“Rosewood” is a trade term for a wide range of tropical hardwoods, not a botanical category. It appears that illegal rosewood and other tropical hardwood timber is entering some legal industry supply chains, including the international wood furniture trade. Demand for tropical hardwood timber has grown greatly in the last two decades, and where trade associated with this demand is not well regulated, it can be incompatible with the survival of these species and the forests that contain them. Both local and international controls have been gradually put in place to counter over-exploitation, yet key operators constantly adapt their tactics to circumvent these controls.

In order to understand the illegal trade in rosewood and associated fraudulent practices, it is important to understand the legal market and value chain. The following description of legal trade does not imply that all this trade is illegal. Global imports of tropical hardwood logs totalled 18 million cubic meters in 2018, valued at over three billion US dollars. Some 82% of the value of this import demand came from industries based in China, which currently lead the world in furniture manufacture. Up to one-fifth of these imports include timber species described as “rosewood”.

Fig. 1 Imports of “tropical wood in the rough” (US$ millions) in 2018

Source: ITC Trade Map

Map 1 Trafficking flow map - Rosewood (2015-2018)

Source: UNODC World WISE Database
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
The year 2018 is based on partial data.
Because there is no universal definition of “rosewood”, there are no global statistics on the rosewood market – in most national systems, and imports are typically registered as tropical hardwood “not elsewhere specified”. While traditional rosewoods have many uses, as a practical matter today most of the trade refers to tropical hardwoods suitable for making traditional furniture in the Asian style, typically referred to as hongmu. Most of these rosewood species used for hongmu come from the Dalbergia and Pterocarpus genera, but a growing number of species, including those from other genera, appear to have become integrated into the trade. In the past, CITES Parties have acknowledged that “rosewood timber species” is a common commercial name that encompasses hundreds of species within around nine genera of tree species in trade. Table 1 shows rosewood species currently listed in CITES Appendices.

Traditionally, hongmu furniture was constructed from species found in countries of Eastern and Southern Asia. Economic and population growth in the region led to greater demand for these products relative to the natural supply. Over time, Asian species of rosewood became over-exploited. This pushed rosewood traders to look farther afield for supplies of Dalbergia and Pterocarpus species, to places where the species were not yet protected by national or international legislation.

Over the last decade, the share of total rosewood imports to China coming from Africa has steadily increased (Figure 2), with a portion of this share suspected to have been illegally sourced in or exported from Africa. As this demand has grown, many source countries have taken measures to ensure their exports are sustainable, including restrictions on harvesting or exporting rosewood species and bans on log exports (roundwood export bans). There is evidence to suggest that in some countries illegal trade emerged circumventing these controls. The international community has also intervened and placed many species under CITES control. Among the most notable include the listing of Dalbergia nigra on Appendix I in 1992, the listing of Pterocarpus santalinus on

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Table 1: CITES listed tree-species in international trade under the name “rosewood”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>APPENDIX</th>
<th>TAXA</th>
<th>DATE OF ORIGINAL LISTING IN THE APPENDICES</th>
<th>DATE OF LAST AMENDMENT TO THE LISTING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Dalbergia nigra</td>
<td>11.06.92</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dalbergia spp. #15 (except for the species listed in Appendix I)</td>
<td>12.06.13</td>
<td>26.11.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Guibourtia demeusei #15</td>
<td>02.01.17</td>
<td>26.11.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Guibourtia pellegriniana #15</td>
<td>02.01.17</td>
<td>26.11.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Guibourtia testinaria #15</td>
<td>02.01.17</td>
<td>26.11.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>Paubrasilia echinata #10</td>
<td>13.09.07</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Platymiscium parviflorum #4</td>
<td>01.07.75</td>
<td>26.11.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pterocarpus erinaceus</td>
<td>09.05.16</td>
<td>02.01.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pterocarpus santalinus #7</td>
<td>16.02.95</td>
<td>13.09.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pterocarpus tinctorius #6</td>
<td>26.11.19</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Senna meridionalis</td>
<td>12.06.13</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

Fig. 2: Share of the volume of rosewood log imports to China by regional source, 2008-2018

Source: World Trade Atlas
Appendix II in 2007, and the listing of all *Dalbergia* species of Madagascar in 2013. Due to the difficulties of distinguishing *Dalbergia* species, the entire genus was listed in 2017.\(^\text{10}\)

Up until 2013, one of the more prominent non-Asian sources for rosewood was Madagascar, where at least 48 species of *Dalbergia* are known to occur (of which 47 are endemic).\(^\text{11}\) Since the 1980s, recognizing that it is losing its unique wild areas at a rapid pace, Madagascar has implemented a series of export bans and logging prohibitions that were later suspended or rescinded.\(^\text{12}\) After the CITES listing in 2013,\(^\text{13}\) there followed a series of seizures enforcing these controls, including the 2014 seizure of 3,000 metric tons of Malagasy rosewood by Singapore. A recommendation to suspend trade in species of *Dalbergia* from Madagascar was made by the CITES Standing Committee in 2016 and remains in place.\(^\text{14}\)

The last WWCR focused on another part of the continent: West Africa. From around 2011, great volumes of a particular species were exported from different countries in this region: *Pterocarpus erinaceus*, known in Nigeria as “kosso”.\(^\text{15}\) Kosso was not listed on the CITES Appendices at the time, but its export was often occurring in violation of a range of national laws and regulations. Kosso is the only species recognised as rosewood in Asia that grows in West Africa, so any Asian imports of rosewood from West Africa are highly likely to be kosso.\(^\text{16}\)

Because the species was not placed on Appendix II until 2017, prior to its CITES-listing it could be imported by destination countries without a CITES permit. This resulted in imports taking place despite the fact that harvesting in some cases had been illegal or that exports were in contravention of national laws. As a legal import, these flows were captured in the national import statistics of the destination countries, and they showed the rise of kosso to dominate rosewood imports.\(^\text{17}\)

The CITES Appendix II listing of *Pterocarpus erinaceus* in 2017\(^\text{18}\) required all exporting countries to certify that the trade was legal in origin and would not negatively impact the survival of the species. According to CITES trade data,\(^\text{19}\) CITES Parties reported importing over 825,000 cubic meters of kosso logs in 2017. This is equivalent to about four million trees.\(^\text{20}\) Based on these data, Nigeria was the exporter of 58% of the volume that year (Figure 3). Some 99% of the CITES reported kosso exports in 2017 were imported by China.\(^\text{21}\)

Another way to look at this flow is through trade data based on the Harmonised System (HS). Based on these data, it is estimated that Asian countries imported about 1.4 million cubic meters of rosewood (presumably kosso) from West African countries in 2017, of which 58% came from Nigeria. This represents the largest volume of kosso ever imported and an increase of over one-third for Nigeria over the previous year (Figure 5). In the previous *World Wildlife Crime Report*, the flow of kosso from West Africa to Asia was described as illegally sourced, since most of the source countries had imposed domestic laws on harvest or export that were violated when the product was exported in contravention of those laws. In 2017, some of this flow was accompanied by CITES certificates, despite the fact that in some countries these laws were still in place. For example, these included a timber export ban in Nigeria.\(^\text{22}\) The volume of the trade was so large that it prompted a mission by the CITES Secretariat to visit Nigeria in May 2018, to evaluate the basis for these permits.

The mission found this timber might have been obtained in accordance with national law but it was not in accordance with the Convention. The CITES Secretariat pointed to the absence of recent scientific studies to estimate the level of sustainable harvest that could be authorized. In other words, CITES certificates were being issued without any evidence that the trade would not be harmful to the survival of the species, which is the point of certification. The CITES Secretariat described this trade as “lawful but awful” and in October 2018 the
Standing Committee recommended Parties suspend trade in this species with Nigeria.\textsuperscript{23}

CITES recommended that West and Central African states with domestic legislation in place prohibiting the export of timber and timber products, establish a voluntary ‘zero export quota’ for kosso.\textsuperscript{24} Also, at its 70th meeting, the CITES’ Standing Committee requested the CITES Plants Committee to consider the inclusion of kosso from all range States in the Review of Significant Trade process.\textsuperscript{25}

Alongside this trade, the smuggling of kosso continues. In 2017, Singapore seized over 1000 tons of kosso coming from Guinea-Bissau on its way to Viet Nam without CITES documentation.\textsuperscript{26} At the same time, it appears other species are being drawn into the illegal rosewood trade. National trade data show that the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Congo, and Mozambique are major suppliers of logs classified as “rosewood”, but these are unlikely to be kosso, or any other rosewood species in the trade standard, because no recognised species is found in this region. Rather it appears these are exports of \textit{Pterocarpus tinctorius}, known as “mukula” in Central Africa. Mukula is not among the species on the Chinese rosewood trade standard, but it bears a strong resemblance to other African \textit{Pterocarpus} species. It was listed on CITES Appendix II in 2019 because, as the proposal justified:

\begin{quote}
While \textit{Pterocarpus tinctorius} is not on the official hongmu list, it has achieved market demand due to its lookalike characteristics. Chinese buyers in Zambia reported to CIFOR interviewers that an early boom in \textit{P. tinctorius} (beginning in 2010) was actually due to its being used as a false rosewood: shipments were sent through intermediary traders and nations to Viet Nam and the Philippines, where it was mixed with \textit{Pterocarpus santalinus} (red sandalwood) and sold onto the Chinese furniture market.\textsuperscript{27}
\end{quote}

There appears to be a tendency to refer to a number of African \textit{Pterocarpus} species as “red sandalwood” or “red sanders”, terms that normally apply to \textit{Pterocarpus santalinus}, an established rosewood endemic to South Eastern India.\textsuperscript{28} Mukula also appears to be sold as “Zambian blood rosewood”\textsuperscript{29} or “dye red sandalwood”.\textsuperscript{30} Other African genera of the \textit{Fabaceae} family, such as \textit{Guibourtia}, known as “bubinga” in Central Africa, may also be feeding into the illegal rosewood trade, and several species were listed in Appendix II, effective in 2017.\textsuperscript{31} Bubinga is not listed as rosewood in the Chinese trade standard,\textsuperscript{32} but, according to the Proposal for the listing of these species:

\begin{quote}
The woods of the different Bubinga species, the aesthetic qualities of which are close to those of the Asian rosewood species which are most highly prized in the Hongmu tradition, have gradually become established as the first-choice alternative for this burgeoning sector.\textsuperscript{33}
\end{quote}

According to World WISE, in 2019, 300 containers of bubinga were seized in Gabon. Another 74 tons were seized by China at Hong Kong, SAR China, coming from Gabon.\textsuperscript{34} It is possible that other species or genera will become informally integrated into the trade in ways that are not captured in the national or international statistics.

**Sourcing**

Much of the following discussion is based on qualitative fieldwork conducted by UNODC in nine West Africa countries\textsuperscript{35} in two periods: 75 interviews conducted over a period of six months spanning 2014-2015 and 46 interviews conducted over a period of two months in 2018. These interviews included senior national governmental officials, local authorities, border guards and port administrators, as well as traders and others active in the legal and illegal market. In addition, a range of site visits were conducted, including both harvest areas and timber markets. This fieldwork took place in the context of
long-term ethnographic research on the illegal timber trade in this region.

Kosso (Pterocarpus erinaceus) is found mainly in West Africa and some northern parts of Central Africa.³⁶ Often growing in arid areas with sparse forest cover, it is nitrogen fixing, fire resistant, and a source of animal fodder.⁵⁷ One of the cheapest rosewoods,³⁸ its ecosystem value as a species seems to exceed its export value. According to the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), it is classified in 2018 as “endangered” with a decreasing population trend.³⁹

Aside from Nigeria, the other countries in the region responsible for the largest share of recorded exports of kosso are Ghana and Gambia. These three countries were collectively responsible for 85% of the volume traded in 2017.⁴⁰ In 2018, Sierra Leone also emerged as a top exporter (Figure 6).

--- According to the IUCN, “Supplies of [kosso] are suspected to be exhausted from Gambia…”⁴⁴ Despite this fact, Ghana continues to be a major exporter, second only to Nigeria globally in 2017 according to the CITES Trade data. A 2019 Wildlife Crime Threat Assessment Report on West and Central Africa⁴⁵ commissioned by the CITES Secretariat, and prepared by UNODC states, that in the case of the Gambia illegal exports of rosewood are estimated to be worth about half of the country’s total exports, about 10% of its GDP, and more than 20 times the budget of the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources.

--- Like Nigeria, Sierra Leone is a country that has increased exports of kosso since the CITES Appendix II listing in 2017, with export volumes tripling between 2017 and 2018, despite periodic export bans that year. In 2018, the longstanding log export ban was temporarily lifted, and this may have fuelled the surge in exports. The ban was reinstated by the President on 4 April 2018, as part of his first act in office.⁴⁶

Comparing data on exports as reflected in the CITES Trade Database⁴⁹ with national import data, it appears that considerably more kosso was reported as imports than was reported as having CITES export permits issued, according to available export data for 2017. Trade data rarely line up neatly, and part of these differences may be due to delays between the year the permit was issued and when the export occurred, but the volumes involved are significant in some cases.

The fact that these four countries (Nigeria, Gambia, Ghana, and Sierra Leone) are currently exporting large volumes of rosewood does not mean the rosewood they are exporting came from within their counties. Interviews with traders indicate that Nigerian exports are supplemented by wood

--- In Ghana, an academic study estimating the rate of extraction between 2004 and 2013 found, “The current level of exploitation is unsustainable…”⁴¹ Exports from Ghana have more than doubled since that time. The government of Ghana has imposed and withdrawn bans on harvesting and export of rosewood several times since 2011, and, in April of 2019, a total ban on harvesting, processing and export of rosewood was imposed to “eliminate illegal activities that were endangering the species, especially in northern Ghana”, although the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources has indicated that ‘salvage permits’ would be issued for rosewood log stocks.⁴² On 26 August 2019, the Ghanaian government established the Committee to Investigate Allegation of Corruption in Rosewood Trade in Ghana.⁴³

--- Fig. 6 Asian country imports of kosso logs (cubic meters) by exporting country, 2008-2018

Source: World Trade Atlas, UN Comtrade

and then quickly rescinded again afterwards.⁴⁷ According to the Ministry of Finance, by raising the tariff on exports from US$1500 to US$2500 per container, the total amount realised from timber export between October 2018 and March 2019 was $16.5 million,⁴⁸ suggesting that 6,600 containers of timber were exported in those six months.
from Cameroon.\textsuperscript{50} In Gambia, forestry officials interviewed estimated that nearly all the rosewood exported comes from the Casamance area of Senegal.\textsuperscript{51} According to traders interviewed, exports from Ghana appear to be supplemented by illegal imports from Burkina Faso.\textsuperscript{52} Under CITES, however, this trade between African countries would require export permits, and the subsequent re-export would require a designated re-export permit. In other words, under the CITES implementation laws of all these countries, all this trade would be illegal because the required permits were not issued.

These are not the only countries that appear to be exporting more rosewood than their known stocks would allow. For example, kosso has been a protected species in Mali since 1995. The country has been targeted by rosewood traffickers since at least 2003\textsuperscript{53} and has very few forested areas remaining.\textsuperscript{54} Nonetheless, according to harmonised system trade data, it managed to export over 80,000 cubic meters of rosewood in 2018, which represents about half a million trees.\textsuperscript{55} Recent interviews with kosso traders in West Africa suggested some of the rosewood being exported from West Africa was coming from outside the recognised range of the species, including from the Democratic Republic of the Congo along the Angolan border. It seems likely that a closely related species is being traded as kosso. The most likely candidate is \textit{Pterocarpus tinctiorius}, or “mukula”, as it is known in Zambia. In 2018, researchers estimated that mukula was being extracted from Zambia at a rate of 110,000 cubic metres per annum, with estimated bribes paid to state officials of about US$1.7 million.\textsuperscript{56}

The interface between kosso exporters and illegal loggers appears to be professional timber traders, many of whom have moved between countries to pursue supplies. Fieldwork conducted by UNODC in Nigeria give some idea of how this might be taking place more generally.\textsuperscript{57} Traders interviewed often came from a logging area and had the logistical capacity to move the wood to the major cities. These traders “empower” (or “activate”) local community leaders to source kosso, paying them a nominal fee for the service.\textsuperscript{58} These leaders in turn recruit other community heads to promote logging. Designated depots are established in the periphery of a forested area and a “depot chairman” is assigned.

Local people are then recruited to find prime trees and local labour employed to extract them, often for very low wages. Typical labour costs cited were US$8.28 per log cut to chainsaw operators; US$ 5.52 per log to “pushers” who manually transport the log from the felling site to the depot; and US$1.38 per log to loaders, who work in teams of five or six and divide this fee among them. This labour is generally conducted without safety equipment.

Transport of illegally obtained logs from the depots by land is generally not a problem, although truckers are subject to all manner of roadside “taxes” from various dubious local authorities. During interviews, traders showed handfuls of printed receipts from these bodies that they had paid. As the more accessible kosso stocks become depleted, a seasonality in exports can be seen in some countries, with a dip during the rainy season when roads to remote areas become impassable.

CITES-regulated wood from Africa, Asia and Latin America continues to be seized and CITES continues to monitor both illegal and legal trade. For example, in November 2018, CITES suspended commercial trade in the genus \textit{Dalbergia} from Lao People’s Democratic Republic (Lao PDR), including finished products, such as carvings and furniture. The suspension will remain “until Lao PDR makes scientifically based non-detrimen findings for trade in the relevant species, including \textit{D. cochinchinensis} and \textit{D. oliveri} in the country to the satisfaction of the CITES Secretariat.”\textsuperscript{59} However, since 2015, most of
the rosewood imported by China came from Africa, much of it illegally sourced. For this reason, this chapter focuses primarily on the flow from Africa and African rosewoods.

Due in part to the bulk of the product, overseas shipments of logs are generally containerized. Seizures recorded in the World WISE database show that logs may be concealed behind worked planks or species may be intermixed or mislabelled, but this is generally the extent of physical concealment.60 Planks may be used at the mouth of a container to conceal whole logs in countries with a roundwood export ban. For example, Benin is one of two exporting countries of sawn rosewood to China in the region,61 and interviews conducted by UNODC in the country in 201462 found that kosso planks were frequently used at the mouth of a container to conceal logs within. Interviews with officials in the region in 2014 and 2018 showed that countries rarely have the capacity to unload or scan departing timber containers to verify the contents, so loading the outer third of the container with planks allows good cover for illegal log exports.

Logs of illegal origin may be consolidated in transit countries, so the origin and species of the wood can be concealed. On arrival in the destination countries, illicit shipments are laundered into mainstream timber markets. The buyers of this wood may be unaware that the product they are purchasing was illegally harvested or traded.

The World WISE seizure data suggest that China and Viet Nam are the main destinations for trafficked rosewood, and three-quarters of all the logs seized globally (where the destination was known) were on their way to one of the two countries. The United Arab Emirates has also been the destination of a number of significant seizures, as has Malaysia.

In most countries, the sheer volume of the trade makes comprehensive inspection impossible. If Nigeria exported around 750,000 cubic meters of kosso in 2017 (Figure 5), that is equivalent to nearly 40,000 containers of wood, or over 100 containers per day.63 According to interviews conducted by UNODC in Nigeria in 2018, the Forestry Inspection Unit has only one officer designated to inspect the loads leaving the two ports in Lagos (Apapa and Tin Can Island, which are situated about one half hour drive apart) and two officers in Port Harcourt. Interviews with officials in the ports indicated that timber loads were never unloaded, even in cases where irregularities were suspected; scanners were used for imports only; and that there was very little space or scope to detain shipments for further inquiry. Apapa Port, for example, is owned by a private company (APM), and charges the government a daily rate for the storage of containers. As a result, interviews suggested that questionable shipments are generally returned to the shippers rather than seized.

According to interviews with timber traders in the region, corruption is an issue throughout the trafficking chain, from the bribes paid to local authorities to the road taxes and the bribes at ports. Multiple layers of overlapping bureaucracy in some countries further complicate the issue. In Nigeria, for example, federal authorities such as Customs, the National Park Service, the national police, the National

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**Fig. 8**: Percentage distribution of seizures of Dalbergia and Pterocarpus by reported country of destination (in mass equivalent), 2005-2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Domestic</th>
<th>Indonesia</th>
<th>Malaysia</th>
<th>United Arab Emirates</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>28.7%</td>
<td>28.7%</td>
<td>28.7%</td>
<td>28.7%</td>
<td>28.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viet Nam</td>
<td>21.3%</td>
<td>21.3%</td>
<td>21.3%</td>
<td>21.3%</td>
<td>21.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>82.1%</td>
<td>82.1%</td>
<td>82.1%</td>
<td>82.1%</td>
<td>82.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>32.3%</td>
<td>32.3%</td>
<td>32.3%</td>
<td>32.3%</td>
<td>32.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: UNODC World WISE Database
On the high end, the government has spoken out against conspicuous consumption and anti-corruption efforts have looked critically at spending on luxury goods. It also appears that demand in 2014 was buoyed by speculation, and that the drop in 2015 was the result of oversupply and market correction.

In response, China’s rosewood furniture industry has undergone considerable structural change and rationalisation in response to overcapacity, changing consumer demand, rising raw material and production costs, and increases in compliance costs associated with legality and environmental controls. In light of the new peak in imports from Africa in 2017 (see Figure 6 above), the market is likely far from exhausted.

Destination markets

Most of the tropical hardwood logs in international trade today are destined for Asia’s massive furniture industry. China alone produced over 44% of the value of world tropical hardwood furniture in 2016, valued at about US$20 billion. Due to protections afforded forests in China, this industry was based almost entirely on imported logs. The country has also dominated exports of tropical hardwood furniture, topping US$11 billion in exports in 2016, 59% of the global total.
Based on UN Comtrade data as captured by ITC Trade Map, Tropical wood in the rough, commodity HS code 440349 (2017 edition).

For example, Dalbergia species are used in the manufacture of musical instruments, but the CITES Conference of the Parties (CoP) 18 in 2019 found that commercial and non-commercial trade in musical instruments was not detrimental to the species and these instruments were thus not listed.

“Houngmu (red wood) refers to just one of several sets of species that are used in traditional furniture manufacture, and other terms are used to refer to different groups of species. In China, the best definition of ‘rosewood’ comes from the species included in Chinese National Standard for Legal Marketing Purposes (GB/T 18107-2017, effective 1 July 2018): Pterocarpus santalinus, Pterocarpus marsupium, Pterocarpus indicus, Pterocarpus macrocarpus, Pterocarpus marapuu, Dalbergia odorifera, Dalbergia celtia, Dalbergia latifolia, Dalbergia melanoxylon, Dalbergia nigra, Dalbergia spruceana, Dalbergia stevensonii, Dalbergia leuvalii, Dalbergia caerensis, Dalbergia barientis, Dalbergia cochinchinensis, Dalbergia frutescens var. Tometanosa, Dalbergia gunadidlo, Dalbergia guibourtia, Dalbergia retusa, Millettia laurentii, Millettia leucaantha, Senna siamea, Diospyros ebenum, Dalbergia cystallopha, Dalbergia celebica, Dalbergia philippinensis, and Dalbergia pilosanthera. Many species used in Houngmu are sought after by makers of other fine wood products, such as musical instruments, but, based on import statistics for protected species, the quantities used are much smaller.

The Dalbergia and Pterocarpus species comprise 25 of the 29 recognized species above.

CITES CoP 18. Working document 74 (2019), Species specific matters: rosewood timber species (leguminosae (fabaceae)).

See, for example, CITES CoP17 Prop.55 (2016); available at: https://cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/cop/17/prop/006216/ E-CoP17-Prop-55.pdf.


CITES CoP17 Prop. 54 (2016): Include 13 timber species of genus Dalbergia (native to Mexico and Central America) in Appendix II; CITES CoP17 Prop. 55 (2016): Include the genus Dalbergia in CITES Appendix II with exception to the species included in Appendix I.


Ibid.


Included in Appendix I.

Anoxylon, Dalbergia nigra, Dalbergia spruceana, Dalbergia cearensis, Dalbergia bariensis, Dalbergia pilosanthera, Pterocarpus macrocarpus, Pterocarpus marsupium, Dalbergia odorifera, Dalbergia celtia, Dalbergia latifolia, Dalbergia melanoxylon, Dalbergia nigra, Dalbergia spruceana, Dalbergia stevensonii, Dalbergia leuvalii, Dalbergia caerensis, Dalbergia barientis, Dalbergia cochinchinensis, Dalbergia frutescens var. Tometanosa, Dalbergia gunadidlo, Dalbergia retusa, Millettia laurentii, Millettia leucaantha, Senna siamea, Diospyros ebenum, Dalbergia cystallopha, Dalbergia celebica, Dalbergia philippinensis, and Dalbergia pilosanthera. Many species used in Houngmu are also sought after by makers of other fine wood products, such as musical instruments, but, based on import statistics for protected species, the quantities used are much smaller.

Ibid.


Endnotes
Based on interviews conducted in the Gambia in 2018. The exception being one stylized log is about 2.1 meters in length and of varying circumference, but on average about 200 kg, or one-fifth of a cubic meter. In most cases, one kosso log represents one entire tree, so 80,000 m^3 * 5 = 400,000 trees.


57 Based on fieldwork conducted in Nigeria in 2018. See Methodological Annex for details.

58 Prices cited in interviews include US$138 to US$193 for a district head and only US$28 to US$55 for a village head as a one-off fee.

59 CITES, Countries currently subject to a recommendation to suspend trade, online running list, available at: https://www.cites.org/eng/resources/res/suspend.php. See CITES, Seventy-first Meeting of the Standing Committee, SC71, Summary Record, p. 4, para. 10.1(a) (2019); available at: https://cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/com/ sc71/exemum/E-SC71-SR.pdf. Also, for example, according to COMTRADE data, the Lao People’s Democratic Republic supplied about 9% of China’s rosewood log imports in 2017, down from about 25% in 2014. A significant increase in imports from Myanmar occurred in anticipation of a log export ban, which was implemented in April 2014. See UNODC, Criminal justice response to wildlife and forest crime in Myanmar, UNODC Regional Office for Southeast Asia and the Pacific, Bangkok, 2015. In 2017, import demand was stimulated by a total ban on commercial logging in national forests in China. See the statement of the Director of the State Forestry Administration, Zhao Shucong, ‘State Forestry Administration: Strictly protect all natural forests’ (available at: http://news.sciencenet.cn/htmlnews/2015/2/138222.shtm). Production in 2018 was interrupted by the introduction of stricter environmental controls, which impacted wood processing industries. These include the rollout of the People’s Republic of China Water Pollution Prevention and Control Law (available at: http://www.gov.cn/flfg/2008-02/28/content_905050.htm) and the Law of the People’s Republic of China on Prevention and Control of Atmospheric Pollution (available at: http://www.npc.gov.cn/zgdwbnpc/fgzsjz/fzcjylsx/2018-07/09/content_2057589.htm).

60 Some rosewood concealed in cover loads has been observed, however. For example, World WISE contains a seizure in which the Gambia detained containers in July 2018 where P. erinaceus logs were concealed behind a load of plastic waste.

61 According to national trade statistics, with the other being Nigeria, which only began exporting sawn rosewood in 2014 but was the leading exporter in 2017.