

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



Twenty-third meeting of the Plants Committee
Geneva (Switzerland), 22 and 24-27 July 2017

Interpretation and implementation matters

Trade controls and traceability

Definition of the term 'artificially propagated'

Report on production systems for tree species, plantations
and definition of the term 'artificially propagated'

RESULTS AND ANALYSIS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE ON
PRODUCTION SYSTEMS OF TREE SPECIES, PLANTATIONS
AND DEFINITIONS OF ARTIFICIAL PROPAGATION

The attached information document has been submitted by the regional representative for Central and South America and the Caribbean (Mr. Beltetón Chacón) in relation to agenda item 19.2*.

* 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.

Results and analysis of the questionnaire on Production systems of tree species, plantations and definitions of artificial propagation
(submitted by the regional representative for Central and South America and the Caribbean - Mr. Belteton Chacon)

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| | | Brasil (Idioma original: Español) |
| A | <i>Legislation, regulation, and management of tree species grown in mixed and monospecific plantations.</i> | |
| 1 | Indicate the specific national legislation that provides for the establishment and management of production systems of tree species grown in mono-specific and mixed tree plantations: | Decreto no 8375 del 11/Diciembre/2014 Instrucción Normativa MMA no 3/2009 |

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| a) | Describe legislation, regulations, decrees or other legal documents (measures) related to plantation grown tree species. | Decreto no 8375/2014 – define la política agrícola para los bosques plantados. Instrucción Normativa MMA no 3/2009 – establece las reglas para las plantaciones. |
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| b) | What national measures have been applied to promote mixed and mono-specific plantations with special emphasis on CITES-listed tree species? | No hubieron medidas nacionales en este sentido |
| c) | Does your country always require management plans, forestry management plans or other plans for the establishment of mixed and mono-specific tree plantations? <i>Please mark one option and provide a narrative explanation.</i> | NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> El interesado en plantar especies arbóreas puede hacer desde que registre la plantación em el órgano ambiental. |
| d) | What is the average duration of a plantation management plan? | |

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| e) | Is there third-party certification of plantations in your country? | Existen sistemas de certificación por terceros pero estos no influyen en la autorización para comercialización emitida por la institución gubernamental. |
| f) | Where do mixed and/or monospecific tree plantations occur (e.g., privately owned land, community owned land, government lands)? | Las plantaciones están localizadas en propiedades privadas pero ellas son registradas en instituciones gubernamentales. |
| g) | Which definition of plantation is used in your silvicultural legislation? | Bosque plantado: bosques compuestos predominantemente por árboles que resultan de siembra o plantío, cultivadas con enfoque económico y con fines comerciales (Decreto 8375/2014) |

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| h) | Please provide other relevant information on tree plantations in your country. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| 2 | Has your country conducted forest inventories or national registries that include up-to-date information on production systems for tree species from mixed and/or monospecific tree plantations? (please mark one option) | Sí(X) El inventario está siendo actualmente realizado. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a) | What kind of mixed and/or monospecific plantations exist in your country? | <p>Actualmente tenemos el registro de las siguientes plantaciones:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Especie</th> <th>Tipo</th> <th>Año plantío</th> <th>Area (ha)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><i>Aniba rosaeodora</i></td> <td>Mono</td> <td>1988</td> <td>12</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Swietenia macrophylla</i></td> <td>Mixta con <i>Citrus spp.</i></td> <td>1998</td> <td>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>S. macrophylla</i></td> <td>Mono</td> <td>2008</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>S. macrophylla</i></td> <td>Mono</td> <td>2008</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>S. mahogani</i></td> <td>Mono</td> <td>2008</td> <td>2,9</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Especie | Tipo | Año plantío | Area (ha) | <i>Aniba rosaeodora</i> | Mono | 1988 | 12 | <i>Swietenia macrophylla</i> | Mixta con <i>Citrus spp.</i> | 1998 | 100 | <i>S. macrophylla</i> | Mono | 2008 | 10 | <i>S. macrophylla</i> | Mono | 2008 | 3 | <i>S. mahogani</i> | Mono | 2008 | 2,9 |
| Especie | Tipo | Año plantío | Area (ha) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Aniba rosaeodora</i> | Mono | 1988 | 12 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Swietenia macrophylla</i> | Mixta con <i>Citrus spp.</i> | 1998 | 100 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>S. macrophylla</i> | Mono | 2008 | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>S. macrophylla</i> | Mono | 2008 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>S. mahogani</i> | Mono | 2008 | 2,9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| b) | Are CITES-listed tree species grown in monospecific plantations in your country? If yes, please list species. | Sí. <i>Aniba rosaeodora</i> , <i>Swietenia macrophylla</i> y <i>S. mahogani</i> . | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| c) | Are CITES-listed tree species grown in mixed species plantations in your country? If yes, please list species. | Sí. <i>Swietenia macrophylla</i> con especies de <i>Citrus spp.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| d) | Where do mixed tree plantations occur in your country (e.g., existing primary natural forest, secondary forests, deforested lands, non-forested lands)? | En tierras deforestadas. |
| e) | How many hectares (or acres) of mixed tree plantations and monospecific plantations exist in your country? | Total de 127,9ha |
| B | <i>Evaluation of the characteristics of the production systems of tree species grown in mixed and/or monospecific plantations.</i> | |
| a) | Are the CITES-listed tree species grown in plantations native or introduced species? | Dos especies son nativas (<i>Aniba rosaeodora</i> y <i>S. macrophylla</i>) y una especie introducida (<i>Swietenia mahogani</i>). |
| b) | Do plantation management practices include techniques designed to improve tree production and timber yields (e.g., seed tree selection, breeding, hybridization)? | Sí, como por ejemplo adubación, selección de semillas y uso de defensivos agrícolas. |
| c) | Describe the propagation methods used for tree species grown in mixed and monospecific plantations and the controlled conditions applied in these production systems | El origen de las plantaciones de árboles son por medio de semillas recolectadas del hábitat natural. Estas son plantadas en viveros y después las plántulas son transplantadas para el área del plantío. No hay condiciones controladas en las plantaciones. |
| d) | What is the origin of the material (e.g., from existing primary natural forests, secondary forests, plantations) used for the propagation of tree species included in these production systems? | El origen del material del plantío son de bosques naturales. |
| e) | Are nursery-grown seedlings planted in plantations and/or in natural forests? | Las plantas son de viveros. |

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| f) | Do you treat nursery-grown seedlings planted in natural forests as plantations? | No, llamamos eso de enriquecimiento de los bosques. Las plantaciones son en áreas ya deforestadas, donde ya no hay bosques naturales. |
| g) | Are remnant trees included within the managed plantation? | No hay árboles remanentes en las áreas de plantío. |
| h) | What kind of products is produced from mixed and/or monospecific tree plantations (e.g., wood, bark, oil, extracts, etc.)? | Actualmente solamente aceite esencial. |
| i) | What CITES source codes (e.g., W, A, O) are used to export plantation-grown tree species parts and products (e.g., wood, bark, derivatives) from your country? | Código A |
| j) | Is there commercial harvest of additional adventive CITES-listed species from plantation e.g. orchids, tree ferns, medicinal plants, etc. | Sí, todas las orquídeas comercializadas son de origen de plantíos (reproducción artificial). |
| C | <i>Gathering information related to the export of products of tree species from mixed and monospecific plantations, including volume and products, indicating the percentage originating from mixed and monospecific plantations.</i> | |
| a) | What is the volume exported in the last 5 years by the type of product for each of the tree species grown in plantations? | Aceite (<i>Aniba rosaeodora</i>): 4153kg |
| b) | What is the percentage of the total export of the products derived from mixed and/or monospecific plantations? | Para <i>Aniba rosaeodora</i> el producto exportado es 100% de origen de plantíos. |

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| <p><i>Please provide periodic photographs of CITES-listed tree species growing in mixed and/or monospecific plantations, and at various stages of production (nursery seedlings, young plantations, older plantations, harvest of plantations).</i></p> | <p>Ver Anexo 2.</p> |
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|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| | |
| Decree No. 8375 of 11 / December / 2014 MMA Normative Instruction No 3/2009 | |

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| Decree No. 8375/2014 - defining agricultural policy for planted forests. MMA Normative Instruction No 3/2009 - sets the rules for plantations. | Ley Forestal, Decreto 101-96; Ley PINPEP, Decreto No.51-2010; Ley PROBOSQUES; Ley de Áreas Protegidas, Decreto 4-89 y Manual para el Manejo Forestal en Áreas Protegidas, Manual de Comercio Internacional de especies incluidas en la CITES. |
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| There were no national measures in this regard | Las medidas nacionales impulsadas por la leyes y reglamentos promueven las plantaciones mixtas y monoespecíficas en general, no hay un apartado específico para promover las plantaciones de especies incluidas en los apéndices de la CITES. |
| NOX..... The interested person in planting tree species, can do at the moment to register plantation with the environmental agency. | No, si las plantaciones se establecen fuera de áreas protegidas; Si, si las plantaciones se establecen dentro de Áreas protegidas. |
| | 25 a 30 años. |

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| There are third-party certification systems but these do not affect the marketing authorization issued by the government institution. | No. Pero si la madera plantaciones de especies incluidas en la CITES será exportada, la Autoridad CITES del país previo a la autorización de la exportación certifica la ubicación de la plantación, el volumen en pie y la calidad de la madera. |
| The plantations are located on private property but are registered in government institutions. | Se registran plantaciones en tierras privadas y comunales. |
| Planted forest: Forest predominantly composed of trees resulting from sowing or planting, grown with economic approach and for commercial purposes (Decree 8375/2014) | <p>Según la Ley Forestal, PLANTACION se define como: Es una masa arbórea; son bosques establecidos por siembra directa o indirecta de especies forestales. Estos pueden ser voluntarios u obligatorios. a) Voluntario: Son los establecidos sin previo compromiso ante autoridad forestal competente por aprovechamiento o por incentivos forestales para su reforestación; b) Obligatorios: Son los establecidos por compromisos adquiridos ante la autoridad forestal. Se exceptúan de esta clasificación y no son considerados como bosques de cualquier tipo, las plantaciones agrícolas permanentes de especies arbóreas.</p> <p>Según el Manual para la Administración Forestal en Áreas Protegidas del CONAP. PLANTACIÓN se define como: Superficie arbolada que se ha obtenido de forma artificial, mediante plantación o siembra. Los árboles pertenecen en general a una misma especie (ya sea nativa o introducida), tienen los mismos años de vida y presentan una separación homogénea. Las plantaciones forestales pueden tener como objetivo la producción de productos madereros o no madereros (plantaciones forestales productivas o protectoras).</p> |

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| | En Guatemala hay plantaciones en modalidad de Sistema Agroforestales, aunque no dejan de conceptualizarse como plantaciones forestales, hay remanentes de bosques naturales que han sido registrados por la institucion forestal gubernamental como Sistemas Agroforestales, por lo que sus gestiones según la Ley Forestal no requiere plan de manejo forestal. Lo anterior debilita la gestión sostenible de las poblaciones silvestres remanentes. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| YES (X) The inventory is currently being made. | Sí | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Currently we have the record of the following plantations: | <p>Existen Plantaciones Monoespecíficas principalmente de Pino, Ciprés, Teca y Hule; Hay plantaciones mixtas en Sistemas Agroforestales principalmente con presencia de Caoba y Cedro.</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| <i>S. mahogani</i> | Mono | 2008 | 2,9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes. <i>Aniba rosaeodora</i> , <i>Swietenia macrophylla</i> and <i>S. mahogani</i> . | Si, <i>Swietenia macrophylla</i> y <i>Dalbergia stevensonii</i> . | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes. <i>Swietenia macrophylla</i> with of <i>Citrus</i> species | Si, <i>Swietenia macrophylla</i> en asocio con <i>Palma Africana</i> y <i>Café</i> ; <i>Swietenia humillis</i> en asocio con <i>Café</i> y en otros casos con <i>Pastos para ganado</i> (Sistema Silvopastoril). | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| In deforested land. | En áreas sin cobertura forestal. |
| Total 127,9ha | No se tiene el dato confirmado. |
| | |
| Two species are native (<i>Aniba rosaeodora</i> and <i>S. macrophylla</i>) and an introduced species (<i>Swietenia mahogani</i>). | Especies nativas. |
| Yes, for example adubación, seed selection and use of agricultural defensive. | Aunque se promueve el uso de semillas certificadas, no hay programas de mejoramiento genético impulsados desde el gobierno, solo existe una experiencia de mejoramiento genético para Teca de una empresa privada. |
| The origin of tree plantations are through harvested seed on natural habitat. These are planted in nurseries and then are transplanted seedlings to the planting area. No controlled conditions on plantations. | El método más comúnmente utilizado es la propagación sexual a través de producción plantulas en viveros forestales, previo al establecimiento de la plantación. Para la Teca utilizan propagación asexual, con el uso de materiales vegetativos mejorados genéticamente. |
| The origin of planting material are natural forests. | La mayoría de los materiales utilizados para la propagación de árboles en plantaciones provienen de bosques naturales. Hay algunas excepciones como para las plantaciones de Teca cuya procedencia son jardines clonales establecidos con materiales importados. |
| The plants are nursery. | En plantaciones. |

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| No, we call it enrichment of forests. The plantations are in already deforested areas, where there are no natural forests. | No, se tratan como enriquecimiento y no como plantaciones. |
| No remaining trees in the plantation areas. | Como una interpretación erronea de la norma si. Aunque técnicamente los árboles remanentes de bosque no deberían considerarse plantaciones. |
| Currently only essential oil. | Principalmente madera. |
| code "A" | Codigo "W" |
| Yes, all orchids are commercialized of plantations (artificial reproduction). | No regularmente. |
| Oil (<i>Aniba rosaeodora</i>): 4153 kg | Del 2010 al 2014 se reportaron exportaciones por un total de 463.65 metros cúbicos de madera aserrada de <i>Swietenia humilis</i> ; Del 2011 al 2013 se reportó un total de 387.51 metros cúbicos de madera aserrada de <i>Cedrela odorata</i> ; Solo se realizaron exportaciones de plantaciones de <i>Dalbergia stevensonii</i> en el año 2015 por un total de 130 metros cúbicos de madera aserrada. |
| To <i>Aniba rosaeodora</i> , the exported product is 100% origin of plantations. | En promedio se exporta solo el 3% anual de madera aserrada procedente de plantaciones forestales de especies incluidas en CITES. |

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See Annex 2.

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| Guatemala (Translated to English language) | Thailand (Original language: English) |
|---------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| | |
| | Forest Tree Plantation Act B.E. 2535(1992) |

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| Forestry Law, Decree 101-96; PINPEP Law, Decree No.51-2010; Probosques law; Protected Areas Law, Decree 4-89 and Manual for Forest Management in Protected Areas, International Trade Manual for tree species included in CITES. | a) Forest Act B.E. 2484 (1941); It aims to prevent deforestation; b) Forest Tree Plantation Act B.E. 2535(1992); It aims to promote reforestation in degraded forest and privately owned land. |
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| National measures promoted by the laws and regulations promote the mixed plantations and monospecific plantations in general, there is not a specific section to promote plantations of species included in the CITES Appendices. | a) Plant Act B.E. 2518 (1975) for timber species under CITES listed such as agarwood and Siamese rosewood; b) Forest Tree Plantation Act B.E. 2535(1992) for timber species which are restricted list in Forest Act B.E. 2484 (1941). |
| No, if plantations are established outside protected areas; Yes, if plantations are established within protected areas. | NO |
| 25 to 30 years. | NO |

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| <p>No. But if the timber of plantations of species included in the CITES is exported, the CITES Authority, prior to the authorization to the export country, certifies the location of planting, volume in standing and the wood quality.</p> | <p>NO</p> |
| <p>Plantations are recorded in private and communal lands.</p> | <p>We do mixed and monospecific tree plantations in privately owned land, community owned land and government lands.</p> |
| <p>According to the Forestry Law, PLANTING is defined as: A tree mass; forests established by direct or indirect planting of forest species. These may be voluntary or mandatory. a) Voluntary: They are established without prior commitment to forestry authority for forestry exploitation or incentives for reforestation; b) Required: They are established by commitments made to the forest authority. Exceptions to this classification and that are not considered as forests whatsoever, are permanent agricultural plantations of tree species. According to the Manual for Forest Management in Protected Areas CONAP. PLANTATION is defined as: surface of trees that has been obtained artificially, through planting or seeding. Trees that are generally to the same species (either native or introduced), have the same years of life and a homogeneous separation. The forest plantations can target the production of wood or non-wood products (productive or protective forest plantations).</p> | <p>Planting and maintaining the forest tree in designate which register with the involve agencies.</p> |

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| In Guatemala there are plantations in Agroforestry System, but also there are remnants of natural forests that have been registered by the government forestry institution as agroforestry systems. With this measure weakens the sustainable management of the wild populations remaining, because the agroforestry systems do not require forest management plans, according to forestry law. | N/A |
| Yes | YES |
| The monospecific plantations are mainly pine, cypress, teak and rubber; There are mixed plantations in agroforestry systems with presence mainly mahogany and cedar. | <i>Tectona grandis, Dipterocarpus alatus, Aquilaria crassna and Dalbergia cochinchinensis</i> |
| Yes, <i>Swietenia macrophylla</i> and <i>Dalbergia stevensonii</i> . | Yes, such as Agarwood Tree (<i>Aquilaria crassna</i>) |
| Yes, <i>Swietenia macrophylla</i> in association with African palm and coffee planting; <i>Swietenia humilis</i> in association with coffee planting (agroforestry system) and pastures for cattle (Silvopastoril System). | Yes, such as Agarwood Tree (<i>Aquilaria crassna</i>) and Siamese rosewood (<i>Dalbergia cochinchinensis</i>) |

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| In areas without forest cover | For conservation, we grow mixed tree plantation in existing primary natural forest, secondary forests, deforested lands. For trade, we grow mixed tree plantation in nonforested lands or privately owned lands. |
| We do not have the information confirmed. | N/A |
| | |
| Native species. | The CITES tree species are grown in country come from native species. |
| Although the use of certified seeds is promoted, no breeding programs promoted by the government, there are only one experience of genetic improvement privately on Teak. | We do research on agarwood resin inducing technique, seed selection and tissue culture. |
| The most common method is sexual propagation through seedling production in nurseries, prior to the establishment of the plantation. For Teak is used the asexual propagation, with the use of genetically improved plant materials. | All tree species that grow in mixed and monospecific plantations are propagated from seeds and grow in under controlled condition as fertilization and irrigation. |
| Most of the materials used for the propagation of trees are from natural forests. There are some exceptions to the teak plantations whose origins are clonal gardens established with imported materials. | In the past, we collected seeds from natural forest. At present, we collect seed from plantations. |
| In plantations. | All seed from plantation |

Results and analysis of the questionnaire on Production systems of tree species, plantations and definitions of artificial propagation
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| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| No, are treated as enrichment and not as plantations. | No. |
| yes, as a misinterpretation of the rule. Although technically the remaining trees should not be considered as forest plantations. | N/A |
| Principally wood. | Agarwood chip and agarwood oil. Log for the rest. |
| Code "W" | We use CITES source codes as ' A' for part and derivatives of tree species from plantation. |
| Not with regularly. | No. |
| | |
| From 2010 to 2014 were exported for a total of 463.65 cubic meters of sawn of <i>Swietenia humilis</i> ; From 2011 to 2013 a total of 387.51 cubic meters of sawn timber of <i>Cedrela odorata</i> was reported; Only were exported of <i>Dalbergia stevensonii</i> plantations 130 cubic meters of sawn timber on 2015. | N/A |
| On average, it is exported 3% annual of sawn timber from forest plantations of species listed in CITES. | N/A |

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| | See Annex 2. |
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| China (Original language: English) | Indonesia (Original language: English) |
|-------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| | |
| None | |

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| | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>National Compulsory Standards: a) Technical Guidelines for Plantation; b) Guidelines for Forest Tendering</p> | <p>Government decree on Flora and Fauna Species Preservation No. PP 7/ 1999; Government decree on Wildlife Utilization No. PP 8/ 1999; Ministerial decree on Wildlife Propagation No. P.19/Menhut-II/215; DG decree on Registration of Planted Agarwood Producing Species No. P. 25/ IV-SET/ 2014</p> |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

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| <p>Administrative Rules by the State Forestry Administration: a) Results Assessment Measures for National Exemplary Cultivation of Precious Tree Species (Provisional); b) Administrative Measures for National Exemplary Counties for the Cultivation of Precious Tree Species (Provisional)</p> | <p>Members of agarwood exporter are required to have agarwood plantation whether mixed or monoculture</p> |
| SOMETIMES ✓ | YES Yes..... |
| 5 to 10 years. | 5 years |

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| | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Not yet. | Yes |
| State-owned land, and collective land. | All type applied |
| the process of planting trees through artificial or natural ways, in order to form a forest, in such areas suitable for afforestation, as non-forest land, sparse-forest land, shrub land, deforested land or under the canopy. | Activities to propagate/ grow certain plant/ trees in land or other medium in suitable ecosystem, maintain and selling product from the plant/ trees (items or services). |

Results and analysis of the questionnaire on Production systems of tree species, plantations and definitions of artificial propagation
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| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| YES ✓ China has been establishing a system to conduct a nationwide consecutive forest resources inventory in every 5 years. | YES ...Yes..... |
| | |
| Coniferous and broadleaved mixed plantations, evergreen and deciduous mixed plantations, arbor-shrub mixed plantations, and mono-specific plantations. | a) Agarwood mixed with other species e.g. rubber plant or fruit trees; b) Teak wood, Rubber plant, Eucalyptus, Acacia |
| Taxus spp. (T. wallichiana var. mairei, T. cuspidata, Taxus x media) Aquilaria sinensis Pterocarpus santalinus | Not in significant level |
| Taxus spp. (T. wallichiana var. mairei, T. cuspidata, Taxus x media) Aquilaria sinensis Pterocarpus santalinus | Yes. Different species of Agarwood from the genus <i>Aquilaria</i> and <i>Gyrinops</i> . |

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| Natural secondary forest, deforested land, barren mountains and wasteland suitable for afforestation, and unplanned forest land. | Mixed plantations are operated mostly in production forest, either forested or non-forested land managed by communities or privately owned. There are information which indicate that few local people would plant agarwood in nearby forest, whether primary natural or secondary. |
| The Eighth National Forest Resources Inventory covering the period from 2009 through 2013 indicated China's plantation forest reached 69.33 million hectares, and the ratio between pure forest and mixed forest was 61:39. | In terms of agarwood, our current data only record 3,249,959 cultivated agarwood trees across the country. It is believed that many more were left unrecorded. |
| Both of them. | Both native and introduced agarwood-producing species are grown in the (mixed) plantation |
| Yes, the techniques include seed selection, breeding, propagation, management and tending etc. | Yes for some species, such as teak, eucalyptus, acacia, etc, that grown in monospecific plantation |
| Sexual propagation | Tissue culture (e.g. teak), seed propagation (most of species), grafting (e.g. rubber plant) |
| Native species: secondary natural forest and/or plantation forest; Alien species: seeds imported from foreign countries | All sources (primary natural forest non conservation areas, secondary forest and plantations) |
| Only in plantations. | Mostly in plantation |

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| No, we don't. | Yes, as mixed plantation |
| Yes. | |
| Taxus spp. : seedlings, twigs, leaves, roots, skin and extract. Aquilaria sinensis : seedlings, timber, chips, leaves, oil and extract. Pterocarpus santalinus : cultivation in progress, no yield yet. | Many types of product such as: wood (e.g. teak, monoculture), bark, oil, extracts (e.g. agarwood, mixed plantation), rubber gum, pulp (e.g. eucalyptus, monoculture), etc. |
| Source code "A" would be applied. | CITES listed tree species products from plantation are not yet exported. |
| There would be additional harvest of indigenous CITES orchid and medicinal species under the plantations. | No |
| | |
| T. wallichiana var. mairei : Paclitaxel (236,270.775 g); 10-DAB (265,099.4 g); Taxus x media : Twigs, Leaves and Roots (131,660 kg);Paclitaxel (6.8 kg) Aquilaria sinensis : net content for agarwood contained in Traditional Chinese Patent Medicine (287.401 kg) [NOTE: The export records for Aquilaria sinensis have not been available since 2014, as the finished products packaged and ready for retail trade is exempted from CITES provisions at CoP 16.] | N/A, see point B (j) |
| No precise statistics is available, but it could be inferred that the most majority of products are derived from monospecific plantations. | N/A, see point B (j) |

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See Annex 2. Taking *Taxus wallichiana* var. *mairei* as an example, see attached photos.

See Annex 2.

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Perú (Idioma original: Español)

Las plantaciones existentes se instalaron en virtud a la Ley Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre anterior Ley N° 27308 (año 2000) y su Reglamento aprobado mediante D.S N° 014-2011-AG.; En la actualidad la Ley Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre (**Ley N° 29763**), y el Reglamento para la gestión de plantaciones y sistemas agroforestales aprobado mediante **Decreto Supremo N° 021-2015-MINAGRI**, son los que establecen las condiciones para el establecimiento de las plantaciones.

Results and analysis of the questionnaire on Production systems of tree species, plantations and definitions of artificial propagation
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Ley Nº 29763. Nueva Ley Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre: Art. 44º Establece que las plantaciones forestales en predios comunales y privados no requieren la aprobación por la autoridad forestal y de fauna silvestre de sus planes de manejo.; Art. 109º Establece que para el acceso a los beneficios de los servicios de los ecosistemas provenientes de plantaciones forestales en predios privados o comunales, no se requiere permiso.; Art. 111º Establece que El Estado promueve las plantaciones con especies forestales sobre tierras que no cuenten con cobertura de bosques primarios ni bosques secundarios, debido a que contribuyen a la producción de madera y productos no maderables, y al mejoramiento del suelo y la aceleración de la sucesión vegetal; permiten la recuperación de áreas degradadas, la estabilización de laderas, la recuperación de ecosistemas, el mantenimiento del régimen hídrico, el mejoramiento de hábitats para la fauna silvestre, la mitigación y la adaptación al cambio climático, la provisión de energía de biomasa forestal, entre otros. El Estado facilita las condiciones necesarias para promover la instalación y manejo de plantaciones forestales con fines productivos, de protección y de recuperación de ecosistemas forestales en costa, sierra y selva preferentemente con especies nativas de cada zona.; Art. 112º. Las autoridades regionales forestales y de fauna silvestre otorgan concesiones para la instalación de plantaciones forestales en tierras bajo dominio del Estado que no cuenten con cobertura de bosques primarios ni bosques secundarios de acuerdo a la zonificación forestal, mediante procedimientos transparentes y competitivos, por períodos de cincuenta años renovables. Estas concesiones están sujetas al pago de derecho de aprovechamiento por superficie, pudiendo establecerse un régimen promocional.

Decreto Supremo Nº 021-2015-MINAGRI.-Reglamento para la gestión de plantaciones y sistemas agroforestales. Declara de interés nacional la promoción de las plantaciones forestales y sistemas agroforestales a nivel nacional, por contribuir al desarrollo industrial, a la seguridad alimentaria y nutricional, a la protección de suelos, a la regulación hídrica, a la provisión de servicios ecosistémicos y a la recuperación y restauración de ecosistemas.

Artículo 12.- Señala que el SERFOR es la Autoridad Administrativa de la CITES, para las especies de flora y fauna silvestre que se reproducen en tierra dentro del territorio nacional. El Ministerio del Ambiente (MINAM) es la Autoridad Científica CITES, sus funciones se encuentran prevista en el Reglamento para la Implementación de la Convención CITES en el Perú aprobado por **Decreto Supremo Nº 030-2005-AG** y modificatorias.

Para el caso de las plantaciones forestales que incluyan alguna de las especies consideradas en los Apéndices de la CITES, se deberán tener en cuenta las Regulaciones específicas previstas en la Convención y las normas nacionales.

Results and analysis of the questionnaire on Production systems of tree species, plantations and definitions of artificial propagation
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Con la anterior Ley Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre no se promovió el establecimiento de plantaciones. Como mecanismo para promover las plantaciones de especies arbóreas el Reglamento (**Decreto Supremo N° 021-2015-MINAGRI**) contempla lo siguiente: **Artículo 16.**- Plantaciones en tierras de propiedad privada, sea con especies nativas o exóticas, no se requiere de autorización de la autoridad forestal y de fauna silvestre, ni de la presentación de plan de manejo.; **Art. 17.**- Plantaciones en tierras de dominio público se realiza a través de: **a.** Concesiones para plantaciones forestales; **b.** Contratos de cesión en uso para sistemas agroforestales Los cuales si deben realizar planes de manejo. **Art. 72.** El SERFOR, coordina con los gobiernos regionales y con los actores públicos y privados involucrados, y desarrolla herramientas para la promoción y financiamiento de las plantaciones forestales, a través de: **a.** Otorgamiento de incentivos, reconocimientos, servicios financieros, a favor de los diversos actores vinculados a las plantaciones forestales, para la adopción de buenas prácticas de manejo forestal y agroforestal. **b.** Facilitar el acceso a mercados, servicios financieros, programas y proyectos. **c.** Simplificación administrativa para mejorar los procedimientos vinculados a plantaciones forestales, sistemas agroforestales y los servicios que se brindan; **d.** Descuentos promocionales en relación al pago por derecho de aprovechamiento, a fin de asegurar la implementación y sostenibilidad de las actividades económicas generadas a partir del manejo diversificado.; **e.** Articulación de actividades de capacitación, asistencia técnica y pasantías sobre plantaciones forestales y sistemas agroforestales. **f.** Coordinar la incorporación de las plantaciones forestales y sistemas agroforestales dentro de los programas de promoción e incentivos gestionados por otros sectores o niveles de gobierno; **g.** Integración de las plantaciones forestales y sistemas agroforestales a la cadena productiva; **h.** Apoyo a la investigación científica, desarrollo tecnológico e innovación tecnológica en plantaciones forestales y sistemas agroforestales.

Sólo para plantaciones en tierras de propiedad pública se requiere planes de manejo. Existen varios niveles de gestión que están especificados en el Decreto Supremo N° 021-2015-MINAGRI, que se adjunta al presente.

Dependiendo de la especie los planes pueden variar de 10 a 60 años.

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Mediante Decreto Supremo N° 021-2015-MINAGRI, el Estado dispone: **Art. 20º**- Que Las plantaciones forestales que por su naturaleza y ubicación generen impactos ambientales negativos significativos, requieren de certificación ambiental, de acuerdo al Sistema Nacional de Evaluación de Impacto Ambiental (SEIA). **Art. 45º**- En el caso de las concesiones para plantaciones, cuando el plan de manejo contemple el aprovechamiento de especies CITES, las inspecciones oculares son obligatorias y previas al aprovechamiento, y las realiza la Autoridad Regional Forestal conjuntamente con la Autoridad Administrativa CITES y del OSINFOR cuando corresponda. Adicionalmente, los concesionarios y empresarios forestales pueden acudir a empresas certificadoras tales como SGS o FSC si desean certificar sus productos.

Las plantaciones forestales deben inscribirse en el Registro Nacional de Plantaciones Forestales que se manejará de manera descentralizada a través de las Autoridades Regionales Forestales y de Fauna Silvestre. El Sistema Nacional de Información Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre (SNIFFS) contiene, entre otros, información sobre las plantaciones forestales y sistemas agroforestales, viveros, operadores de plantaciones forestales, operadores de sistemas agroforestales, usuarios interesados en plantaciones forestales, áreas con potencial para plantaciones forestales e inversionistas interesados en plantaciones forestales.

Plantaciones forestales.- Son ecosistemas forestales constituidos a partir de la intervención humana mediante la instalación de una o más especies forestales, nativas o introducidas, con fines de producción de madera o productos forestales diferentes a la madera, de protección, de restauración ecológica, de recreación, de provisión de servicios ambientales o cualquier combinación de los anteriores (artículo 11 de la Ley N° 29763) ; Silvicultura.- Conjunto de técnicas que permiten el mantenimiento y regeneración de la plantación forestal y el sistema agroforestal y otras asociaciones vegetales forestales, a través de intervenciones en el establecimiento, la composición, la estructura y el crecimiento de la vegetación para atender mejor los objetivos del manejo.

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Plan Nacional de Reforestación (PNR) – Perú 2005-2024, aprobado mediante Resolución Suprema N° 002-2006-AG, formulado por el Instituto Nacional de Recursos Naturales – INRENA

Si, Registro Nacionales

Plantaciones mixtas, en su mayoría con cultivo agroforestales.

No

Swietenia macrophylla "Caoba" (Apéndice II), *Aniba rosaeodora* "palo rosa" (Apéndice II) y *Cedrela odorata* "Cedro" (Apéndice III)

Results and analysis of the questionnaire on Production systems of tree species, plantations and definitions of artificial propagation
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En bosques secundarios y tierras deforestadas.

494 has de *Swietenia macrophylla* "caoba"; 9 has *Cedrela odorata* "cedro" y 23 has *Aniba roseodora* "palo rosa".

Todas son nativas (*Swietenia macrophylla* "Caoba" , *Cedrela odorata* "Cedro" y *Aniba rosaeodora* "palo rosa")

Enriquecimiento, raleo y podas, mejoramiento de la calidad de sitio.

Propagación Sexual: las semillas para los ensayos de propagación proceden de árboles semilleros seleccionados y marcados en los bosques y ubicados, Propagación Asexual: Estacas y acodos.

Bosque natural.

Las plántulas se usan en plantaciones.

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| |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| No |
| No |
| Madera y aceite. |
| A |
| No |
| |
| 358.5 kg. de aceite de "palo rosa" (<i>Aniba rosaeodora</i>) |
| |
| 100 % plantación (<i>Aniba rosaeodora</i>) |

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Ver Anexo 2.

Results and analysis of the questionnaire on Production systems of tree species, plantations and definitions of artificial propagation
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| Perú (Translated to English language) | Honduras (Idioma original: Español) |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| Existing plantations were installed under the Forest Act and Wildlife previous Law No. 27308 (2000) and its Regulations approved by Supreme Decree No. 014-2011-AG ; Currently the Forestry and Wildlife Law (Law No. 29763), and the Regulations for the management of plantations and agroforestry systems approved by Supreme Decree No. 021-2015-MINAGRI , are setting out the conditions for the establishment of the plantations | Ley Forestal Decreto 98-2007 Art. 37, Art. 73 y 94, 148, 208. |

Results and analysis of the questionnaire on Production systems of tree species, plantations and definitions of artificial propagation
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|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>Law No. 29763. New Forest and Wildlife Law: Art. 44 ° establishes that forest plantations on communal and private land not require approval by the forestry authority and wildlife management plans ;; Art. 109 ° establishes that access to the benefits of ecosystem services from forest plantations in private or communal land, no permission is required ;; Art. 111 ° it provides that the State promotes forest species plantations <u>on lands that have no coverage of primary forests and secondary forests</u>, because they contribute to the production of timber and non-timber products, and the soil improvement and acceleration of plant succession; allow recovery of degraded areas, slope stabilization, ecosystem restoration, maintenance of water regime, improvement of habitats for wildlife, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, energy supply of forest biomass, including others. The State provides the necessary steps to promote the installation and management of forest plantations for production purposes, protection and recovery of forest ecosystems in coastal, mountain and jungle preferably with native species of each zone condition ;; Art. 112 °. Forestry and wildlife regional authorities grant concessions for the installation of forest plantations on lands under state ownership that have <u>no coverage of primary forests or secondary forests</u> according to forest zoning, through transparent and competitive procedures for periods of fifty renewable years. These concessions are subject to the payment of right of use by area, a promotional scheme can be established. Supreme Decree No. 021-2015-MINAGRI.-regulation for the management of plantations and agroforestry systems. Declares of national interest the promotion of forest plantations and agroforestry systems at national level, to contribute to industrial development, food and nutrition security, protection of soils, water regulation, provision of ecosystem services and the recovery and ecosystem restoration. Article 12 states that the SERFOR is the CITES Management Authority to pray f species and wildlife that breed on land within the national territory. The Ministry of Environment (MINAM) is the CITES Scientific Authority, its functions are provided for in the Regulations for the Implementation of CITES in Peru approved by Supreme Decree No. 030-2005-AG, as amended. In the case of forest plantations that include any of the relevant species in the Appendices of CITES should take into account the specific regulations under the Convention and national standards.</p> | <p>Decreto de asignación de fondos; Normativa para certificación de plantación; Convenio ICF-IHCAFE; Convenio FHIA-ICF.</p> |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

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| With the above Forest and Wildlife Law plantation establishment was not promoted. As a mechanism to promote tree species plantations Regulation (Supreme Decree No. 021-2015-MINAGRI) provides as follows: Article 16. - Plantations in private land, whether native or exotic species, no authorization is required forest and wildlife authority, or the presentation of the management plan .; Art. 17. plantations in public lands is done through: a. Concessions for forest plantations; b. Assignment contracts for agroforestry systems in use Which whether to make management plans. Art. 72. The SERFOR, coordinate with regional governments and public and private stakeholders, and develop tools for the promotion and financing of forest plantations, through: a. Providing incentives, awards, financial services for the various stakeholders involved in forest plantations, for the adoption of good forest management and agroforestry. b. Facilitating access to markets, financial services, programs and projects. c. Administrative simplification to improve procedures related to forest plantations, agroforestry systems and services provided; d. Promotional discounts relating to payment for use rights, to ensure the implementation and sustainability of the economic activities generated from diversified management .; e. Joint training, technical assistance and internships on forest plantations and agroforestry systems. f. Coordinate the incorporation of forest plantations and agroforestry systems in the promotion and incentive programs managed by other sectors or levels of government; g. Integration of forest plantations and agroforestry systems to the production chain; h. Support for scientific research, technological development and innovation in forest plantations and agroforestry systems | PNR Caoba y Cedro |
| Only plantations in public lands management plans required. There are several levels of management that are specified in Supreme Decree No. 021-2015-MINAGRI, attached hereto. | Si, Certificación Forestal |
| Depending on the species plans can vary from 10 to 60 years. | 16 años |

Results and analysis of the questionnaire on Production systems of tree species, plantations and definitions of artificial propagation
 (submitted by the regional representative for Central and South America and the Caribbean - Mr. Belteton Chacon)

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|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>By Supreme Decree No. 021-2015-MINAGRI, the State provides: Art 20 ° - that forest plantations which by its nature and location generate significant negative environmental impacts, require environmental certification, according to the National Impact Evaluation System. environmental (SEIA). Art 45 ° -. In the case of concessions for plantations, when the management plan contemplates the use of CITES species, the visual inspections are mandatory and pre-harvest, and performs the Regional Forestry Authority in conjunction with the CITES Management Authority and OSINFOR when corresponda. Adicionalmente, forest concessionaires and entrepreneurs can turn to certified companies such as SGS or FSC if they wish to certify their products.</p> | <p>No, solo lo hace ICF</p> |
| <p>Forest plantations must register with the National Register of Forest Plantations to be managed in a decentralized manner through the Regional Forestry and Wildlife Authority. The National Forest Information System and Wildlife (sniffs) contains, among others, information on forest plantations and agroforestry systems, nurseries, operators of forest plantations, agroforestry systems operators, users interested in forest plantations, areas with potential for forest plantations and investors interested in forest plantations.</p> | <p>En todo tipo de tenencia, en su mayoría en tenencia privada</p> |
| <p>Forest plantation: forest ecosystems are made from human intervention by installing one or more forest, native or introduced species, for production of wood or different timber forest products, protection, ecological restoration, recreation, providing environmental services or any combination thereof (Article 11 of Law No. 29763); Silvicultura.- set of techniques that allow the maintenance and regeneration of forest planting and agroforestry and other forest plant associations, through interventions in the establishment, composition, structure and growth of vegetation to better meet the objectives handling.</p> | <p>Artículo 11, inciso 7 y 45</p> |

Results and analysis of the questionnaire on Production systems of tree species, plantations and definitions of artificial propagation
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| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| National Reforestation Plan (NRP) - Peru from 2005 to 2024, approved by Supreme Resolution No. 002-2006-AG, formulated by the National Institute of Natural Resources - INRENA | Las plantaciones de Caoba y Cedro se identifican en asocio con Café y Cacao. |
| yes, National Registers | Si |
| Mixed plantations, mostly agroforestry crop. | Puras, en asocio con cultivos agrícolas y en linderos. |
| No | Caoba del Atlántico, Caoba del Pacífico y Cedro real. |
| Swietenia macrophylla "mahogany" (Appendix II), Aniba rosaeodora "rosewood" (Appendix II) y Cedrela odorata "Cedar" (Appendix III) | Caoba del Atlántico, Caoba del Pacífico y Cedro real. |

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 (submitted by the regional representative for Central and South America and the Caribbean - Mr. Belteton Chacon)

| | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| In secondary forest and deforested land. | Tierras deforestadas. |
| 494 hectares of <i>Swietenia macrophylla</i> "mahogany"; 9 ha <i>Cedrela odorata</i> "cedar" and 23 have <i>Aniba roseodora</i> "rosewood". | ----- |
| | |
| All are native (<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i> "mahogany" <i>Cedrela odorata</i> "Cedar" and <i>Aniba rosaeodora</i> "rosewood"). | Son nativas. |
| Enrichment, thinning and pruning, improve site quality. | Existen ensayos en estaciones experimentales para la investigación, donde se evalúa la selección de especies y procedencia con el fin de propagar las que mejores responden a las condiciones ambientales in situ. |
| Sexual propagation: seeds for propagation tests come from selected seed trees and marked in forest and located, Asexual Propagation: Cuttings and layering. | Se realiza la propagación a través de semillas controladas en viveros. |
| natural forest. | Bosques naturales y plantaciones. |
| Seedlings used in plantations. | En ambos. |

Results and analysis of the questionnaire on Production systems of tree species, plantations and definitions of artificial propagation
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| | |
|---------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| No | Si, se tratan como plantaciones. |
| No | Si |
| Wood and oil. | Madera y leña |
| A | ----- |
| No | Si |
| | |
| 358.5 kg. oil of "rosewood" (<i>Aniba rosaeodora</i>) | ----- |
| 100% plantation (<i>Aniba rosaeodora</i>) | ----- |

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See Annex 2.

Ver Anexo 2.

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| Honduras (Translated to English language) | Camerun (Translated from French to English language) |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | |
| Forestry Law, Decree 98-2007 Art. 37, Art. 73 and 94, 148, 208. | Law No. 94/01 of 20/01/1994 on regime of forests, wildlife and fishing Art. 17, 23, 39 and 63. |

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| | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Decree on allocation of funds; Certification rules for planting; Convention between ICF-IHCAFE and Convention between FHIA-ICF. | Law No. 94/01 and Enforcement Decree of National Reforestation Program |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|

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| | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| PNR Caoba and Cedro | Strategy 2020 on sub sectors of Forest and Wildlife. |
| Yes, Forest Certification. | Yes, on UFA, FC and Forest communities, African palm plantations. Renewal and attributions of the forest titles. |
| 16 years | 25 to 30 years renewable. |

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| | |
|---------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Not, only does ICF | Law No. 94/01 Art. 39 private forests. |
| In all types of ownership, mostly in private ownership. | Permanent forests (Reservations, UFA, ...); forests of national domain (Fc, private forests). |
| Article 11, paragraph 7 and 45 | Afforestation created by reforestation, silviculture and regeneration. |

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| | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| The plantations of mahogany and cedar are identified in association with coffee and cocoa. | This prerogative is returned to communities and formerly to the OSADEF. |
| Yes | Yes |
| monospecific plantation, in association with agricultural crops and planting in the boundaries of owns. | Mixed, arboretum, forest reserves, botanical garden, PFNL, Teak, Eucalyptus. |
| Mahogany of Atlantic, Mahogany of Pacific and Royal cedar. | Yes |
| Mahogany of Atlantic, Mahogany of Pacific and Royal cedar. | |

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| | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| Deforested lands | Ecological zones in Northwest, southeastern and the coast. |
| ----- | 625 hectares of forest plantations. |
| | |
| They are native | natives |
| There are tests in experimental stations for the investigation, where the selection of species and origin is evaluated in order to propagate that best responds to environmental conditions in situ. | Yes |
| The spread is through controlled seed in the nurseries. | |
| Natural forests, and forest plantations. | Natural forest and primary; gallery forests. |
| In both. | Plantations |

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| | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| yes, they treated as plantations. | NO, enrichments. |
| yes | Yes |
| Wood and firewood | wood, bark, fruits and seeds. |
| ----- | None at the moment. |
| | Medicinal plant (Pygeum). |
| | |
| ----- | None. |
| ----- | None. |

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|--------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| See Annex 2. | Can not be added the photographs on Appendix 2. |
|--------------|-------------------------------------------------|

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| Analysis en Español | Analysis in English |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
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| | |

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|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>Todos los países cuentan con legislación sobre plantaciones forestales, algunas de estas legislaciones regulan y promueven el establecimiento de plantaciones forestales. Aunque solo Perú y Guatemala mencionan en su regulación a las plantaciones de especies incluidas en CITES.</p> | <p>All countries have legislation about forest plantations, some of these laws regulate and promote the establishment of forest plantations. Although only Peru and Guatemala mentioned that there are regulation about plantations of species listed in CITES.</p> |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

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| Los países informan que para promover las plantaciones forestales hay estrategias, programas y planes nacionales, también hay Leyes que incentivan el establecimiento de plantaciones forestales. | Countries report that to promote forest plantations, they have strategies, programs and plans, there are also laws that encourage the establishment of forest plantations. |
| Brasil y Tailandia dijeron que no siempre se requieren planes de gestión para el establecimiento de plantaciones; Guatemala indica que solo dentro de áreas protegidas; China indica que algunas veces; Indonesia, Honduras y Camerún indican que si requieren planes de gestión. | Brazil and Thailand said they don't always require management plans for plantation establishment ; Guatemala indicates that only in protected areas; China indicates that sometimes; Indonesia, Honduras and Cameroon indicate that they require management plans. |
| Guatemala y Camerún indican que la duración media de los planes de gestión para plantaciones forestales es de 25 a 30 años; China de 5 a 10 años; Indonesia 5 años; Perú de 10 a 60 años y Honduras de 16 años. | Guatemala and Cameroon indicate that the average length of management plans for forest plantations is from 25 to 30 years; China from 5 to 10 years; Indonesia 5 years; Peru from 10 to 60 years and Honduras 16 years. |

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| Brasil, Indonesia, Perú y camerún indican que si existen sistemas de certificación para las plantaciones en general; Guatemala, Tailandia, China y Honduras indicaron que no existen. | Brazil, Indonesia, Peru and Cameroon indicate that there are certification systems for plantations in general; Guatemala, Thailand, China and Honduras indicated that do not exist. |
| Brasil indica que se registran plantaciones en tierras privadas; China en tierras comunales y gubernamentales; Guatemala, Tailandia, Indonesia, Perú, Honduras y Camerún en todo tipo de tenencia de tierra. | Brazil indicated that plantations on private land are recorded; China in communal and government lands; Guatemala, Thailand, Indonesia, Peru, Honduras and Cameroon in all types of land tenure. |
| Todos los países cuentan con una definición de Plantación en su legislación, hay casos como en Guatemala donde la definición de la Ley Forestal que aplica fuera de áreas protegidas varía con la definición dentro de áreas protegidas. | All countries have a definition of Plantation in law, there are cases as in Guatemala, where the definition of the Forest Act that applies outside protected areas varies with the definition used within protected areas. |

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| <p>En China mencionan que actualizan sus inventarios cada 5 años, mientras que en Guatemala indican que hay interpretaciones que incluyen los remanentes de bosque natural como plantaciones en algunos sistemas agroforestales.</p> | <p>In China they mentioned that update their inventories is every 5 years, while in Guatemala indicate that there are interpretations that include the remnants of natural forest as plantations in some agroforestry systems.</p> |
| | |
| <p>En todos los países existen plantaciones monoespecíficas y mixtas.</p> | <p>In every country there are monospecific and mixed plantations.</p> |
| <p>Brasil, Guatemala, Camerún, Tailandia, China y Honduras indican que en sus países si existen plantaciones forestales monoestáticas con especies incluidas en CITES, mientras que Perú e Indonesia indicaron que no tienen registros de plantaciones monoestáticas de especies incluidas en CITES.</p> | <p>Brazil, Guatemala, Cameroon, Thailand, China and Honduras indicate that in their countries there exist monospecific plantations with species included in CITES, while Peru and Indonesia said they did not have records of monospecific plantations of species listed in CITES.</p> |
| <p>Todos los países con la excepción de Camerún, indicaron que cuentan con plantaciones mixtas de especies incluidas en CITES.</p> | <p>All countries, with the exception of Cameroon, indicated that they have mixed plantations of species listed in CITES.</p> |

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| Brasil, Guatemala y Honduras indican que registran plantaciones en áreas deforestadas; Indonesia indicó que las plantaciones mixtas se operan en áreas boscosas o tierras no forestales gestionadas por las comunidades o de propiedad privada, agregan que pocas personas locales plantarían madera de agar en el bosque cercano, ya sea natural primario o secundario; Tailandia, China y Perú mencionan que registran en bosque secundario y tierras deforestadas. | Brazil, Guatemala and Honduras indicate that they record plantings in deforested areas; Indonesia indicated that Mixed plantations are operated mostly in production forest, either forested or non-forested land managed by communities or privately owned, adding that few local people would plant agarwood in nearby forest, whether primary forest or secondary; Thailand, China and Peru mentioned that they recorded plantations in secondary forest and deforested land. |
| Brasil, China, Indonesia, Perú y Camerún reportaron el número de hectáreas de plantaciones, destacando China e Indonesia que reportan superficies de varios millones de hectáreas. | Brazil, China, Indonesia, Peru and Cameroon reported the number of hectares of plantations, highlighting China and Indonesia that they reported surfaces of several million hectares. |
| | |
| Guatemala, Tailandia, Perú, Honduras y Camerún indicaron que en sus países solo hay plantaciones de especies nativas, mientras que Brasil, China e Indonesia registraron ambos tipos de especies nativas y exóticas. | Guatemala, Thailand, Peru, Honduras and Cameroon indicated that in their countries there are only native species plantations, while Brazil, China and Indonesia recorded both native and exotic species. |
| Todos los países reportaron prácticas de gestión de plantaciones destinadas a mejorar la producción de árboles y mejorar el rendimiento de la madera. | All countries reported management practices on plantations for to improve of trees production and improve performance of the wood. |
| Todos los países mencionaron que aplican métodos de propagación sexual y asexual para el desarrollo de plantulas para el establecimiento de plantaciones forestales. | All countries mentioned that they are implementing sexual and asexual methods of spread for the development of seedlings for the establishment of forest plantations. |
| Brasil, Guatemala, Indonesia, Perú y Camerún indican que la semilla proviene de bosque natural; Tailandia que sus semillas inicialmente provenían de bosques naturales pero ahora provienen de plantaciones, mientras que China y Honduras indican que la procedencia de sus materiales es de bosque natural y plantaciones. | Brazil, Guatemala, Indonesia, Peru and Cameroon indicate that the seed comes from natural forest; Thailand that the seeds originally came from natural forests but now come from plantations, while China and Honduras indicate that the source of their material is natural forest and plantations. |
| Todos los países con la excepción de Honduras indicaron que las plantulas producidas en viveros únicamente se cultivan en Plantaciones. | All countries except Honduras indicated that the seedlings produced in nurseries are grown only in plantations. |

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| Todos los países indican que las plantulas introducidas en el bosque natural no se consideran como plantaciones sino como enriquecimientos, solo Indonesia y Honduras indican que se consideran plantaciones mixtas. | All countries indicate that the introduced plants in the natural forest are not considered as plantations, but as enrichment; only Indonesia and Honduras indicate that are considered as mixed plantations. |
| Brasil, Guatemala y Perú indican que no se incluyen árboles remanentes dentro de las plantaciones; China, Honduras y Camerún si incluyen árboles remanentes; Tailandia e Indonesia no informaron al respecto. | Brazil, Guatemala and Peru indicate that they do not include remaining trees within of the plantations; China, Honduras and Cameroon include residual trees; Thailand and Indonesia did not report about it. |
| China, Indonesia, Perú y Camerún obtienen todo tipo de productos (aceites, esenciales, madera, frutos, hojas, etc.); Guatemala y Honduras solo obtienen madera; Brasil únicamente aceite esencial. | China, Indonesia, Perú y Camerún obtienen todo tipo de productos (aceites, esenciales, madera, frutos, hojas, etc.); Guatemala y Honduras solo obtienen madera; Brasil únicamente aceite esencial. |
| Brasil, Tailandia, China y Perú utilizan el código "A", Guatemala el código "W", Indonesia todavía no exporta y Honduras y Camerún no respondieron la pregunta. | Brazil, Thailand, China and Peru use the code "A", Guatemala the code "W", Indonesia still doesn't export; Honduras and Cameron did not answer the question. |
| Brasil, China, Honduras y Camerún indicaron que si se colectan orquídeas y plantas medicinales; Guatemala, Tailandia, Indonesia y Perú indican que no colectan otro tipo de plantas. | Brazil, China, Honduras and Cameroon indicate that they collect orchids and medicinal plants; Guatemala, Thailand, Indonesia and Peru indicate that not collect other plants. |
| | |
| Solo Brasil, Guatemala, China y Perú reportaron datos de volumen exportado por tipo de producto para cada especie cultivada. | Only Brazil, Guatemala, China and Peru reported volume data exported by product type for each specie cultivated. |
| Brasil y Perú indicaron que exportan el 100% de productos procedentes de plantaciones, Guatemala indicó que solo exporta el 3% procedente de plantaciones y el resto de países no reportó. | Brazil and Peru indicated that they export the 100% of products from plantations, Guatemala indicated that only 3% from the exportations are from the plantations and the other countries did not report. |

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Ver Anexo 2.

See Annex 2.