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

Seventy-eighth meeting of the Standing Committee
Geneva (Switzerland), 3-8 February 2025

Regulation of trade

Exemptions and special trade provisions

Resolution Conf. 12.10 (Rev. CoP15) on *Registration of operations that breed Appendix-I animal species in captivity for commercial purposes*

IMPLEMENTATION OF PARAGRAPH 5 J) OF RESOLUTION CONF. 12.10 (REV. COP15)

1. This document has been prepared by the Secretariat.

Background

2. In Resolution Conf. 12.10 (Rev. CoP15) on *Registration of operations that breed Appendix-I animal species in captivity for commercial purposes*, the Conference of the Parties RESOLVED the following in paragraph 5 j):

   j) the Management Authority shall satisfy itself that the captive-breeding operation will make a continuing meaningful contribution according to the conservation needs of the species concerned;

3. The application form for registration, included as Annex 3 to Resolution Conf. 12.10 (Rev. CoP15), asks operations wishing to be registered to describe the strategies used or activities conducted by the breeding operation to contribute to the conservation of wild population(s) of the species; (see question 15 of the application form).

4. At its 77th meeting (SC77; Geneva, November 2023), following consideration of agenda item 33.8 on *Application of Article XIII in the European Union*, the Standing Committee invited the Secretariat to submit to its 78th meeting a document with draft elements of guidance on the following matters:

   b) standardized and objective criteria to implement the requirement stated in paragraph 5 j) of Resolution Conf. 12.10 (Rev. CoP15) to assist Management Authorities in making the findings about the continuing meaningful contribution that the captive-breeding operation will make to the conservation needs of the species concerned.

5. To respond to the request of the Standing Committee, the Secretariat prepared an overview of past applications to identify which strategies the Management Authorities have considered appropriate for including operations in the CITES Register of captive-breeding operations. Next, the Secretariat prepared a summary of the information provided by the Parties to question 15 of the application form on the contribution to the conservation of wild populations of the species.

   15. Describe the strategies used or activities conducted by the breeding operation to contribute to the conservation of wild population(s) of the species.

   To do so, the Secretariat reviewed the information included in the applications for inclusion in the Register of operations that breed Appendix-I animal species in captivity for commercial purposes. The Secretariat

notes that a question on the contribution to conservation was only added to the Resolution in July 2000 (after CoP11) and therefore that the analysis is only based on the operations registered since 2000.[1]

Outcomes of the 33rd meeting of the Animals Committee

6. At its 33rd meeting (AC33; Geneva, July 2024), the Animals Committee considered this analysis of the answers to question 15 of the application form as presented in document AC33 Doc. 26 and as annexed to the present document for ease of reference. The discussion on this analysis is summarized as follows in the summary record of AC33 (AC33 SR):

> *The Secretariat identified seven conservation strategies mentioned by Parties in their answer to question 15 of the sample application form in Annex 3 to Resolution Conf. 12.10 (Rev. CoP15) on* Registration of operations that breed Appendix-I animal species in captivity for commercial purposes*: "Describe the strategies used or activities conducted by the breeding operation to contribute to the conservation of wild population(s) of the species." The main conservation strategy used is "Reduction of the pressure on wild populations", followed by "Financial contribution to a conservation fund" and "Potential reintroduction into the wild", in particular for the families Crocodylidae and Pangasiidae. The Secretariat also reflected on existing guidance that may be relevant to the discussion.*
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> *The representatives for Asia (Mr. Hamidy) and for Europe (Mr. Benyr) considered that the information provided by the Secretariat provided enough guidance for Parties to implement paragraph 5 j) of Resolution Conf. 12.10 (Rev. CoP15). Germany, South Africa, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Bundesverband für fachgerechten Natur-, Tier- und Artenschutz e.V. and German Society for Herpetology echoed this assessment, noting that the judgment is highly case-specific so it would be extremely challenging to draft guidance that would apply to all scenarios. Germany proposed an edit to paragraph 5 j) to allow for a role for the Scientific Authority.*
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> *The acting representative for North America (Mr. Leuteritz) welcomed the compilation of this information as a good starting point for discussion that should be transmitted to the Standing Committee. Mexico noted that none of the seven strategies established a direct link to the conservation of wild populations and regretted that there is not enough information to know whether the strategies outlined have indeed been implemented and even more important, if they are measurable and if there are suitable indicators to do so. The United Kingdom recalled that this is a register of facilities trading for commercial purposes and therefore conservation benefits are ancillary.*
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> *Brazil called for more guidance catered to the need of the species. The Species Survival Network expressed concerns about captive-breeding of Psittacidae, noting that there had been no evaluation of how breeders help contribute alleviate pressure on wild populations.*
>
> *The Animals Committee invited the Secretariat to note the comments and the general support for the recommendation in paragraph 33 a) of document AC33 Doc. 26. The Animals Committee further noted support for the following draft amendment to paragraph 5 j) of Resolution Conf. 12.10 (Rev. CoP15) on* Registration of operations that breed Appendix-I animal species in captivity for commercial purposes *to be submitted to the Standing Committee for its consideration:*
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> *j) the Management Authority, in collaboration with the Scientific Authority, shall satisfy itself that the captive-breeding operation will make a continuing meaningful contribution according to the conservation needs of the species concerned;*

7. For ease of reference, paragraph 33 a) of document AC33 Doc. 26 indicates that the following seven conservation strategies and the existing guidance identified in the Secretariat's analysis provide enough guidance to implement the requirement stated in paragraph 5 j) of Resolution Conf. 12.10 (Rev. CoP15) to assist Management Authorities in making the findings about the continuing meaningful contribution that the captive-breeding operation will make to the conservation needs of the species concerned:

   (1) reduction of the pressure on wild populations;

   (2) contribution to the genetic diversity of the captive-bred population;

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[1] *The Secretariat also notes that it was not able to find the application documents of 30 operations but notes that these operations breed species that are included in the analysis thanks to other captive-breeding operations. Only three species (and four operations) are missing from the analysis:* Acinonyx jubatus *(cheetah),* Eos histrio *(red and blue lory) and* Tragopan caboti *(Cabot's Tragopan).*

(3) potential reintroduction into the wild;

(4) contribution to research on the species;

(5) financial contribution to a conservation fund;

(6) public awareness; and

(7) contribution to capacity building.

8. The Secretariat also identified the following existing guidance:

- *IUCN Guidelines for reintroductions and other conservation translocations*

- Resolution Conf. 13.9 on *Encouraging cooperation between Parties with* ex situ *breeding operations and those with* in situ *conservation programmes*

- *Non-binding best practice guidance on how to determine whether "the trade would promote in situ conservation"*

- IUCN/SSC *Guidelines on the Use of* Ex Situ *Management for Species Conservation* (available only in English and Spanish)

Discussion

9. The elements outlined in paragraphs 7 and 8 above provide guidance that would cover both *in situ* and *ex situ* breeding operations[2], noting that the majority of operations included in the CITES Register are *in situ* breeding operations. In the CITES register, 315 out of the 529[3] captive-breeding operations currently registered are *in situ* operations; and 214 are *ex situ* breeding operations. Out of these 214 operations, 209 breed *Psittacus erithacus* and 206 out of those contribute to a conservation fund.

10. As mentioned during the consideration of the Secretariat's analysis at AC33, it would be extremely challenging to draft guidance with "standardized and objective criteria" that would apply to all scenarios because the meaningful contribution to the conservation of a species can vary greatly from species to species and from case to case. For example, for some species and some populations, reintroduction of the species into the wild can be a viable option, but under other circumstances, this could carry risks in terms of ability of the captive-bred specimens to survive in the wild, disease transmission, etc. As another example, the usefulness of conservation funds is directly linked to conservation programmes that may or may not exist for specific species.

11. Since, at SC77, the Standing Committee "*urged the CITES Management Authorities of the European Union to ensure that facilities that are breeding specimens of Appendix-I listed species for commercial purposes be registered with the CITES Secretariat in accordance with the procedures established in Resolution Conf 12.10 (Rev. CoP15) on* Registration of operations that breed Appendix-I animal species in captivity for commercial purposes," the Secretariat is expecting to receive more applications for registration of *ex situ* breeding operations in the future.

12. The Secretariat wishes to draw the attention of the Parties to the guidance outlined in paragraphs 7 and 8 above, in particular Resolution Conf. 13.9 on *Encouraging cooperation between Parties with* ex situ *breeding operations and those with* in situ *conservation programmes*, that can be of particular interest for Parties with *ex situ* breeding operations. In paragraph 1 a) of the Resolution, the Conference of the Parties:

> *URGES Parties to encourage* ex situ *operations that breed Appendix-I animal species or that artificially propagate Appendix-I plant species to seek cooperative measures that would support* in situ *conservation based on resources generated by those captive-breeding operations;*

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[2] *For the purpose of this document, we consider* in situ *as "within the State in which the species exists naturally (natural geographical range), and* ex situ *as outside the State in which the species exists naturally (natural geographical range) and is in a controlled environment."*

[3] *As a reminder, the Secretariat's analysis only covered 406 operations registered since 2000, year that the Conference of the Parties added paragraph 5 j) to Resolution Conf. 12.10 (Rev. CoP15).*

13. The Secretariat considers that the registration of *ex situ* breeding operations can be seen as an opportunity to establish a dialogue between Parties with *ex situ* operations and range States, especially those with *in situ* conservation programmes. Parties preparing applications for the registration of *ex situ* breeding operations can explore concrete "cooperative measures that would support *in situ* conservation based on resources generated by those captive-breeding operations". Resolution Conf. 13.9 provides some examples of cooperative measures in paragraph 1 b), such as "technical support, contribution of funds, exchange of specimens for reintroduction into the wild, capacity building and training, technology transfer, investment, infrastructure and other measures". Based on exchanges with Parties, the Secretariat is aware of several examples of how cooperative measures are operationalized, such as a contribution to a conservation fund at the moment of registration, the allocation of a percentage of the sale of each individual specimen to a conservation fund, exchange of experience with the range State on how to breed in captivity certain species, exchange of specimens for reintroduction into the wild, support in procuring equipment for *in situ* captive-breeding (incubators), etc.

14. The moment when a non-range State prepares the registration of *ex situ* breeding operations can be considered as an opportunity for range States to identify and formulate the conservation needs of Appendix-I species within their range. The Secretariat recalls that the Convention recognizes "that peoples and States are and should be the best protectors of their own wild fauna and flora" and that "international co-operation is essential for the protection of certain species of wild fauna and flora against over-exploitation through international trade". For instance, Brazil has established a conservation programme for the Spix's macaw (see document SC78 Doc. 64), while other Parties have established conservation funds. In this context, the Management Authorities of non-range States considering the registration of *ex situ* breeding operations are encouraged to communicate with the owners of the breeding operations, as well as with the Party (or Parties) that are known range State(s), to search and identify possible options.

Recommendations

15. The Standing Committee is invited to:

    a) review and submit the following draft amendment to paragraph 5 j) of Resolution Conf. 12.10 (Rev. CoP15) on *Registration of operations that breed Appendix-I animal species in captivity for commercial purposes* supported by the Animals Committee to the Conference of the Parties at its 20th meeting:

        j) the Management Authority, in collaboration with the Scientific Authority, shall satisfy itself that the captive-breeding operation will make a continuing meaningful contribution according to the conservation needs of the species concerned;

    b) agree that the following provide guidance to Parties to implement the requirement stated in paragraph 5 j) of Resolution Conf. 12.10 (Rev. CoP15) that Management Authorities shall satisfy itself that the captive-breeding operation will make a continuing meaningful contribution to the conservation needs of the species concerned:

        i) the seven conservation strategies referred to in registration applications received to date: reduction of the pressure on wild populations; contribution to the genetic diversity of the captive-bred population; potential reintroduction into the wild; contribution to research on the species; financial contribution to a conservation fund; public awareness; and contribution to capacity building);

        ii) the *IUCN Guidelines for reintroductions and other conservation translocations*;

        iii) Resolution Conf. 13.9 on *Encouraging cooperation between Parties with* ex situ *breeding operations and those with* in situ *conservation programmes*;

        iv) *Non-binding best practice guidance on how to determine whether "the trade would promote in situ conservation"*; and

        v) the IUCN/SSC *Guidelines on the Use of* Ex Situ *Management for Species Conservation*; and

    c) encourage Parties to implement Resolution Conf. 13.9 on *Encouraging cooperation between Parties with* ex situ *breeding operations and those with* in situ *conservation programmes.*

ANALYSIS OF PARTIES' RESPONSE TO QUESTION 15 IN THE APPLICATION FORM TO REGISTER OPERATIONS THAT BREED APPENDIX-I ANIMAL SPECIES IN CAPTIVITY FOR COMMERCIAL PURPOSES

1. To respond to the request of the Standing Committee, the Secretariat first conducted an overview of the situation to identify which strategies the Management Authorities have considered appropriate for including operations in the CITES Register. Next, the Secretariat prepared a summary of the information provided by the Parties to question 15 of the application form on the contribution to the conservation of wild populations of the species.

    15. Description of the strategies used or activities conducted by the breeding operation to contribute to the conservation of wild population(s) of the species.

    To do so, the Secretariat reviewed the information included in the applications for inclusion in the Register of operations that breed Appendix-I animal species in captivity for commercial purposes. The Secretariat notes that a question on the contribution to conservation was only added to the Resolution in July 2000 (after CoP11) and therefore that the analysis only applies to operations registered since 2000.[4]

Objectives of the analysis

2. The analysis aims to determine which conservation strategies have been mentioned in the applications for registration of operations that breed Appendix-I animal species in captivity for commercial purposes. The Secretariat recalls that, by requesting the inclusion of operations in the Register, Management Authorities have estimated that "the captive-breeding operation will make a continuing meaningful contribution according to the conservation needs of the species concerned". However, the Secretariat can only review the answers provided to question 15 and cannot verify whether such strategies have been implemented or not.

3. The analysis is also aimed at identifying whether the strategies differ depending on the species concerned.

Description of the analysis and variables used

4. This is a quantitative analysis of the information included in the applications submitted by the 406 operations breeding Appendix-I animal species in captivity for commercial purposes that are registered with the CITES Secretariat. Twenty-nine different species were documented in the analysis.

5. To determine the current situation regarding the conservation strategies of operations, based on the answers provided to question 15, the Secretariat identified the seven conservation strategies listed below:

    a) "Reduction of the pressure on wild populations": the issue is to determine whether the operations concerned contribute to the reduction of the pressure on the wild populations of the species that they breed in captivity by preventing wild specimens from being harvested to meet the international demand. However, the Secretariat notes that the operations registered with the Secretariat breed Appendix-I animal species for which trade of wild-harvested specimens (source code W) for commercial purposes (code T) is not allowed. Consequently, the contribution to the conservation of the species would be mainly to limit illegal trade of wild-harvested specimens by meeting the international demand.

    b) "Contribution to the genetic diversity of the captive-bred population": the issue is to determine whether the operations concerned contribute to the genetic diversity of the population they breed in captivity by providing genetically different specimens for potential reintroduction into the wild.

[4] *The Secretariat also notes that it was not able to find the application documents of 30 operations but notes that these operations breed species that are included in the analysis thanks to other captive-breeding operations. Only three species (and four operations) are missing from the analysis:* Acinonyx jubatus *(cheetah),* Eos histrio *(red and blue lory) and* Tragopan caboti *(Cabot's Tragopan).*

c) “Potential reintroduction into the wild”: the issue is to determine whether the operations concerned are considering the reintroduction into the wild of the specimens they breed in captivity.

d) “Contribution to research on the species”: the issue is to determine the number of operations that contribute to research on the species that they breed in captivity.

e) “Financial contribution to a conservation fund”: the issue is to determine the number of operations that financially contribute to a conservation fund.

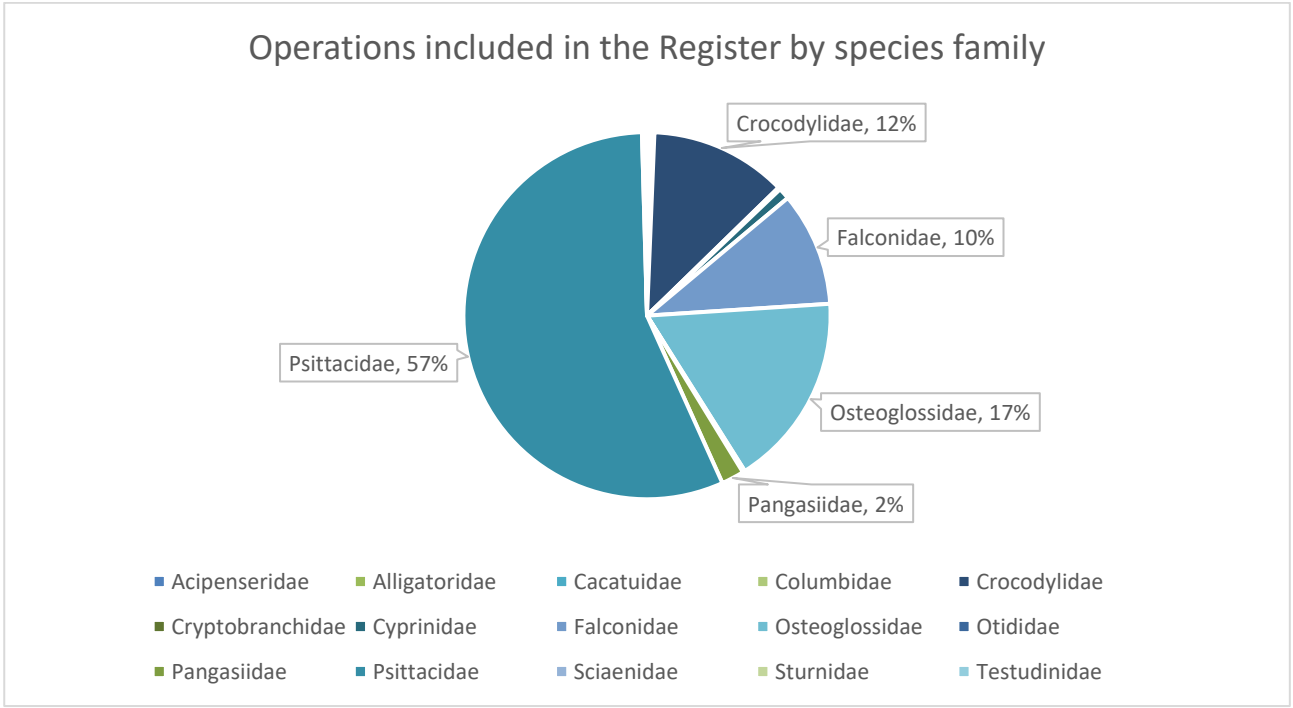
f) “Public awareness”: the issue is to identify the operations that contribute to public awareness about the species that they breed in captivity, namely by allowing visits to the premises.

g) “Contribution to capacity building”: the issue is to determine the number of operations that contribute to capacity building within their establishment and of people involved in it.

6. Al the strategies reviewed in this analysis are dichotomous. A “yes” answer to one or several strategies implies that the conservation strategy concerned was reported by the operation registered with the CITES Secretariat. Conversely, a “no” answer to one or several strategies implies that the conservation strategy concerned was not reported by the operation.

7. The Secretariat has also classified the responses according to the 15 different families of species included in the Register:

- Acipenseridae (sturgeons)
- Alligatoridae (alligators, caimans)
- Cacatuidae (cockatoos)
- Columbidae (Nicobar dove)
- Crocodylidae (crocodiles)
- Cryptobranchidae (giant salamanders)
- Cyprinidae (cyprinids)
- Falconidae (falcons)
- Osteoglossidae (golden arowana)
- Otididae (bustards)
- Pangasiidae (pangasid catfish)
- Psittacidae (parrots)
- Sciaenidae (totoaba)
- Sturnidae (Rothschild's mynas)
- Testudinidae (tortoises)



Results of the analysis

8. To report on the results regarding the conservation strategies, it is important to define how many operations (of a total of 406) reported each strategy. It should be noted that, of the 406 operations, 204 are in South Africa, which represents approximately 51% of the total number of operations registered with the CITES Secretariat.

9. The main conservation strategies reported by the operations were the following, based on the responses of Parties to question 15: “Reduction of the pressure on wild populations”; “Potential reintroduction into the wild” and “Financial contribution to a conservation fund”, specifically:

   a) most operations (396 out of 406; 98%) reported contributing to reducing the pression on wild populations;

   b) 42% of operations (173 out of 406) reported considering the reintroduction of captive-bred specimens into the wild;

   c) 51% of operations (208 out of 406) reported contributing to a conservation fund. Yet, it is important to mention that 204 of these operations for *Psittacus erithacus* are in South Africa.

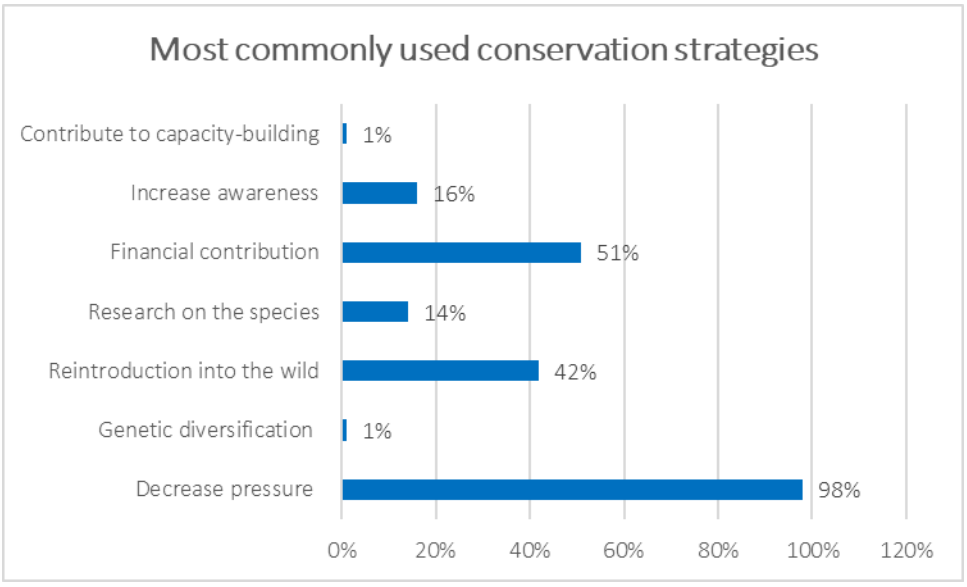
10. According to the answers provided to question 15, the following strategies were used by relatively few operations:

   a) “Contribution to the genetic diversity of the captive-bred population”: only 3 operations (out of 406; 1%, reported contributing to the genetic diversity of the captive population.

   b) “Contribution to research on the species”: 56 operations (out of 406; 14%) reported contributing to research on the species to improve its conservation.

   c) “Contribution to capacity building”: 3 operations (out of 406; 1%) reported contributing to capacity building as a means to conserve the species concerned.

   d) “Public awareness”: 66 operations (out of 406; 16%) reported contributing to public awareness of the species concerned to improve its conservation.



11. Results were highly influenced by the fact that 204 operations are in South Africa, given that such operations represent 51% of the total number of operations.

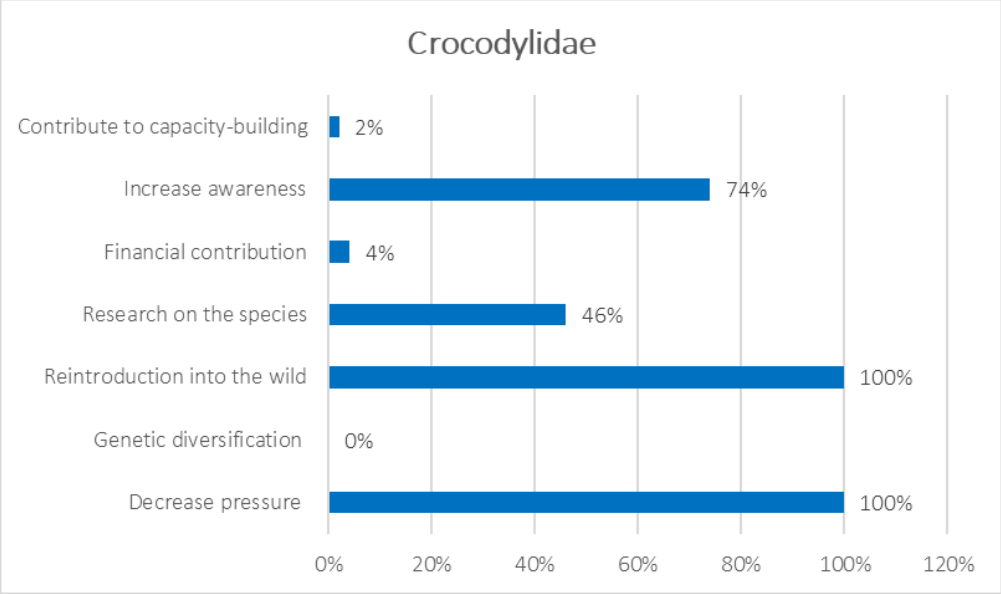
Results disaggregated by family

12. As a reminder, 15 families are represented in this analysis. The family Psittacidae alone represents over 56% of operations; the most widely used conservation strategies are listed in paragraph 20 below. The following results are only provided for families present in more than five operations.

13. Of the operations breeding in captivity species of the family Crocodylidae, according to the answers provided to question 15, the conservation strategies most widely used are the following:

    a) "Public awareness": 74% of operations breeding species of Crocodylidae in captivity (37 out of 50 operations).

    b) "Contribution to research on the species": 46% of operations breeding species of Crocodylidae in captivity (23 out of 50 operations).



14. Of the operations breeding in captivity species of the family Osteoglossidae (golden arowana), according to the answers provided to question 15, the conservation strategies most widely used are the following:

    a) "Public awareness": 18% of operations breeding species of Osteoglossidae in captivity (12 out of 67 operations).

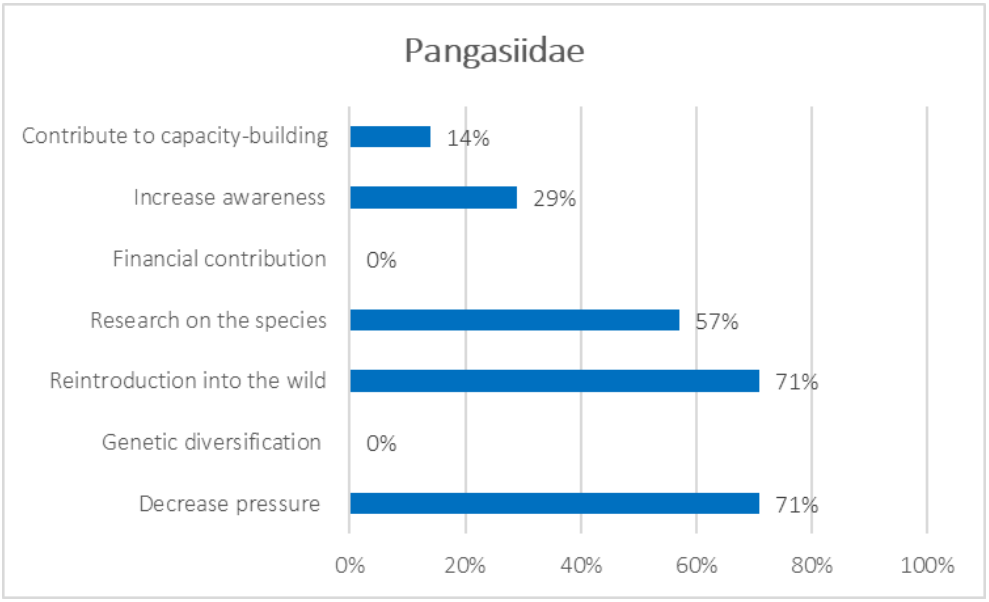
    b) "Contribution to research on the species": 33% of operations breeding species of Osteoglossidae in captivity (22 out of 67 operations).

15. Of the operations breeding in captivity species of the family Pangasiidae (pangasid catfish), according to the answers provided to question 15, the conservation strategies most widely used are the following:

    a) "Public awareness": 29% of operations breeding species of Pangasiidae in captivity (2 out of 7 operations).

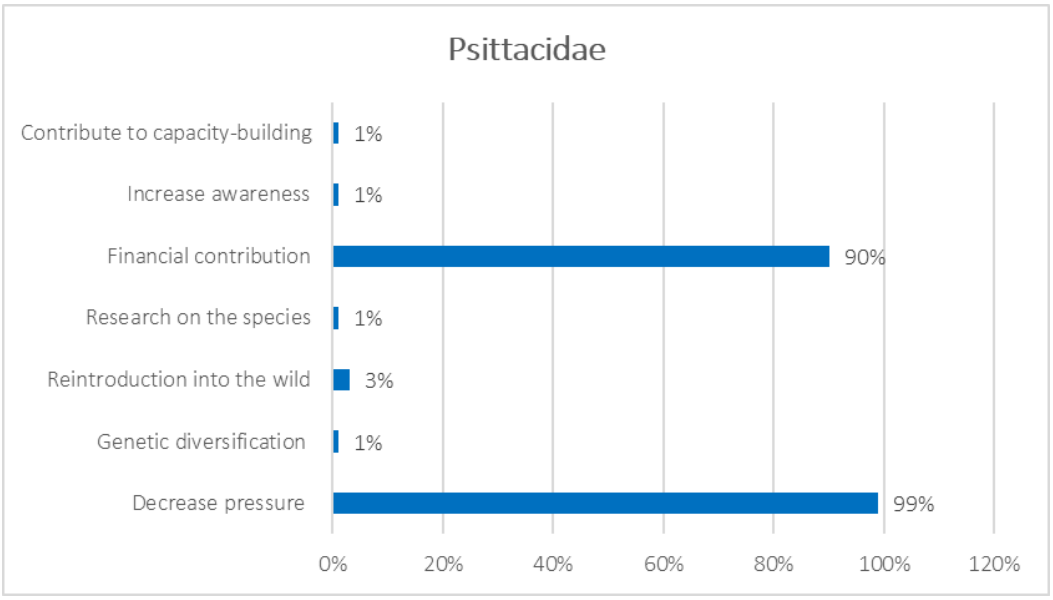
    b) "Contribution to research on the species": 57% of operations breeding species of Pangasiidae in captivity (4 out of 7 operations).

    c) "Contribution to capacity building": 14% of operations breeding species of Pangasiidae in captivity (1 out of 7 operations).



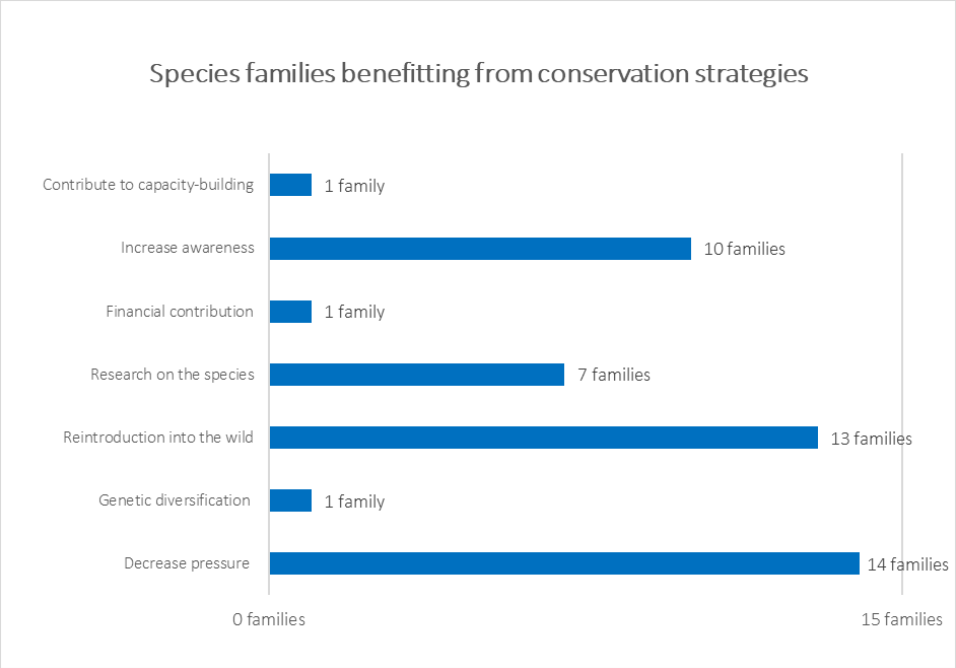
16. Of the operations breeding in captivity species of the family Psittacidae, according to the answers provided to question 15, the conservation strategies most widely used are the following:

    a) "Financial contribution to a conservation fund": 90% of operations breeding species of Psittacidae in captivity (206 out of 229 operations).



17. Conservation strategies such as "Public awareness" and "Potential reintroduction into the wild" were reported for many families; specifically, for 60% (9 out of 15 families) and 87% (13 out of 15 families) of families, respectively, according to the responses provided to question 15.

18. By contrast, conservation strategies such as "Contribution to capacity building", "Financial contribution to a conservation fund" and "Contribution to the genetic diversity of the captive-bred population" were only reported for a low proportion of families, specifically 7% (1 out of 15 families) each.



Reintroduction into the wild as a conservation strategy

19. Operations included in the Register do not have the obligation to report any introductions into the wild to the Secretariat. Some operations breeding species of Falconidae and Crocodylidae in captivity reported having released specimens into the wild. Given that these reintroductions often take place domestically (and therefore without CITES permits), the Secretariat does not have any accurate information on the implementation of this strategy. Yet, the Secretariat has tried to identify cases of reintroductions into the wild of specimens bred in operations outside the range of the species bred in captivity.

20. The Register includes operations that breed non-native species in eight Parties: Australia (*Amazona oratrix*); the Philippines (*Guarouba guarouba*); Serbia (*Falco pelegrinoides*); Singapore (*Psittacus erithacus*); South Africa (*Psittacus erithacus*); Tunisia (*Crocodylus niloticus*) the United States of America (*Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus* and *Primolius couloni*); and Zambia (*Psittacus erithacus*).

21. Interestingly, all the Parties reported that reintroduction into the wild was a possibility, except South Africa and Singapore for *Psittacus erithacus*. As a reminder, the Parrot Breeder Association of South Africa (PASA) created a fund for the conservation of this species (i.e., the African Grey Conservation Fund), which has a dedicated bank account that South African breeders of this species make contributions to. For more detailed information, see information document CoP18 Inf. 59.

22. The Secretariat tried to verify whether any exports for reintroduction purposes have taken place from any of these eight countries. To do so, the Secretariat searched for transactions of live specimens from Australia, the Philippines, Serbia, Singapore, South Africa, Tunisia, the United States of America and Zambia for each species concerned with source code D, that is, "Captive bred/artificially propagated (Appendix I)" with the purpose of "Reintroduction or introduction into the wild", that is, purpose code N. From the data available in the CITES Trade Database, none of the registered operations that breed non-native species have exported any specimens for the purpose of reintroduction into the wild.

Concluding remarks

23. As a first step before developing "standardized and objective criteria to implement the requirement stated in paragraph 5 j) of Resolution Conf. 12.10 (Rev. CoP15) to assist Management Authorities in making the findings about the continuing meaningful contribution that the captive-breeding operation will make to the conservation needs of the species concerned", the Secretariat first conducted an overview to identify which strategies the Management Authorities have considered appropriate for inclusion in the CITES Register. This analysis shows that "Reduction of the pressure on wild populations" is the main conservation strategy used, followed by "Financial contribution to a conservation fund" and "Potential reintroduction into the wild", in particular for the families Crocodylidae and Pangasidae. Only eight Parties have registered operations for non-native species and no reintroductions into the wild have been recorded.

24. The Secretariat reiterates that there is no way to determine whether the above-mentioned strategies are implemented or to determine their impact on the conservation of wild populations. In this regard, the *Guidance for Inspection of Captive Breeding and Ranching Facilities* does not mention what Management Authorities can do to monitor the effective implementation of conservation strategies or to determine their impact on the conservation of wild populations.

25. The Secretariat also notes that Parties have no obligation to inform the Secretariat of the reintroduction into the wild of specimens bred in captivity (even if this strategy is mentioned in the application for registration of an operation) as this is often an activity implemented on a domestic level for operations breeding native species. The Secretariat also recalls the existence of the following guidelines:

    - *IUCN Guidelines for reintroductions and other conservation translocations*

26. For operations breeding non-native species, the Secretariat also recalls the existence of the following guidance:

    - Resolution Conf. 13.9 on *Encouraging cooperation between Parties with* ex situ *breeding operations and those with* in situ *conservation programmes*

    - *Non-binding best practice guidance on how to determine whether "the trade would promote in situ conservation"*

    - IUCN/SSC *Guidelines on the Use of* Ex Situ *Management for Species Conservation* (available only in English and Spanish)

    The Secretariat also notes that, in document AC33 Doc. 27 on *Conservation aspects of captive-breeding of Asian big cats (Felidae spp.)*, the IUCN/SSC *Guidelines on the Use of* Ex Situ *Management for Species Conservation* were identified as providing useful guidance that could assist Parties in evaluating the conservation aspects of tiger captive breeding facilities.

27. The Secretariat also notes that the Animals Committee and the Plants Committee implement Decisions 19.179 and 19.180 on *Review of CITES provisions related to trade in specimens of animals and plants not of wild source.* In the context of its work, the intersessional working group issued Notification to the Parties No. 2024/021, which included a questionnaire asking about the potential conservation benefits of captive-bred or artificially propagated Appendix-I specimens for commercial purposes (source code D) (see document PC27 Doc. 21/ AC33 Doc. 25). The conclusion of work on these decisions could inform the draft guidance requested by the Standing Committee.