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

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Nineteenth meeting of the Plants Committee
Geneva (Switzerland), 18-21 April 2011

ANIBA ROSAEODORA AND *BULNESIA SARMIENTOI*

[PC19 Doc. 16.4 and PC19 doc. 16.5 (Rev. 1)]

Membership (as decided by the Committee)

Co-Chairs:	Brazil and the European Union
Members:	Alternate representative of Europe (Mr Carmo)
Party observers:	Argentina, Australia, Canada, China, France, Republic of Korea, United Kingdom, United States
IGOs and NGOs:	SSN, TRAFFIC East/Southern Africa, American Herbal Product Association, Fédération des Entreprises de la Beauté*, International Fragrance Association

Mandate

With regard to agenda item 16.4

a) Take note of the responses to Notification No. 2010/027 and to the questionnaire circulated by the Scientific Authority of Mexico (see the Annex); and

b) Address paragraphs a) to d) of Decision 15.90 (questions i. to iv. of the questionnaire) and identify the steps to be taken in order to give effect to that Decision.

With regard to agenda item 16.5 (Rev. 1)

a) Take note of the responses to Notification No. 2010/027 and to the questionnaire circulated by the Scientific Authority of Mexico (see the Annex);

b) Take note that, in Decision 15.96, paragraphs a) and d), an inaccurate reference is made to essential oil, when annotation #11 does not include essential oil but powder and extracts; and

c) Address paragraphs a) to d) of Decision 15.96 (questions i. to iv. of the questionnaire) and identify the steps to be taken.

* *Name corrected by the Secretariat after the meeting.*

Recommendations

A. *Aniba rosaeodora* (Decision 15.90) – document PC19 Doc 16.4

In relation to the three points of the mandate, the recommendations are as follows:

Decision 15.90

a) identify the best methods or potential methods for the identification of essential oil and, if required

b) produce identification material and guidance;

1. Points a) and b) were dealt with together.

   It was mentioned by Brazil and the other WG12 members that there is no trade in wood of *Aniba rosaedora* and therefore there is no need to identify this wood. Brazil noted that the distinct odour emitted by this timber was sufficiently distinct to aid its identification. They provided a brief background to the harvesting of this species, commenting that production in the region from other countries was negligible apart from the Brazilian region of Amazonas and that Brazil was investing in plantations of this species and extraction of rosewood essential oil from leaves and branches. They also informed the working group that they had developed two systems to track the material, both of which were available to Parties to access online: servicos.ibama.gov.br/ctf/modulos/dof/consulta_dof.php.

   – System to track origin of forest products and their compliance with national legislation (DOF – *Documento de origem florestal*).

   – System to check CITES permit issuance

   It was anticipated that the two systems will eventually be integrated, so that information from one complements the other.

   With regard to identification of the pure essential oil of this species, IFRA informed the group that the ways of identifying it were a) by its name ie '*rosewood oil*'(EN), '*oleo essencial de pau rosa*'(PT) in combination with CAS number for the oil 'US CAS 8015-77-8 and EU CAS 83863-32-5, and b) by gas chromatography (considered by consensus the most accurate method). They also stated that a uniform implementation of gas chromatography would be more reliable if reference material was available with which to compare it by.

2. All the members of the working group concurred that beyond relying on the label to determine that a product contains rosewood oil, gas chromatography was the key identification method for essential oil (pure and mixtures containing essential oil). IFRA pointed out that identification of mixtures or solutions containing essential oils was not as straightforward in that it would require expert interpretation of the results.

3. It was recognised that analysis by gas chromatography is sufficiently costly to be prohibitive to allow identification for every shipment. IFRA informed the group that analysis by a laboratory with the appropriate equipment could probably turn a sample around in 48 hours for approximately $100. There is also an ISO standard for rosewood oil against which any results of gas chromatography can be checked (ISO 3761 of 2005).

4. The Secretariat informed the group that identification materials could be added to the Wiki Identification Manual at any time.

5. It was proposed by the Chair and accepted by Brazil and the other members of the working group that Brazil would produce a draft document on identification of *Aniba rosaedora* oil. The draft will be circulated to importing Parties and industry for comments and suggestions. Brazil will present a progress report to the 20th meeting of the Plants Committee. This document would be a standard by which to conduct identification of the rosewood essential oil including reference material and information on best practices for identification, including gas chromatography, costs, timescales for testing, electronic barcoding products and ISO standards that could eventually be added to the WIKI ID Manual.

c) Identify appropriate annotations to complement the proposed identification methods

1. All participants found the current annotation (#12 – logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets, plywood and essential oil (excluding finished products packaged and ready for retail)) appropriate. However Brazil's interpretation of Annotation #12 is that it includes 'pure essential oil, oil in solutions and derivatives (excluding solutions and concentrations of under 1% and finished products packaged and ready for retail trade)' as outlined in page 6 of PC19 Doc.16.4.

2. In this respect, some WG members and the Secretariat representative expressed that in their view the current annotation does not cover oil in solutions and derivatives. In addition, IFRA noted that identification becomes particularly difficult and unenforceable when dealing with mixtures or solutions of rosewood essential oil and derivatives and working on percentages of the oil within these products. Brazil noted the points of view put forward in the working group and expressed that, should Brazil wish to pursue this line, an amendment to the annotation would be submitted to CoP16 (March 2013).

d) explore whether additional species need to be listed to support effective identification and regulation of wood and oil;

– The working group concluded that no other species needed to be listed to support effective identification and regulation.

The working group considered that it had dealt with addressing questions i) to iv) of the questionnaire through its answers to points a) to d) of Decision 15.90.

B. *Bulnesia sarmientoi* (Decision 15.96) – document PC19 Doc 16.5 (Rev. 1)

Recommendations

In relation to the three points of the mandate, the recommendations are as follows:

Decision 15.96

a) identify the best methods or potential methods for the identification of essential oil and, if required;

b) produce identification material and guidance;

1. Points a) and b) were dealt with together.

2. The working group noted that point 4 a) and d) in PC19 Doc. 16.5 (Rev. 1) – p. 1 are incorrect in that they should state 'extracts and powder' and not 'essential oil'

3. IFRA informed the working group that powder and extracts of *Bulnesia sarmientoi* are not used in the fragrance industry. Fragrance industry use the essential oil of this species.

4. Argentina is working on a tool to identify extract, powder and wood. Samples will be sent to importing countries to facilitate identification.

5. The working group took note, following technical information provided by the industry and some WG members, that the Annotation #11 does not include essential oil (as defined in WG 4 that morning). Some WG members expressed, as commodities containing essential oil are actually traded, it appears that the Annotation # 11 needs to be amended.

6. Germany has included *Bulnesia sarmientoi* in the CITES timber identification cd-rom tool '*CITES*woodID' and that this is available on request (English, French & Spanish versions).

7. Beyond reliance on the label describing whether guaiac wood essential oil is present, gas chromatography is considered as the key method for identification. However ISO standards are not available for *Bulnesia sarmientoi* making identification more difficult.

c) Identify appropriate annotations to complement the proposed identification methods;

1. Argentina believes that the Annotation # 11 is appropriate, as it reflects main products in trade. Other WG members pointed out that a certain level of trade in essential oil is taking place. In consequence, Argentina was invited to evaluate whether an amendment to the annotation is necessary as the existing annotation does not contain the term ‘essential oil’.

d) explore whether additional species need to be listed for identification and regulation of wood and oil;

– Argentina is in the process of assessing look alike issues between *Bulnesia sarmientoi* and ‘guayacan’ (*Caesalpinia paraguaiensis*) and some species of the ‘lapacho’ (*Tabebuia spp.*), and to verify the opportunity to list those species.

The working group considered that it had dealt with addressing questions i) to iv) of the questionnaire through it’s answers to points a) to d) of Decision 15.96.