



NOTIFICATION TO THE PARTIES

No. 2022/050

Geneva, 29 June 2022

CONCERNING:

Intersessional decision-making of the Plants Committee

Review of Significant Trade for *Pterocarpus erinaceus*

1. At its 25th meeting (Online, June 2021) the Plants Committee agreed an indicative timeline and procedure for the consideration of the species *Pterocarpus erinaceus* under Resolution Conf. 12.8 (Rev. CoP18) on Review of Significant Trade in specimens of Appendix-II species. Recognizing the urgency of the matter, this included an agreement for the Plants Committee to proceed via intersessional decision-making, in accordance with Rule 19 of its Rules of Procedure.
2. Further, at its 74th meeting (SC74, Lyon, March 2022), the Standing Committee called upon the Plants Committee to expedite its Review of Significant Trade of *Pterocarpus erinaceus* in order for the Committee to receive a progress report from the Plants Committee at SC75 [see [executive summary SC74 Sum. 13 \(Rev. 1\) \(11/03/2022\)](#)].
3. On 6 April 2022 the Plants Committee began a procedure for intersessional decision-making under Rule 19 of its Rules of Procedure in relation to this matter.
4. On 24 June 2022, the Plants Committee agreed that, in the context of paragraph 1 g) of Resolution Conf. 12.8 (Rev. CoP18), 'action is needed' concerning the implementation of Article IV, paragraph 2 (a) and 3 for *Pterocarpus erinaceus* in Benin, Burkina Faso, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Nigeria, and Sierra Leone. The Committee further agreed the time-bound, feasible, measurable, proportionate, and transparent recommendations directed to each of these range States which are found in the Annex to the present Notification.
5. The Secretariat will transmit these recommendations to the range States concerned, monitor progress against the recommendations, taking account of the different deadlines and report to the Plants Committee on their implementation, and further assist the Plants Committee in reporting progress on this to the Standing Committee at its 75th meeting.

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.
- 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.

The Gambia

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.