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

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

WORKSHOP ON IMPLEMENTATION OF CITES FOR AGARWOOD-PRODUCING SPECIES (3-6 OCTOBER 2011, KUWAIT)

The attached information document has been submitted by Kuwait in relation to agenda item 17.2.1[*].

[*] *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.*

Workshop on Implementation of CITES for Agarwood-Producing Species

October 3 – 6, 2011

KUWAIT

Report

1. Background

At the Ninth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (CoP9) that was held in Fort Lauderdale – United States of America – November 1994, India proposed that *Aquilaria malaccensis* to be included in Appendix II of the Convention of International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). India believed that the international demand was threatening the survival of this species in India.

The Thirteenth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (CoP13), that was held in Bangkok – Thailand; October 2004, Indonesia proposed the inclusion of the entire genera of *Aquilaria* and *Gyrinops* in CITES Appendix II with the annotation #1 that cover all parts and derivatives. The United Arab Emirates on behalf of the Middle East countries opposed this proposal. They believed that the control of trade in Agarwood at the national and international levels would be very difficult to enforce due to the nature of the commodity that can be used and traded in various forms (wood, chips, powder, oil or as an ingredient in perfumes or medicines) especially if we are aware that the use of this commodity is related to cultural and religion issues, secondly the lack of communication and cooperation between the main producing and consuming countries at the regional level.

Kuwait, United Arab Emirates, Syria and Qatar entered a specific reservation on *Aquilaria* ssp. and *Gyrinops* spp.

2. Objectives

The purpose of the workshop is to help improve implementation of CITES for agarwood-producing species and to contribute to the implementation of the Decisions of the Conference of the Parties to CITES on this subject (Annex 2), in particular, is to continue making progress on the management and conservation of these species, on the formulation of non-detriment findings, on the production of identification materials, on the products and quantities that could be exempted from CITES controls, on the definitions of the terms used in this field of agarwood management and trade, and, very importantly, on strengthening the stakeholders communications and network. The species concerned are *Aquilaria* spp., *Gyrinops* spp. and other agarwood-producing species that may be identified during the discussions.

3. Expected Outcomes:

- Agreement reached on which Agarwood products and quantities should be exempted from CITES controls
- Agreement reached on which range State will prepare and submit a proposal for amendment of the current annotation at CoP16
- Agreed on strategy to produce identification materials for all forms of traded products under CITES control
- Agreement on a strategy to pprepare a glossary with definitions that illustrate the content of the proposed amended annotations
- Agreement on how the current definitions of artificially propagated plants apply to trees in mixed species plantations
- Exchange of experiences on management of wild and plantation-source Agarwood
- Identification of the non-detriment finding guidance used for the Agarwood-producing species in range States.
- Preparation of the Report for PC20 agreed and started

4. Participants:

Two government-designated representatives from each country, One from the CITES Management and one from the CITES Scientific Authorities from 19 countries: Bahrain, Bhutan, Brunei, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Kuwait, Malaysia, Myanmar (Burma), Oman, Papua New Guinea, Qatar, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam, Laos, Saudi Arabia ,United Arabs Emirates.

5. Management:

The CITES Secretariat, CITES Plant Committee members of Asia and Oceania, and Ajmal perfumes company together with CITES Management Authority of Kuwait provided necessary technical, logistics and financial support for the workshop.

6. Venue:

The Workshop was held in State of Kuwait Safir Al-Fintas Hotel.

7. **Workshop Program:**

The workshop was successfully conducted as per the schedule of the programme shown in Annex 1

Opening of the workshop:

1. The workshop was_opened at 9.00 a.m. on Monday, 3 October 2011, by the welcome speech of from Dr. Salah Al-Modhi, the Director General of Environment Public Authority- Kuwait.

2. Opening remarks were also made by CITES Secretariat, and Ajmal perfumes company.

3. The first session of the workshop began on 3 October 2011, (by keynote speaker) chair is Dr. Manaf Bahbahani (Kuwait University), and Co-Chairs Dr. Zhou Zhihua (Plant Committee Representative of Asia - China), Dr. Greg Leach (Plant Committee Representative of Oceania - Australia) and Mr. Jonathan Barzdo (Chief of the Governing Bodies and Meeting Services – CITES Secretariat).

4. The first session remarked Objectives of the Workshop which was addressed by Shereefa Al-Salem (Kuwait CITES Management Authority)

5. And statements were made by the representatives, including CITES implementation of Agarwood in their country,

6. At the Second session of the workshop, on 3 October 2011, was followed by presentation prepared by representatives of each country alphabetically.

7. In the first session on the second day on 4 October 2011, Ms. Milena Sosa Schmidt (Scientific Support Officer – CITES Secretariat) delivered a Presentation on Introduction to CITES and Agarwood, then a Presentations from Ms.Noorainie Awang Anak (TRAFFIC – Malaysian), followed by Roles of CITES Management and Scientific Authorities by Jonathan Barzdo (CITES Secretariat).

8. After the completion of all the Presentations a discussion was conducted by Jonathan Barzdo (CITES Secretariat) to discuss what is expected from the workshop. Accordingly, several questions have been prepared to be discussed in committees to find a solution to all issues related to the Agarwood as follows:

- Which specimens should be controlled or should be excluded from controls?

- If a proposal should be made to amend the annotation in the CITES Appendices, which country will be the proponent?
- Which units should be used for reporting the specimens in trade?
- Which terms need to be defined in a glossary?
- Should a limit be set to the quantity of personal effects that may be exempted from control? If so, for which types of specimens and what should be the limit?
- Should there be national registers of traders in products from Agarwood?
- Should there be national registers of nurseries or plantations of Agarwood-producing trees?
- Identification:
  What identification materials exist already?
  What additional materials are needed?
  Who will produce it?
  Is it possible to produce material on the distinction between wild and artificially propagated specimens?
- What guidance on the making of non-detriment findings is being used?
  What improvements are needed?
- Does the definition of "artificially propagated" present problems?
  If so, should it be amended? If so, how?
- Should it be possible to authorize trade in products from Agarwood-producing species at a higher-taxon level (e.g. genus)?
- What information should be exchanged on the management of Agarwood species in the wild or in plantations?
- What permitting problems are there in the regulation of the trade in Agarwood-related products?
- Does the question of reservations need to be considered?
- Should export quotas be set by exporting countries – and should they be set also for specimens from plantations or other artificially propagated material?
- Should there be a time limit for the re-export of specimens after they have been imported?

9. At the 2nd session of the workshop, on 4 October 2011 Representatives of the country were divided into two Groups.

First group Management Working Group:

Chair: Dr. Zhou Zhihua (Plant Committee representative of Asia - China)
Co-Chair: Mr. Jonathan Barzdo (Chief of the Governing Bodies and Meeting Services – CITES Secretariat)

The working group start the discussion with the following subjects:

1. preparation of a glossary of products in trade
2. Agarwood products subject to controls: possible exemptions
3. Overview on definitions, exemptions and use of personal effects
4. Units of measurement for the specified types of products in trade.

The result of the discussion is reflected on the Glossary of Agarwood Products table annex 3.

Recommendations:

1. Proponent:
   - Annotation (China, Kuwait, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, Thailand, Ajmal, CAT)
   - Personal and household effects (Kuwait, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, Vietnam)
   - Glossary (India, Kuwait, Thailand, Saudi Arabia)
   - Artificial propagation (Plant Committee representatives of Asia and Oceania)
   - NDF (Plant Committee representatives of Asia (China) and Alternate of Asia (Kuwait), India.
2. Which specimens should be controlled or should not be controlled? Consensus was reached on most commodities; however, further discussion is needed on sawdust, powder, moldings made from powder and wood carvings, incense cones. See the table for details. Range states are recommended to consult the SA and the industry to on the possibilities to exclude the exhausted powder.
3. Units for types of products: see the table for details.
4. Terms to be defined in a glossary: There is a need to check the existing definitions. Regarding finished products, the WG on annotation of PC should be consulted. There is a need for the definition of sawdust and powder.
5. Personal and household effects: All countries can accept at least 1 kg woodchips and 60 ml oil per person for personal and household effects.
6. National registration system for traders? It was agreed that is it necessary to have such a system. Most countries already have such a system. Others would like to have one.

7. National registration for nurseries and plantations at commercial level will be helpful to manage these species. Many range states already have a national or local registration system.
8. Identification materials:
    - There is a little material for some products in Thailand but it is difficult to differentiate them at the species level.
    - Species need to be identified at the species level for the purpose of implementing the quotas
    - Material is needed to distinguish the natural and artificial propagated products
    - Material is needed to distinguish agarwood from wood products of other timber species
9. Authorization of trade at the higher taxon level: the species should be specified to evaluate the impact of trade on wild population.
10. Permitting problems: In one or more countries there is a problem that export permits are not endorsed at the time of export. Resolution Conf. 12.3 (Rev. CoP15) deals with this issue.
11. Reservations: Countries with reservations are recommended to make sure that the stocks of agarwood are legally acquired and to reconsider the need for their reservations.
12. Time limits for re-exports: there is no need for time limits at the international level. However at the national level records should be kept of the import and the export.
13. Custom code: It seems that in many countries there is an HS code for agarwood.
14. Labelling: not considered necessary for most parts and derivatives in trade, but the use of labels is recommended for oil, to indicate the percentage of agarwood.
15. It is not considered necessary to establish quotas for specimens from plantations.

<u>Second group' scientific working group':</u>

Chair: Dr. Greg Leach. (Plant Committee representative of Oceania-Australia)
Co-Chair: Ms. Milena Sosa Schmidt. (Scientific Support Officer-CITES Secretariat)

The Chair provided a summary of the work that had led to the Agarwood NDF guidance document presented as CoP15 Doc. 16.3 Annex 1c. The working group accepted this as the starting point for the work on this item.

Range states provided an overview on current use of any guidelines, in particular:

- Whether non detriment findings are being made for Agarwood – producing taxa.
- What guidelines do they use?
- Problems and challenges they are facing
- Recommendations to improve the guidelines.

1. Bhutan

Preliminary assessment of *Aquilaria malaccensis* in the natural habitat has been carried out including identification of mother trees. The Government is continuing to work on an inventory that will be finalized by the end of 2012. No specific guidelines on NDF have been used until now.

2. Cambodia

The Agarwood trees found in the natural forests are prohibited by law to be harvested. There is nothing much left except the plantation trees.

No guidelines are used right now, but there is a National strategy for endangered species. Some studies already done that could identify the endangered species as a top priority for a genetic conservation.

3. China

Harvest of wild populations has been banned since 1997. Now the industry mainly relies on imported Agarwood and material from plantations. Primary national survey was carried out in 2011. There has been large scale development of plantations in China. Agarwood producing technology has made great progress.

4. India

There are a limited Agarwood trees left in the wild, the remaining population needs to be protected. One species of Agarwood is identified; *Aquilaria malaccensis.*

Enumeration of the Agar population will be done during the revision of forest working plans of the concerned states, which will form a base for NDF. India has completely banned the harvest from the wild. There are extensive Agarwood plantations and harvest is allowed subject to local provisions.

5. Indonesia

NDF is done every year to establish the annually set export quota for Agarwood products. The Local Authority submits its information on the production capacity and stock held by traders to the Scientific Authority to review it. There is a working group from the university and research institutes that study and evaluate the information that will serve as basis to set the harvest and export quotas. Some of the challenges facing Indonesia are that it has large areas which need to be covered in order to get the exact population data for the whole area. Recently satellite images were used to get good information about the standing stock in the country. Not all Agarwood-producing trees contain resin. These tree species are not used for timber. Plantations of Agarwood-producing trees have been developed.

6. Malaysia

There is a national forest inventory covering all the species found including the endangered species. There are classifications for the forests according to their importance (protected forests, highly protected, production forests, etc).

Five Agarwood genera have been found and documented, including the number of the trees and their locations. A. malaccensis is the most studied species. There is an increasing trend to plantation production. The main challenge is to control the illegal activities done by the foreigners.

7. Lao

Lao is not using NDF yet, but it issued some license to export Agarwood which need to follow government quotas. The production includes essential oil, wood chips and powder.

8. Myanmar

In process of following CITES guidelines, and the Agarwood species are preserved by law since 1979. The harvesting from the wild is strictly prohibited. Large scale plantations are being developed and the products of Agarwood to be exported are from the plantation source.

9. Thailand

Thailand has totally banned harvesting Agarwood from the wild. Not using the NDF yet, but early this year a meeting took place with the stake holders to share the information about plantation methods, and the ways of preserving the trees by cutting only part of it so it can grow again.

10. Vietnam

No using the NDF for Agarwood but is using it for other traded species. There are four species were identified, not all species belongs to *Aquilaria* species. There is a control by the government that prohibits the harvest of Agarwood trees from the wild.

11. Papa New Guinea

In the year 2000 the Government of Papa New Guinea commenced an Inventory on Agarwood species which are naturally occurring, three species were identified*: Aquilaria filaria, Gyrinops ledermanii,* and *Gyrinops caudata.* Accordingly the government allowed the trade from those three species to recommence. After the species were listed in Appendix II in 2004, the trade was suspended. CITES Scientific Authority was asked to develop Species Management Plan for Natural Agarwood Resources. A management program was approved by the National Forest Department in March 2011.

Some of the main challenges to Papa New Guinea are to monitor both the harvest and the trade. In addition to that more studies are needed to be done related to Agarwood species since it is a new trade.

Only Indonesia, Malaysia and Papua New Guinea were identified as currently exporting from the wild and hence requiring an NDF for wild harvested Agarwood.

Non-Detriment Finding Guidance – Addressing Decision 15.26

Directed to Parties

Parties are invited to conduct workshops with the participation of appropriate experts on the use of timber species and prunus Africana, medicinal plants and Agarwood-producing species non-detriment finding guidance in range States concerned with the cooperation of the importing Parties.

The Working Group identified that document CoP15 Doc. 16.3 Annex 1c had language in some places that was not specific to Agarwood. The document was refined to be very specific for Agarwood. The Working Group agreed that it would be helpful to include some guidance for dealing with plantation grown Agarwood.

GUIDANCE FOR NON-DETRIMENT FINDINGS: AGARWOOD-PRODUCING TAXA

(Kuwait Version 3 October 2011)

<u>Principles</u>

– The non-detriment finding (NDF) for Agarwood verifies that traded volumes within the range state are not detrimental to the survival of that species.
– The NDF considers whether the species is maintained throughout its range at a level consistent with its role in the ecosystems in which it occurs.
– The data requirements for an NDF are tailored to appropriate precision according to the resilience or vulnerability of the target species.
– The implementation of an adaptive management scheme based on regular monitoring is an important consideration in the NDF evaluation process.
– The NDF is based on resource assessment methodologies.
– The NDF employs appropriate broad-scale assessment, such as total harvest assessments.

Sources and references used

1. This guidance has been developed from a number of earlier sources. Particularly valuable is the TRAFFIC document: *Essential elements for the formulation of non-detriment findings (NDF's) on Agarwood-producing taxa* (Aquilaria/Gyrinops spp.) presented as PC17 Inf. 4. Section 1 of this document provides a detailed introduction including background, approaches and context to the Convention.

2. Also of significant value is the "Guidance for CITES Scientific Authorities" (hereafter called IUCN checklist). Therefore, the factors within Tables 1 and 2 of the IUCN checklist were fully adopted into the tables of the present document.

3. It is also recommended that there should be an assessment of the possible relevance and contribution of the document: *International Standard for Sustainable Wild Collection of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants* (ISSC-MAP document, PC 16 Inf. 9) for the development of an Agarwood NDF methodology. The Perennial Plant working group in Cancun considered ISSC-MAP and adopted relevant elements. ISSC-MAP especially provides additional guidance for evaluating the factors "Management Plan" and "Monitoring Methods" by specifying detailed criteria and indicators.

4. Additional elements were incorporated from the following sources:

– Cancun Workshop Case Studies
– EU-SRG Guidance Paper
– Susceptibility matrices published by Cunningham (2001) and Peters (1994).

Process for making non detriment findings

5. The process for making non-detriment findings for Agarwood-producing taxa builds upon the Cancun Perennial Plants WG report which in itself is explicitly built upon the IUCN Checklist and other references. It incorporates the sources of

information and methods that can be used to evaluate certain factors as well as identifying when a more rigorous approach is needed (i.e., when more information or more rigorous field methods are needed).

6. **Taxonomy**: According to Resolution Conf. 12.11 (Rev. CoP14), species that are listed in the Appendices of CITES should have a valid CITES-recognized name, as reported in CITES-approved checklists. The first step is therefore to assess whether the taxonomic circumscription, including authorities and synonyms, is stable or is dynamic. If the status of the taxon is dynamic, then the taxonomy is usually uncertain (e.g., the taxon may consist of several entities which have to be assessed separately). Sources of information include published floras, CITES checklist, identification guides, and taxonomic experts.

7. **Harvest limits**: Confirm if proposed trade is within existing harvest limits e.g. minimum cutting diameter/age, harvest and export quotas. Determine whether these harvest limits are current and valid for the particular population of the species, taking into consideration any new information regarding the species.

8. **Source of material**: Consider whether the source of the specimen proposed for trade is from the wild or artificially propagated. If the specimen was artificially propagated according to Resolution Conf. 10.13 (Rev. CoP15) and Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. coP15), it may nonetheless be preferable to conduct an NDF for purposes of management of the national population. In this case, the NDF should address the criteria as established under these Resolutions. This should complete the NDF process. If the specimen does not meet the criteria of these Resolutions, continue with the process below.

9. **Resilience of a species to collection**: This step involves evaluating the capacity of species to withstand collection by considering the elements in Table 1, which outlines factors for high, medium, and low resilience to collection. This table is not an exhaustive list but includes factors that may be most indicative of resilience or vulnerability, based on examples taken from Cunningham (2001) and Peters (1994). There are also links to the Agarwood specific detail provided in PC17 Inf. 4. It is expected that judgement will be cautionary, for example, if a species has only a few factors of lower resilience and several deemed higher resilience, the species may still be considered as having a lower resilience to collection. Species are evaluated as having higher resilience i.e. less at risk from collection, if most of the resilience factors are in the higher category.

10. **Assessing the management of wild-collection activities**: Table 2 outlines factors affecting the management of the collection or harvest, along with references that provide examples of how each factor may be applied. For species that are less resilient to collection, greater rigour should be used, for example, multiple data sources, intensive field study, etc. In general, it is expected that Scientific

Authorities will work with the information that is available and seek more extensive information for species with very low resilience. Sources of data will vary, depending on the species and collection situation. In some cases, reliable information may not be part of an academic study or published in a peer-reviewed journal, but could still be considered to be reliable by the SA. For example, population abundance may be known from only information gathered from local harvesters.

11. If information gleaned from the previous steps indicates a predominantly negative trend, this may lead to management interventions (see Section 2.7 in PC17 Inf. 4). A comprehensive list of management criteria, including sustainable management indicators is outlined in Section 3 of PC17 Inf. 4, which aims to present a list of options for CITES Authorities of range States to consider towards improving the sustainable management of wild Agarwood populations. This includes a consideration of the monitoring and verification systems that could be set up or strengthened in parallel to the NDF assessment process.

Table 1 Assessment of the resilience of the species to collection

References: (1) IUCN Checklist; (2) Cancun Workshop Case Study Format; (5) Cunningham (2001) and Peters (1994)

Note: Where specific information is lacking with regard to these factors, the reviewer should consider gathering that information or explaining in the NDF why this lack of information does or does not affect your ability to a make non-detriment finding.

In the Indicators column some of the known characteristics of Agarwood-producing species are shown in square brackets. However, there are many information gaps with lesser known species of Aquilaria and Gyrinops.

Factors of Resilience	Indicators	Higher Resilience	Lower Resilience	Ref
Biological characteristics				
• Life form vs. harvested plant part	• [Small to large trees].	Non-lethal harvest of resin, leaves, fruits/seeds. Large adults	Lethal harvest of stem or whole plant. Large or small adults	1, 5
• Distribution	• Currently known global range of the species	wide, cosmopolitan	restricted, endemic	2, 5

Factors of Resilience	Indicators	Higher Resilience	Lower Resilience	Ref
• Habitat	• Preference: Types of habitats occupied by the species • Specificity • Habitat threat	highly adaptable to various habitat types habitat well conserved and stable	narrowly specific to one habitat type habitat threatened	1, 2, 5
• National abundance	• Local population sizes: Everywhere small <> Large to medium <> Often large • Spatial distribution: Scattered <> Clumped <> Homogeneous	Populations often large and spread homogenously across the landscape	All known populations everywhere small Scattered thinly across the landscape	1, 5
• National population trend	• Population increasing or decreasing?	increasing or stable	Decreasing	1
• Other threats	• Habitat loss/degradation; invasive alien species (directly affecting the species); harvesting; persecution (e.g. pest control); pollution (affecting habitat a/o species)	none or low	multiple, severe	1, 2
• Reproduction	• Regeneration or reproductive strategy [monoecious] • Pollination [not specialised, insects, wind] • Seed production [High] • Flower/Fruit phenology [annual]	wind pollinated annually fruiting pollinators common	specialised pollinator fruiting variable pollinators rare	2, 5
• Regeneration	• Capacity of the species to reproduce • Growth rate	fast growing easily resprouting or	Slow growing not resprouting or coppicing	1, 5

Factors of Resilience	Indicators	Higher Resilience	Lower Resilience	Ref
	• Sprouting capability [coppicing] • Regeneration Guild: Early Pioneer <> Late Secondary <> Primary	coppicing secondary species	primary climax species	
• Dispersal	• Seed germination: viability, dormancy [Readily germinates] • Seed dispersal strategy [bird/animal] • Disperser abundance • Dispersal efficiency	high viability wind or non-specialised vectors e.g. elaiosomes attracting ants	Low viability Biotic, with specialized vector	1, 5
Harvest characteristics				
• Harvest specificity	• *Indiscriminate collection of trees; ability to identify infected trees*	target trees easy to identify	Target trees hard to identify by inexperienced collectors and therefore harvest accompanied by indiscriminate felling of non-infected trees	5
• Yield per plant	• With high yield less individuals are affected by collection	High	Low	
• Scale of trade	• Quantitative information on numbers or quantity, if available; otherwise, a qualitative assessment; • Trade level: High – medium – low • Local, national, international	Low	High	1, 5

Factors of Resilience	Indicators	Higher Resilience	Lower Resilience	Ref
• Utilization trend	• Increasing fast <> Slowly increasing <> Stable or decreasing	Stable or decreasing	Increasing fast	5

Table 2. Assessment of factors affecting management of the collection (draft)

References: (1) IUCN Checklist; (2) Cancun Workshop Case Study Format; (3) EU-SRG Guidance; (4) ISSC-MAP; (5) Cunningham (2001) and Peters (1994)

Factors of sustainability	Information Sources	Ref	Plantations
Biological characteristics			
• Role of the species in its ecosystem	Consider the role of the species in the ecosystem and whether ecosystem processes are interrupted or changed by the collection of the species. Is the species a keystone or guild species, do other species depend on it for survival (e.g., food source)? • Scientific literature • Expert (including collector) knowledge • Field observations	2	N.A
Population status			
• National distribution	Range and distribution of the species in the country (whether or not the distribution of the species is continuous, or to what degree it is fragmented): • National distribution map, • Herbarium records, surveys or other vegetation inventories • Expert knowledge (all stakeholders) • Field studies • GIS vegetation coverages, including satellite imagery • Modelling	1, 5	N.A
• National conservation status	Conservation status of the species in the country determined through consultation of :	2	✓

Factors of sustainability	Information Sources	Ref	Plantations
	• Species Risk Lists • Conservation Data Centres • Experts (all stakeholders) • Scientific literature • Herbarium records • Field surveys (locations, population size, etc.)		
• National population trend	Population increasing or decreasing? To be measured over a time period independent of the harvest • Refer to conservation status • Reported harvests • Experts (all stakeholders) • Field surveys over a period of time • Demographic studies (population viability analyses)	1	✓
• Global conservation status	Refer to global assessment to compare national situation to global range • Published global assessments (e.g., IUCN Red List, Conservation Data Centers , e.g., Nature Serve) • Consult other range states • Undertake global assessment with other range states • CITES reports/processes e.g. Significant Trade Review	2	N.A
• Global Distribution	Refer to global distribution for national context • Published global distribution map • Consult other range states	2, 5	N.A
• Global population size and trend	Refer to global population size and trend for national context • Published global assessment • Consult other range states	2	N.A
Harvest management			Plantation management
• Regulated /	*"Regulated" refers to a sanctioned (government approved*	1, 2	✓

Factors of sustainability	Information Sources	Ref	Plantations
unregulated	*or otherwise official) harvest that is under the full control of the manager. Legal status determined through:* • Analysis of market reports on trade volumes • Experts (all stakeholders) • Trade volume records (e.g. WCMC CITES trade database; statistics from Customs; National or state permit databases) • Enforcement reports • Field and market surveys		
• Management history	What is the history of harvest? Is the harvest on-going or new? • Literature • Experts (all stakeholders, including trade networks)	1, 2	✓
• Illegal or unreported harvest or trade e.g. personal effects, reservations	How significant is the national problem of illegal or unmanaged harvest or trade? Assess the levels of both unmanaged and illegal harvest by: • Collecting market information • Collecting information from traders, collectors, wildlife managers • Comparing exports and imports with other Parties • Comparing CITES permit data to other export data sources (national trade statistics) • Analysing enforcement reports • Conducting field and market surveys	1	✓
• Management/Silviculture plan	Is there an adaptive management plan related to the harvest of the species with the aim of sustainable use? • National and international legislation relating to the conservation of the species • Management plan in place • Plan specifies plant and habitat conservation strategies (may include protected areas) • Harvest practices in place • Harvest practices specify restoration measures (e.g., planting seed when whole plant is removed) • Requirement to keep records of harvest	1, 2, 4	✓

Factors of sustainability	Information Sources	Ref	Plantations
	• Harvest records are reviewed and collection monitored • Management plan is reviewed at regular intervals specified in the plan • Limitations on collection (examples include collection seasons, minimum and maximum age / size class allowed for collection based on proportion of mature, reproducing individuals to be retained, maximum collection quantities, maximum allowed collection frequency, maximum allowed number of collectors) • Periods allowed for collection are determined using reliable and practical indicators (e.g., seasonality, precipitation cycles, flowering and fruiting times) and are based on information about the reproductive cycles of target species. • The age / size-classes are defined using reliable and practical characters (e.g., plant diameter / DBH, height, fruiting and flowering, local collectors' knowledge).		
Control of harvest			
• Percentage of harvest in state Protected Areas	What percentage of the legal national harvest occurs in state-controlled Protected Areas? • Harvester information or interviews • Enforcement information or interviews • Park manager information or interviews • Compare location information from permit with maps of protected areas • GIS layers of harvesting and land tenure	1	N.A
• Percentage of harvest in areas of strong tenure	What percentage of the legal national harvest occurs in areas with strong local control over resource use? e.g.: a local community or a private landowner is responsible for managing and regulating the harvest • Harvester information or interviews • Enforcement information or interviews • Landowner information or interviews • Compare location information from permit with maps of protected areas	1	✓

Factors of sustainability	Information Sources	Ref	Plantations
	• GIS layers of harvesting and land tenure		
• Proportion of range or population protected from harvest	What percentage of the species' natural range or population is legally excluded from harvest? • Compare distribution map with maps of areas excluding harvest • Information or interviews with wildlife managers	1	N.A
• Confidence in effectiveness of strict protection measures	Are there measures taken to enforce strict protection? • Information or interviews with protected areas managers	1	N.A
• Effectiveness of regulation of harvest effort	How effective are any restrictions on harvesting (such as age or size, season or equipment) for preventing overuse? • Information or interviews with resource managers	1	✓
• Confidence in harvest management	Is there effective implementation of management plans and harvest controls? • Information or interviews with resource managers	1	✓
Monitoring of harvest			
• Monitoring of harvest impact and management practices	Is management of wild collection supported by adequate identification, inventory, assessment, and monitoring of the target species and collection impacts? Does the rate (intensity and frequency) of collection enable the target species to regenerate over the long term? • Baseline information on population size, distribution, and structure (age/diameter classes) • Records on harvested quantities (species/area/year) • Qualitative indices, e.g., discussions with collectors • Identification of target species with voucher specimens from the collection site • Direct population estimates through field surveys, including surveys of populations before and after harvest (field surveys / data collection program is critical when collected quantities are above potential production)	4	✓

Factors of sustainability	Information Sources	Ref	Plantations
• Confidence in monitoring	Is there effective implementation of monitoring and harvest impact controls? • Monitoring confirms that abundance, viability and quality of the target resource / part of plant is stable or increasing	1	✓
• Other factors that may affect whether or not to allow trade	• What is the effect of the harvest when taken together with the major threat that has been identified for this species? • At the national level, how much conservation benefit to this species accrues from harvesting? • At the national level, how much habitat conservation benefit is derived from harvesting?	1, 3	✓

N.A = not applicable

✓ = applicable

Only Applicable to Forest Plantations:

- Forest Plantation design & layout.
- Information and documentation of origin of parental stock.
- Information on the area planted.
- Justification of spp. Present & / or used in the plantations.
- Treatments: fertilization, etc., control of pests.

Recommendations:

- The Agarwood NDF guidance is assessed at the workshop to be held in Indonesia for further refinement and consideration for submission to the 20th Plants Committee as a contribution to the fulfilment of Decision 15.26.

- That the Agarwood NDF guidance is used by Parties and the Secretariat in capacity building workshops and training materials relating to Agarwood-producing species.

Definition of 'artificially propagated' and Agarwood plantations – Addressing Decision 15.94

Directed to the Plants Committee

The Plants Committee shall consider current definitions of artificially propagated plants and how they apply to trees in mixed species plantations and report at the 16th meeting of the Conference of the parties.

The Chair provided a summary of the complexities of defining artificially propagated in the CITES context. Range state Parties identified that both monospecific and multi species plantations existed. The working group discussed the situations that Parties considered should be classed as producing artificially propagated Agarwood. This included:

1. Gardens (home and community)
2. Production plantation forests (State, private and community) established on previously cleared land.
3. All plantings originating from seed.

It was recognised by the working group that plantation sourced Agarwood assists in reducing the pressure on wild harvests The working group concluded that the major problem in application of the definition of artificially propagated to Agarwood was in the definition of 'under controlled conditions'. A rewording of this definition that recognised the characteristics of propagation of Agarwood trees could resolve the issue.

In response to Decision 15.94 the Working group concluded that the current definitions of artificial propagation do not apply to mixed species plantations containing Agarwood.

- The definition of 'under controlled conditions" should be amended to explicitly encompass the external environmental conditions as found in tree plantations for the purpose of plant production including their parts and derivatives. This working group recommends this amendment proposal is put forward for consideration for adoption at the next Conference of the parties (CoP 16) in March 2013.

- Include 'inducement' in the list of controlled condition examples in Res Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP15).

- The title of Res. Conf. 10.13 (Rev. CoP 15) should be amended to read 'Tree Species' instead of 'Timber species'.

Annexes

Annex 1 Workshop program

Annex 2: CoP15 Decisions on agarwood

Annex 3 Glossary of Agarwood Products

Annex 4 List of Participants

Annex 1

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">1st day - 3 October 2011</th></tr>
<tr><th colspan="2">Plenary</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">8:00 – 9:00 Registration</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">9:00 – 10:00 Opening ceremony</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Election of the Chair</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">10:00 – 10:30 Objectives of the workshop (Kuwait CITES Management Authority - Shereefa Al-Salem)</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">10:30 – 11:00 Roles of CITES Management and Scientific Authorities (CITES Secretariat – Jonathan Barzdo)</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">11:00 – 12:00 Presentation by Ajmal perfumes (sponsor)</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">12:00 – 2:00 Lunch break</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">2:00 – 4:30 Presentations by countries (5 slides per country on CITES implementation of Agarwood)</td></tr>
<tr><th colspan="2">2nd day – 4 October 2011</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">8:30 – 9:00 Introduction to CITES and agarwood (CITES Secretariat – Milena Sosa Schmidt)</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">9:00 – 10:30 Presentation by TRAFFIC</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">10:30 – 11:00 Coffee break</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">11:00 – 12:00 Establishment of working groups (Chair)
- Scientific issues (Chair: Greg Leach)
- Management/Administrative issues (Chair: Zhihua Zhou)</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">12:00 – 2:00 Lunch break</td></tr>
<tr><td>Scientific working group (Chair: Greg Leach)</td><td>Management working group (Chair: Zhihua Zhou)</td></tr>
<tr><td>2:00 – 2:45 Overview on NDF work at the PC – (Greg Leach)</td><td>2:00 – 2:45 Overview on definitions, exemptions and use of personal effects – (CITES Secretariat – Jonathan Barzdo)</td></tr>
</table>

2:45 – 4:30 Non-detriment findings: current use of guidelines (range States will explain in 5 minutes each whether they use or not these guidelines; if not, they will explain why)	2:45 – 4:30 Definitions of terms: preparation of a glossary
3rd day – 5 October 2011	
8:30 – 9:30 Non-detriment findings: assessment of current guidelines (the current guidelines need to be assess by the whole group so the Chair G. Leach can facilitate this process)	8:30 – 9:30 Agarwood products subject to controls: possible exemptions
9:30 – 10:30 Non-detriment findings: feedback from Scientific Authorities to refine the guidelines (discussion from the previous item continues in the same way)	9:30 – 10:30 Identification materials: current materials and future needs
10:30 – 11:00 Coffee break	
11:00 – 12:00 Non-detriment findings: finalization of comments (discussion from the previous item continues in the same way)	Management of nationally established export quotas
12:00 – 2:00 Lunch break	
2:00 – 3:00 Management of agarwood plantations. Current definition of 'artificially propagated'; application to trees in mixed-species plantations.) (co-Chairs:Greg Leach and the CITES Secretariat – Milena Sosa Schmidt. Range States will explain in 5 minutes each whether they have or not plantations; if yes, they will explain how they make the NDF for planted-agarwood material)	Permitting of trade in agarwood, Implementation and enforcement issues
Plenary	
3:00 – 4:30 Report of working group as follows: - Scientific issues (Chair: Greg Leach) 45 minitues - Management/Administrative issues (Chair: Zhihua Zhou) 45 minutes	
4th day – 6 October 2011	
8:30 – 9:00 Report of working group as follows: Continues - Scientific issues (Chair: Greg Leach) - Management/Administrative issues (Chair: Zhihua Zhou)	
9:00 – 10:30 Report of working group progress – further action needed (e.g. reports to the Plants Committee and CoP16) as follows:	

- Scientific issues (Mr Greg Leach, , Milena Sosa Schmit) - Management/Administrative issues (Ms Zhihua Zhou, Jonathan Barzdo)
10:30 – 11:00 coffee break
11:00 – 12:00 Completion of reports as necessary (all participants in the plenary reading the final report in the front on a big screen and giving input while a colleague types)
12:00 – 2:00 Lunch break
2:00 – 3:00 Recommendations and discussions – following up
3:00 – 4:00 Closing ceremony

Annex 2

CoP15 Decisions on agarwood

Non-detriment findings

Directed to Parties

15.23 Parties are encouraged:

a) to consider the outputs of the International Expert Workshop on Non-Detriment Findings (Cancun, November 2008) to enhance CITES Scientific Authorities' capacities, particularly those related to the methodologies, tools, information, expertise and other resources needed to formulate non-detriment findings;

b) taking into account Resolution Conf. 10.3, to prioritize activities such as workshops on capacity building to better understand what non-detriment findings are and how to enhance the ways to formulate them; and

c) to report their findings regarding paragraphs a) and b) above at the 25th and 26th meetings of the Animals Committee and 19th and 20th meetings of the Plants Committee.

Non-detriment findings for timber, medicinal plants and agarwood

Directed to Parties

15.26 Parties are invited to conduct workshops with the participation of appropriate experts on the use of timber species and *Prunus africana*, medicinal plants and agarwood-producing species non-detriment finding guidance in range States concerned with the cooperation of the importing Parties.

Directed to the Secretariat

15.27 The Secretariat shall:

a) include practical elements for making non-detriment findings for these plant groups in its capacity-building workshops, in order to generate feedback from Scientific Authorities to refine the guidelines on making non-detriment findings included in document CoP15 Doc. 16.3;

b) use the external funds offered from interested Parties, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, and other funding sources to translate the guidelines into Arabic, Chinese and Russian and to support capacity-building workshops regionally on the use of timber species and *Prunus africana*, medicinal plants and agarwood-producing species non-detriment finding guidance in the range States concerned; and

c) maintain the information up to date and accessible to Parties.

Agarwood-producing taxa

Directed to Parties involved in agarwood trade and to the Secretariat

14.137 Parties involved in trade in agarwood should, in consultation with the Secretariat, identify funds and produce identification materials for all forms of traded products under CITES control.

14.138 (Rev. CoP15) Parties concerned should identify and agree on which agarwood products and quantities should be exempted from CITES controls. Once agreed, Parties concerned should agree which range State will prepare and submit a proposal for amendment of the current annotation for agarwood-producing species to be considered at the 16th meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

14.140 Parties involved in agarwood trade shall prepare a glossary with definitions that illustrate the content of the amended annotations, the terms used and their practical application during enforcement and border controls. The Secretariat should facilitate the preparation and production of these materials, and strategies for incorporating them in training material.

Directed to Parties and the Secretariat

14.141 Parties and the CITES Secretariat will work with intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to seek ways to share information through the establishment of networks, organization of regional workshops, capacity-building programmes, exchange of experiences and identification of financial resources.

Directed to the Plants Committee

15.94 The Plants Committee shall consider current definitions of artificially propagated plants and how they apply to trees in mixed species plantations and report at the 16th meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

Directed to the Secretariat

14.144 (Rev. CoP15) The Secretariat shall assist in obtaining funding from Parties, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, exporters, importers and other stakeholders to support a workshop aimed at strengthening the capacity of Parties to implement agarwood-related Decisions before the 16th meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

15.95 Subject to external funding, the Secretariat shall, in cooperation with the agarwood range States and the Plants Committee, organize a workshop to discuss management of wild and plantation-source agarwood.

Annex 3: Glossary of Agarwood Products

Product	Pictures	Control by CITES			Definition	Units	Exception
		In Favor	Oppose	No Comment			
A. Agreed to inclusion of:							
Pure Oil		**All**				**kg/ ml**	**60 ml**
Mixed Oil **more than 15% of agarwood oil**		**All**				**kg/ml**	**60 ml**

Product	Pictures	Control by CITES			Definition	Units	Exception
		In Favor	Oppose	No Comment			
Log	 	All				m3/ kg	
Chips	 	All				Kg	1 kg

Product	Pictures	Control by CITES			Definition	Units	Exception
		In Favor	Oppose	No Comment			
Blocks	 	All				Kg	

Product	Pictures	Control by CITES			Definition	Units	Exception
		In Favor	Oppose	No Comment			
Branches and Twigs		**All**				**Kg**	
Root		**All**				**Kg**	

Product	Pictures	Control by CITES			Definition	Units	Exception
		In Favor	Oppose	No Comment			
Seedlings **or** **Tissue cultures (not obtained in *vitro* in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers)**	 	**All**				**Number**	

Product	Pictures	Control by CITES			Definition	Units	Exception
		In Favor	Oppose	No Comment			
B.Agree to exclusion of:							
Mixed oil less than 15% of agarwood			All			kg/ml	
Fruit			All			kg	
Leaves			All			kg	

Product	Pictures	Control by CITES			Definition	Units	Exception
		In Favor	Oppose	No Comment			
Finished products packaged and ready for retail trade	   		**All**		**Changed from its original form**	**Kg,** **ml,** **Number**	

Product	Pictures	Control by CITES			Definition	Units	Exception
		In Favor	Oppose	No Comment			
(Cont.) **Finished Products Packaged and Ready for Retail Trade**	  						
Tissue Culture **(obtained in *vitro* in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers)** **EXCLUDED**			**All**			**Number**	

Product	Pictures	Control by CITES			Definition	Units	Exception
		In Favor	Oppose	No Comment			
Seed **EXCLUDED**			**All**			**Kg**	
C.No agreement:							
Sawdust		**ID** **MY** **KH** **PG** **SG** **TH** **IN** **MM** **CN** **BT**	**KW** **SA** **OM** **AE** **QA** **Ajmal** **CALTD**		**Definition ? Difference between powder and Sawdust?**	**Kg**	

Product	Pictures	Control by CITES			Definition	Units	Exception
		In Favor	Oppose	No Comment			
Powder (NOT Exhausted)		ID VN PG SG BT MY KH MM CN IN Ajmal CATLD	LA SA OM AE QA	KW	Identification criteria needed	Kg	
Powder (Exhausted)		VN PG BT MM CN IN	OM TH KW LA SA AE QA KH Ajmal CALTD	ID MY SG	Identification criteria needed	Kg	

Product	Pictures	Control by CITES			Definition	Units	Exception
		In Favor	Oppose	No Comment			
Molding From Powder	 	**ID VN PG SG BT MY KH MM CN IN**	**KW SA OM AE QA TH Ajmal CATLD**			**Kg/ Number**	

Product	Pictures	Control by CITES			Definition	Units	Exception
		In Favor	Oppose	No Comment			
Carvings (Including statues, beads, prayer beads, necklaces and bracelets etc.	 	**ID VN PG SG BT MY KH MM CN IN**	**SA OM AE QA Ajmal CATLD**	**KW**		**Kg , m3**	

Product	Pictures	Control by CITES			Definition	Units	Exception
		In Favor	Oppose	No Comment			
Traditional Medicine		**ID** **CN** **VN** **PG** **IN** **BT** **MM**	**QA** **OM** **KW** **SA** **AE** **LA** **MY**	**TH** **KH**	**Patent medicine**	**Kg of net weight of the ingredients**	

Note: Names of the countries and organizations who participate the discussion were listed.

Annex 4 List of Participants

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