Slovenia	Importer												
		Exporter									4 <sup>2</sup>			<b>4</b>
	Spain	Importer			30.31	38.02				40.16	54.1	95.35		<b>257.94</b>
		Exporter			8542.07	6	37.34	21.16	119	88				<b>8813.57</b>
United Kingdom	Importer													
	Exporter			71.94	226.63								<b>298.57</b>	
Brazil	Germany	Importer									18.869	3503.033	<b>3521.902</b>	
		Exporter												
	Netherlands	Importer			30.804	71.266	5.938	56.703						<b>164.711</b>
		Exporter												
	Spain	Importer			568.615	941.764	1691.006	1482.168	598.406	904.461	57.22	43.525		<b>6287.165</b>
		Exporter												

<sup>2</sup> No trade records available from the importing country (SI)

<b>Exporter</b>	<b>Importer</b>	<b>Reported by</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>Total</b>
	United Kingdom	Importer			140.069	181.83		34.256					<b>356.155</b>
		Exporter											
China	Germany	Importer									394.46		<b>394.46</b>
		Exporter											
Ecuador	Belgium	Importer											
		Exporter								3.99			<b>3.99</b>
	Spain	Importer											
		Exporter								27.56			<b>27.56</b>
Guatemala	Germany	Importer											
		Exporter						2.67					<b>2.67</b>
Nicaragua	Spain	Importer			5.53								<b>5.53</b>
		Exporter											
Peru	Belgium	Importer											
		Exporter			12.84								<b>12.84</b>
	Germany	Importer											
		Exporter		2.84			10.328	17.60064					<b>30.76864</b>
Peru (cont.)	Italy	Importer											
		Exporter						0.3915					<b>0.3915</b>
	Netherlands	Importer											
		Exporter					34.942			273.43			<b>308.372</b>
	Spain	Importer		26	12.07	15.115		9.051		1545.015	122.171		<b>1729.422</b>
		Exporter	121.46			15.1151	0.294	33.4517		3023.561	217.247		<b>3411.129</b>
	Sweden	Importer											
		Exporter					38.65						<b>38.65</b>
	United Kingdom	Importer								30.521		62	<b>92.521</b>
		Exporter				33.03	599.3873	332.7889		52.405			<b>1017.611</b>
Suriname	Belgium	Importer											
		Exporter					4.607						<b>4.607</b>
	Germany	Importer										11.266	<b>11.266</b>
		Exporter											
	Netherlands	Importer					18.003						<b>18.003</b>
		Exporter					18.003						<b>18.003</b>

Exporter	Importer	Reported by	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total
Venezuela	Spain	Importer					15.93						15.93
		Exporter					15.93						15.93

**Table 3. Direct trade in *Cedrela odorata* to the EU in m<sup>3</sup> ordered by EU importer**

Importer	Exporter	Reported by	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total	
Belgium	Ecuador	Importer												
		Exporter								3.99			3.99	
	Peru	Importer												
		Exporter			12.84									12.84
	Suriname	Importer												
		Exporter						4.607						4.607
France	Bolivia	Importer												
		Exporter			2500	27	11	13.25					2551.25	
Germany	Bolivia	Importer									10		10	
		Exporter			93.12				3		10		106.12	
	Brazil	Importer									18.869	3503.033	3521.902	
		Exporter												
	China	Importer									394.46		394.46	
		Exporter												
	Guatemala	Importer												
		Exporter							2.67					2.67
	Peru	Importer												
		Exporter			2.84			10.328	17.60064					30.76864
	Suriname	Importer											11.266	11.266
		Exporter												
Greece	Bolivia	Importer												
		Exporter					17.68						17.68	
Italy	Bolivia	Importer					16	84.08					100.08	
		Exporter			167.85	93	131.05	84.08	41	4			520.98	
	Peru	Importer												
		Exporter							0.3915					0.3915

Importer	Exporter	Reported by	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total	
Netherlands	Bolivia	Importer												
		Exporter						89.57					<b>89.57</b>	
	Brazil	Importer			30.804	71.266	5.938	56.703						<b>164.711</b>
		Exporter												
	Peru	Importer												
		Exporter						34.942			273.43			<b>308.372</b>
Suriname	Importer						18.003						<b>18.003</b>	
	Exporter						18.003						<b>18.003</b>	
Slovenia	Bolivia	Importer												
		Exporter								4			<b>4</b>	
Spain	Bolivia	Importer			30.31	38.02			40.16	54.1	95.35		<b>257.94</b>	
		Exporter			8542.07	6	37.34	21.16	119	88			<b>8813.57</b>	
Spain (cont.)	Brazil	Importer			568.615	941.764	1691.006	1482.168	598.406	904.461	57.22	43.525	<b>6287.165</b>	
		Exporter												
	Ecuador	Importer												
		Exporter									27.56			<b>27.56</b>
	Nicaragua	Importer			5.53									<b>5.53</b>
		Exporter												
	Peru	Importer		26	12.07	15.115			9.051		1545.015	122.171		<b>1729.422</b>
		Exporter	121.46			15.1151	0.294	33.4517			3023.561	217.247		<b>3411.129</b>
	Venezuela	Importer						15.93						<b>15.93</b>
		Exporter						15.93						<b>15.93</b>
Sweden	Peru	Importer												
		Exporter					38.65						<b>38.65</b>	
United Kingdom	Bolivia	Importer												
		Exporter			71.94	226.63								<b>298.57</b>
	Brazil	Importer			140.069	181.83			34.256					<b>356.155</b>
		Exporter												
	Peru	Importer									30.521		62	<b>92.521</b>
		Exporter					33.03	599.3873	332.7889		52.405			<b>1017.611</b>

### Annex III

#### 1. Les Etats des aires de répartition de *Cedrela odorata*, *Dalbergia retusa*, *Dalbergia granadillo* et *Dalbergia stevensonii*:

A. Complètent et actualisent les informations disponibles sur les espèces susmentionnées	<i>Cedrela odorata</i>	<i>Dalbergia retusa</i>	<i>Dalbergia granadillo</i>	<i>Dalbergia stevensonii</i>
1. Indiquer ci-dessous quelle législation nationale spécifique promeut l'exploitation durable de la forêt, en particulier concernant l'espèce en question:				
a) Indiquer la législation, la réglementation, les décrets, etc., qui concernent l'espèce en question.		Absent de Guyane	Absent de Guyane	Absent de Guyane
b) Quelles mesures nationales ont-elles été prises – des interdictions complètes ou partielles, etc., par exemple?				
c) Des plans de gestion, plans forestiers ou autres types de plans sont-ils toujours requis pour l'exploitation forestière? (Sélectionner Oui ou Non)	<input type="checkbox"/> OUI <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NON	OUI NON	OUI NON	OUI NON
d) Quelle est la situation de ces espèces du point de vue de la conservation?	Mal connue, exploitation informelle pour artisanat local			
e) Ajouter toute autre information pertinente	Prélèvement informel pour l'artisanat local (sculpture et petite ébénisterie). Non quantifiée actuellement. Programme d'évaluation et d'amélioration des connaissances en cours.			
2. Des inventaires forestiers ont-ils été faits en incluant des informations à jour avec des données sur les populations naturelles de ces espèces? (Sélectionner Oui ou Non)	<input type="checkbox"/> OUI <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NON	OUI NON	OUI NON	OUI NON
a) Des zones de prélèvement ont-elles été délimitées pour ces espèces? (Sélectionner Oui ou Non)	<input type="checkbox"/> OUI <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NON	OUI NON	OUI NON	OUI NON
b) Quel est le couvert forestier naturel de ces espèces?	Donnée non disponible à l'échelle de la Région, sur les parcelles inventoriées, moins de 1 pied sur 200 arbres.			
c) Type de forêt où on les trouve	Donnée non disponible, analyse en cours d'inventaires réalisés dans les années 1970. Inclus dans programme d'évaluation et d'amélioration des connaissances en cours.			
d) Quelle est l'aire de répartition potentielle de ces espèces?	Amérique centrale et du sud			
3. Y a-t-il des plans de gestion incluant ces espèces? (Sélectionner Oui ou Non)	<input type="checkbox"/> OUI <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NON	OUI NON	OUI NON	OUI NON

a) Combien y a-t-il de plans de gestion forestiers incluant ces espèces?	Aucun spécifiquement A venir, dans le cadre de la certification forestière en cours de définition, une règle ferme sur le traitement de cette essence			
b) Quel est l'objectif de chacun d'eux?	Sans objet			
c) Quel est le calendrier de ces plans de gestion?	Sans objet			
d) Quelles sont les tailles de coupe minimales?	Diamètre 45 cm			

<b>B. Evaluent les populations de ces espèces en tenant compte, entre autres choses, de la répartition géographique, de la couverture, de la densité, de la structure des tailles, de la dynamique de régénération et des changements dans l'utilisation des sols</b>	<b><i>Cedrela odorata</i></b>	<b><i>Dalbergia retusa</i></b>	<b><i>Dalbergia granadillo</i></b>	<b><i>Dalbergia stevensonii</i></b>
a) Quelle est l'aire de répartition des espèces au plan national?	Guyane			
b) Quels sont la taille, le couvert et la densité estimés pour les populations?	Pas de données disponibles			
c) Quelles structures verticales et horizontales les espèces occupent-elles?	Pas de données disponibles			
d) Quelle est leur situation du point de vue de la régénération? S'il y a des problèmes de régénération, quelles en sont les causes?	Pas de données disponibles			
e) Y a-t-il des plans d'aménagement du territoire réglementant les changements dans l'utilisation du territoire?	Oui, Schéma d'aménagement régional, schéma de cohérence territorial, SDAGE			

<b>C. Font rapport sur la présence, la superficie et les types de plantations forestières de ces espèces</b>	<b><i>Cedrela odorata</i></b>	<b><i>Dalbergia retusa</i></b>	<b><i>Dalbergia granadillo</i></b>	<b><i>Dalbergia stevensonii</i></b>
a) Dans les plantations incluant ces espèces, quelle superficie leur est consacrée?	Sans objet			
b) Quel est le volume devant être exploité dans chaque plantation?	Pas de plantation en, Guyane, tentatives infructueuse au début des années 2000 (parasite : chenille du genre <i>Hypsipela</i> , lutte difficile nécessitant des moyens rendant ces plantations non rentables).*			
c) Quel est le type de plantation utilisé pour ces espèces?	Pas de plantation en Guyane			

\*Volume autorisé en forêt naturelle, 1 tige sur 2 sur chaque parcelle pour cette essence. Essence qui n'intéresse pas les exploitants forestiers, coupée très ponctuellement à la demande des artisans

<b>D. Rassemblent les informations relatives à l'exportation de ces espèces, notamment sur les volumes et les produits, en indiquant le pourcentage provenant des plantations</b>	<b><i>Cedrela odorata</i></b>	<b><i>Dalbergia retusa</i></b>	<b><i>Dalbergia granadillo</i></b>	<b><i>Dalbergia stevensonii</i></b>
a) Quel est le volume ayant été exporté ces cinq dernières années pour chacune de ces espèces?	négligeable			
b) Quel est le type de produit le plus exporté?	Artisanat local			
c) Quel est le pourcentage provenant des plantations?	Pas de plantation			

**2. Les Parties, concernant les espèces *Cedrela odorata*, *Dalbergia retusa*, *Dalbergia granadillo* et *Dalbergia stevensonii*:**

<b>A. Rassemblent les informations relatives à l'importation et à la réexportation des espèces susmentionnées, notamment sur l'origine (sauvage ou plantation), les volumes et les produits, le pays de provenance et la destination finale</b>	<b><i>Cedrela odorata</i></b>	<b><i>Dalbergia retusa</i></b>	<b><i>Dalbergia granadillo</i></b>	<b><i>Dalbergia stevensonii</i></b>
a) Quel est le volume importé et quels sont son origine et sa provenance? (Communiquer des données sur les cinq dernières années)	0			
b) Quels sont les produits réexportés, en quel volume et vers quels pays?				

<b>B. Font rapport sur la présence, la superficie et le type de plantations forestières de ces espèces, y compris les volumes et les produits exportés</b>	<b><i>Cedrela odorata</i></b>	<b><i>Dalbergia retusa</i></b>	<b><i>Dalbergia granadillo</i></b>	<b><i>Dalbergia stevensonii</i></b>
a) Y a-t-il des plantations forestières pour ces espèces?	Non, essais infructueux			
b) Quelle est leur superficie totale?				
c) Quels sont les types de plantations ayant été établis?				
d) Quelle est la superficie de chaque type de plantation?				
e) Quel est le volume exporté des plantations?				
f) Quels sont les types de produits les plus exportés?				