



The Rosewood Racket

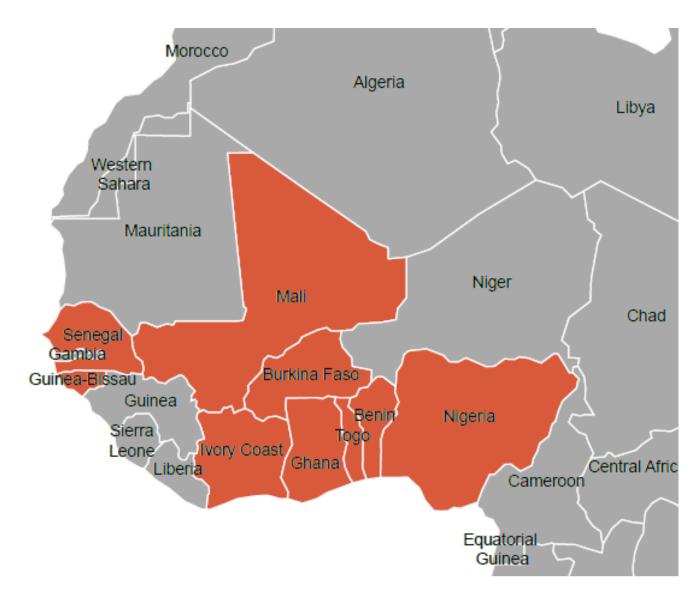
Pterocarpus erinaceus: a species from West Africa





ait: Mathias Kittgerott/ Kettet den Ke

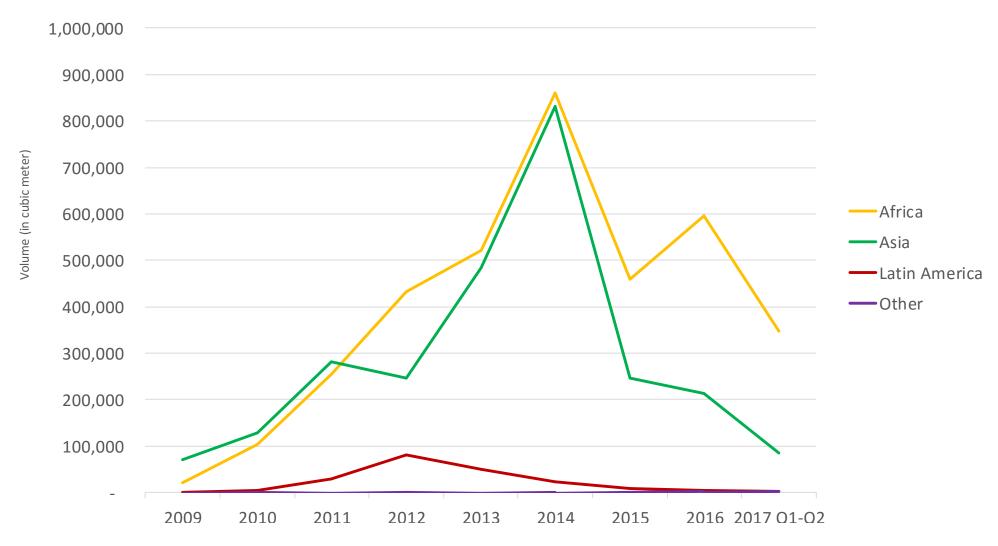
A tree protected all over the region





The most traded rosewood species in the world

Hongmu logs imported by China, by volume





Source: EIA, 2017 based on data from the Global Trade Atlas (GTA)

2016: listing on the Appendix III then Appendix II



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



NOTIFICATION TO THE PARTIES

No. 2016/008 Geneva, 9 February 2016

CONCERNING:

Amendment to Appendix III

 In accordance with the provisions of Article XVI, paragraph 1, of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauma and Flora, the following Parties have requested the Secretariat to include in Appendix III the species indicated below:

Brazil FLORA

MELIACEAE Cedrela fissilis*

Cedrela lilloi*5

Senegal FLORA

LEGUMINOSAE

(Fabaceae) Pterocarpus erinaceus*

- #1 means that parts and derivatives are included, except:
 - a) seeds, spores and pollen (including pollinia);
 - b) seedling or tissue cultures obtained in vitro, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers:
 - c) cut flowers of artificially propagated plants; and
 - d) fruits, and parts and derivatives thereof, of artificially propagated plants of the genus Vanilla.
- #5 means that the only parts and derivatives are logs, sawn wood and veneer sheets.
- In accordance with the provisions of Article XVI, paragraph 2, of the Convention, inclusion of these species in Appendix III shall take effect 90 days after the date of this Notification, i.e. on 9 May 2016.
- In accordance with the provisions of Article XVI, paragraph 3, of the Convention, the Government of Honduras has withdrawn the following species from Appendix III:

Honduras FAUNA

AVES

ANSERIFORMES

Anatidae Cairina moschata

- In accordance with the provisions of Article XVI, paragraph 3, of the Convention, the withdrawal of this
 species from Appendix III shall take effect 30 days after the date of this Notification, i.e. on 10 March 2016.
- The revised edition of the CITES Appendices will be placed on the CITES website before it enters into effect.

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



NOTIFICATION TO THE PARTIES

No. 2016/063 Geneva, 29 November 2016

CONCERNING:

AMENDMENTS TO APPENDICES I AND II OF THE CONVENTION

adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its 17th meeting, Johannesburg (South Africa), 24 September – 4 October 2016

- In accordance with the provisions of Article XV of the Convention, the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, at its 17th meeting, held in Johannesburg, South Africa, from 24 September to 4 October 2016, considered the amendments to Appendices I and II proposed by the Parties. These proposed amendments were communicated to the contracting States of the Convention by Notification to the Parties No. 2016/043 of 26 May 2016.
- At its 17th meeting, the Conference of the Parties took the following decisions (the abbreviation 'spp.' is used to denote all species of a higher taxon):
 - a) The following taxa are deleted from Appendix II of the Convention:

FAUNA

CHORDATA

MAMMALIA

ARTIODACTYLA

Bovidae Bison bison athabascae

FLORA

BROMELIACEAE Tillandsia mauryana

b) The following taxa are transferred from Appendix I to Appendix II of the Convention:

FAUNA

CHORDATA

MAMMALIA

CARNIVORA

Felidae Puma concolor conyi

Puma concolor couguar

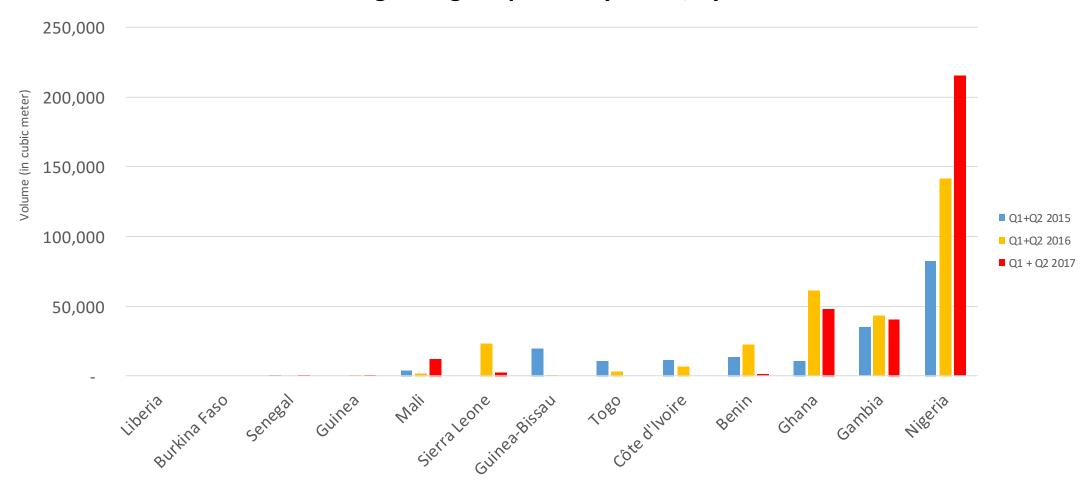
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Source: CITES, 2016 Source: CITES, 2016

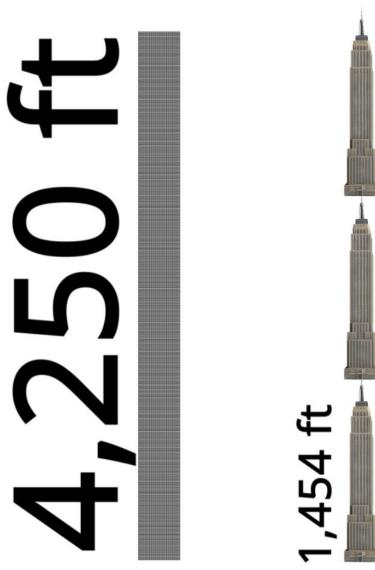
Impact of the listing

Hongmu logs imported by China, by volume



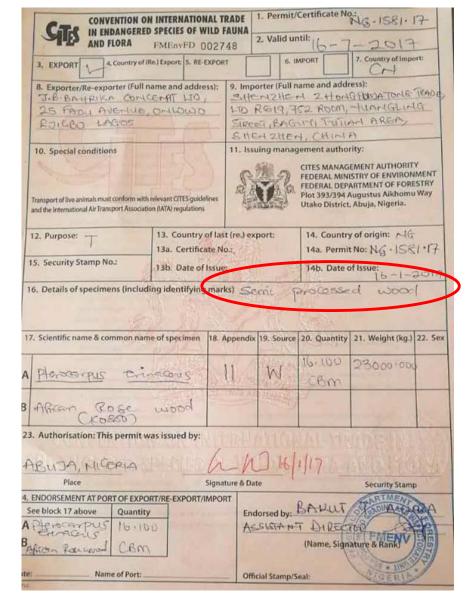


Three Empire State Buildings of containers





CITES permits issued for "semi-processed products"

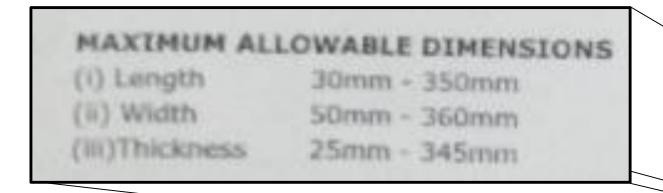


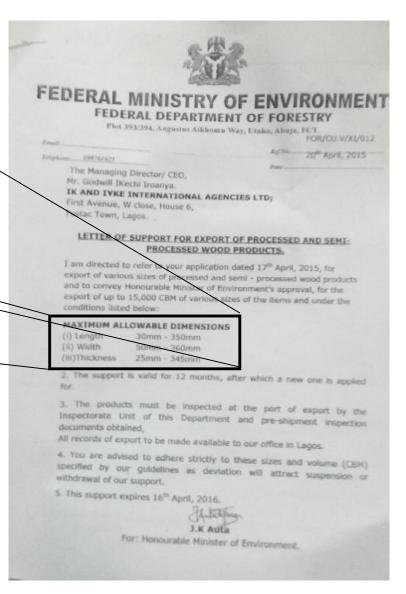


Source: EIA, 2017

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What the law says







What the people do





What Nigeria exports: processed products?





What China imports: processed products?





Insider's candid explanation



EIA: In theory this is all illegal, right?

Mr. F.: In theory, the government does not allow to ship these woods.

EIA: So it is illegal then?

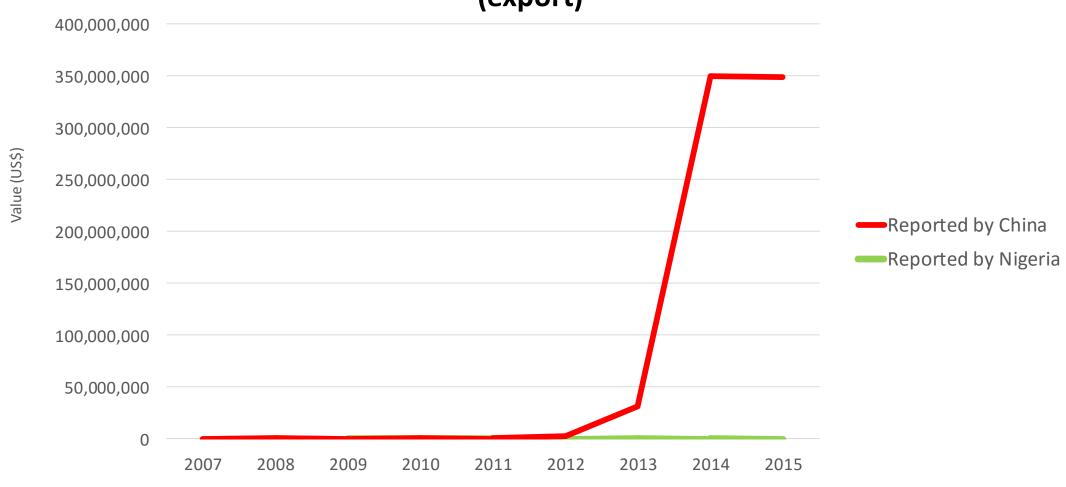
Mr. F.: Well, it is illegal. But the customs allows you to ship. Therefore, it is very hard to define if this is illegal or not. Because some of the documents we used are bought, then someday, all of sudden the government accuses us of smuggling. You see, they let you export, but then sometimes they say you are smuggling. So what should we do?





Logs reportedly imported... but not exported

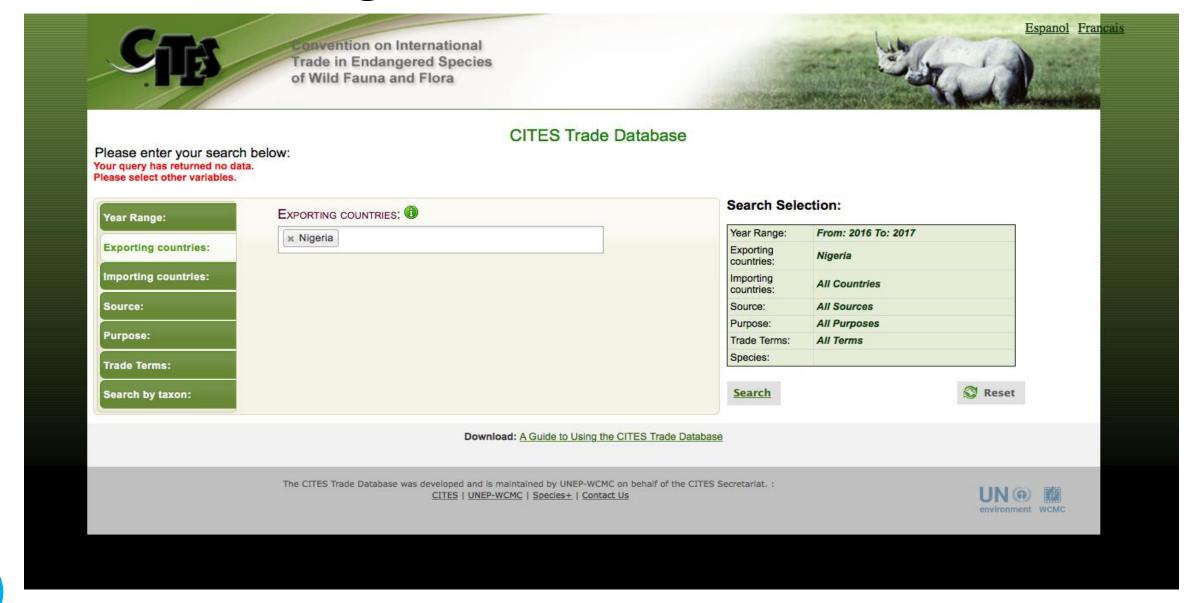
Volume of logs as reported by China (import) and Nigeria (export)





Source: EIA, 2017, based on UN Comtrade data

Without catching CITES Secretariat's attention





Source: CITES, 2017

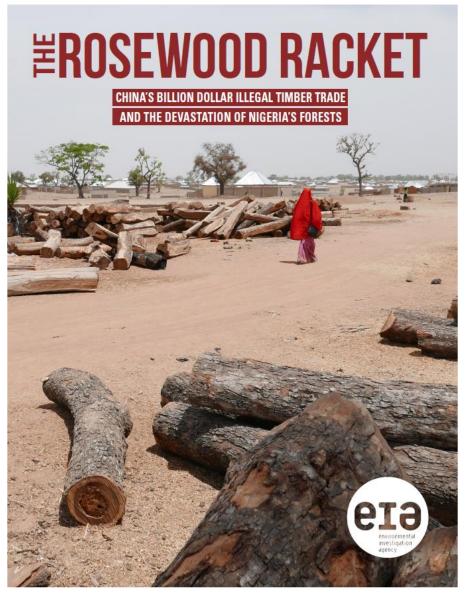
Conclusion

- Several West African countries have implemented the recent CITES listing and reduced their export of *Pterocarpus erinaceus* to China.
- Nigeria, by far the main exporter, has done the contrary: more kosso from Nigeria has entered China during the first semester 2017 than ever before.
- Most of the **trade in kosso between Nigeria and China is illegal**, violating several national/international laws and in particular the Nigerian federal log export ban.
- The **smuggling of millions of logs** is based on: (1) the lack of enforcement, (2) a deeply corrupt system, and (3) a loophole based on the "processed/semi-processed products" distinction.



• Be aware of the **substantial collateral impacts** related to "processed/semi-processed products" distinction.

More in the report







Thank you for your attention

Contact: www.eia-global.org