

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



Joint sessions of the 33rd meeting of the Animals Committee and
the 27th meeting of the Plants Committee
Geneva (Switzerland), 12 - 13 July 2024

Strategic matters

IPBES ASSESSMENT REPORT ON THE SUSTAINABLE USE OF WILD SPECIES

1. This document has been prepared by the co-chairs of the joint intersessional working group on the *IPBES Report on the Assessment of the Sustainable Use of Wild Species*.*
2. At its 19th meeting (CoP19; Panama City, 2022), the Conference of the Parties adopted Decision 19.28 and 19.29 on *IPBES Assessment report on the sustainable use of wild species* as follows:

Directed to the Animals and Plants Committees

19.28 *The Animals and Plants Committee shall review the scientific aspects of the thematic assessment of the sustainable use of wild species of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES); consider their relevance to the implementation of the Convention; and provide the results of their review and any associated recommendations to the Standing Committee.*

Directed to the Standing Committee

19.29 *The Standing Committee shall consider the review of the IPBES thematic assessment of the sustainable use of wild species and associated recommendations prepared by the Animals and Plants Committees; make additional recommendations as appropriate; and submit the resulting conclusions and any recommendations as appropriate to the 20th meeting of the Conference of the Parties for its consideration.*

3. At the 26th meeting of the Plants Committee (PC26; Geneva, June 2023) and the 32nd meeting of the Animals Committee (AC32; Geneva, June 2023), the Committees considered document [PC26 Doc. 12 / AC32 Doc. 12](#) which contained in Annex 1 a provisional list of the scientific aspects addressed in Chapter 3 and 4 of the Assessment that could be relevant for CITES implementation and processes and Annex 2 matching the scientific aspects with relevant CITES Resolutions, Decisions, information and processes. Annex 3 contained the key findings in the Summary for Policymakers and the possible relevance to the mandates of the Animals and Plants Committees, as well as the Standing Committee.
4. The Plants and Animals Committee established a joint intersessional working group (JIWG) with a mandate to (see summary record [PC26 SR](#) and [AC32 SR](#)):
 - a) *review the scientific aspects of the thematic assessment of the sustainable use of wild species of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) relevant*

* *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.*

to CITES implementation as highlighted in the Annexes to document PC26 Doc. 12 / AC32 Doc. 12 and other aspects as agreed by the working group;

- b) identify aspects relevant to CITES implementation that are not adequately covered in existing Resolutions and Decisions and may require further consideration by the Animals and Plants Committees or the Standing Committee;
- c) prepare a draft report of the results of the review and possible recommendations for consideration by the joint sessions of the 33rd meeting of the Animals Committee and the 27th meeting of the Plants Committee scheduled to take place in 2024; and
- d) prepare a document for consideration of the Animals and Plants Committees containing the outcome of the review and recommendations to be submitted for consideration by the 78th meeting of the Standing Committee.

5. The membership of the JIWG was agreed as follows:

Chair for AC: Chair of the Animals Committee (Mr. Lörtscher);

Chair for PC: alternate representative for North America (Mr. Benítez Díaz);

AC Members: representative for Central and South America and the Caribbean (Mr. Ramadori);

Parties: Argentina, Australia, Canada, China, Colombia, European Union, India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Peru, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Zimbabwe; and

IGOs and NGO: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation, International Union for Conservation of Nature, Conservation Force, German Society of Herpetology, Humane Society International, Indonesian Coral, Shell and Ornamental Fish Association, International Fur Federation, International Wood Products Association, IWMC-World Conservation Trust, Natural Resources Defense Council, Pro Wildlife, Save our Seas Foundation, Species Survival Network, TRAFFIC, Wildlife Conservation Society, World Resources Institute, World Wide Fund for Nature.

6. The JIWG worked through electronic means to implement the mandate. As a first step the JIWG considered questions to address paragraphs a) and b) of its mandate. Members of the JIWG were specifically requested to identify any gaps in the scientific aspects highlighted in Annex 1 to document PC26 Doc. 12 / AC32 Doc. 12, the aspects to be added, and to provide references where these aspects were addressed in the thematic assessment of the sustainable use of wild species. The JIWG also identified Resolutions or Decisions omitted from Annex 2 to document PC26 Doc. 12 / AC32 Doc. 12 that should be included.

7. Responses received from members of the JIWG were consolidated and integrated in a draft for consideration by the JIWG. As a second step the JIWG considered the consolidated document with the proposed amendments to the Annex that contains the *List of the scientific aspects in Chapters 3 and 4 relevant to CITES implementation*. The members of the JIWG were also invited to indicate whether any of the resolutions listed in the Annex that contain the *CITES processes relating to the scientific aspects identified*, required amendment or review and should be prioritized during the next intersessional period to address the scientific aspects.

8. Annex 1 to the present document contains the list of scientific aspects in Chapter 3 and 4 of the thematic assessment of the sustainable use of wild species relevant to the CITES implementation as proposed by the JIWG. The following key aspects were added:

- Knowledge gap on global scale of sustainable use of wild species among indigenous people and local communities.
- Climate change, technological advances and increasing consumption.
- The role of gender in contributing to the sustainable use of wild species.

9. Annex 2 contains the CITES processes relating to the scientific aspects identified in Annex 1 and includes additional resolutions and decisions proposed by the JIWG relevant to each scientific aspect. The JIWG did not identify any resolutions listed in Annex 2 to be amended or reviewed during the next intersessional period to address the scientific aspects relevant to the CITES implementation.
10. Pursuant to paragraph b) and d) of the mandate, the JIWG recommended that the Standing Committee consider the following aspects relating to drivers of sustainable use and knowledge gaps, challenges and research priorities (detailed list included in Annex 3 to the present document):
 - Legal provisions and compliance monitoring: Requirements in terms of legislative provisions and monitoring of levels of non-compliance.
 - Review of Significant Trade: Concerns that the implementation of the Review of Significant Trade could fail to prevent trade not compliant with the provisions of the Convention if effective enforcement is lacking.
 - Demand: Concerns about increased demand linked to proposals to list species (paragraph b. under Unintended outcomes) especially 'panic-buys' prior to listings coming into effect.
 - Aspects relating to knowledge gaps, challenges and research priorities, such as matters relating to logging and sources of timber supplied to markets.
11. With regards to concerns raised about increased demand linked to proposals to list species (paragraph b. under Unintended outcomes) the co-chairs recalled that the Secretariat proposed to the 77th meeting of the Standing Committee (SC77, Geneva, November 2023) to develop draft guidance and best practices related to periods of transition and possible transitory measures, including but not limited to the period between the adoption of a proposal to transfer a species from one Appendix to another and entry into force of new listings. as part of the implementation of Decision 18.151 (Rev. CoP19) on *Implications of the transfer of a species from one Appendix to another* (see document [SC77 Doc. 71](#)).
12. No comments were received on Annex 3 of document PC26 Doc. 12 / AC32 Doc. 12 and the Annex is therefore not included in the present document.

Recommendations:

13. The Animals and Plants Committees are invited to:
 - a) agree to provide the results of the review of the scientific aspects of the thematic assessment of the sustainable use of wild species of IPBES as contained in Annex 1 and 2 to the present document to the Standing Committee through its intersessional working group;
 - b) agree to recommend that the Standing Committee consider the aspects referred to in paragraphs 10 and 11 through its intersessional working group; and
 - c) agree that Decision 19.28 has been implemented and can be deleted.

SCIENTIFIC ASPECTS IN CHAPTERS 3 AND 4 RELEVANT TO CITES IMPLEMENTATION

- i) *Indicators and databases*: The international trade databases, such as the CITES Trade Database can assist in providing possible insights in the role of management interventions on traded species and could be pivotal in linking use of species with their management and recovery plans (Chapter 3).
- ii) *Knowledge gaps, challenges and research priorities discussed in Chapter 3, including*:
 - a) Status of taxonomic groups and their uses at different levels and scales: Knowledge of conservation status and use is severely lacking for invertebrates among others.
 - b) Life histories and stocks of marine fish species are not well understood and there is a need to assess the impact of international trade on fisheries and marine biodiversity, globally and regionally.
 - c) Identification gaps in taxonomic groups of terrestrial animal harvesting: Lack of proper identification for some groups of terrestrial animals harvested mainly for trade (e.g., reptiles). A research emphasis should be on taxonomic assessment of under-researched taxa.
 - d) Exotic pet animal species: The majority of species in the exotic pet trade are not included in the Appendices, leaving the international trade in these species mostly unregulated and unmonitored.
 - e) Logging: Timber are supplied to markets, however it is unclear to estimate which come from legal or illegal sources as well as differentiate timber from wild vs plantation sources. Determining the levels of logging that will secure long-term viable populations of difference species as well as most cost-efficient implementation of conservation measures are emerging challenges.
 - f) Insufficient bridging of indigenous and science-based knowledge and the integration of indigenous local knowledge in processes, including monitoring.
 - g) Knowledge gap on global scale of sustainable use of wild species among indigenous people and local communities.
- iii) *Drivers of sustainable use (Chapter 4)*
 - a) “The drivers of sustainable use of wild species, such as unsustainable and extractive use of wild species, including wild species trade, land use change, climate change, and invasive species, not only have consequences on the sustainable use of wild species but also are connected to the emergence, amplification and spread of disease-causing pathogens.”
 - b) CITES role in supporting more sustainable levels of use of wild species:
 - i. *Practices in CITES procedures and practices addressed in the Chapter that could address sustainable use*:
 - a. Non-detriment findings: Templates, guidance and tools exist, but the levels of uptake and application are harder to assess.
 - b. Uplisting of species or populations from Appendix II to Appendix I - the predominance of certain taxa (cacti, succulent plants, tortoises and turtles and Psittaciformes) and lack of clarity regarding what this signals.
 - c. Interactions between Scientific Authorities in importing and exporting countries.

- ii. *Sustainable and legal trade:*
 - a. Difficulties to identify specific indicators to determine how CITES has contributed to sustainable use of wild species. To measure impact, indicators related to harvest and trade of species listed as threatened or endangered would be needed.
 - b. Challenges in the interpretation of trade volumes to determine whether the inclusion of species in the CITES Appendices reduce the levels of trade.
 - c. Shift from trade in wild-sourced specimens to captive bred or artificially propagated specimens.
 - d. A clear indicator for CITES acting as a driver for legal and sustainable levels of harvest and trade could be an improvement in the conservation status of species or populations of a species under different situations in each country. A Red List Index analysis for species listed in CITES was not available and several caveats to using the available Red List and Red List Index data to assess impact of CITES are reflected on in the assessment.
 - e. Extent to which unsustainable legal trade is replaced with unsustainable illegal trade.
- iii. *Unintended outcomes*
 - a. Leakages and displacement to other similar species or other jurisdictions: The listing of species in the CITES Appendices can reduce the trade in that species to sustainable levels but displace trade to other similar species or other areas.
 - b. Increased demand (linked to proposals to list species): Increased trade linked to the listing process where traders acquire or offload stock before restrictions / regulations become applicable.
- c) Climate change, technological advances and increasing consumption.
 - i. *Climate change*
 - a. Climate change scenarios point to a future where the sustainability of the use of wild species will become increasingly vulnerable to pressures associated with climate change, technological advances and increasing consumption.
 - b. Climate change directly and indirectly affect the sustainability of wild species use, e.g. patterns of wild use, changes in forest productivity and forest fire dynamics, effects of climate change compounded and complicated by interactions with other environmental, socio-cultural, political and economic drivers.
 - ii. *Scientific and technological innovation and education:*
 - a. Advances can contribute to and undermine the sustainable use of wild species.
 - iii. *Consumption*
 - a. Population density and growth are leading to increased demand / consumption of wild species in some regions.
- d) The role of gender in contributing to the sustainable use of wild species:
 - a. Sustainable use of wild species contributes to gender equality.
 - b. Gendered patterns in gathering and fishing exist.
 - c. Gender inequities in costs and benefits also exist, such as the issue that women are often excluded from land and resource tenure rights and management systems for natural resources.
 - d. Regional gaps in knowledge about gendered dimensions of sustainable use.

CITES PROCESSES RELATING TO THE SCIENTIFIC ASPECTS IDENTIFIED IN ANNEX 1

Scientific aspect	CITES Resolutions / Decisions / systems (incl. databases, guidance, tools etc)
<i>Indicators and databases</i>	
<p>The international trade databases, such as the CITES trade database can assist in providing possible insights in the role of management interventions on traded species and could be pivotal in linking use of species with their management and recovery plans.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resolution Conf. 18.3 on <i>CITES Strategic Vision: 2021 – 2030</i> • Strategic vision indicators (link) • Decisions 19.11 to 19.14 on <i>CITES Strategic Vision</i> • Decisions 19.20, 19.21, 17.55 (Rev. CoP19) and 17.56 (Rev. CoP19) on <i>Cooperation with Multilateral Environmental Agreements and other international organizations</i> • CITES Trade database • CITES Wildlife TradeView • RST Management System • Export Quota Tool • Species+ / CITES Checklist • NDF database
<i>Knowledge gaps, challenges and research priorities</i>	
<p>a) Status of taxonomic groups and their uses at different levels and scales: Knowledge of conservation status and use is severely lacking for among other invertebrates.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decisions 19.132 to 19.134 on <i>Non-detriment findings</i> (workstream on terrestrial invertebrates) • Decisions 19.186 to 19.188 on <i>Identifying information on species at risk of extinction affected by international trade</i>
<p>b) Life histories and stocks of marine fish species are not well understood and there is a need to assess the impact of international trade on fisheries and marine biodiversity, globally and regionally.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resolution Conf. 16.7 (Rev. CoP17) on <i>Non-detriment findings</i> • Resolution Conf. 12.8 (Rev. CoP18) on <i>Review of Significant Trade in specimens of Appendix-II species</i> • Resolution Conf. 12.6 (Rev. CoP18) on <i>Conservation and management of sharks</i> • Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) on <i>Criteria for amendment of Appendices I and II</i> • Listing proposals (marine species included in Appendix II) • Decisions 19.189 to 19.191 on <i>Aquatic species listed in the CITES Appendices</i> • Decisions 19.140 to 19.141 on <i>Introduction from the sea</i> • Decisions 19.222 to 19.227 on <i>Sharks and rays (Elasmobranchii spp.)</i> • Decision 19.66 paragraph b) on <i>Review of Resolution Conf. 11.3 (Rev. CoP19) on Compliance and enforcement</i>

Scientific aspect	CITES Resolutions / Decisions / systems (incl. databases, guidance, tools etc)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decisions 19.135 to 19.139 on <i>Non-detriment findings for specimens of Appendix-II species taken from areas beyond national jurisdiction</i> • Decisions 19.186 to 19.188 on <i>Identifying information on species at risk of extinction affected by international trade</i>
c) Identification gaps in taxonomic groups of terrestrial animal harvesting: Lack of proper identification for some groups of terrestrial animals harvested mainly for trade (e.g., reptiles). A research emphasis should be on taxonomic assessment of under-researched taxa.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resolution Conf. 19.4 on <i>Materials for the identification of specimens of CITES-listed species</i> • Resolution Conf. 12.11 (CoP19) on <i>Standard nomenclature</i> • Decisions 19.142 to 19.144 on <i>Materials for the identification of specimens of CITES-listed species</i> • Decisions 19.123 to 19.127 on <i>Tortoises and freshwater turtles</i>
d) Exotic pet animal species: The majority of species in the exotic pet trade are not included in the Appendices, leaving the international trade in these species mostly unregulated and unmonitored.	Decisions 19.186 to 19.188 on <i>Identifying information on species at risk of extinction affected by international trade</i>
e) Logging: Timber are supplied to markets, however it is unclear to estimate which come from legal or illegal sources as well as differentiate timber from wild vs plantation sources. Determining the levels of logging that will secure long-term viable populations of difference species as well as most cost-efficient implementation of conservation measures are emerging challenges.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resolution Conf. 16.7 (Rev. CoP17) on <i>Non-detriment findings</i> • Resolution Conf. 12.8 (Rev. CoP18) on <i>Review of Significant Trade in specimens of Appendix-II species</i> • Decisions 19.132 to 19.134 on <i>Non-detriment findings (workstream on timber)</i> • Decisions 19.145 to 19.148 on <i>Identification of timber and other wood products</i> • Decisions 19.182 to 19.183 on <i>Guidance on the term 'artificially propagated'</i>
f) Insufficient bridging of indigenous and science-based knowledge and the integration of indigenous local knowledge in processes, including monitoring.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resolution Conf. 16.7 (Rev. CoP17) on <i>Non-detriment findings</i> • Resolution Conf. 16.6 (Rev. CoP18) on <i>CITES and livelihoods</i> • Decisions 18.31 (Rev. CoP19) and 19.54 on <i>Engagement of indigenous peoples and local communities</i> • Decisions 18.33 (Rev. CoP19), 18.34 (Rev. CoP19) and 18.35 (Rev. CoP19) on <i>Livelihoods</i> • Decisions 19.132 to 19.134 on <i>Non-detriment findings (workstream on Incorporation, weighing and integration of various knowledge systems, including local, traditional and indigenous knowledge, and participatory species monitoring and management in NDF making (including gender equity))</i>
g) Knowledge gap on global scale of sustainable use of wild species among indigenous people and local communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resolution Conf. 16.6 (Rev. CoP18) on <i>CITES and livelihoods</i> • Resolution Conf. 19.3 on <i>Gender and international trade in wild fauna and flora</i>

Scientific aspect	CITES Resolutions / Decisions / systems (incl. databases, guidance, tools etc)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decisions 18.33 (Rev. CoP19) – 18.35 (Rev. CoP19) on <i>Livelihoods</i>
Drivers of sustainable use	
i. Practices in CITES procedures and practices addressed in the Chapter that could address sustainable use	
a) “The drivers of sustainable use of wild species, such as unsustainable and extractive use of wild species, including wild species trade, land use change, climate change, and invasive species, not only have consequences on the sustainable use of wild species but also are connected to the emergence, amplification and spread of disease-causing pathogens.”	Decisions 19.15 to 19.19 on the <i>Role of CITES in reducing risk of future zoonotic disease emergence associated with international wildlife trade</i>
b) Non-detriment findings: Templates, guidance and tools exist, but the levels of uptake and application are harder to assess.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resolution Conf. 16.7 (Rev. CoP17) on <i>Non-detriment findings</i> • Resolution Conf. 12.8 (Rev. CoP18) on <i>Review of Significant Trade in specimens of Appendix-II species</i> • Decisions 19.132 to 19.134 on <i>Non-detriment findings</i> • Guidance – CITES webpage • NDF database
c) Uplisting of species or populations from Appendix II to Appendix I - the predominance of certain taxa (cacti, succulent plants, tortoises and turtles and Psittaciformes) and lack of clarity regarding what this signals.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decisions 19.186 to 19.188 on <i>Identifying information on species at risk of extinction affected by international trade</i> • Resolution Conf. 16.7 on <i>Non-detriment findings</i> • Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) <i>Criteria for amendment of Appendices I and II</i> • Decisions 19.132 – 19.133 on <i>Non-detriment findings</i>
d) Interactions between Scientific Authorities in importing and exporting countries.	• Resolution Conf. 10.3 on <i>Designation and role of the Scientific Authorities</i>
ii. Sustainable and legal trade	
a) Difficulties to identify specific indicators to determine how CITES has contributed to sustainable use of wild species. To measure impact, indicators related to harvest and trade of species listed as threatened or endangered would be needed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resolution Conf. 18.3 on <i>CITES Strategic Vision: 2021 – 2030</i> and the indicators adopted by Parties • Resolution Conf. 14.8 (Rev. CoP19) on <i>Periodic review of species included in Appendices I and II</i> • Resolution Conf. 12.8 (Rev. CoP18) on <i>Review of Significant Trade in specimens of Appendix-II species</i> • Decisions 19.184 and 19.185 on <i>Assessment of Appendix-I listed species</i>
b) Challenges in the interpretation of trade volumes to determine whether the inclusion of species in the CITES Appendices reduce the levels of trade.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CITES Trade database • CITES Wildlife TradeView
c) Shift from trade in wild-sourced specimens to captive bred or artificially propagated specimens.	• Resolution Conf. 17.7 (CoP19) on <i>Review of trade in animal specimens reported as produced in captivity</i>

Scientific aspect	CITES Resolutions / Decisions / systems (incl. databases, guidance, tools etc)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resolution Conf. 12.10 (Rev. CoP15) on <i>Registration of operations that breed Appendix-I animal species in captivity for commercial purposes</i> • Resolution Conf. 12.8 (Rev. CoP18) on <i>Review of Significant Trade in specimens of Appendix-II species</i> • Resolution Conf. 10.16 (Rev. CoP19) on <i>Specimens of animal species bred in captivity</i> • Resolution Conf. 9.19 (Rev. CoP15) on <i>Registration of nurseries that artificially propagate specimens of Appendix-I plant species for export purposes</i> • Decisions 17.108 (Rev. CoP19), 17.109 (Rev. CoP19) and 17.110 (Rev. CoP19) on <i>Review of Significant Trade</i> • Decisions 19.63 to 19.65 on <i>Review of Resolution Conf. 17.7 (Rev. CoP19) on Review of trade in specimens reported as produced in captivity</i> • Decisions 19.179 and 19.180 on <i>Review of CITES provisions related to trade in specimens of animals and plants not of wild source</i>
<p>d) A clear indicator for CITES acting as a driver for legal and sustainable levels of harvest and trade could be an improvement in the conservation status of species or populations of a species under different situations in each country. A Red List Index analysis for species listed in CITES was not available and several caveats to using the available Red List and Red List Index data to assess impact of CITES are reflected on in the assessment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decision 19.14 on the <i>CITES Strategic Vision</i> • Decisions 19.186 to 19.188 on <i>Identifying information on species at risk of extinction affected by international trade</i> • Decisions 19.30 and 19.31 on the <i>World Wildlife Trade Report</i> • Decisions 19.184 and 19.185 on <i>Assessment of Appendix-I listed species</i>
<p>e) Extent to which unsustainable legal trade is replaced with unsustainable illegal trade.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resolution Conf. 11.17 (Rev. CoP19) on <i>National reports (annual reports, annual illegal trade reports and implementation reports)</i> • Resolution Conf. 12.8 (Rev. CoP18) on <i>Review of Significant Trade in specimens of Appendix-II species</i> • Decisions 19.222 to 19.227 on <i>Sharks and rays (Elasmobranchii spp.)</i> • Decision 19.80 on <i>Annual illegal trade reports</i>
<p>iii. <i>Unintended outcomes</i></p>	
<p>a) Leakages and displacement to other similar species or other jurisdictions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resolution Conf. 12.8 (Rev. CoP18) on <i>Review of Significant Trade in specimens of Appendix-II species</i> • Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) on <i>Criteria for amendment of Appendices I and II</i> • Decisions 19.186 to 19.188 on <i>Identifying information on species at risk of extinction affected by international trade</i>
<p>b) Increased demand (linked to proposals to list species).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resolution Conf. 17.4 (Rev. CoP19) on <i>Demand reduction strategies to combat illegal trade in CITES-listed species</i>

Scientific aspect	CITES Resolutions / Decisions / systems (incl. databases, guidance, tools etc)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decision 18.151 (Rev. CoP19) on <i>Implications of the transfer of a species from one Appendix to another</i>
<i>Climate change, technological advances and increasing consumption</i>	
Impact of climate change, technological advances and consumption	<p>Science-based decision making processes that are actually or likely to be affected by climate change, and could be relevant to addressing technological advances and consumption – NOTE: climate change / technological advancements and consumption are not explicitly mentioned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Species listings [Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) and Resolution Conf. 9.25 (Rev. CoP18)] b) Non-detriment findings [Articles III and IV and Resolution Conf. 16.7 (Rev. CoP17)] c) Periodic Review of the Appendices [Resolution Conf. 14.8 (Rev. CoP19)] d) Review of Significant Trade [Resolution Conf. 12.8 (Rev. CoP18) – as it pertains to Article IV (non-detriment findings)] e) Quotas [Resolution Conf. 14.7 (Rev. CoP15)] f) Trade in alien and invasive species [Resolution Conf. 13.10 (Rev. CoP14)] <p>Other Resolutions (not linked to scientific based decision making but could be relevant to technological advances and consumption:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> g) Resolution Conf. 12.3 (Rev. CoP19) on <i>Permits and certificates</i> (electronic permitting) h) Reducing demand for illegally trade species: Resolution Conf. 17.4 (Rev. CoP19) on <i>demand reduction strategies to combat illegal trade in CITES-listed species</i> [AC26/PC20, SC62, CoP16 Doc. 27 (Rev. 1) (CoP16 noted the document)]
<i>The role of gender in contributing to the sustainable use of wild species</i>	
Consideration of gender in decision making and implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resolution Conf. 19.3 on <i>Gender and international trade in wild fauna and flora</i> Decisions 19.51 to 19.53 on CITES gender action plan

ASPECTS REFERRED TO THE STANDING COMMITTEE
BY THE ANIMALS AND PLANTS COMMITTEES

The JIWG recommended that the Standing Committee consider the following aspects relating to drivers of sustainable use and knowledge gaps, challenges and research priorities:

1. *Knowledge gaps, challenges and research priorities*

- a) Logging: Timber are supplied to markets, however it is unclear to estimate which come from legal or illegal sources as well as differentiate timber from wild vs plantation sources. Determining the levels of logging that will secure long-term viable populations of difference species as well as most cost-efficient implementation of conservation measures are emerging challenges

2. *Drivers of sustainable use (Chapter 4) – CITES role in supporting more sustainable levels of use of wild species:*

i. *Practices in CITES procedures and practices addressed in the Chapter that could address sustainable use:*

- a. Legal provisions and compliance monitoring: Requirements in terms of legislative provisions and monitoring of levels of non-compliance.
- b. Review of Significant Trade: Concerns that the implementation of the Review of Significant Trade could fail to prevent trade not compliant with the provisions of the Convention if effective enforcement is lacking.

ii. *Unintended outcomes*

- a. Increased demand (linked to proposals to list species).

<i>Knowledge gaps, challenges and research priorities</i>	
<p>a) Logging: Timber are supplied to markets, however it is unclear to estimate which come from legal or illegal sources as well as differentiate timber from wild vs plantation sources. Determining the levels of logging that will secure long-term viable populations of difference species as well as most cost-efficient implementation of conservation measures are emerging challenges.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resolution Conf. 18.7 (Rev. CoP19) on <i>Legal acquisition findings</i> • Resolution Conf. 14.3 (Rev. CoP19) on <i>CITES compliance procedures</i> • Resolution Conf. 12.8 (Rev. CoP18) on <i>Review of Significant Trade in specimens of Appendix-II species</i> • Resolution Conf. 11.3 (Rev. CoP19) on <i>Compliance and enforcement</i> • Resolution Conf. 8.4 (Rev. CoP15) on <i>National laws for implementation of the Convention</i> • Decisions 19.128 to 19.131 on <i>Legal acquisition findings</i> • Decisions 19.145 to 19.148 on <i>Identification of timber and other wood products</i> • Decisions 19.182 to 19.183 on <i>Guidance on the term 'artificially propagated'</i>

<i>Drivers of sustainable use</i>	
<i>i. Practices in CITES procedures and practices addressed in the Chapter that could address sustainable use</i>	
a) Legal provisions and compliance monitoring: Requirements in terms of legislative provisions and monitoring of levels of non-compliance (<i>Standing Committee</i>).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resolution Conf. 18.7 (Rev. CoP19) on <i>Legal acquisition findings</i> • Resolution Conf. 14.3 (Rev. CoP19) on <i>CITES compliance procedures</i> • Resolution Conf. 12.8 (Rev. CoP18) on <i>Review of Significant Trade in specimens of Appendix-II species</i> • Resolution Conf. 11.17 (Rev. CoP19) on <i>National reports</i> • Resolution Conf. 11.3 (Rev. CoP19) on <i>Compliance and enforcement</i> • Resolution Conf. 8.4 (Rev. CoP15) on <i>National laws for implementation of the Convention</i> • Decisions 19.44 to 19.46 on <i>Compliance Assistance Programme</i> • Decisions 19.58 to 19.62 on <i>National laws for implementation of the Convention</i>
b) Review of Significant Trade: Concerns that the implementation of the review of significant trade could fail to prevent trade not compliant with the provisions of the Convention if effective enforcement is lacking.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resolution Conf. 14.3 (Rev. CoP19) on <i>CITES compliance procedures</i> • Resolution Conf. 12.8 (Rev. CoP18) on <i>Review of Significant Trade in specimens of Appendix-II species</i> • Decisions 19.44 to 19.46 on <i>Compliance Assistance Programme</i>
<i>ii. Unintended outcomes</i>	
a) Increased demand (linked to proposals to list species).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resolution Conf. 17.4 (Rev. CoP19) on <i>Demand reduction strategies to combat illegal trade in CITES-listed species</i> • Decision 18.151 (Rev. CoP19) on <i>Implications of the transfer of a species</i>