

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



Twenty-sixth meeting of the Plants Committee
Geneva (Switzerland), 5 – 9 June 2023

Species conservation and trade

Flora

AFRICAN TREE SPECIES

1. This document has been prepared by the Secretariat at the request of the Chair of the Plants Committee.
2. At its 19th meeting (CoP19; Panama City, 2022), the Conference of the Parties adopted Decisions 19.254 to 19.256 on *African tree species* as follows:

Directed to the Plants Committee

19.254 *The Plants Committee shall:*

- a) *update the list of African tree species and associated CITES processes contained in the Annex to document PC25 Doc. 28;*
- b) *based on documents PC25 Doc. 27, PC25 Doc. 28 and PC25 Doc. 28 Add., and other relevant information, establish priorities to strengthen the implementation of the Convention for African tree species, including priorities and recommendations for the sustainable management and future work on *Prunus africana*;*
- c) *liaise with Parties in advancing the priorities identified above; and*
- d) *report the outcomes of this work to the Standing Committee and the Conference of the Parties, as appropriate.*

Directed to the Secretariat

19.255 *The Secretariat shall, upon request of the Plants Committee, assist in the implementation of Decision 19.254.*

Directed to the Standing Committee

19.256 *The Standing Committee shall consider the report from the Plants Committee regarding Decision 19.254 and develop recommendations for consideration of the Conference of the Parties, as appropriate.*

Regarding paragraph a) of Decision 19.254

3. At CoP19, the Conference of the Parties adopted new listings in Appendix II for African tree species (see also Notification No. 2023/005), as follows:

Leguminosae	<i>Azelia</i> spp. with annotation #17 (Only the African populations; no other population is included in the Appendices)
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Pterocarpus spp. with annotation #17 (Except *P. santalinus* which is included in Appendix II with annotation #7; only the African populations; no other population is included in the Appendices)

Meliaceae

Khaya spp. with annotation #17 (Only the African populations; no other population is included in the Appendices)

4. For ease of reference, Annex 1 to the present document contains the preliminary overview of African tree species listed in the CITES Appendices, as submitted in document [PC25 Doc. 28](#), and updated by the Secretariat to incorporate recent CoP19 amendments to the Appendices, relevant to African tree species.

Regarding paragraph b) of Decision 19.254:

5. Document [PC25 Doc. 27](#) on *Prunus africana* contains recommendations emanating from *Prunus Africana* discussions at the CITES Tree Species Programme Regional Meeting for Africa (Dar es-Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania, 11 – 15 March 2019). Participants included representatives from Burundi, Cameroon, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Germany, Madagascar and Uganda, as well as members of academia and the CITES Secretariat. Recommendations address methodologies for inventories; sustainable harvest techniques; monitoring and traceability; and plantations and agroforestry. For ease of reference, these recommendations as contained in paragraph 5 of document [PC25 Doc. 27](#) are contained in Annex 2 to the present report.
6. In addition to the list of African tree species, document [PC25 Doc. 28](#) on *African tree species* and its [Addendum](#) contain a synthesis of intersessional working group discussions between CoP18 and CoP19 on African tree species (paragraphs 8-13 of the Addendum are contained in Annex 3 of to the present document) regarding:
 - a) recommendations on *Prunus africana* as contained in document PC25 Doc. 27;
 - b) African tree species that may benefit from inclusion in the CITES Appendices (noting that the two recommendations supported by most working participants were the inclusion of the genera *Afzelia* spp. and *Pterocarpus* spp. in CITES Appendices, proposals for both of which were adopted at CoP19); and
 - c) a comparison of processes currently used by countries to develop annual export quotas with the processes recommended under CITES and recommendations for reconciling them.
7. For further updates on projects for African tree species under the CITES Tree species programme, please refer to document PC26 Doc. 15 on *CITES Tree Species Programme* and its recommendations on the future of the programme, as well as to <https://cites-tsp.org/>.

Recommendations

8. The Plants Committee is invited to:
 - a) review and, as appropriate, revise the list of African tree species and associated CITES processes contained in Annex 1 to the present document;
 - b) based on Annexes 2 and 3 to the present document, and other relevant information, establish priorities to strengthen the implementation of the Convention for African tree species, including priorities and recommendations for the sustainable management and future work on *Prunus africana*, including linkages with the *CITES Tree species programme*, as per paragraph 7 of the present document; and
 - c) formulate recommendations to the Standing Committee or the Conference of the Parties, as appropriate.

Preliminary overview of African tree species listed in the Appendices*

**Revised by the Secretariat using as a basis the Annex to document PC25 Doc. 28*

1. For the purpose of this overview, the following definitions for “tree” have been used as reference:

- Tree (FAO, 2018):

“A woody perennial with a single main stem, or in the case of coppice with several stems, having a more or less definite crown.

Explanatory note

1. Includes bamboos, palms, and other woody plants meeting the above criteria.”

- Tree (IUCN GTSG, 2020):

“Woody plant with usually a single stem growing to a height of at least two metres, or if multi-stemmed, then at least one vertical stem five centimetres in diameter at breast height.

Some plant species have variable lifeforms, but all species that are recorded as naturally growing as a tree somewhere have been included, with the reference cited.”

2. On the basis of these definitions, the Secretariat has identified within the Appendices those listings that represent or cover African tree species (table below). African tree species listings adopted or revised at the 19th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (CoP19; Panama City, 2022) are highlighted in green; and further aspects relevant to the implementation of the Convention for these taxa are summarized in column D.

A. Family	B. Appendix II* *There are no listings of African tree species in Appendices I or III	C. Ongoing CITES processes	D. PC26 associated agenda item
CUPRESSACEAE Alerce, cyresses	Widdringtonia whytei	Tree species endemic to Malawi, listed at CoP18 (Geneva, 2019).	N/A
EBENACEAE Ebonies	Diospyros spp. #5 (Populations of Madagascar)	The higher taxonomic listing only applies species of the genus <i>Diospyros</i> native to Madagascar. According to the adopted standard nomenclature reference for <i>Diospyros</i> spp. , of the 250 estimated species of <i>Diospyros</i> from Madagascar, 88 are regarded as large trees, defined as those documented to grow to either: 1) a height of 20 m or more, or 2) a DBH of 20 cm or more of a single trunk (DBH = "Diameter at Breast Height", i.e. at a height of 1.3 - 1.5 m from the ground). Madagascar is currently under a recommendation to suspend trade for this genus, as per Notification No. 2018/007 . For further updates on this, see document CoP19 Doc. 29.3 on <i>Malagasy palisanders and rosewoods (Dalbergia spp.) and ebonies (Diospyros spp.)</i> .	PC26 Doc. 43.4 on <i>Nomenclature for ebonies (Diospyros spp.) (populations of Madagascar)</i>
LEGUMINOSAE (Fabaceae) Afromosia, cristobal, palisander, rosewood, sandalwood	Afzelia spp. ^{#17} (Only the African populations; no other population is included in the Appendices)	N/A	N/A
	Dalbergia spp. #15 (except for the species listed in Appendix I)	An adopted standard nomenclature reference for <i>Dalbergia</i> spp. is available in all CITES languages. Several projects in the CITES Tree Species project addressed matters related to <i>Dalbergia</i> spp. At CoP18, annotation #15 was amended to exclude from CITES' controls all musical instruments and other small handicrafts. Decisions 18.321 to 18.322 on <i>Annotation #15</i> aim to assess the effects of these new exemptions and conservation implications thereof. The revised annotation #15 has also introduced new terms to the Appendices (e.g. on instruments and shipments), which are now included in the Interpretation section of the Appendices. Regarding country-specific matters for <i>Dalbergia</i> spp., Madagascar is currently under a recommendation to suspend trade for this genus, as per Notification No. 2018/007 . For further updates on this, see document CoP19 Doc. 29.3 on <i>Malagasy palisanders and rosewoods (Dalbergia spp.) and ebonies (Diospyros spp.)</i> .	PC26 Doc. 43.1 <i>Overview of flora nomenclature matters for the period CoP19–CoP20</i> PC26 Doc. 15 on <i>CITES Tree Species Programme</i> PC26 Doc. 37 on <i>Annotation #15</i>

#5 Logs, sawn wood and veneer sheets.

#17 Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets, plywood and transformed wood.

#15 All parts and derivatives, except:

- 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;
- c) Finished musical instruments, finished musical instrument parts and finished musical instrument accessories;
- d) Parts and derivatives of *Dalbergia cochinchinensis*, which are covered by Annotation # 4; and
- e) Parts and derivatives of *Dalbergia* spp. originating and exported from Mexico, which are covered by Annotation # 6.

A. Family	B. Appendix II* *There are no listings of African tree species in Appendices I or III	C. Ongoing CITES processes	D. PC26 associated agenda item
	<p><i>Guibourtia demeusei</i> #15 <i>Guibourtia pellegriniana</i> #15 <i>Guibourtia tessmannii</i> #15</p>	<p>Same highlights as for <i>Dalbergia</i> spp. regarding annotation #15.</p> <p>A project in the CITES Tree Species project addressed matters related to <i>Guibourtia</i> spp.</p>	<p>PC26 Doc. 37 on <i>Annotation #15</i></p> <p>PC26 Doc. 15 on <i>CITES Tree Species Programme</i></p>
	<p><i>Pericopsis elata</i> #17</p>	<p>CoP18 amended this listing by including annotation #17, which introduces a new exemption and the term “transformed wood”; also defined in the Interpretation section of the Appendices.</p> <p>Regarding country specific matters for <i>Pericopsis elata</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Côte d’Ivoire is part of the Review of Significant Trade for this species, since it was selected after CoP14. An ongoing recommendation to suspend trade for this species has been in effect since 7 September 2012 (see also Notification No. 2020/006). ○ Congo and the Democratic Republic of the Congo are also part of the Review of Significant Trade for this species. <p>A project in the CITES Tree Species project addressed matters related to <i>Pericopsis elata</i>.</p>	<p>PC26 Doc. 16.2. on <i>Ongoing cases selected between CoP11 and CoP17</i></p> <p>PC26 Doc. 15 on <i>CITES Tree Species Programme</i></p>
	<p><i>Pterocarpus</i> spp. #17 (Except <i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i> which is included in Appendix II with annotation #7; only the African populations; no other population is included in the Appendices)</p>	<p>Nigeria is subject to a recommendation to suspend trade for this species in accordance with Article XIII (Compliance and enforcement). In compliance with Decision 18.92, the Plants and Standing Committees have developed recommendations concerning the inclusion of <i>Pterocarpus erinaceus</i> from all range States in the Review of Significant Trade. Trade suspensions are in force for several range States.</p> <p>Several projects in the CITES Tree Species project addressed matters related to <i>Pterocarpus</i> spp.</p>	<p>PC26 Doc. 16.4 on <i>Ongoing cases of species selected following CoP18 (Pterocarpus erinaceus as an exceptional case)</i></p> <p>PC26 Doc. 15 on <i>CITES Tree Species Programme</i></p>

#15 All parts and derivatives, except:

- 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;
- c) Finished musical instruments, finished musical instrument parts and finished musical instrument accessories;
- d) Parts and derivatives of *Dalbergia cochinchinensis*, which are covered by Annotation # 4; and
- e) Parts and derivatives of *Dalbergia* spp. originating and exported from Mexico, which are covered by Annotation # 6.

#17 Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets, plywood and transformed wood.

#17 Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets, plywood and transformed wood.

A. Family	B. Appendix II* *There are no listings of African tree species in Appendices I or III	C. Ongoing CITES processes	D. PC26 associated agenda item
	Senna meridionalis	N/A	N/A
MALVACEAE Includes baobabs	Adansonia grandidieri #16	CoP18 adopted revisions to annotation #16, as reflected in the footnote below.	
MELIACEAE Mahoganies, West Indian cedar	Khaya spp. #17 (Only the African populations; no other population is included in the Appendices)	The nomenclature remains unresolved and a standard nomenclature reference is to be developed within the framework of Decision 19.284.	PC26 Doc. 43.6 on <i>Standard nomenclature for African mahoganies (Khaya spp.)</i>
ROSACEAE African cherry, stinkwood	Prunus africana #4	Discussions on recommendations for the sustainable management of <i>P. africana</i> are ongoing in the framework of Decision 19.254. Several projects in the CITES Tree Species project addressed matters related to <i>P. africana</i> . Equatorial Guinea was selected under the Review of Significant Trade for this species after CoP11. Since 3 February 2009 an ongoing recommendation to suspend trade for this species remains in effect (see also Notification No. 2020/006). Cameroon and the Democratic Republic of the Congo were selected under the Review of Significant Trade for this species.	The present document. PC26 Doc. 15 on <i>CITES Tree Species Programme</i> PC26 Doc. 16.2 on <i>Ongoing cases selected between CoP11 and CoP17</i> PC26 Doc. 16.3 on <i>Implementation of the recommendations of the Plants Committee by Madagascar on Prunus africana</i>
SANTALACEAE Sandalwoods	Osyris lanceolata #2 (Populations of	A project in the CITES Tree Species project addressed matters related to <i>O. lanceolata</i> .	PC26 Doc. 15 on <i>CITES Tree Species Programme</i>

#16 Seeds, fruits and oils.

#17 Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets, plywood and transformed wood.

#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 *Beccariophoenix madagascariensis* and *Dyopsis decaryi* exported from Madagascar;
- b) seedling or tissue cultures obtained in vitro 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 *Vanilla* (Orchidaceae) and of the family *Cactaceae*;
- e) stems, flowers, and parts and derivatives thereof, of naturalized or artificially propagated plants of the genera *Opuntia* subgenus *Opuntia* and *Selenicereus* (*Cactaceae*);
- f) finished products of *Aloe ferox* and *Euphorbia antisiphilitica* packaged and ready for retail trade; and
- g) finished products derived from artificial propagation, packaged and ready for retail trade of cosmetics containing parts and derivatives of *Bletilla striata*, *Cynoches cooperi*, *Gastrodia elata*, *Phalaenopsis amabilis* or *Phalaenopsis lobbii*.

#2 All parts and derivatives except:

A. Family	B. Appendix II* <i>*There are no listings of African tree species in Appendices I or III</i>	C. Ongoing CITES processes	D. PC26 associated agenda item
	Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania)		

References

FAO. 2018. *Global Forest Resources Assessment 2020: Terms and Definitions*. www.fao.org/3/i8661EN/i8661en.pdf

IUCN's Global Tree Specialist Group (IUCN GTSG). 2020. Available at: https://tools.bgci.org/global_tree_search.php?action=about

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- a) seeds and pollen; and
 - b) finished products packaged and ready for retail trade.

Recommendations on methodologies for inventories; sustainable harvest techniques; monitoring and traceability; and plantations and agroforestry of *Prunus africana*, as contained in paragraph 5 of document [PC25 Doc. 27](#)

5a) Several recommendations relate to the making of non-detriment findings (NDFs) for trade in *Prunus africana* (see below). If considered relevant, the Secretariat could publish these recommendations on the CITES website. The Secretariat also recalls the ongoing Review of Significant Trade (RST) cases pertaining to *Prunus africana* (see documents PC25 Doc. 15.1 and PC25 Doc. 15.2). The process resulted in trade suspensions for a range State of *Prunus africana*, and in a Party agreeing to a voluntary zero export quota. Advice on making NDFs could be helpful for addressing RST recommendations or lifting voluntary zero export quotas.

Methodologies for inventories

- i) *The grid based systematic design is the recommended method for inventory methods.*
- ii) *Inventories should include surveys of cultivated resources or agroforestry resources of *Prunus africana* (e.g. in gardens). Due to small extension, this should include complete sampling of 100% of trees.*

Sustainable harvesting techniques

- iii) *Based on a precautionary approach, it is recommended to use long rotation times of 7 years for a half rotation, and 14 years for a full rotation. The length of the rotation time should be based on local studies, if available, and adapted according to observed recovery rates.*
- iv) *Minimum harvested diameter at breast height should be 30cm. The bark should be harvested from one metre above ground to the level of the first branches.*
- v) *Harvest should not destroy the cambium of the tree.*
- vi) *The recommended harvest method is to harvest two quarters of the bark at opposite sides of the trunk.*
- vii) *In plantations or agroforestry, debarked parts of the trunks should be protected by adequate means, such as soil mixed with cow dung, manufactured or other adequate products, to protect against insect infestations.*

Monitoring and traceability

- viii) *Scientific Authorities should regularly inspect harvest concessions and plantations or agroforestry systems of *P. africana* in order to monitor harvest impacts and compliance with recommended harvest practices.*
- ix) *Parties should use suitable and cost-effective technologies and methods, such as physical or plastic barcodes, stardust paint or genetic approaches, in combination with standardized packaging to efficiently label and trace *P. africana* material from harvest to the point of further processing.*

5b) Several recommendations highlight avenues for future research which could further strengthen the implementation of provisions of the Convention for trade in *P. africana*, including compliance processes such as the RST process (indicated below). The Plants Committee may consider their relative importance and make suggestions on how these research activities could be undertaken.

Sustainable harvesting techniques

- i) *The recommended harvest method is to harvest two quarters of the bark at opposite sides of the trunk. Monitoring studies should ascertain whether this method is detrimental to the survival of the tree under certain climates.*
- ii) *Studies should determine harvest seasons that minimize detriment to the trees.*

Monitoring and traceability

- iii) *Long-term, scientific studies on representative sampling plots should identify which harvesting methods rotation periods are sustainable and monitor harvesting impacts.*
- iv) *Donors are requested to support the continuation of sampling efforts of P. africana populations, as precondition to enable rigorous genetic tracing of bark material.*

Plantations and agroforestry

- v) *More attention should be paid to ongoing or future informal, small-scale, use of P. africana resources, in private gardens or community forests. Parties should consider these resources in their inventories and management plans and gather basic information on such resources.*
- 5c) Some recommendations address overarching issues directed to donors and exporting and importing Parties, and the Plants Committee may consider how these could be acted upon.

Methodologies for inventories

- i) *Importing countries are invited to collaborate with range States on resource inventories to build trust and avoid doubts about the validity of applied methods.*

Plantations and agroforestry

- ii) *The working group recommends that regeneration in the wild should take precedence to agroforestry systems, which in turn are preferable to monocrop plantations.*
- iii) *Management of the species in the wild requires funding, such as regeneration or reforestation taxes collected by certain range States. However, Parties should ensure that the funds derived from such taxes are benefitting the regeneration of the species in the wild.*
- iv) *If owners or communities are provided with information, market access, and possibilities to acquire export permits, these resources could support local livelihoods and conservation. The working group recommends exploring mechanisms to provide such information, access and permits, for example registration and labelling, to professional smallholders or community associations.*
- v) *The working group recommends exploring national processing to achieve added values before the first export of the products.*

Intersessional working group discussions on African tree species – excerpt of paragraphs 8-13 of document PC25 Doc. 28 Add.

8. Regarding the recommendations on *Prunus africana*, contained in document [PC25 Doc. 27](#), paragraph 5 a):

- a) Germany, DRC, Forest Based Solutions and WWF agree to the publication of the NDF recommendations on the CITES Secretariat's website, its use in the procedure of Review of Significant Trade and/or voluntary export quotas. Germany suggests that NDFs should also contain a passage about the potential of harvesting bark from artificially propagated trees from agroforestry systems.
- b) Forest based Solutions remarked that this type of standard, yet specific assessment, based on up-to-date information, would be appropriate for analysis of any African tree taxon, would improve conservation interventions, species identification, transparency for analyzing trade, and would increase the ability of a given range state to implement appropriate regulations. Moreover, this would improve listing proposals.
- c) Germany made specific suggestions to several recommendations, as reflected in strike-underline in the consolidated recommendations contained in the Annex to the present Addendum.
- d) The USA agree that Parties may consider the information, but do not agree to already publish the recommendations at this moment, since the recommendations appeared still to be in the formative stage and require more work. Specifically, the USA question the following:

- Recommendation i) On what basis the grid based systematic design was the recommended inventory method.
- Recommendation ii) How a complete sampling of 100% of trees would be defined, and whether additional information on plantations or agroforestry systems would be required.
- Recommendations iii-vii) The clarity and practicality of the recommendations, as well as their logical order.
- Recommendations viii, ix) Whether the recommendations may be too prescriptive, and in how far recommendations to range States to share practical experiences with monitoring and traceability tools would be more helpful.

9. Regarding the recommendations on *Prunus africana*, contained in document [PC25 Doc. 27](#), paragraph 5b):

- a) the following recommendations were prioritized as areas for future research:

WWF, Germany, Democratic Republic of the Congo, USA	sustainable harvesting techniques
Germany	inventories
Germany, Democratic Republic of the Congo, USA	long term monitoring (designs and studies) and traceability
Democratic Republic of the Congo	plantations and agroforestry

- b) Germany suggested that long-term, scientific studies on representative sampling plots should also include research on the basic ecology of *P. africana* including average bark thickness, bark recovery potential, and mortality rate. Germany suggests that studies mentioned under paragraph 5b i) could be incorporated in more broad, holistic studies addressed under paragraph 5b iii).
- c) Additional to what is already mentioned in paragraph 5b v), Germany considers further research into the potential for traceability systems and/or the potential for certification of bark coming from farmlands and agroforestry systems as important. Such studies could be realized in the next round of the CITES-tree species program, or run as bi- or multilateral studies between an exporting country with the financial

support of those actors profiting from the exploitation of the natural resource (usually wholesalers in both the exporting and importing countries and the industry) and in additional collaboration of the importing country.

- d) Democratic Republic of the Congo proposes to undertake research as follows:
- i) mobilization of funds both internally and from external partners, in particular importers of *Prunus africana*;
 - ii) distribution of funds according to the importance of the research subject and the abundance of the species in the areas of distribution;
 - iii) involving local skills and populations in the research work;
 - iv) taking into consideration the opinions and advice of the operators (exporters and importers) for the conduct of the research work.
- e) The USA note that studies should be preceded and informed by an extensive literature search, to include, if appropriate, local ecological knowledge, potentially developing an annotated checklist of publications on this topic before deciding which methods to test, etc. The USA also note that studies should use replicated designs, which may be implemented at a regional level and using common research protocols.

10. Regarding the recommendations on *Prunus africana*, contained in document [PC25 Doc. 27](#), paragraph 5c:

- a) WWF supports recommendations on inventory methodologies and on adding value to locally produced products. With regard to the latter, WWF re-emphasizes the need to ensure that the annotation is adjusted if trade controls no longer cover the specimens relevant to the first point of export.
- b) Democratic Republic of the Congo notes that technical involvement of importing countries of *Prunus africana* would be necessary to be reassured on the used inventory method; and suggests
 - i) the establishment of *Prunus africana* nurseries in and around the exploitation areas;
 - ii) support and technical assistance for the local populations;
 - iii) to accompany forestry administration officials in the identification of new production sites of *Prunus africana*, belonging to landowners or local communities;
 - iv) the creation of a single tax grouping the services involved in the exploitation and export of *Prunus africana*;
 - v) that the national government, through its Ministry of Industry, should study the possibilities of setting up primary processing units in the exploitation areas.
- c) Germany suggests to wait for outcomes from current projects of the CITES-tree species program and to address recommendations under paragraph 5c in the next round of projects of the CITES-tree species program, as bi- or multilateral studies between an exporting country with the financial support of those actors profiting from the exploitation of the natural resource (usually wholesalers in exporting and importing countries and the industry) and in additional collaboration with the importing country.
- d) Germany suggests to broaden the scope of paragraph 5c i) to invite not only "importing countries" but especially also profiteers of the natural resource, e.g. wholesalers in both the exporting and importing countries and the industry;
- e) Germany agrees that regeneration in the wild should take precedence to agroforestry systems and especially monocrop-plantations (paragraph 5c ii). However, it holds the opinion that this should not generally imply that most exported bark has to be sourced from the wild (especially as long as the recommendations on wild harvest are not fulfilled). Germany believes that the potential for exporting bark from agroforestry systems should be promoted and farmers should be encouraged to produce bark in multi-crop agroforestry systems. The establishment for a market for bark from artificially propagated trees should be promoted to release pressure from trees in natural forests;

- f) Germany concludes that the proclamation of sustainable use, harvest and trade as well as national processing could be better communicated and exchanged, e.g. via social media amongst local communities (e.g. Youtube videos, facebook groups, video clips made by farmers/forest managers for farmers/forest managers).
- g) The USA believe that any new studies should be preceded by a review of prior efforts, undertaken for example in the CITES tree programs, to ensure that outcomes are appropriately considered and future work builds on and does not duplicate work already initiated or completed.
11. Regarding the overview of African tree species presented in the Annex to document PC25 Doc. 28; and other African tree species that may benefit from inclusion in the CITES Appendices:
- a) The WG participants welcomed the overview of African tree species presented in the Annex to document PC25 Doc. 28 and did not have additional comments.
- b) The following African tree species were suggested as possibly benefitting from future inclusion in the CITES Appendices:
- i) Forest Trends, WWF, Germany and CIEL suggested *Pterocarpus* spp.
 - ii) Germany, CIEL, and Uganda suggested *Azelia* spp. or *Azelia africana*.
 - iii) Taxa mentioned by two participants were *Autranella congolensis*, *Baillonella toxisperma*, *Diospyros* spp. (populations outside Madagascar), *Entandophragma cylindricum*, *Guibourtia coleosperma*, *Khaya* spp., *Lophira alata*, *Millettia laurenti*, *Millettia stuhlmanii*, *Okoubaka aubrevillei*, *Triplochiton scleroxylon*.
 - iv) CIEL additionally suggested various species of palms and other trees: *Beccariophoenix alfredii*, *Borassus madagascariensis*, *Brachystegia leonensis*, *Commiphora guidottii*, *Dacryodes buettneri*, *Delonix pumila*, *Dyopsis andrianatonga*, *Dyopsis bejofo*, *Dyopsis onilahensis*, *Dyopsis pilulifera*, *Dyopsis pusilla*, *Dyopsis albofarinosa*, *Dyopsis tsaravoasira*, *Dyopsis ampasindavae*, *Dyopsis antanambensis*, *Dyopsis arenarum*, *Dyopsis basilonga*, *Dyopsis carlsmithii*, *Dyopsis ceracea*, *Dyopsis hovomantsina*, *Dyopsis ifanadianae*, *Dyopsis leptocheilos*, *Dyopsis tokoravina*, *Khaya anthotheca*, *Khaya grandifoliola*, *Khaya ivorensis*, *Khaya madagascariensis*, *Khaya senegalensis*, *Masoala madagascariensis*, *Okoubaka aubrevillei*, *Podocarpus henkelii*, *Raphia australis*, *Ravenea glauca*, *Ravenea musicalis*.
 - v) Cameroon proposes that a detailed analysis should be made of the exploitation of African species in trade.
 - vi) TRAFFIC submitted two reports regarding CITES and non-CITES listed tree species in Madagascar and Namibia.
12. Regarding the comparison of processes currently used by countries to develop annual export quotas with the processes recommended under CITES and recommendations for reconciling them, participants emphasized that:
- a) paragraph 10 of Resolution Conf. 14.7 (Rev. CoP15) on *Management of nationally established export quotas* states that a NDF should be carried out before the setting of a quota, and reviewed annually - in practice it appears that this is not always done. Participants suggested that Parties should submit an NDF at the same time that they inform the Secretariat of their nationally set export quotas, and these should be updated annually;
 - b) a quota should only be set following an assessment of data recording the consistent monitoring and management of the volumes harvested and exported;
 - c) a systematic conversion of the volumes of processed products into round wood equivalent (RWE) volumes, based on appropriate conversion rates, should be carried out in order to set an appropriate and sustainable quota;
 - d) quota periods often stretch far beyond the recommended calendar year, with the use of each quota as a goal to reach during an indeterminate timeframe, rather than a limit. As noted in Resolution Conf. 14.7

(Rev. CoP15), Annex, para. 9, “[a]s far as possible the period covered by an export quota should be the calendar year (i.e. 1 January to 31 December).” Furthermore, “[a]n annual export quota is not a target and there is no need for a quota to be fully used.” Resolution Conf. 14.7 (Rev. CoP15), Annex, para. 2. If the quota is not used within the year, a Party may “exceptionally” authorize exports in the subsequent year, Resolution Conf. 14.7 (Rev. CoP15), Annex, para. 20, but rather than the exception in many cases this is now common practice, with two (and occasionally more) quotas being used concurrently; and that

- e) an export quota is sometimes set without an NDF, contrary to Resolution Conf. 14.7 (Rev. CoP15), Annex, para 10. Both legal and illegal harvest should also be taken into consideration when establishing the quota, which does not always occur. Furthermore, in addition to an NDF for setting the first quota, an NDF should also be made when the quota is “revised and reviewed annually.” If an export quota is established without an NDF, sometimes this species-country combination is subsequently selected for the Review of Significant Trade process. A “conservative” quota recommendation from the Plants Committee until an NDF is made may in some cases still be too high.
13. Cameroon urges to develop and implement management, operation and harmonized monitoring arrangements for *Prunus africana* and emphasizes the importance of taking the following information into account when making proposals:
- i) The difficulty of accessing production sites of *Prunus africana*;
 - ii) that only local populations have the possibility of accessing production sites at 2000 m altitude; and that
 - iii) management, monitoring, control and traceability measures are difficult to implement in these areas on mountain slopes.