

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

Nineteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties  
Panama City (Panama), 14 – 25 November 2022

Species specific matters

Pangolins (*Manis* spp.)

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO RESOLUTION CONF. 17.10

1. This document has been submitted by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland\* and incorporates draft decisions proposed by the Standing Committee at its 74th meeting.
2. At the 17<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Conference of the Parties (CoP17, Johannesburg, 2016), all eight species of pangolin were transferred from CITES Appendix II to Appendix I. The Parties also adopted Resolution Conf. 17.10 on *Conservation of and trade in pangolins* and Decisions 17.239 and 17.240 on *Pangolins (Manis spp.)*.
3. At the 18<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Conference of the Parties (CoP18, Geneva, 2019), the Parties adopted Decisions 18.238–18.243, as follows:

***Directed to all pangolin range States***

**18.238** *All pangolin range States that have not yet done so, are encouraged to take urgent steps to develop and implement in situ pangolin management and conservation programmes, which includes population assessments, as anticipated in paragraph 7 of Resolution Conf. 17.10 on Conservation of and trade in pangolins, and report on the implementation of this Decision to the Secretariat.*

***Directed to the Secretariat***

**18.239** *The Secretariat shall, subject to external funding, work with the Species Survival Commission Pangolin Specialist Group of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and other relevant experts and in collaboration with the pangolin range States to develop conversion parameters for all pangolin species, that will enable the reliable determination of the number of animals associated with any quantity of pangolin scales seized, that can be used by Parties in cases where national legislation demands that such information be provided for court purposes.*

**18.240** *The Secretariat shall:*

- a) *report on the implementation of Decisions 18.238 and 18.239, to the Animals Committee, as appropriate;*
- b) *bring any tools or materials brought to its attention in accordance with Decision 18.242, to the attention of the Animals Committee or the Standing Committee, as appropriate, together with any recommendations it may have, and taking into account any subsequent recommendations*

---

\* *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.*

*from the Animals Committee or the Standing Committee, make such tools or materials available to the Parties;*

- c) *subject to external funding, work with relevant experts and the pangolin range States to prepare a report for review by the Animals Committee and Standing Committee on:*
  - i) *the national conservation status of pangolin species,*
  - ii) *legal and illegal trade in pangolins,*
  - iii) *stocks of specimens of pangolins and stockpile management, and*
  - iv) *enforcement issues.*

**Directed to the Standing Committee**

**18.241** *The Standing Committee shall:*

- a) *consider the report and any recommendations of the Secretariat in accordance with Decision 18.240 paragraphs b) and c), and any recommendations of the Animals Committee in accordance with Decision 18.243;*
- b) *make recommendations to the Parties or the Secretariat as appropriate; and*
- c) *report the results of its work together with any recommendations it may have, to the Conference of the Parties at its 19th meeting.*

**Directed to Parties, intergovernmental organizations, international aid agencies and nongovernmental organizations**

**18.242** *Parties, intergovernmental organizations, international aid agencies and non-governmental organizations that develop tools or materials that could assist Parties in the implementation of Resolution Conf. 17.10, are invited to bring such tools or materials to the attention of the Secretariat.*

**Directed to the Animals Committee**

**18.243** *The Animals Committee shall review any information brought to its attention by the Secretariat in accordance with Decisions 18.238, 18.239, 18.240 and 18.242, and make recommendations as appropriate to the Standing Committee and the Secretariat.*

- 4. At CITES SC74 the Secretariat provided an update on the work undertaken in response to the decisions adopted at CoP18 in SC74 Doc. 73. Of particular importance were the updates provided on Decisions 18.238, 18.239, and 18.240(c).
- 5. In regard to Decision 18.238, the Secretariat reported that it had not received any information on *in situ* pangolin management and conservation programmes, which are to include population assessments, from any pangolin range State.
- 6. In regard to Decision 18.239, the Secretariat explained that the conversion parameters were not available for the 31<sup>st</sup> meeting of the CITES Animals Committee (AC) and that, in response, the AC agreed to extend this work to beyond the 19<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Conference of the Parties (CoP19). The decision text that the AC agreed to submit to CoP19 on this matter is included in Annex 2 to this document (Draft Decision 19.FF b) and c)).
- 7. In regard to Decision 18.240(c), the Secretariat provided a summary of the findings contained in the IUCN's report "Implementation of CITES Decision 18.240 paragraph c) on Pangolins (*Manis* spp.)" which was appended to SC74 Doc. 73 in Annex 2. A summary of the key findings by the IUCN included:

- a) the lack of data and knowledge on pangolin species and the absence of status assessments and population estimates in most range States<sup>1</sup>; that there is less information available on the four African pangolin species compared to Asian pangolins; and that available information indicates that pangolin populations in most range States are declining and remain under threat<sup>2</sup>;
- b) that high levels of harvesting of African pangolins for international illegal trade in recent decades combined with local use, and habitat loss and degradation, pose a threat to all four African pangolin species<sup>3</sup>;
- c) given the zero-export quota for commercial trade in wild caught Asian pangolins since 2000, the majority of trade recorded in the CITES Trade Database involves African pangolins, and most of the recorded African pangolin trade consisted of scales from *M. tricuspis* and *M. gigantea*<sup>4</sup>;
- d) fifteen out of seventeen Parties that responded to Notification No. 2021/016 reported that illegal trade involving pangolin specimens occurred in their territories<sup>5</sup>;
- e) based on Parties' illegal trade data, between 2016 and 2020, there were 955 seizures involving pangolins or their derivatives in 33 countries<sup>6</sup>, which were estimated to amount to around 259,000 pangolins with 98 percent of the seizures, by volume, involving scales. Twenty seizures that took place in Côte d'Ivoire, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam between 2017 and 2019, accounted for 95 percent of the scales seized<sup>7</sup>;
- f) regarding these seizures, the alleged countries of origin included: Cameroon, Congo, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mozambique, Nigeria and Côte d'Ivoire or Liberia, recognizing that there is uncertainty over alleged origins between Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia; transit countries reportedly included Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand; with China, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Viet Nam identified as the most likely countries of destination<sup>8</sup>;
- g) based on additional data from other sources (e.g., academic literature, global news agency and non-governmental organization reports), the actual illegal trade volumes could be much higher, involving up to approximately 600,000 pangolins between 2016 and 2019, and potentially close to a million pangolins in the last decades, including all eight species. Local use of pangolins is potentially dwarfing these illegal trade numbers with one study cited estimating that 0.4–2.7 million pangolins are hunted annually in Central Africa<sup>9</sup>;

---

<sup>1</sup> This lack of information is concerning given the IUCN's 2017 project 'Equipping pangolin range States to better implement CITES and combat wildlife trafficking through developing monitoring methodologies' which included the systematic review of monitoring methods applied to pangolins and ecologically similar species as well as a workshop on 'Developing ecological monitoring methods for pangolins' held in Cambridge, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, in July 2018. The workshop participants, including conservation practitioners, pangolin experts, statisticians and ecological monitoring experts from 16 pangolin range States, evaluated potential methods for the monitoring of pangolin populations. Guidance produced from the workshop evaluates 14 methods for monitoring pangolin populations, some recommended for use in combinations with others, a number of which are immediately available, while others are potentially applicable to pangolins but have yet to be tested on the species.

<sup>2</sup> SC74 Doc. 73 at paragraphs 15 and 16 (page 4)

<sup>3</sup> *Id.* at paragraph 17 (page 4)

<sup>4</sup> *Id.* at paragraph 18 (page 4)

<sup>5</sup> *Id.* at paragraph 19 (page 4)

<sup>6</sup> The 33 countries that seized the pangolin specimens were: Bangladesh, Belgium, Botswana, Côte d'Ivoire, Czech Republic, DRC, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malawi, Malaysia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, Thailand, United Kingdom, United States, Viet Nam, and Zimbabwe. See SC74 Doc. 73, Annex 2 at 5.2.1 (page 38).

<sup>7</sup> SC74 Doc. 73 at paragraph 19 (page 4)

<sup>8</sup> *Id.*

<sup>9</sup> *Id.*

- h) sixty percent of the seizures were reported as ‘*Manis spp.*’, i.e. without species-specific information<sup>10</sup> which prevents analysis regarding the impact of illegal trade on the different species of pangolin and the impact of harvest for illegal trade on wild populations<sup>11</sup>;
  - i) demand reduction efforts for pangolin specimens in key consumer countries for pangolin products and derivatives are not proving effective, and that incentives for the harvest and illegal trade of pangolins and their parts, principally scales, continue throughout the range of African species, particularly as Asian pangolins continue to decline<sup>12</sup>;
  - j) only nine of 56 pangolin range States have Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) in place for managing, storing, and disposing of confiscated pangolin specimens raising concerns that such specimens may be re-entering the illegal trade<sup>13</sup>;
  - k) eleven of seventeen Parties reported that stocks of pangolin scales, skins, or other derivatives existed in their territories ranging from a small number of scales or specimens to several tons of scales<sup>14</sup>; and
  - l) while Parties are actively implementing domestic measures and participating in international efforts<sup>15</sup> to address illegal trade in pangolins, critical law enforcement challenges not necessarily specific to pangolins remain, especially among pangolin range States including an ongoing lack of technical, human, and budgetary resources to adequately enforce applicable laws, as well as the influence of corruption<sup>16</sup>.
8. In summary, despite the efforts of several range, transit, and consumer countries to combat the illegal trade in pangolin specimens, these efforts are not proving sufficient to reduce or prevent illegal trade potentially jeopardizing the very existence of some of the pangolin species and highlight the need for further action by all Parties, the Secretariat, and the CITES Committees to effectively remedy this problem.
9. Amending Res. Conf. 17.10 on *Conservation of and trade in pangolins* and approving strengthened decisions for pangolins is needed to address the ongoing illegal take and illegal trade of pangolin specimens. Annex 1 includes proposed amendments to Res. Conf. 17.10. The proposed changes to Res Conf. 17.10 have been influenced by the stronger approach agreed by Parties in Res Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP18) on Asian big cats, given the similar threats faced by pangolins and the nature of the illegal trade. At SC74 the Standing Committee agreed to decision text on pangolins for consideration at CoP19. Annex 2 includes that decision text with proposed amendments to strengthen the decisions.

### Recommendations

10. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland invites the Conference of the Parties to adopt amendments to Res. Conf. 17.10 in Annex 1 and the draft decisions in Annex 2.

---

<sup>10</sup> *The US Agency for International Development’s Pangolin Species Identification Guide: A Rapid Assessment Tool for Field and Desk is intended to support law enforcement officers in identifying the eight species of pangolins, and where possible, body parts and scales. The guide is available in multiple languages and formats including as a smart phone application and as a web-based tool.*

<sup>11</sup> *SC74 Doc. 73 at paragraph 20 (page 4)*

<sup>12</sup> *Id. at paragraph 21 (page 5)*

<sup>13</sup> *Id. at paragraph 22 (page 5)*

<sup>14</sup> *Id. at paragraph 23 (page 5)*

<sup>15</sup> *International enforcement activities included INTERPOL’s ‘Operation Thunderbird’ in January and February 2017, ‘Operation Save REP’ (Rhinos, Elephants, and Pangolins) initiate by the World Customs Organization’s Project INAMA in July 2017, and INTERPOL’s ‘Operation Thunderstorm’ in May 2018.*

<sup>16</sup> *SC74 Doc. 73 at paragraph 26 (page 5)*

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO RESOLUTION CONF. 17.10 ON  
CONSERVATION OF AND TRADE IN PANGOLINS

Text proposed to be deleted is ~~crossed out~~. Proposed new text is underlined.

## Conf. 17.10

## Conservation of and trade in pangolins

CONCERNED that all eight species of pangolins, *Manis* spp., are considered critically endangered, endangered or vulnerable, by the combined effects of habitat degradation, overexploitation and illegal trade;

RECALLING that the Conference of the Parties decided in 1994 to include all species of pangolins, *Manis* spp., in Appendix II, and to amend this listing in 2000 with the annotation, “a zero annual export quota has been established for *Manis crassicaudata*, *M. culionensis*, *M. javanica* and *M. pentadactyla* for specimens removed from the wild and traded for primarily commercial purposes”;

MINDFUL that the trade in specimens, parts and derivatives of *Manis* spp. of wild origin has been the subject of the Review of Significant Trade, in compliance with Resolution Conf. 12.8 (Rev. CoP18)<sup>17</sup>, on *Review of Significant Trade in specimens of Appendix-II species*;

CONCERNED that these measures have not prevented declines of pangolin populations, and that the Conference of the Parties at its seventeenth meeting included all pangolins in Appendix I prohibiting commercial international trade in all species, their parts and derivatives;

NOTING with concern that significant illegal international trade in specimens of nearly all species continues in response to demand for pangolin parts and products, further threatening the long term survival of these species in the wild;

COMMENDING the efforts made by some range, transit and consumer States and other Parties to address the illegal and unsustainable trade in pangolins and their parts and derivatives;

ENCOURAGING all stakeholders to take note of the recommendations of the final report of the First Pangolin Range States Meeting, held from 24 to 26 June 2015 in Da Nang, Viet Nam, the findings contained in the IUCN's report on the Implementation of CITES Decisions 17.239b) and 17.240 on Pangolins (*Manis* spp.) (CITES SC69 Doc. 57, Annex 2), and the conclusions from the IUCN's report on the Implementation of CITES Decision 18.240 paragraph c) on Pangolins (*Manis* spp.) (CITES SC74 Doc. 73, Annex 2);

EMPHASIZING that pangolin populations in the wild are difficult to research, manage and monitor, and that more comprehensive data on the population size and conservation status of pangolin species are urgently needed;

RECOGNIZING also that pangolin populations are vulnerable to overexploitation because of their low reproduction rates and ease of capture;

RECOGNIZING further that strengthened technical cooperation between range and non-range States and financial support, would contribute to more effective conservation of pangolins;

---

<sup>17</sup> Corrected by the Secretariat following the 18<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Conference of the Parties

ACKNOWLEDGING that increased political commitment, financial resources and expertise in some range and consumer States will significantly improve control of the illegal killing of pangolins, trade in their parts and derivatives and protection of their habitats;

~~RECOGNIZING further that, the illegal trade in pangolin specimens and parts and derivatives has increased significantly to meet international demand;~~

RECALLING also that, in Resolution Conf. 17.8 on the *Disposal of illegally traded and confiscated specimens of CITES-listed species*, the Conference of the Parties urges Management Authorities, in consultation with Scientific Authorities and other bodies concerned, to develop action plans to deal with seized and confiscated live specimens, and RECALLING the importance for Parties to develop such plans for pangolins;

RECALLING that, in accordance with the provisions of Resolution 10.16 (Rev.) on *Specimens of animal species bred in captivity*, pangolin breeding facilities should be able to demonstrate the legal origin of any founder stock and ability to successfully breed pangolins to at least the F2 generation in a controlled environment; ~~and~~

RECALLING further that, in Resolution Conf. 10.19 (Rev. CoP14) on *Traditional medicines*, the Conference of the Parties recommends that Parties work closely with groups of traditional-medicine practitioners and consumers in developing public education and awareness programmes to work towards the elimination of illegal use of endangered species, and developing awareness of the need to avoid over-exploitation;

RECOGNIZING also that long-term solutions to the protection, conservation and management of pangolins and their habitats requires the adoption of bold and innovative actions based on a sound base of information; and

RECALLING also that Resolution Conf. 17.4 on *Demand reduction strategies to combat illegal trade in CITES-listed species* urges Parties where there is a significant market for illegally traded wildlife products to develop strategies to reduce the demand for illegal products of wild animals and plants through demand reduction campaigns and to enhance, as appropriate, policy, legislation and law enforcement in this regard, and EMPHASIZING the importance for Parties to develop such plans for pangolins;

#### THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION

1 ~~URGES all Parties to:~~

- a) Parties and non-Parties, especially range and consumer States, to adopt and implement comprehensive national legislation or, where applicable, review existing legislation, that makes provision for deterrent penalties to address illegal trade in specimens of native and non-native pangolin species;
- b) Parties, especially range and consumer States, to ensure strict enforcement controls to address illegal trade in pangolin specimens including by applying a range of tools such as anti-money laundering approaches, forensic analytical techniques, intelligence-led enforcement and working with online platform and transportation companies, and, as a matter of priority, strengthen enforcement efforts in key border regions, and develop, support and/or improve implementation of regional enforcement networks;
- c) Parties and non-Parties to further strengthen national inter-agency cooperation and international cooperation and to enhance collective efforts as range, transit and destination States to coordinate activities, investigations and enforcement, including by implementing systems for the recording of information relating to illegal trade in pangolin species and the exchange of information on trade routes and patterns and law enforcement responses to combat illegal trade in pangolin specimens;
- d) Parties in whose jurisdiction there is a legal domestic market for specimens of pangolins that is contributing to poaching or illegal trade, take all necessary legislative, regulatory and enforcement measures to close their domestic markets for commercial trade in pangolin specimens and report such closures to the Secretariat;
- e) range States to seek to ensure enforcement units and personnel receive relevant and effective support in anti-poaching operations including through the acquisition of equipment and other means to combat poaching, such as canine units and identification manuals; the gathering, use, and sharing of intelligence; targeting offenders; wildlife crime investigative techniques; collecting evidence; inter-agency liaison and cooperation; and preparing cases for prosecution;

d)f) Parties to carry out capacity-building activities with a particular focus on:

- i) methods and techniques to detect and identify illegally traded pangolins, including specimens from alleged captive-breeding operations;
- ii) best practice protocols for safe handling, care and rehabilitation, and release back into the wild of live confiscated pangolins; and
- iii) promoting the understanding of legal provisions concerning trade in and use of pangolins; and

e)g) Parties and non-Parties to promote the development of techniques, including the application of forensic science, for identifying parts and derivatives of pangolins in trade;

2. URGES Parties in whose territory there are pangolin breeding facilities to ensure that such facilities have in place effective management practices and controls to prevent parts and derivatives from entering illegal trade, including through the registration of breeding facilities, and regular monitoring and control;
3. ENCOURAGES Parties on whose territories stocks of parts and derivatives of pangolins exist, to ~~ensure that adequate~~ take urgent steps to establish and apply, where not yet done, strict control measures are in place to secure and monitor these stocks, and to ensure strict application of these measures, and inform the Secretariat of the level of stocks each year, indicating the type and number of specimens, the species, the source of the specimens, management measures, and the reasons for any significant changes in the stockpile compared to the preceding year;
4. URGES Parties to submit reports annually to the Secretariat with information to help understand the trade in pangolins including *inter alia* markets, seizures, legal and illegal trade and breeding operations;
4. 5. STRONGLY ENCOURAGES consumer, transit and range States to raise increase awareness among the law enforcement community including the judiciary local communities, including hunters, relevant business sectors such as courier companies, and consumers about the conservation status of illicit trade in pangolins, the conservation status of the species, and the threats posed to their survival by illegal trade, so that they can ensure the necessary expertise to take effective and targeted actions;
6. STRONGLY ENCOURAGES consumer, transit and range States to raise awareness among local communities, including hunters, relevant business sectors such as courier companies, and consumers about the conservation status of pangolins and the threats posed to their survival by illegal trade;
7. ENCOURAGES Parties and non-Parties to convene workshops on law enforcement needs associated with illegal cross-border movement of specimens of pangolins, including the extent of the trade, smuggling routes, methods, and final consumer markets for live specimens and parts and derivatives, with technical assistance from the CITES Secretariat and, where available, financial support from interested governments and organizations;
- 6-8. ENCOURAGES range States to work with local communities to develop non-consumptive livelihood programmes and educational programmes and material to assist local communities in sustainably managing pangolin populations;
- 6-9. ENCOURAGES consumer States to conduct in-depth and regular research on the uses of pangolin specimens, and on consumers and their motivations for consumption of pangolin parts and derivatives, such as scales, meat, leather and other cultural uses, to implement measures to reduce the demand for illegal pangolin specimens on the basis of the results of such research, and to initiate targeted communication campaigns;
- 7-10. URGES range States to work with appropriate bodies and experts to develop and implement *in situ* pangolin management and conservation programmes, which include population assessments, the making of non-detriment findings for trade in the species, monitoring, and management and conservation measures; ~~and~~
11. RECOMMENDS that consumer States of pangolin specimens, where necessary and appropriate, remove references to parts and derivatives of pangolins from the official pharmacopoeia and include acceptable substitute products that do not endanger other wild species, and introduce programmes to educate the industry and user groups in order to eliminate the use of substances derived from pangolins and promote

the adoption of appropriate alternatives;

8-12. CALLS UPON all governments, intergovernmental organizations, international aid agencies and non-governmental organizations to support the efforts of range, transit and consumer States concerned with the illegal trade in pangolin specimens, including parts and derivatives, in implementing this Resolution and tackling this trade, including through the promotion of sustainable livelihoods and the provision of capacity-building interventions, technical assistance, operational support, funding support, educational interventions, and law enforcement support and cooperation, as may be needed; and

13. INSTRUCTS the Secretariat to:

a) report to the Standing Committee and the Conference of the Parties on the status of pangolins in the wild, their conservation, and trade controls in place in Parties, using information provided by the range States on measures taken to comply with this Resolution and related relevant Decisions and any relevant additional information provided by relevant countries; and

b) work with ICCWC partners to promote increased capacity and training amongst the law enforcement community to tackle the serious nature and impact of illegal trade in pangolins, and to improve cooperation and a multidisciplinary approach in the detection, investigation and prosecution of crimes related to these species.



DRAFT DECISIONS ON PANGOLINS (MANIS SPP.)

Text proposed to be deleted is ~~crossed out~~. Proposed new text is underlined.

**Directed to all pangolin range States**

**19.AA** All pangolin range States that have not yet done so, are encouraged to take urgent steps to develop and implement *in situ* pangolin management and conservation programmes, which includes population assessments, as anticipated in paragraph 7 of Resolution Conf. 17.10 on Conservation of and trade in pangolins, and report on the implementation of this Decision to the Secretariat.

**Directed to Parties**

**19.BB** All Parties are strongly encouraged to identify seized pangolin specimens at species level and report the seizures at species level in their annual illegal trade reports.

**19.CC** Parties in whose territories stocks of parts and derivatives of pangolins exist are encouraged to take urgent steps to establish and apply, where not yet done, strict control measures to secure these stocks, as called for in paragraph 3 of [Resolution Conf. 17.10](#) on *Conservation of and trade in pangolins* and report on the implementation of this Decision to the Secretariat, to allow the Secretariat to report to the Animals Committee and Standing Committee, as appropriate.

**Directed to Parties and relevant stakeholders**

**19.DD** Parties, intergovernmental organizations, international aid agencies and non-governmental organizations that develop tools or materials that could assist Parties in the implementation of Resolution Conf. 17.10, are invited to bring such tools or materials to the attention of the Secretariat.

**Directed to the Secretariat**

**19.DDEE** The Secretariat shall:

- a) issue a Notification inviting Parties, international organizations, international aid agencies and non-governmental organizations that developed identification materials concerning pangolin species, their parts and derivatives, to bring such materials to the attention of the Secretariat;
- b) bring any materials reported in accordance with Decisions 19.CCDD and 19.EE paragraph a) to the attention of the Animals Committee or the Standing Committee, as appropriate, together with any recommendations it may have, and taking into account any subsequent recommendations from the Animals Committee or the Standing Committee, make such materials available to the Parties the Secretariat may have;
- c) subject to external funding, provide training to Parties on the identification of pangolin specimens;
- d) work with its partners in the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICWC) to initiate activities and support the efforts of Parties to address illegal trade in Pangolin specimens; and
- e) report to the 20th meeting of the Conference of the Parties on the implementation of Decision 19.AA, 19.BB, 19.CC, 19.DD, 19.EE, 19.FF and 19.GG.

**Directed to the Animals Committee**

**19.EEFF** The Animals Committee shall:

- a) review existing identification materials concerning pangolin species, their parts and derivatives, and consider the need for new or additional materials to be developed, including to support the

identification of seized pangolin specimens at species level, and make recommendations for consideration by the Standing Committee.

- b) review the conversion parameters for all pangolin species, developed in accordance with the provisions of Decision 18.239, to enable the reliable determination of the number of animals associated with any quantity of pangolin scales seized, and that can be used by Parties in cases where national legislation demands that such information be provided for law enforcement and court purposes, and make recommendations, as appropriate, to the Standing Committee and the Secretariat; and
- c) review any information brought to its attention by the Secretariat in accordance with Decision 19.EE and make recommendations, as appropriate, to the Standing Committee and the Secretariat.

***Directed to the Standing Committee***

**19.FFGG** The Standing Committee shall:

- a) consider ~~the report and~~ any recommendations of the Animals Committee in accordance with Decisions ~~19.FFAA and 19.DD~~, and make recommendations to the Parties or the Secretariat as appropriate; ~~and~~
- b) review any information brought to its attention by the Secretariat in accordance with Decision 19.EE and make recommendations to the Parties or the Secretariat as appropriate;
- c) review the information contained in SC69 Doc. 57 Annex 2, SC74 Doc. 73 Annex 2, reports from Parties under Res Conf 17.10, and other relevant resources to develop time-bound and measurable recommendations for Parties (range, transit, and consumer countries) at SC78 that support addressing the illegal trade in pangolins; and
- ~~b~~d) report the results of its work together with any recommendations it may have to the 20th meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

TENTATIVE BUDGET AND SOURCE OF FUNDING  
FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS OR DECISIONS

According to Resolution Conf. 4.6 (Rev. CoP18) on *Submission of draft resolutions, draft decisions and other documents for meetings of the Conference of the Parties*, the Conference of the Parties decided that any draft resolutions or decisions submitted for consideration at a meeting of the Conference of the Parties that have budgetary and workload implications for the Secretariat or permanent committees must contain or be accompanied by a budget for the work involved and an indication of the source of funding. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland proposes the following tentative budget and source of funding.

The implementation of draft decision 19.EE(c) is subject to the provision of external funds, and does not require core funds. Supervision of the work will require some time from the Secretariat, but should be a core part of the Secretariat's work and accommodated within its regular work programme.

The tasks allocated to the Secretariat in draft decision 19.EE paragraphs a), b), d) and e) can be accommodated within the regular work programme of the Secretariat.

The tasks allocated to the Animals Committee and Standing Committee in draft decisions 19.FF and 19.GG would fall within their respective work programmes. Some intersessional work may be required.

The tasks allocated to the Secretariat in the proposed amendments to Res Conf. 17.10 in Annex 1 paragraph 13 should be accommodated within the regular work programme of the Secretariat, and the workshops proposed in paragraph 7 in Annex 1 would be subject to external funding.