

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



Twentieth meeting of the Plants Committee  
Dublin (Ireland), 22-30 March 2012

Non-detriment findings

*ANIBA ROSAEODORA* [DECISION 15.90, PAR. E)]  
REPORT OF BRAZIL

1. This document has been prepared by Brazil<sup>\*</sup>.
2. At the 19th meeting of the Plants Committee, it was agreed that Brazil would send a report to be presented at the 20th meeting of the Plants Committee on Decision 15.90, paragraph e): "explore mechanisms for making non-detriment findings for this species".
3. *Aniba rosaeodora* was included in CITES Appendix II on 23 June 2010.
4. On 1 October 2010, IBAMA created the Scientific and Technical Committee to assist the Scientific Authority of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora – CITES with the purpose of participating in the process of authorizing Sustainable Forest Management Plans (SFMPs) that include the Brazilian rosewood (*Aniba rosaeodora*) among the species to be harvested, as well as other issues related to the species.
5. The Committee is composed of four acknowledged experts with broad knowledge of the species, two of whom are representatives of the industry, and two of IBAMA.
6. The Scientific and Technical Committee prepared a Normative Rule (*Instrucción Normativa*) laying down procedures for the exploitation of primary forests and other forms of natural vegetation containing Brazilian rosewood. The Normative Rule was published in August 2011.
7. It is mandatory for anybody interested in harvesting the species to meet the following requirements, which do not apply to other species in the area covered by the management plan.
  - a) Submit a forest inventory listing 100 % (one hundred per cent) of trees over 10 cm Diameter at Breast Height (DBH) and showing their spatial location on maps;
  - b) Define a Minimum Cutting Diameter of 25 cm (twenty-five centimetres);
  - c) Present the diametric distribution in categories from 10 cm (ten centimetres) to 19.9 cm (nineteen centimetres and nine millimetres) and from 20 cm (twenty centimetres) to 24.9 cm (twenty-four centimetres and nine millimetres);

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<sup>\*</sup> *The geographical designations employed in this document do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the CITES Secretariat or the United Nations Environment Programme concerning the legal status of any country, territory, or area, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. The responsibility for the contents of the document rests exclusively with its author.*

- d) Set the maximum harvest intensity for *Aniba rosaeodora* at 66 % (sixty-six per cent) of inventoried trees with DBH equal to or greater than 25 cm.
- e) The SFMP may authorize whole-tree logging or partial pruning of the crown to harvest branches and leaves. If the whole tree is cut, a stump at least 50 cm tall must be left to allow the tree to grow back.
8. The Committee also oversees the entire harvesting process, including the equipment and methods that should be used in the harvest, measures to reduce damage during the harvest, identification and protection of seed trees and trees that can be harvested in the future.
9. Silvicultural practices are also monitored before and after the harvest of the trees to minimize their environmental impact.
10. The species average essential oil yield has been determined through technical studies, considering the proportion in weight (kg) of tree parts and the average amount of essential oil obtained from the harvest of natural populations. These values are expressed in the following table:

| DESCRIPTION  | INDEX (%) |
|--|-----------|
| I. Proportion in weight of tree parts in natural forests |           |
| Trunk  | 65.6      |
| Thick branches with a base diameter greater than 10 cm   | 17.4      |
| Leaves and thin branches                                 | 17.0      |
| II. Essential oil yield of tree parts in natural forests |           |
| Trunk  | 1.1       |
| Thick branches with a base diameter greater than 10 cm   | 1.2       |
| Leaves and thin branches                                 | 1.9       |
| Whole tree   | 1.25      |

11. The total average weight in kilos (P) of a Brazilian rosewood tree in a natural forest should be calculated with the equation  $P = 0.0009 \cdot D^{1.585} \cdot H^{2.651}$ . The variables DBH in centimetres (D) and height in metres (H) should be obtained from the forest inventory.
12. It is mandatory for anybody harvesting rosewood essential oil to plant trees of the species within one year after the implementation of the SFMP at the rate of 80 trees for every drum (180 kilos) of oil produced, through the signature of a Commitment Agreement on Planting and Maintenance (*Término de Compromiso de Plantío y Mantenimiento*) with IBAMA or another competent environmental authority.
13. Control of the harvested product is ensured by controlling the chain of custody through the system to trace the origin of forest products, in compliance with national legislation (DOF – *Documento de Origem Forestal* – document of forest origin). Buyers of the product can trace its origin online through the link [http://servicos.ibama.gov.br/ctf/modulos/dof/consulta\\_dof.php](http://servicos.ibama.gov.br/ctf/modulos/dof/consulta_dof.php), which makes the negotiation process more transparent.
14. In addition, it should be noted that the CITES permit issuance system is also accessible online. Buyers can check the validity of permits issued through this link:

[http://servicos.ibama.gov.br/ctf/publico/cites\\_verifica\\_licenca.php](http://servicos.ibama.gov.br/ctf/publico/cites_verifica_licenca.php).

Both systems will eventually be integrated so that information from one may complement the other.