

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



Seventy-seventh meeting of the Standing Committee  
Geneva (Switzerland), 6–10 November 2023

Compliance

Compliance matters

Expedited application of Article XIII for West African rosewood *Pterocarpus erinaceus* for all range States

REPORT OF THE SECRETARIAT

1. This document has been prepared by the Secretariat.
2. The Secretariat reported on this expedited application of Article XIII for West African rosewood *Pterocarpus erinaceus* for all range States to the Standing Committee at its 75th meeting through document [SC75 Doc. 7.2.1 \(Rev. 1\)](#).
3. At SC75, the Standing Committee:
  1. *instructed the Secretariat to publish a Notification to the Parties to replace Notification No. 2022/045 of 8 June 2022, recommending that the Parties maintain the suspension of commercial trade in specimens of the species Pterocarpus erinaceus from Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Mali and Togo according to the expedited compliance procedure pursuant to Article XIII, until the following conditions are met:*
    - a) *The Party concerned makes scientifically based non-detriment findings for trade in the species in their countries to the satisfaction of the Secretariat and the Chair of the Plants Committee, having regard to Resolution Conf. 16.7 (Rev. CoP17) and based on the outcomes of the Review of Significant Trade process for this species; and*
    - b) *The Party provides evidence of adequate legal acquisition findings to the satisfaction of the Secretariat and the Chair of the Standing Committee, having regard to Resolution Conf. 18.7 (Rev. CoP18).*
  2. *noted that the Review of Significant Trade process for Pterocarpus erinaceus and the resulting recommendations are covered in a separate document (SC75 Doc. 8).*
  3. *requested that all CITES permits and certificates for Pterocarpus erinaceus be verified by the Secretariat prior to acceptance by importing Parties.*
  4. *invited Parties to exercise due diligence [see Resolution Conf. 11.3 (Rev. CoP18)] and to not authorise the transit or import of any specimen if there is reason to believe that it is traded in contravention of the laws of any country involved in the transaction, or if there is reason to believe that the specimen accompanied by a CITES document may not have been traded in accordance with the provisions of the Convention.*
  5. *requested Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Mali and Togo to report on progress made in the implementation of recommendations 1 a) and b) 90 days*

before its 77th meeting, in order for the Secretariat to convey this report and any recommendations it may have to the 77th meeting of the Standing Committee.

6. *instructed* the Secretariat to provide, subject to external funding and upon request, capacity-building and training specific to the making of Non-Detriment Findings and Legal Acquisition Findings in accordance with the provisions of the Convention to Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo.
  7. *encouraged* Parties affected by illegal trade in *Pterocarpus erinaceus*, to actively pursue the full implementation of the decisions on Wildlife crime enforcement support in West and Central Africa and the Task Force on illegal trade in specimens of CITES-listed tree species to be adopted at CoP19, as relevant to addressing illegal trade in *Pterocarpus erinaceus* and applicable to them in their role as source, transit or destination country.
4. As the conditions applying to range States under the expedited application of Article XIII were made clear by the Standing Committee at its 74th meeting, and set out in [Notification to the Parties No. 2022/045](#), the Secretariat was of the view that publishing an additional notification restating these conditions while reviewing the progress made by range States in implementing the Standing Committee's recommendations might create confusion. The Secretariat therefore focused on the review of the implementation by the range States of the recommendations made under the expedited application of Article XIII and the Review of Significant Trade (RST).
  5. The present report provides an update on the implementation of the Standing Committee's recommendations under these two processes, i.e., Article XIII and RST.

#### Recapitulation of Article XIII recommendations relevant to *Pterocarpus erinaceus*

6. In considering the present document, the Standing Committee might recall that all sixteen known range States of *Pterocarpus erinaceus* are concerned by the application of Article XIII processes, as explained in this section. Eight countries have established voluntarily zero export quotas and eight countries are submitted to a recommendation to suspend trade: seven under this process of expedited application of Article XIII, and Nigeria that is subject to its own Article XIII process. There are two conditions to withdraw the recommendation to suspend trade for these eight countries, which also apply to countries that established voluntary zero export quotas should they wish to resume international trade, namely:
  - a) The Party concerned makes scientifically based non-detriment findings for trade in the species in their countries to the satisfaction of the Secretariat and the Chair of the Plants Committee, having regard to Resolution Conf. 16.7 (Rev. CoP17) on *Non-detriment findings* and based on the outcomes of the Review of Significant Trade process for this species; and
  - b) The Party provides evidence of adequate legal acquisition findings to the satisfaction of the Secretariat and the Chair of the Standing Committee, having regard to Resolution Conf. 18.7 (Rev. CoP19) on *Legal acquisition findings*.
7. The first condition on non-detriment findings (NDFs) is examined by the Plants Committee under the ongoing RST process for selected range States of *Pterocarpus erinaceus*. At the 26th meeting of the Plants Committee (PC26; Geneva, June 2023), the Secretariat introduced document [PC26 Doc. 16.4](#) that provides some background and updates on the exceptional selection of *Pterocarpus erinaceus* (West African rosewood) in the RST process. Where appropriate, the Secretariat has incorporated in the present document outcomes of the Plants Committee agreements at PC26 for the eight *Pterocarpus erinaceus*/country RST concerns, as well as any updates available at the time of writing.
8. It is important to bear in mind that amongst the eight *Pterocarpus erinaceus* range States subjected to a recommendation to suspend commercial trade under Article XIII of the Convention, four have also been examined in the context of the RST process. These are indicated in **bold** and marked with an asterisk (\*) in the table below and throughout the document. The eight cases listed in the table below are the focus of the Section 1 of the present document:

Table 1 – Parties subject to a recommendation to suspend trade

<b><i>Pterocarpus erinaceus</i> range State</b>	<b>LAFs to be examined by the Secretariat and the Chair of the Standing Committee</b>	<b>NDFs to be examined under the RST process</b>
(*) countries undergoing both Article XIII and RST recommendations		
Cameroon	The trade suspension recommendation shall remain in place until the conditions of paragraph 10 of <a href="#">Notification to the Parties No. 2022/045</a> are met.	N/A
Central African Republic		N/A
Chad		N/A
<b>Gambia (the)*</b>		Section 1 and Annex to the present document.
<b>Guinea-Bissau*</b>		Section 1 and Annex to the present document.
<b>Mali*</b>		Section 1 and Annex to the present document.
<b>Nigeria*</b>	The trade suspension recommendation shall remain in place until the conditions of <a href="#">Notification to the Parties No. 2018/084</a> are met.	Section 1 and Annex to the present document.
Togo	The trade suspension recommendation shall remain in place until the conditions of paragraph 10 of <a href="#">Notification to the Parties No. 2022/045</a> are met.	N/A

9. Additionally, four *Pterocarpus erinaceus*/country combinations [marked with an asterisk (\*)] are undergoing recommendations under the RST process, and are the focus of Section 2 of the present document:

Table 2 – Parties with voluntary zero export quotas subject to RST recommendations

<b><i>Pterocarpus erinaceus</i> range States undergoing the RST process</b>	<b>RST recommendations and update on implementation</b>
(*) Countries undergoing RST recommendations	
Benin*	Section 2 and Annex to the present document.
Burkina Faso*	
Ghana*	
Sierra Leone*	

10. The remaining four *Pterocarpus erinaceus*/country combinations are not undergoing specific recommendations to suspend commercial trade under the Article XIII procedure as explained in the table below, nor under the RST process:

Table 3 – Parties with voluntary zero export quotas not subject to further specific recommendations

<b><i>Pterocarpus erinaceus</i> range State</b>	<b>Article XIII procedure / RST process</b>
Côte d'Ivoire	Publication of a zero-export quota for commercial trade (see paragraph 8 of Notification to the Parties No. 2022/045).
Guinea	Recommendation to suspend trade not applicable to pre-Convention stocks of specimens of <i>Pterocarpus erinaceus</i> for the reasons explained in paragraph 13 of Notification to the Parties No. 2022/045. For further information, see also <a href="#">Notification to the Parties No. 2022/082</a> , issued at the request of Guinea on 5 December 2022.
Niger	Publication of a zero-export quota for commercial trade (see paragraph 8 of Notification to the Parties No. 2022/045).
Senegal	

Section 1: Progress in the implementation of Article XIII recommendations for selected range States of *Pterocarpus erinaceus*, including those undergoing RST recommendations

11. Except for Nigeria, the applicable recommendations under the expedited application of Article XIII for *Pterocarpus erinaceus* for range States indicated in paragraph 6 above are those specified in paragraph 10 of Notification to the Parties No. 2022/045, namely:
  - a) *The Party concerned makes scientifically based non-detriment findings for trade in the species in their countries to the satisfaction of the Secretariat and the Chair of the Plants Committee, having regard to Resolution Conf. 16.7 (Rev. CoP17) and based on the outcomes of the Review of Significant Trade process for this species; and [henceforth referred to as the “NDF-related recommendation”]*
  - b) *The Party provides evidence of adequate legal acquisition findings to the satisfaction of the Secretariat and the Chair of the Standing Committee, having regard to Resolution Conf. 18.7 (Rev. CoP18) [henceforth referred to as the “LAF-related recommendation”]*
12. In the case of Nigeria, the applicable Article XIII recommendation for *Pterocarpus erinaceus* is specified in paragraph 1 of Notification 2018/084, namely:
  - a) *Parties shall suspend commercial trade in specimens of the species *Pterocarpus erinaceus* from Nigeria until the Party makes scientifically based non-detriment findings for trade in the species in the country to the satisfaction of the Secretariat and the Chair of the Plants Committee. [henceforth referred to as the “Nigeria NDF-related recommendation”]*

The Secretariat proposes that applicable recommendations for Nigeria be the same for Nigeria as for the other range States, i.e., an NDF-related recommendation and an LAF-related recommendation (see document SC77 Doc. 33.11 on *Application of Article XIII in Nigeria*).

13. Progress in the implementation of the *Pterocarpus erinaceus*/country combinations selected as an exceptional case of the RST process was recently considered at PC26, through document [PC26 Doc. 16.4](#). For the four *Pterocarpus erinaceus*/RST cases that are also undergoing the expedited Article XIII procedure (i.e., the **Gambia\***, **Guinea-Bissau\***, **Mali\*** and **Nigeria\***), the Secretariat notes that the “NDF-related recommendation” of the Article XIII procedure is closely aligned to the long-term recommendations of the RST process for the four countries concerned.
14. Thus, for these four cases, progress in the implementation of the Article XIII NDF-related recommendation is assessed against the progress in the implementation of the long-term RST recommendations.

Cameroon

*Progress in the implementation of the “NDF-related recommendation”*

15. At the time of writing, Cameroon has not yet provided evidence of the development of scientifically based non-detriment findings to the satisfaction of the Secretariat and the Chair of the Plants Committee. However, Cameroon has informed the Secretariat that is now working in the development of an NDF for *Pterocarpus erinaceus*. According to information provided by the Scientific Authority, the species will be logged in four types of production forests including: forest management units, FMU (1 title in the North West region), Communal forests, Cf (11), Community forests, CoF (31) and Kosso Allocation Units, KAU (21). The process of drafting the NDF is ongoing and will be shared with the Secretariat and the Plants Committee in due course.

*Progress in the implementation of the “LAF-related recommendation”*

16. As indicated in the Annex to Notification to the Parties No. 2022/045, Cameroon had submitted a LAF to the Secretariat. However, this LAF was not developed in accordance with the guiding principles, practical steps, and rapid guide for the verification of legal acquisition contained in Resolution Conf. 18.7 (Rev. CoP19) on *Legal acquisition findings*. Consequently, this LAF was not considered satisfactory.
17. Cameroon is subject to a separate Article XIII process for trade in timber species and the Secretariat conducted a technical mission that provided assistance to Cameroon for the making of a legal acquisition finding to the satisfaction of the Secretariat and the Chair of the Standing Committee. The outcomes of the technical mission are reported in document SC77 Doc. 33.4.

## Central African Republic

### *Progress in the implementation of the “NDF-related recommendation”*

18. On 30 January 2023, the Central African Republic informed the Secretariat of its export quotas for flora taxa for the year 2023, including a request at a genus level of 67,987.489 m<sup>3</sup> of *Pterocarpus* spp. The request was accompanied by an inventory per forestry concession or company, indicating how the proposed quota would be distributed amongst them. The Secretariat notes that the documentation that accompanied the quota was not developed in accordance with the concepts, principles and guidelines for non-detriment findings contained in Resolution Conf. 16.7 (Rev. CoP17) on *Non-detriment findings*.
19. The Secretariat sought clarification from the Central African Republic as to which species of the genus *Pterocarpus* would be covered by the requested export quota. In its response, the Central African Republic indicated that the genus-level mention of *Pterocarpus* spp. in their request comprised the species *Pterocarpus erinaceus*, *Pterocarpus soyauxii* and *Pterocarpus tessmannii*.
20. The Secretariat informed the Central African Republic that, due to the ongoing trade suspension recommendation for *Pterocarpus erinaceus* under the expedited Article XIII procedure, it was unfortunately not in a position to publish the quota at the genus level *Pterocarpus* spp. as requested. The Secretariat will report any clarification on this matter from the Central African Republic at the present meeting.

### *Progress in the implementation of the “LAF-related recommendation”*

21. At the time of writing, the Central African Republic has not yet engaged with the Secretariat or provided evidence of the development of a legal acquisition finding to the satisfaction of the Secretariat and the Chair of the Standing Committee.

## Chad

### *Progress in the implementation of the “NDF-related recommendation”*

22. At the time of writing, Chad has not yet provided evidence of the development of scientifically based non-detriment findings to the satisfaction of the Secretariat and the Chair of the Plants Committee.

### *Progress in the implementation of the “LAF-related recommendation”:*

23. At the time of writing, Chad has not yet engaged with the Secretariat, or provided evidence of the development of a legal acquisition finding to the satisfaction of the Secretariat and the Chair of the Standing Committee.

## **Gambia (the)\***

### *Progress in the implementation of the “NDF-related recommendation”*

24. At PC26, the Secretariat introduced document [PC26 Doc. 16.4](#) that provides background and updates on the exceptional selection of *Pterocarpus erinaceus* in the RST process, including for the Gambia.
25. Based on the agreement of the Plants Committee at PC26 ([PC26 SR](#)), the Secretariat recommends that the Standing Committee:
  - a) note that no progress has been made by the Gambia in the implementation of the RST recommendations contained in the Annex to the present document;
  - b) agree the recommendations (short-term and long-term) have not been implemented; and
  - c) further note that a recommendation to suspend trade is already in place under Article XIII.

### *Progress in the implementation of the “LAF-related recommendation”*

26. At the time of writing, the Gambia has not provided evidence of the development of legal acquisition findings to the satisfaction of the Secretariat and the Chair of the Standing Committee.

27. Through letters dated 19 July and 28 August 2023, the Gambia submitted to the Secretariat a request to facilitate a “one-time allocation” – which seems to refer to a one-time export – of 10,000 m<sup>3</sup> of “old, processed wood stock of *Pterocarpus erinaceus* and others” for the year 2023. According to the request from the Gambia, the proposed one-time export represents the accumulation of 2 to 4 years of old processed wood stock “inherited” by the current Management and Scientific Authorities of the Gambia. The “one-time allocation” is aimed at “completely clean[ing] the country from timber (Rosewood, Bush Mango) processed wood piled up at the ports”. The Secretariat is seeking clarification about this request and the exact meaning of the word “inherited”.
28. In the letter from 19 July 2023, the Gambia indicated that the CITES Authorities conducted “a thorough investigation to establish the exact amount and the legality to facilitate a one-time allocation of 10,000 m<sup>3</sup> for 2023, just to clear the inherited processed stock”. In the letter from 28 August 2023, the Gambia added that the “over 4 years old logs have been subject to scrutiny by a panel established by the Government”, that “established the legality and the regime of management that suppl[ied] the logs, based on records”. As an attachment to the request, the Gambia provided the minutes of a meeting of the CITES Authorities that took place on 10 July 2023, including in its annexes the log inventory data resulting from site visits in different regions of the country.
29. The Secretariat notes the information communicated by the CITES Authorities of the Gambia and encourages them to continue their work with the view to prepare an inventory, a non-detriment finding, and clarify the legal origin for this stockpile of timber. The Secretariat further notes that – as the letters received refer to *Pterocarpus erinaceus* “and others” and mention “Bush Mango” – it is unclear whether the requested export quota of 10,000 m<sup>3</sup> is solely constituted of *Pterocarpus erinaceus* or contains other species as well. It is also unclear whether the stock concerned – or part of it – is constituted of pre-Convention specimens. The Secretariat is seeking clarification from the Gambian authorities about this point.
30. Regardless of the volume considered, the Secretariat recalls that – as decided by the Standing Committee at SC74 and SC75 and stated in paragraph 10 of [Notification to the Parties No. 2022/045](#) – the trade suspension recommendation for *Pterocarpus erinaceus* shall remain in place until:
  - a) The Party concerned makes scientifically based non-detriment findings for trade in the species in their countries to the satisfaction of the Secretariat and the Chair of the Plants Committee, having regard to Resolution Conf. 16.7 (Rev. CoP17) and based on the outcomes of the Review of Significant Trade process for this species; and
  - b) The Party provides evidence of adequate legal acquisition findings to the satisfaction of the Secretariat and the Chair of the Standing Committee, having regard to Resolution Conf. 18.7 (Rev. CoP19).
31. The information provided by the Gambia in its request does not constitute a LAF as per the provisions of the Convention and Resolution Conf. 18.7 (Rev. CoP19). The Secretariat encourages the Gambia to clarify the species and quantities of timber to be exported – distinguishing *Pterocarpus erinaceus* from other species, and indicating whether the specimens, or part of them, are pre-Convention specimens – and prepare the appropriate NDF and LAF in accordance with paragraph 10 of [Notification to the Parties No. 2022/045](#). The Secretariat is proposing a way forward to support the Gambia, and all range States, in the implementation of their recommendations (see Section 3 of the present document), but also remains available to provide bilateral guidance on the preparation of the required NDF and LAF.

*Additional considerations on this case, in light of new information submitted by the Gambia*

32. Following PC26, through the letter dated 19 July 2023, the Gambia included a request for financial support in the implementation of RST recommendations for *Pterocarpus erinaceus*, which was accompanied by a proposed two-year workplan. The Secretariat has considered this request as part of its recommendations in Section 3 of the present document.

**Guinea-Bissau\***

*Progress in the implementation of the “NDF-related recommendation”*

33. At PC26, the Secretariat introduced document [PC26 Doc. 16.4](#) that provides background and updates on the exceptional selection of *Pterocarpus erinaceus* in the RST process, including for Guinea-Bissau.

34. In said document, the Secretariat noted that it had received no response from Guinea-Bissau in the implementation of the RST recommendations for which the deadlines had already passed.
35. Based on the agreement of the Plants Committee at PC26 ([PC26 SR](#)), the Secretariat recommends that the Standing Committee:
- a) note that no progress has been made by Guinea-Bissau in the implementation of the RST recommendations contained in the Annex to the present document;
  - b) agree that the recommendations (short-term and long-term) have not been implemented; and
  - c) further note that a recommendation to suspend trade is already in place under Article XIII.

*Progress in the implementation of the “LAF-related recommendation”*

36. At the time of writing, Guinea-Bissau has not yet engaged with the Secretariat, or provided evidence of the development of legal acquisition findings to the satisfaction of the Secretariat and the Chair of the Standing Committee.

**Mali\***

*Progress in the implementation of the “NDF-related recommendation”*

37. At the 26th meeting of the Plants Committee (PC26; Geneva, June 2023), Mali introduced its non-detriment finding (NDF) in [Annex 3](#) to document [PC26 Doc. 16.4](#), noting that it had followed the advice from the 2008 Cancun workshop in the preparation of its NDF. To facilitate consideration of the NDF submitted by Mali, the Secretariat summarized its key findings in paragraph 36 of document PC26 Doc. 16.4. Based on this NDF, Mali proposed an export quota of 55,384.8 m<sup>3</sup> of *Pterocarpus erinaceus*.
38. Based on the agreement of the Plants Committee at PC26 ([PC26 SR](#)), the Secretariat recommends that the Standing Committee:
- a) acknowledge the significant progress made by Mali in implementing the long-term RST recommendations;
  - b) accept that the NDF presented by Mali supports the quota requested;
  - c) note that a recommendation to suspend trade is already in place under Article XIII and that trade can only resume once this suspension is lifted in accordance with paragraph 10 of [Notification to the Parties No. 2022/045](#); and
  - d) recommend that the Secretariat publish any potential future quota proposed by Mali in round wood equivalent.

*Progress in the implementation of the “LAF-related recommendation”*

39. During the first half of 2023, Mali engaged with the Secretariat to develop a template for legal acquisition findings that would be in line with the guiding principles, practical steps and rapid guide for the verification of legal acquisition contained in Resolution Conf. 18.7 (Rev. CoP19) on *Legal acquisition findings*.
40. After the template was developed, Mali submitted a legal acquisition finding for a quota of 56.617,33 m<sup>3</sup> of round wood equivalent for *Pterocarpus erinaceus* for 2023. It is noted that this quota is higher than the quota proposed at PC26 and reflected in the [PC26 Summary Record](#) (55,386.8 m<sup>3</sup>) by 1,230.53 m<sup>3</sup>. Furthermore, it appeared that the quota was to be distributed amongst five different companies, each exporting a certain quantity of timber, with the aggregation of these intended exports totalling 56.617,33m<sup>3</sup>. In accordance with Article IV, paragraph 2, and Article VI, paragraph 5, of the Convention, the Secretariat advised Mali to develop a legal acquisition finding for each of the intended exports. The Secretariat further notes that the LAFs presented could only amount to a total aggregated quota of 55,386.8 m<sup>3</sup> as accepted by the Plants Committee at PC26.
41. Since July 2023, the Management Authority of Mali has liaised with the Secretariat to develop the legal acquisition findings for 68 forest massifs distributed in the three main timber companies as follows: SFF (29

forest massifs, 25,873 m<sup>3</sup> round wood equivalent), SGF-AHC (26 forest massifs, 9,128.59 m<sup>3</sup> round wood equivalent), and SGF-SAHÉL (13 forest massifs, 4,998.20 m<sup>3</sup> round wood equivalent). The three companies have sold their wood through legal contracts to the Générale Industrie du Bois (GIB) totalling 40,000 m<sup>3</sup> round wood equivalent, representing 88% of the annual quota proposed in those forest massifs. The Secretariat has been analysing the elements submitted by Mali in the context of the presentation of these legal acquisition findings, and consulting with the Chair of the Standing Committee, in accordance with the provisions of the Convention, Resolution Conf. 18.7 (Rev. CoP19), and paragraph 10 of [Notification to the Parties No. 2022/045](#). The determination of the Chair of the Standing Committee and the Secretariat on these legal acquisition findings will be communicated through a Notification to the Parties and an oral update will be provided at the present meeting.

### **Nigeria\***

#### *Progress in the implementation of the “Nigeria NDF-related recommendation”*

42. At PC26, the Secretariat introduced document [PC26 Doc. 16.4](#) that provides background and updates on the exceptional selection of *Pterocarpus erinaceus* in the RST process, including for Nigeria.
43. In paragraphs 39 to 43 of document PC26 Doc. 16.4, the Secretariat summarized updates on the *Pterocarpus erinaceus*/Nigeria case under the RST process and noted that Nigeria had developed a workplan for its Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP) in the framework provided by Resolution Conf. 14.3 (Rev. CoP19) on *CITES compliance procedures* (see document SC77 Doc. 24).
44. Based on the agreement of the Plants Committee at PC26 ([PC26 SR](#)), the Secretariat recommends that the Standing Committee:
  - a) acknowledge the progress made by Nigeria in implementing the short-term RST recommendation (paragraph a);
  - b) recommend the retention of the long-term recommendations; and
  - c) note that a recommendation to suspend trade is already in place under Article XIII.
45. Since SC75, the Secretariat has worked closely with Nigeria to develop the Compliance Assistance Project, the activities to be conducted, and the calendar for implementation. An agreement has been signed with the Government of Nigeria to carry out this project and one of the deliverables is the development of guidance on how to prepare a legal acquisition finding, focusing on the legality of timber in trade (see document SC77 Doc. 24).

### **Togo**

#### *Progress in the implementation of the “NDF-related recommendation”*

46. At the time of writing, Togo has not yet provided evidence of the development of scientifically based non-detriment findings to the satisfaction of the Secretariat and the Chair of the Plants Committee.

#### *Progress in the implementation of the “LAF-related recommendation”*

47. Since the 75th meeting of the Standing Committee, the Secretariat has worked closely with Togo to develop the Compliance Assistance Project, the activities to be conducted, and the calendar for implementation. An agreement has been signed with the Government of Togo to carry out this project and one of the deliverables is the development of a manual on CITES procedures for the Management Authority, which includes the preparation of LAFs (see document SC77 Doc. 24).
48. The Secretariat will further report on the progress made by range States in implementing these recommendations to the 78th meeting of the Standing Committee.



Section 2: Progress in the implementation of RST recommendations for the remainder selected range States of *Pterocarpus erinaceus*

Benin/ *Pterocarpus erinaceus*\*

49. At PC26, the Secretariat introduced document [PC26 Doc. 16.4](#) that provides background and updates on the exceptional selection of *Pterocarpus erinaceus* in the RST process, including for Benin.
50. Based on the agreement of the Plants Committee at PC26 ([PC26 SR](#)), the Secretariat recommends that the Standing Committee:
  - a) acknowledge the progress made by Benin in implementing the RST short-term recommendation (paragraph a); and,
  - b) recommend that the remaining RST recommendations be addressed as a case study at the NDF workshop.

Burkina Faso/ *Pterocarpus erinaceus*\*

51. At PC26, the Secretariat introduced document [PC26 Doc. 16.4](#) that provides background and updates on the exceptional selection of *Pterocarpus erinaceus* in the RST process, including for Burkina Faso.
52. Based on the agreement of the Plants Committee at PC26 ([PC26 SR](#)), the Secretariat recommends that the Standing Committee:
  - a) acknowledge the progress made by Burkina Faso in implementing the RST short-term recommendation (paragraph a); and,
  - b) recommend the retention of the long-term RST recommendations.

Ghana/ *Pterocarpus erinaceus*\*

*Background on the case*

53. At PC26, the Secretariat introduced document [PC26 Doc. 16.4](#) that provides background and updates on the exceptional selection of *Pterocarpus erinaceus* in the RST process, including Ghana.
54. Based on the agreement of the Plants Committee at PC26 ([PC26 SR](#)), the Secretariat recommends that the Standing Committee:
  - a) acknowledge the progress made by Ghana in implementing the short-term RST recommendation (paragraph a); and
  - b) recommend the retention of the long-term RST recommendations.

*Additional considerations on this case, in light of new information submitted by Ghana*

55. The Secretariat notes that, in a letter dated 11 September 2023 (after the deadline for submission of documentation for SC77), Ghana submitted a non-detriment finding on *Pterocarpus erinaceus* available as an information document of the present meeting. The NDF recommends the establishment of a voluntary annual export quota of *Pterocarpus erinaceus* of 63,207.97 m<sup>3</sup> to be fixed for a period of 16 years. Of the total proposed annual export quota, 40,000 m<sup>3</sup> will come from underwater stock from Lake Volta.
56. In its letter, Ghana requests the NDF to be considered by the Plants Committee and the proposed export quota to be approved by the Standing Committee.
57. As this new information has been received outside of the timely consultation period with the Plants Committee [as per paragraph 1 k) of Resolution Conf. 12.8 (Rev. CoP18)], the Secretariat recommends the Standing Committee request the Secretariat to initiate an intersessional consultation process with the Plants Committee through its Chair to review the NDF submitted by Ghana and inform the Chair of the Standing Committee about the outcomes.

Sierra Leone/ *Pterocarpus erinaceus*\*

*Background on the case*

58. At PC26, the Secretariat introduced document [PC26 Doc. 16.4](#) that provides background and updates on the exceptional selection of *Pterocarpus erinaceus* in the RST process, including Sierra Leone.
59. Based on the agreement of the Plants Committee at PC26 ([PC26 SR](#)), the Secretariat recommends that the Standing Committee:
  - a) acknowledge the progress made by Sierra Leone in implementing the short-term RST recommendation (paragraph a); and
  - b) further acknowledge the significant progress made in delivering the long-term recommendations.

*Additional considerations on this case, in light of new information submitted by Sierra Leone*

60. The Secretariat notes that Sierra Leone has submitted for consideration at the present meeting of the Standing Committee document SC77 Doc. 33.2.2 and its Annex.
61. With regards to the NDF-component, the Secretariat notes that this new information has been received outside of the timely consultation period with the Plants Committee [as per paragraph 1 k) of Resolution Conf. 12.8 (Rev. CoP18)]. The Secretariat therefore recommends the Standing Committee request the Secretariat to initiate an intersessional consultation process with the Plants Committee through its Chair to review the NDF submitted by Sierra Leone and inform the Chair of the Standing Committee about the outcomes.
62. With regards to the LAF component, the Secretariat remains available to engage and support Sierra Leone in developing its LAF, in accordance with paragraph 10 of Notification to the Parties No. 2022/045, in consultation with the Chair of the Standing Committee, should Sierra Leone pursue the lifting of its voluntary zero export quota for *Pterocarpus erinaceus*.

Section 3: A range State approach to support the implementation of recommendations under the expedited Article XIII procedure and the RST process for *Pterocarpus erinaceus*

63. On 8 August 2023, through its project with the Secretariat on “Implementation of CITES CoP19 outcomes”, the European Union committed USD 125,000 towards consolidated regional approaches to support selected range States subject to compliance processes in line with the CITES forest compendium [section 3, paragraph 3.1 a) and 3.2 b) on *Ad hoc implementation of Article XIII and RST recommendations for African rosewood*] (see Annex 1 to the [summary record of PC26](#)).
64. This support is part of the “bridging activities” of the follow up to the CITES Tree Species Programme, as reported by the Secretariat in document SC77 Doc. 25.
65. At PC26, the United States of America called for the organization of a regional workshop for range States of *Pterocarpus erinaceus*, so that they can address challenges together (see summary record PC26 SR, p. 8). Likewise, requests for support from range States, such as that of the Gambia and Senegal (see document SC77 Doc. 33.2.1 submitted for consideration at the present meeting by Senegal), show that a range-State approach in supporting the implementation of CITES compliance procedures for *Pterocarpus erinaceus* might be warranted.
66. Noting that available resources are limited, the Secretariat is of the view that a workshop tailored to the NDF recommendations (both under the expedited Article XIII procedure and the RST process) and LAF recommendations (under the expedited Article XIII process) would explore a range-State approach in the implementation of these recommendations, and also build capacity for the realization of future NDFs and LAFs by the range States, including for other species. The Secretariat will use the funding committed by the European Union referred to in paragraph 63 above to organize a regional workshop for *Pterocarpus erinaceus* range States. The Secretariat wishes to thank the European Union for its contribution. The Secretariat will liaise with the *Pterocarpus erinaceus* range States after this meeting to discuss the feasibility and organization of a workshop in the region in the first half of 2024.

## Recommendations

67. The Standing Committee is invited to note that no further recommendations with regard to Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Niger and Senegal are required under the present agenda item. The Standing Committee is further invited to consider the following recommendations:

With regards to Section 1 of the present document – Progress in the implementation of Article XIII recommendations for selected range States of *Pterocarpus erinaceus*, including those undergoing RST recommendations

### **Gambia (The)\*:**

- a) The Standing Committee is invited to:
  - i) maintain the recommendation to suspend commercial trade in specimens of the species *Pterocarpus erinaceus* from the Gambia under the expedited application of Article XIII until the conditions of paragraph 10 of Notification to the Parties No. 2022/045 are met;
  - ii) with regards to RST, note that no progress has been made by the Gambia in the implementation of the RST recommendations contained in the Annex to the present document; and
  - iii) agree the recommendations (short-term and long-term) have not been implemented; and,

### **Guinea-Bissau\*:**

- b) The Standing Committee is invited to:
  - i) maintain the recommendation to suspend commercial trade in specimens of the species *Pterocarpus erinaceus* from Guinea-Bissau under the expedited application of Article XIII until the conditions of paragraph 10 of Notification to the Parties No. 2022/045 are met;
  - ii) with regards to RST, note that no progress has been made by Guinea-Bissau in the implementation of the RST recommendations contained in the Annex to the present document; and
  - iii) agree that the recommendations (short-term and long-term) have not been implemented; and

### **Mali\*:**

- c) The Standing Committee is invited to:
  - i) acknowledge the significant progress made by Mali in implementing recommendations under the expedited application of Article XIII and long-term RST recommendations;
  - ii) accept that the NDF presented by Mali supports the quota of 55,384.8 m<sup>3</sup> requested by Mali;
  - iii) recommend that the Secretariat publish any potential future quota proposed by Mali in round wood equivalent;
  - iv) note the incremental progress made by Mali in the preparation of the legal acquisition findings for *Pterocarpus erinaceus*; and
  - v) maintain the recommendation to suspend commercial trade in specimens of the species *Pterocarpus erinaceus* from Mali under the expedited application of Article XIII until Mali finishes providing the evidence of adequate legal acquisition findings to the satisfaction of the Secretariat and the Chair of the Standing Committee, having regard to Resolution Conf. 18.7 (Rev. CoP18) as required in paragraph 10 (b) of Notification to the Parties No. 2022/045;

**Nigeria\*:**

- d) The Standing Committee is invited to:
- i) maintain the recommendation to suspend commercial trade in specimens of the species *Pterocarpus erinaceus* from Nigeria under Article XIII until the following conditions are met:
    - A. The Party concerned makes a scientifically based non-detriment finding for trade in the species to the satisfaction of the Secretariat and the Chair of the Plants Committee, having regard to Resolution Conf. 16.7 (Rev. CoP17) on *Non-detriment findings* and based on the outcomes of the Review of Significant Trade process for this species; and
    - B. The Party provides evidence of adequate legal acquisition findings to the satisfaction of the Secretariat and the Chair of the Standing Committee, having regard to Resolution Conf. 18.7 (Rev. CoP19) on *Legal acquisition findings*.
  - ii) acknowledge the progress made by Nigeria in implementing the short-term RST recommendation (paragraph a); and
  - iii) recommend the retention of the long-term recommendations;

Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, and Togo

- e) The Standing Committee is invited to maintain the recommendation to suspend commercial trade in specimens of the species *Pterocarpus erinaceus* from Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, and Togo under the expedited application of Article XIII until the conditions of paragraph 10 of Notification to the Parties No. 2022/045 are fully met;

With regards to Section 2 of the present document – Four *Pterocarpus erinaceus*/country combinations (starred (\*), not bolded) that are undergoing specific recommendations under the RST process

Benin\*

- f) Provided that this Party maintains its voluntary zero export quota, the Standing Committee is invited to:
- i) acknowledge the progress made by Benin in implementing the RST short-term recommendation (paragraph a);
  - ii) recommend that the remaining RST recommendations be addressed as a case study at the NDF workshop; and
  - iii) recommend the retention of the long-term recommendations;

Burkina Faso\*

- g) Provided that this Party maintains its voluntary zero export quota, the Standing Committee is invited to:
- i) acknowledge the progress made by Burkina Faso in implementing the RST short-term recommendation (paragraph a); and
  - ii) recommend the retention of the long-term RST recommendations;

Ghana\*

- h) Provided that this Party maintains its voluntary zero export quota, the Standing Committee is invited to:
- i) acknowledge the progress made by Ghana in implementing the short-term RST recommendation (paragraph a);
  - ii) recommend the retention of the long-term RST recommendations; and

- iii) request the Secretariat to initiate an intersessional consultation process with the Plants Committee through its Chair to review the NDF submitted by Ghana, and inform the Chair of the Standing Committee about the outcomes;

Sierra Leone\*

- i) Provided that this Party maintains its voluntary zero export quota, the Standing Committee is invited to:
  - i) acknowledge the progress made by Sierra Leone in implementing the short-term RST recommendation (paragraph a);
  - ii) further acknowledge the significant progress made in delivering the long-term recommendations; and
  - iii) request the Secretariat to initiate an intersessional consultation process with the Plants Committee through its Chair to review the NDF submitted by Sierra Leone, and inform the Chair of the Standing Committee about the outcomes;

With regards to Section 3 of the present document

- j) The Standing Committee is invited to consider the way forward proposed by the Secretariat in paragraph 66 for an integrated range-State approach in addressing NDFs and LAFs recommendations under the expedited Article XIII procedure and the RST process, and the organization of a regional workshop on NDFs and LAFs for *Pterocarpus erinaceus* range States.

Review of Significant Trade for *Pterocarpus erinaceus*

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE PLANTS COMMITTEE<sup>1</sup>

Benin\*

Short term recommendations

Within 30 days:

- a) Establish a zero export quota for all trade in *Pterocarpus erinaceus* and communicate the quota to the Secretariat for publication on the national export quota section of the CITES website. This quota shall remain in place and be renewed annually until such time as applicable recommendations have been implemented.
- b) Prior to revising the zero export quota, communicate the basis for the non-detriment finding taking into account the concepts and non-binding guiding principles in Resolution Conf. 16.7 (Rev. CoP17) and in line with paragraph c), to the Secretariat and members of the Plants Committee through its Chair, for their agreement. No exports should occur until the quota has been published on the Secretariat's website.

Long term recommendations

Within two years

- c) With the support of the Secretariat, in consultation with the Plants Committee, and taking account of regional and other expertise and experience, establish a science-based non-detriment finding taking into account the concepts and non-binding guiding principles in Resolution Conf. 16.7 (Rev. CoP17).

The non-detriment finding could, *inter alia* include the following elements:

- science-based studies on the status of the species (e.g. population size/ stem density, trends, DBH distribution, annual increment rates), for example as part of a national forestry assessment;
- national/and or local management plans (that include harvest management considerations) with clear monitoring requirements;
- adaptive management to ensure that further decisions about the harvesting and management of the species are based on monitoring results (regular review of harvest records and the impact of harvesting, and adjustment of harvest instructions as necessary);
- estimated sustainable harvest taking into account the population data and harvest pressure resulting from legal and illegal trade relative to the vulnerability of the species (intrinsic and extrinsic factors that increase the risk of extinction of the species);
- calculation of a proposed country-specific sustainable export quota including how the quota shall be allocated among management areas and information on the location and extent of those areas; and,
- clearly defined management measures (e.g., minimum rotation periods, minimum exploitable diameter, harvest maximums, best management practices for harvesting), as well as details of a locally appropriate traceability and effective monitoring system, including the development or sharing of identification materials.

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<sup>1</sup> As agreed through intersessional decision-making of the Plants Committee, see Notification to the Parties No. 2022/50

- d) Before making any increase to export quotas, communicate the scientific basis for such change to the Plants Committee, through its Chair, annually for a period of three years after exiting the Review of Significant Trade. No increases in export should occur until the quota has been published on the Secretariat's website.

Burkina Faso\*

#### Short term recommendations

Within 30 days:

- a) Establish a zero export quota for all trade in *Pterocarpus erinaceus* and communicate the quota to the Secretariat for publication on the national export quota section of the CITES website. This quota shall remain in place and be renewed annually until such time as applicable recommendations have been implemented.
- b) Prior to revising the zero export quota, communicate the basis for the non-detriment finding taking into account the concepts and non-binding guiding principles in Resolution Conf. 16.7 (Rev. CoP17) and in line with paragraph c), to the Secretariat and members of the Plants Committee through its Chair, for their agreement. No exports should occur until the quota has been published on the Secretariat's website.

#### Long term recommendations

Within two years

- c) With the support of the Secretariat, in consultation with the Plants Committee, and taking account of regional and other expertise and experience, establish a science-based non-detriment finding taking into account the concepts and non-binding guiding principles in Resolution Conf. 16.7 (Rev. CoP17).

The non-detriment finding could, *inter alia* include the following elements:

- science-based studies on the status of the species (e.g. population size/ stem density, trends, DBH distribution, annual increment rates), for example as part of a national forestry assessment;
  - national/and or local management plans (that include harvest management considerations) with clear monitoring requirements;
  - adaptive management to ensure that further decisions about the harvesting and management of the species are based on monitoring results (regular review of harvest records and the impact of harvesting, and adjustment of harvest instructions as necessary);
  - estimated sustainable harvest taking into account the population data and harvest pressure resulting from legal and illegal trade relative to the vulnerability of the species (intrinsic and extrinsic factors that increase the risk of extinction of the species);
  - calculation of a proposed country-specific sustainable export quota including how the quota shall be allocated among management areas and information on the location and extent of those areas; and,
  - clearly defined management measures (e.g., minimum rotation periods, minimum exploitable diameter, harvest maximums, best management practices for harvesting), as well as details of a locally appropriate traceability and effective monitoring system, including the development or sharing of identification materials.
- d) Before making any increase to export quotas, communicate the scientific basis for such change to the Plants Committee, through its Chair, annually for a period of three years after exiting the Review of Significant Trade. No increases in export should occur until the quota has been published on the Secretariat's website.

## Gambia (The)\*

### Short term recommendations

Within 30 days:

- a) Establish a zero export quota for all trade in *Pterocarpus erinaceus* and communicate the quota to the Secretariat for publication on the national export quota section of the CITES website. This quota shall remain in place and be renewed annually until such time as applicable recommendations have been implemented.
- b) Prior to revising the zero export quota, communicate the basis for the non-detriment finding taking into account the concepts and non-binding guiding principles in Resolution Conf. 16.7 (Rev. CoP17) and in line with paragraph c), to the Secretariat and members of the Plants Committee through its Chair, for their agreement. No exports should occur until the quota has been published on the Secretariat's website.

### Long term recommendations

Within two years

- c) With the support of the Secretariat, in consultation with the Plants Committee, and taking account of regional and other expertise and experience, update and establish a science-based non-detriment finding taking into account the concepts and non-binding guiding principles in Resolution Conf. 16.7 (Rev. CoP17).

The updated non-detriment finding could, *inter alia* include the following elements:

- science-based studies on the status of the species (e.g. population size/ stem density, trends, DBH distribution, annual increment rates), for example as part of a national forestry assessment;
  - national/and or local management plans (that include harvest management considerations) with clear monitoring requirements;
  - adaptive management to ensure that further decisions about the harvesting and management of the species are based on monitoring results (regular review of harvest records and the impact of harvesting, and adjustment of harvest instructions as necessary);
  - estimated sustainable harvest taking into account the population data and harvest pressure resulting from legal and illegal trade relative to the vulnerability of the species (intrinsic and extrinsic factors that increase the risk of extinction of the species);
  - calculation of a proposed country-specific sustainable export quota including how the quota shall be allocated among management areas and information on the location and extent of those areas; and,
  - clearly defined management measures (e.g., minimum rotation periods, minimum exploitable diameter, harvest maximums, best management practices for harvesting), as well as details of a locally appropriate traceability and effective monitoring system, including the development or sharing of identification materials.
- d) Before making any increase to export quotas, communicate the scientific basis for such change to the Plants Committee, through its Chair, annually for a period of three years after exiting the Review of Significant Trade. No increases in export should occur until the quota has been published on the Secretariat's website.

## Ghana\*

### Short term recommendations

Within 30 days:

- a) Establish a zero export quota for all trade in *Pterocarpus erinaceus* and communicate the quota to the Secretariat for publication on the national export quota section of the CITES website. This quota shall remain in place and be renewed annually until such time as applicable recommendations have been implemented.



- b) Prior to revising the zero export quota, communicate the basis for the non-detriment finding taking into account the concepts and non-binding guiding principles in Resolution Conf. 16.7 (Rev. CoP17) and in line with paragraph c), to the Secretariat and members of the Plants Committee through its Chair, for their agreement. No exports should occur until the quota has been published on the Secretariat's website.

#### Long term recommendations

Within two years

- c) With the support of the Secretariat, in consultation with the Plants Committee, and taking account of regional and other expertise and experience, establish a science-based non-detriment finding taking into account the concepts and non-binding guiding principles in Resolution Conf. 16.7 (Rev. CoP17).

The non-detriment finding could, *inter alia* include the following elements:

- science-based studies on the status of the species (e.g. population size/ stem density, trends, DBH distribution, annual increment rates), for example as part of a national forestry assessment;
  - national/and or local management plans (that include harvest management considerations) with clear monitoring requirements;
  - adaptive management to ensure that further decisions about the harvesting and management of the species are based on monitoring results (regular review of harvest records and the impact of harvesting, and adjustment of harvest instructions as necessary);
  - estimated sustainable harvest taking into account the population data and harvest pressure resulting from legal and illegal trade relative to the vulnerability of the species (intrinsic and extrinsic factors that increase the risk of extinction of the species);
  - calculation of a proposed country-specific sustainable export quota including how the quota shall be allocated among management areas and information on the location and extent of those areas; and,
  - clearly defined management measures (e.g., minimum rotation periods, minimum exploitable diameter, harvest maximums, best management practices for harvesting), as well as details of a locally appropriate traceability and effective monitoring system, including the development or sharing of identification materials.
- d) Before making any increase to export quotas, communicate the scientific basis for such change to the Plants Committee, through its Chair, annually for a period of three years after exiting the Review of Significant Trade. No increases in export should occur until the quota has been published on the Secretariat's website.

#### **Guinea-Bissau\***

#### Short term recommendations

Within 30 days:

- a) Establish a zero export quota for all trade in *Pterocarpus erinaceus* and communicate the quota to the Secretariat for publication on the national export quota section of the CITES website. This quota shall remain in place and be renewed annually until such time as applicable recommendations have been implemented.
- b) Prior to revising the zero export quota, communicate the basis for the non-detriment finding taking into account the concepts and non-binding guiding principles in Resolution Conf. 16.7 (Rev. CoP17) and in line with paragraph c), to the Secretariat and members of the Plants Committee through its Chair, for their agreement. No exports should occur until the quota has been published on the Secretariat's website.

#### Long term recommendations

Within two years

- c) With the support of the Secretariat, in consultation with the Plants Committee, and taking account of regional and other expertise and experience, establish a science-based non-detriment finding taking into account the concepts and non-binding guiding principles in Resolution Conf. 16.7 (Rev. CoP17).

The non-detriment finding could, *inter alia* include the following elements:

- science-based studies on the status of the species (e.g. population size/ stem density, trends, DBH distribution, annual increment rates), for example as part of a national forestry assessment;
  - national/and or local management plans (that include harvest management considerations) with clear monitoring requirements;
  - adaptive management to ensure that further decisions about the harvesting and management of the species are based on monitoring results (regular review of harvest records and the impact of harvesting, and adjustment of harvest instructions as necessary);
  - estimated sustainable harvest taking into account the population data and harvest pressure resulting from legal and illegal trade relative to the vulnerability of the species (intrinsic and extrinsic factors that increase the risk of extinction of the species);
  - calculation of a proposed country-specific sustainable export quota including how the quota shall be allocated among management areas and information on the location and extent of those areas; and,
  - clearly defined management measures (e.g., minimum rotation periods, minimum exploitable diameter, harvest maximums, best management practices for harvesting), as well as details of a locally appropriate traceability and effective monitoring system, including the development or sharing of identification materials.
- d) Before making any increase to export quotas, communicate the scientific basis for such change to the Plants Committee, through its Chair, annually for a period of three years after exiting the Review of Significant Trade. No increases in export should occur until the quota has been published on the Secretariat's website.

## **Mali\***

### Short term recommendations

Within 30 days:

- a) Establish a zero export quota for all trade in *Pterocarpus erinaceus* and communicate the quota to the Secretariat for publication on the national export quota section of the CITES website. This quota shall remain in place and be renewed annually until such time as applicable recommendations have been implemented.
- b) Prior to revising the zero export quota, communicate the basis for the non-detriment finding taking into account the concepts and non-binding guiding principles in Resolution Conf. 16.7 (Rev. CoP17) and in line with paragraph c), to the Secretariat and members of the Plants Committee through its Chair, for their agreement. No exports should occur until the quota has been published on the Secretariat's website.

### Long term recommendations

Within two years

- c) With the support of the Secretariat, in consultation with the Plants Committee, and taking account of regional and other expertise and experience, establish a science-based non-detriment finding taking into account the concepts and non-binding guiding principles in Resolution Conf. 16.7 (Rev. CoP17).

The non-detriment finding could, *inter alia* include the following elements:

- science-based studies on the status of the species (e.g. population size/ stem density, trends, DBH distribution, annual increment rates), for example as part of a national forestry assessment;
- national/and or local management plans (that include harvest management considerations) with clear monitoring requirements;

- adaptive management to ensure that further decisions about the harvesting and management of the species are based on monitoring results (regular review of harvest records and the impact of harvesting, and adjustment of harvest instructions as necessary);
  - estimated sustainable harvest taking into account the population data and harvest pressure resulting from legal and illegal trade relative to the vulnerability of the species (intrinsic and extrinsic factors that increase the risk of extinction of the species);
  - calculation of a proposed country-specific sustainable export quota including how the quota shall be allocated among management areas and information on the location and extent of those areas; and,
  - clearly defined management measures (e.g., minimum rotation periods, minimum exploitable diameter, harvest maximums, best management practices for harvesting), as well as details of a locally appropriate traceability and effective monitoring system, including the development or sharing of identification materials.
- d) Before making any increase to export quotas, communicate the scientific basis for such change to the Plants Committee, through its Chair, annually for a period of three years after exiting the Review of Significant Trade. No increases in export should occur until the quota has been published on the Secretariat's website.

## **Nigeria\***

### Short term recommendations

Within 30 days:

- a) Establish a zero export quota for all trade in *Pterocarpus erinaceus* and communicate the quota to the Secretariat for publication on the national export quota section of the CITES website. This quota shall remain in place and be renewed annually until such time as applicable recommendations have been implemented.
- b) Prior to revising the zero export quota, communicate the basis for the non-detriment finding taking into account the concepts and non-binding guiding principles in Resolution Conf. 16.7 (Rev. CoP17) and in line with paragraph c), to the Secretariat and members of the Plants Committee through its Chair, for their agreement. No exports should occur until the quota has been published on the Secretariat's website.

### Long term recommendations

Within two years

- c) With the support of the Secretariat, in consultation with the Plants Committee, and taking account of regional and other expertise and experience, update and establish a science-based non-detriment finding taking into account the concepts and non-binding guiding principles in Resolution Conf. 16.7 (Rev. CoP17).

The updated non-detriment finding could, *inter alia* include the following elements:

- science-based studies on the status of the species (e.g. population size/ stem density, trends, DBH distribution, annual increment rates), for example as part of a national forestry assessment;
- national/and or local management plans (that include harvest management considerations) with clear monitoring requirements;
- adaptive management to ensure that further decisions about the harvesting and management of the species are based on monitoring results (regular review of harvest records and the impact of harvesting, and adjustment of harvest instructions as necessary);
- estimated sustainable harvest taking into account the population data and harvest pressure resulting from legal and illegal trade relative to the vulnerability of the species (intrinsic and extrinsic factors that increase the risk of extinction of the species);
- calculation of a proposed country-specific sustainable export quota including how the quota shall be allocated among management areas and information on the location and extent of those areas; and,

- clearly defined management measures (e.g., minimum rotation periods, minimum exploitable diameter, harvest maximums, best management practices for harvesting), as well as details of a locally appropriate traceability and effective monitoring system, including the development or sharing of identification materials.
- d) Before making any increase to export quotas, communicate the scientific basis for such change to the Plants Committee, through its Chair, annually for a period of three years after exiting the Review of Significant Trade. No increases in export should occur until the quota has been published on the Secretariat's website.

Sierra Leone\*

#### Short term recommendations

Within 30 days:

- a) Establish a zero export quota for all trade in *Pterocarpus erinaceus* and communicate the quota to the Secretariat for publication on the national export quota section of the CITES website. This quota shall remain in place and be renewed annually until such time as applicable recommendations have been implemented.
- b) Prior to revising the zero export quota, communicate the basis for the non-detriment finding taking into account the concepts and non-binding guiding principles in Resolution Conf. 16.7 (Rev. CoP17) and in line with paragraph c), to the Secretariat and members of the Plants Committee through its Chair, for their agreement. No exports should occur until the quota has been published on the Secretariat's website.

#### Long term recommendations

Within two years

- c) With the support of the Secretariat, in consultation with the Plants Committee, and taking account of regional and other expertise and experience, establish a science-based non-detriment finding taking into account the concepts and non-binding guiding principles in Resolution Conf. 16.7 (Rev. CoP17).

The non-detriment finding could, *inter alia* include the following elements:

- science-based studies on the status of the species (e.g. population size/ stem density, trends, DBH distribution, annual increment rates), for example as part of a national forestry assessment;
  - national/and or local management plans (that include harvest management considerations) with clear monitoring requirements;
  - adaptive management to ensure that further decisions about the harvesting and management of the species are based on monitoring results (regular review of harvest records and the impact of harvesting, and adjustment of harvest instructions as necessary);
  - estimated sustainable harvest taking into account the population data and harvest pressure resulting from legal and illegal trade relative to the vulnerability of the species (intrinsic and extrinsic factors that increase the risk of extinction of the species);
  - calculation of a proposed country-specific sustainable export quota including how the quota shall be allocated among management areas and information on the location and extent of those areas; and,
  - clearly defined management measures (e.g., minimum rotation periods, minimum exploitable diameter, harvest maximums, best management practices for harvesting), as well as details of a locally appropriate traceability and effective monitoring system, including the development or sharing of identification materials.
- d) Before making any increase to export quotas, communicate the scientific basis for such change to the Plants Committee, through its Chair, annually for a period of three years after exiting the Review of Significant Trade. No increases in export should occur until the quota has been published on the Secretariat's website.