

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

SUMMARY

MONDAY 3 FEBRUARY
AFTERNOON

12. Arrangements for the 20th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (*Resolution Conf. 19.1*)

12.5 Selection of nominees for Committee Chairs *No document*

The Committee noted the oral update by the Secretariat.

12.6 Sponsored delegates project and CoP20 sponsored delegates
(*Decision 18.12*)... SC78 Doc. 12.6

The Committee:

- a) noted the update provided by the Secretariat on the Sponsored Delegates Project;
- b) agreed to propose to the CoP20 to incorporate Decision 18.12, paragraph a) and Decision 19.10, paragraph a) in Resolution Conf. 17.3 (Rev. CoP19) on *Sponsored Delegates Project* as contained in the Annex to document SC78 Doc. 12.6; and
- c) agreed that, with the amendments to Resolution Conf. 17.3 (Rev. CoP19), Decisions 18.12 and Decision 19.10 have been implemented and can be proposed for deletion to the CoP20.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO RESOLUTION CONF. 17.3 (REV. COP19) ON
SPONSORED DELEGATES PROJECT

- a) Insert the following paragraph after the sixth preambular paragraph:

NOTING that the Secretariat prioritizes its support for developing country Parties based on the following criteria:

- the Human Development Index (HDI) ranking of a Party for the given year,
- the status as a Least Developed Country (LDC) and/or Small Island Developing States (SIDS),
- the number of delegates present at the previous Conference of the Parties (CoP),
- the Standing Committee membership,
- Parties that are subject to compliance processes,
- Parties that submitted working documents or (co-) proposals for amendments for the upcoming CoP,
- Parties that recently joined the Convention, and
- categories determined by the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD DAC), if specified by donor Parties as a condition.

- b) Insert the following paragraph after the eighth operative paragraph, as follows:

8bis. ENCOURAGES Parties from developing countries that are subject to an Article-XIII process to request financial support for the participation of a maximum of two delegates in meetings of the

Standing Committee and of the Conference of the Parties;

- c) Insert the following paragraph after the tenth operative paragraph, as follows:

10bis REQUESTS the Secretariat to apply clear selection criteria, taking into account the various possible options for the selection criteria and additional ways to prioritize beneficiary Parties, including the guidelines of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD-DAC) and the prioritization of Small Island Developing States and Least Developed Countries;

13. Arrangements for meetings of the Conference of the Parties

(*Resolution Conf. 19.1*).....SC78 Doc. 13

The Committee:

- a) acknowledged with appreciation Panama's offer to host CoP21;
- b) agreed that further discussion on the recommendation in paragraph 17 b) of document SC78 Doc. 13 would be referred to the Finance and Budget Subcommittee (FBSC); and
- c) agreed to submit to the Conference of the Parties draft decisions 20.AA to 20.CC on *Arrangements for meetings of the Conference of the Parties* contained in the Annex to document SC78 Doc. 13 as follows:

DRAFT DECISIONS ON
ARRANGEMENTS FOR MEETINGS OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES

Directed to Parties

20.AA Parties are encouraged to consider hosting future meetings of the Conference of the Parties, as well as in providing financial and in-kind support to the logistical organization of the meeting hosted by other Parties.

Directed to the Standing Committee

20.BB The Standing Committee shall:

- a) request its Finance and Budget Subcommittee to continue the consideration of improved financial preparedness for the future meetings of the Conference of the Parties; and
- b) provide inputs to the Secretariat on the guidance and additional information and tools described in Decision 20.CC, as appropriate.

Directed to the Secretariat

20.CC With inputs from the Standing Committee, the Secretariat shall:

- a) prepare a guidance on raising funds in support of the logistical organization of the meeting of the Conference of the Parties and on reducing costs of the organization of the meeting of the Conference of the Parties, in cases when an offer from a potential host country is not forthcoming;
- b) in implementing of paragraph a) above, take into consideration procedural elements including timelines and required documents for receiving proposals from potential host countries, as well as the roles of the Standing Committee Members in advising and assisting the interested Parties;
- c) prepare additional information and tools that would support the guidance to ensure preparedness and transparency in the process of the logistical organization of the meetings of the Conference of the Parties; and
- d) submit them for the consideration and approval of the Conference of the Parties.

6. Report of the Chairs of the Animals and Plants Committees SC78 Doc. 6

The Committee:

- a) noted the recommendations adopted by the 27th meeting of the Plants Committee and the 33rd meeting of the Animals Committee on the items discussed in document SC78 Doc. 6 as contained in the summary records of the meetings ([PC27 SR](#) and [AC33 SR](#));
- b) agreed to submit to the Conference of the Parties the draft revisions to Resolution Conf. 16.5 on *Cooperation with the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation* agreed by the Plants Committee and contained in Section A) in Annex 1 to document SC78 Doc. 6 as amended by the North American region, Brazil and Poland (see the Annex to the present executive summary for the edits);
- c) agreed to propose to the Conference of the Parties the renewal of Decisions 19.164 to 19.166 on *Definition of the term 'appropriate and acceptable destinations'* and requested the Secretariat to consider the matters in paragraph 46 of document SC78 Doc. 6 in its report to the next meeting of the Animals Committee;
- d) noted the report of the workshop on *Aquatic species listed in the CITES Appendices* in information document AC33 Inf. 13 and the recommendations in paragraph 51 a) and b) of document SC78 Doc. 6 and agreed that Decisions 19.189 to 19.191 have been implemented and can be deleted;
- e) noted the draft decisions and amendments to resolutions that the 27th meeting of the Plants Committee and the 33rd meeting of the Animals Committee agreed to submit for consideration by the 20th meeting of the Conference of the Parties contained in Annexes 1 and 2 to document SC78 Doc. 6:

Item under consideration	
<i>Rosewood tree species [Leguminosae (Fabaceae)] (Decision 19.245)</i>	i. new draft decisions in section D) of Annex 1 to document SC78 Doc. 6;
<i>Conservation of amphibians (Amphibia spp.) (Decision 19.199)</i>	ii. new draft decisions in section D) of Annex 2 to document SC78 Doc. 6;
<i>Queen conch (Strombus gigas) (Decision 19.236)</i>	iii. renewal of Decisions 19.233 to 19.236 on <i>Queen conch (Strombus gigas)</i> ;
<i>Periodic review of the Appendices (Resolution Conf. 14.8 (Rev. CoP19)) – flora and fauna</i>	iv. deletion of criterion D in paragraph 3 b) ii) of Resolution Conf. 14.8 (Rev. CoP19) on <i>Periodic Review of species included in Appendices I and II</i> ; and
<i>Non-Detriment Findings (NDFs) (Decision 19.133)</i>	v. new draft decisions in Section B) of Annex 2 to document SC78 Doc. 6.

- f) agreed to submit the draft decisions and amendments to resolutions proposed by the 27th meeting of the Plants Committee and the 33rd meeting of the Animals Committee, referred to in the table below and contained in Annexes 1, 2 and 3 to document SC78 Doc. 6, for consideration by the 20th meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

Item under consideration	Proposed recommendation to the Standing Committee
<i>Identification of timber and other wood products (Decision 19.148)</i>	i. new and revised draft decisions in section B) of Annex 1 to document SC78 Doc. 6;
<i>Agarwood-producing taxa (Aquilaria spp. and Gyrinops spp.) (Decision 19.240)</i>	ii. proposed amendments to Resolution Conf. 16.10 on <i>Implementation of the Convention for agarwood-producing taxa</i> in Section C) of Annex 1 to document SC78 Doc. 6;
<i>Joint CITES-CMS African Carnivores Initiative (Decision 19.25)</i>	iii. proposed amendment to paragraph 1 b) of Resolution Conf. 13.3 on <i>Cooperation and synergy with the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS)</i> in Section A) i. of Annex 2 to document SC78 Doc. 6; iv. new draft decisions in Section A) ii. of Annex 2 to document SC78 Doc. 6;
<i>African lions (Panthera leo) (Decision 19.207)</i>	v. draft revised decisions in Section B) of Annex 2 to document SC78 Doc. 6;

<i>Definition of the term 'appropriate and acceptable destinations' (Decision 19.166)</i>	vi. renewal of Decisions 19.164 to 19.166 on <i>Definition of the term 'appropriate and acceptable destinations'</i> ;
<i>West African vultures (Accipitridae spp.) (Decision 19.196)</i>	vii. draft revised decisions in in Section C) of Annex 2 to document SC78 Doc. 6;
<i>Review of Resolution Conf. 8.13 (Rev. CoP17) on Use of coded-microchip implants for marking live animals in trade</i>	viii. new draft decisions in section E) of Annex 2 to document SC78 Doc. 6; and
<i>Countrywide Significant Trade Reviews (Decision 19.48)</i>	ix. new draft decisions in Section A) of Annex 3 to document SC78 Doc. 6;

g) agreed that the following Decisions directed to the Standing Committee relating to the items in document SC78 Doc. 6 have been implemented and can be deleted:

- i) Decision 19.240 on *Agarwood-producing taxa* (*Aquilaria spp. and Gyrinops spp.*);
 - ii) Decision 19.245 on *Rosewood tree species [Leguminosae (Fabaceae)]*
 - iii) Decision 19.256 on *African tree species*
 - iv) Decision 19.260 on *Neotropical tree species*
 - v) Decision 18.258 (Rev.CoP19) on *Songbird trade and conservation management (Passeriformes spp.)*; and
- h) noted the comment by the North American region on funding to conduct periodic reviews in accordance with Resolution Conf. 14.8 (Rev. CoP19) on *Periodic Review of species included in Appendices I and II*.

15. Role of CITES in reducing risk of future zoonotic disease emergence associated with international wildlife trade (Decision 19.17)..... SC78 Doc. 15

The Committee:

a) welcomed and acknowledged the following:

- i) the [Memorandum of Understanding between the CITES Secretariat and WOA](#) signed in March 2024;
- ii) the [Guidelines for Addressing Disease Risks in Wildlife Trade](#) released by WOA in May 2024;
- iii) the [Global Action Plan for Biodiversity and Health](#) which was approved recently by the Convention on Biological Diversity at its 16th Conference of the Parties (Cali, Colombia; November 2024).

b) agreed that there is no need for the establishment of a CITES advisory body to provide guidance based on best available science to Parties, in their efforts to reduce the risk of zoonotic pathogen spillover and transmission from wildlife trade and associated wildlife supply chains, including markets;

c) noted that no consensus was reached by the working group on the matter of a new Resolution on One Health;

d) agreed that paragraphs a) and b) of Decision 19.17 have been implemented by the Standing Committee and agreed to propose renewal of paragraphs c) and d) of the Decision by the 20th meeting of the Conference of the Parties

e) established an in-session working group to review the recommendations from AC33 presented in Annex 1 to document SC78 Doc. 15 and prepare recommendations for consideration by the Standing Committee, including, if appropriate, a draft decision for consideration by CoP20. Membership was agreed as follows: Australia, Brazil, Cambodia, Canada, China, European Union, Gabon, Germany,

Israel (co-Chair), Kazakhstan, Mexico, Peru, Poland, Singapore (co-Chair), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, United Nations Environment Programme, World Organisation for Animal Health; International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation; Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies, Association of Zoos and Aquariums, Born Free Foundation, European Association of Zoos and Aquaria, International Fur Federation, National Association for Biomedical Research, Pet Advocacy Network, Sustainable Use Coalition South Africa, Wildlife Conservation Society, and Wildlife Ranching South Africa NPC.

16. Cooperation with Multilateral Environmental Agreements and other international organizations [*Decisions 19.21 and 17.56 (Rev. CoP19)*].....SC78 Doc. 16 and Add.

The Committee:

- a) agreed to propose to the Conference of the Parties the renewal of Decisions 19.20 and 19.21;
- b) noted the update provided by the Secretariat in order to strengthen cooperation, collaboration and synergies with other Multilateral Environment Agreements and international organizations, taking into account the suggestion by Brazil to establish a formal dialogue with the Inter-American Sea Turtle Convention;
- c) agreed that, with the amendments to Resolution Conf. 16.4 on *Cooperation of CITES with other biodiversity-related conventions* proposed in document SC78 Doc. 14 on the *CITES Strategic Vision*, Decision 17.56 (Rev. CoP19) has been implemented and can be proposed for deletion to the CoP;
- d) agreed to propose to the Conference of the Parties to incorporate Decision 17.55 (Rev. CoP19) into Resolution Conf. 16.4 as shown below (new text is underlined and deleted text is shown in ~~striketrough~~) and subsequently delete Decision 17.55 (Rev. CoP19):

THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION

1. ENCOURAGES Parties to consider further opportunities to strengthen the cooperation, coordination and synergies among the biodiversity-related agreements ~~conventions~~ at all relevant levels, including at the national level by, among others, improving coordination and cooperation between national focal points and strengthening capacity-building activities; [text from Decision 17.55 (Rev. CoP19)]

- e) agreed to consider the recommendation in addendum SC78 Doc. 16 Add. when it considers document SC78 Doc. 19 on *CITES and forests*.

23. Compliance Assistance Programme (*Decision 19.46*) SC78 Doc. 23

The Committee:

- a) acknowledged the commitment of Parties benefiting from the CAP to improve their compliance status, and welcome the results obtained through the CAP by the respective Parties;
- b) encouraged Parties facing multiple and long-term compliance issues to express interest in benefitting from the CAP;
- c) noted the overall findings of the Secretariat relating to the implementation of the CAP and invited the Secretariat and concerned Parties to take them into consideration in the design and implementation of future activities and further invited the Standing Committee to include in its report to the Conference of the Parties information on the total amount of funding available under the Compliance Assistance Programme;
- d) agreed to submit the draft decisions contained in the Annex to document SC78 Doc. 23 for consideration of the Conference of the Parties at its 20th meeting; and
- e) agreed that Decisions 19.44 to 19.46 have been implemented and can be proposed for deletion.

COMPLIANCE ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME

Directed to the Parties

20.AA Parties are invited to continue to provide financial or technical support to Parties subject to compliance mechanisms and other related compliance measures as specified in Resolution Conf. 14.3 (Rev. CoP19) on *CITES compliance procedures*, including through the Compliance Assistance Programme to meet the needs of eligible Parties.

Directed to the Secretariat

20.BB Subject to extrabudgetary resources, the Secretariat shall:

- a) continue assisting Parties through the Compliance Assistance Programme, and extend the CAP to other eligible Parties;
- b) support Parties' mainstreaming of gender in the development, implementation and monitoring of CAP activities, in line with the forthcoming CITES Gender Action Plan;
- c) in consultation with the International University of Andalucía which hosts the Master's Course in 'Management and Conservation of Species in Trade – The International Framework' and other relevant universities, encourage the participation of Management and Scientific Authorities of CAP beneficiary Parties in the Master's Course, and consider enriching it with a module on project management; and
- d) report to the Standing Committee on the progress made in the implementation of the CAP and submit for its consideration any proposal for its further development.

Directed to the Standing Committee

20.CC The Standing Committee shall monitor progress in the implementation of the CAP and report its findings and recommendations to the 21st meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

33. Compliance matters

33.3 Application of Article XIII in Bangladesh SC78 Doc. 33.3

The Committee acknowledged the initial progress made by Bangladesh in addressing the compliance matters leading to recommendations agreed at its 77th meeting.

The Committee agreed the following recommendations:

Regarding management of trade in specimens of CITES-listed birds

- a) The Committee recommended that Parties continue to suspend commercial trade in specimens of CITES-listed birds with Bangladesh until the Party is in a position to adequately regulate and monitor trade in CITES-listed birds notably through the establishment of a reliable and efficient system for maintaining records of trade in specimens of species included in Appendix I, II and III in accordance with Article VIII, paragraph 6 of the Convention.

Specifically, the Committee recommended that Bangladesh:

- i) operationalize and further develop the online permitting system "CITES Permit/Certificate and NOC System" to facilitate the management and issuance of CITES permits and certificates and the verification of the legal acquisition of specimens in trade;
- ii) further develop the database of all registered pet bird farms and traders to ensure that it includes all relevant information and is maintained up-to-date and to integrate it with the "CITES Permit/Certificate and NOC System" as soon as possible to facilitate control, communication and collaboration; and

- iii) explore linkages with and possible integration of the online permitting system with the national single window or other similar national systems, including health and veterinary certifications, or customs declarations.

Regarding legislation and law enforcement

- b) Bangladesh should strengthen the regulatory framework in relation to management of and trade in birds and marine species, to ensure that the national legislation meets the CITES minimum requirements as set out in Resolution Conf. 8.4 (Rev. CoP15) on *National laws for the implementation of the Convention*, including ensuring appropriate measures to enforce the provisions of the Convention, prohibit trade in violation of the Convention, and penalize offences related to wildlife crime (Art. VIII, paragraph 1).

Specifically, the Committee recommended that Bangladesh:

- i) as soon as possible and within a set deadline adopt and implement the amendments to the Pet Bird management rules (2020) and the Bangladesh Wildlife (Conservation & Security) Act, 2012, to bridge gaps and close any loopholes that may be generated by the distribution of competences between different divisions, lack of adequate enforcement powers, the No Objection Certificates (NOC) system, lack of adequate penalties for offences related to wildlife crime and the final disposal of confiscated live specimens;
- ii) finalize the review and adoption of necessary amendments to the regulatory framework in relation to CITES-listed marine species and the implementation of the shark listings as soon as possible and within a set deadline;
- iii) implement appropriate measures to further strengthen capacity among law enforcement agencies to reinforce CITES controls, using risk-based management approaches, in particular container controls at airports and seaports, as well as control of mailed parcels and of air cargo. Additional measures should be considered to address the weakness that scanning machines in use at the ports of entry and exit are unable to detect biological products, that only suspicious products are examined, and that containers are opened in a very limited number of cases; and
- iv) take measures to further strengthen criminal intelligence, exchange of intelligence, controlled delivery, mapping of organized crime groups, wildlife crime investigation and prosecution. The newly established National CITES Enforcement Committee could be an important forum for the definition of measures of implement in this context and monitoring of their implementation.

Handling of live animals and disposal of seized live specimens

- c) Bangladesh should take measures to ensure strict implementation of Article VIII, paragraph 4 of the Convention, taking into account the recommendations and all management options contained in Resolution Conf. 17.8 (Rev. CoP19) on *Disposal of illegally traded and confiscated specimens of CITES-listed species*, and of Article VIII, paragraph 3 of the Convention, taking into account the recommendations in Resolution Conf. 11.3 (Rev. CoP19) on *Compliance and enforcement*.

Specifically, the Committee recommended that Bangladesh:

- i) expand the inventory of all seized live specimens of CITES-listed birds, and include all pertinent data to obtain a complete view of all seizures of illegally traded specimens of CITES-listed birds and the disposal method used regarding confiscated live specimens, in accordance with Article VIII and Resolution Conf. 17.8 (Rev. CoP19);
- ii) develop and implement a strategy with monitorable control and management measures for seized live specimens of CITES-listed birds, including measures to manage the species in the short-term, and to reduce the risk of injury, mortality or theft from the rescue centres, taking into consideration Annex 3 of Resolution Conf. 17.8 (Rev. CoP19), and adopt and implement the *Protocol on Identifying, Recording, Processing, and Compounding Exotic Live Birds*; and
- iii) ensure that a border control strategy is in place to continue the efforts taken in this regard in line with paragraph 13 of Resolution Conf. 11.3 (Rev. CoP19).

Scientific Authority and surveys

- d) Bangladesh should take measures to strengthen its Scientific Authority by building capacity on wildlife issues and allocating sufficient resources to undertake population surveys that can be used in the making of the non-detriment findings and the setting of annual export quotas for any CITES-listed species, when required, taking into account recommendations contained in Resolution Conf. 16.7 (Rev. CoP17) on *Non-detriment findings* and the preliminary *CITES Guidance on Non-Detriment Findings*, prior to authorizing exportation of CITES-listed species of fauna and flora.

The Committee requested Bangladesh to submit a report on the implementation of the above recommendations to the Secretariat 90 days before the 79th meeting of the Standing Committee for the Secretariat to report on the application of Article XIII in Bangladesh and provide its recommendations to the Standing Committee.

Membership of in-session working groups

The Committee agreed that the Democratic Republic of the Congo, as acting Member for the African region, could be added to the drafting group on *Access to funding*.

**Conf. 16.5*
(Rev. CoP20)**

**Cooperation with the Global Strategy
for Plant Conservation of the
Convention on Biological Diversity**

Edits by the North American region, Brazil and Poland shown in bold.

RECALLING Resolution Conf. 10.4 (Rev. CoP14) on *Cooperation and synergy with the Convention on Biological Diversity*, and the *Memorandum of Cooperation between the Secretariat of CITES and the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity*, signed on March 1996, as well as its amendment, signed in 2000 and 2001;

RECALLING that, in 2002, the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in 2002, adopted, through Decision VI/9, the *Global Strategy for Plant Conservation* (GSPC), including outcome-oriented global targets through to ~~for~~ 2010; in Decision X/17 adopted the *Consolidated update of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation for 2011-2020*, and, in 2024 through Decision **16/20** adopted the voluntary complementary actions related to plant conservation to support the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework **adopted at the 15th meeting of the Conference of the Parties of CBD;**

NOTING that, since its 13th meeting (Geneva, August 2003), the Plants Committee has recognized that CITES contributes to many of the Targets of the GSPC and since its 27th meeting (Geneva, July 2024) that these contributions will continue through the voluntary complementary actions under the CBD's new Global Biodiversity Framework;

NOTING further that the Secretariat of the CBD recognizes in the ~~2020~~ *Plant Conservation Report* that Target 11 of the GSPC (*No species of wild flora endangered by international trade*) formed the core business of CITES activities related to flora;

RECALLING Decision ~~159.2249~~ adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its ~~159th~~ meeting (Panama City/Doha, 2022/40), which directs the Plants Committee and the Secretariat to collaborate with processes established to implement develop the relevant outcomes regarding the post-2020 future of the GSPC beyond 2040, as it relates to CITES activities;

WELCOMING Decision **16/20**~~17~~ of the ~~160th~~ meeting of Conference of the Parties to the CBD (Japan-Cali, Colombia, 2024/40), which adopted the consolidated update of the *Global Strategy for Plant Conservation 2011-2020*(GSPC) to support the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;

RECOGNIZING the significant role that CITES can play in the achievement of the ~~objectives and targets~~ voluntary complementary actions of the GSPC, and the effect upon CITES if the GSPC is successfully implemented;

THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION

1. INVITES Parties to:

- a) take note of the potential contribution of CITES through ~~to~~ the objectives and targets and voluntary complementary actions of the consolidated update of the *Global Strategy for Plant Conservation 2023/11-20320* through the activities and products listed in the Annex to the present Resolution;
- b) promote and enhance collaboration between their GSPC focal point and their CITES Authorities, through:

- i) the involvement of CITES authorities in the development and implementation of the GSPC national biodiversity strategies, particularly activities related to CITES-listed species; and
 - ii) the inclusion of CITES-GSPC-related activities in CBD National Reports;
- 2. DIRECTS the Secretariat to encourage the exchange of information related to the GSPC and other plant conservation and sustainable use initiatives, by:
 - a) promoting awareness of ongoing CITES activities that contribute to the achievement of GSPC voluntary complementary actions~~Targets~~, by communicating information among CITES bodies and Parties on the operations and outcomes of CITES processes, such as the Review of Significant Trade, Periodic Review of the Appendices, proposals to amend the CITES Appendices,~~and~~ formulation of Non-detriment Findings (NDFs), among others;
 - b) collaborating with the CBD Secretariat to streamline reporting on relevant CITES activities related to the GSPC objectives, targets and voluntary complementary actions~~Targets~~;
 - c) including the GSPC in any work plans developed under the Memorandum of Cooperation with the Secretariat of CBD; and
 - d) inviting a CBD representative to participate as an observer at Plants Committee meetings that address GSPC;
- 3. DIRECTS the Plants Committee and the Secretariat to promote CITES collaboration with CBD on the implementation of the GSPC objectives, targets and voluntary complementary actions by:
 - a) representing the CITES Plants Committee at meetings of CBD's Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) and other GSPC-related meetings subject to the availability of external funding; and
 - b) providing contributions for CBD documents regarding the implementation of the GSPC objectives, targets and voluntary complementary actions.

Annex

List of potential CITES activities and products and their contribution to the objectives, and targets and complementary voluntary actions of the updated *Global Strategy for Plant Conservation 2011-2020*

<u>Targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework</u>	<u>Global Strategy for Plant Conservation Voluntary complementary actions for the period 2023–2030</u>	<u>CITES's potential contribution</u>
1. Reducing threats to biodiversity		
Target 1 <u>Ensure that all areas are under participatory, integrated and biodiversity inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea use change, to bring the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance, including ecosystems of high ecological integrity, close to zero by 2030, while respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities.</u>	Plant conservation in spatial planning and management processes <u>1. Identify and map, where possible, all plant species in terrestrial, inland water, marine and coastal ecosystems, including at the population level, as well as areas and ecosystems important for plant diversity, using diverse knowledge systems.</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <u>CITES Appendices.</u> – <u>Proposals for amendment of the Appendices.</u> – <u>Non-detriment Findings.</u> – <u>Periodic Review of the Appendices.</u> – <u>Review of Significant Trade.</u>
Target 2 <u>Ensure that by 2030 at least 30 per cent of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems are under effective restoration, in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity.</u>	Ecological restoration <u>2. Implement or participate in programmes for the effective restoration of degraded ecosystems and habitats, including to prevent or mitigate the existing drivers of degradation, prioritizing the use of genetically appropriate material of native species, enhancing and conserving soils, considering ecological criteria, associated fungal symbionts, pollinators and dispersers, and including species of conservation concern, as well as climate resilience, long-term commitment, innovative financing and adaptive</u>	<u>Not directly applicable as CITES works at species level.</u>

<u>Targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework</u>	<u>Global Strategy for Plant Conservation Voluntary complementary actions for the period 2023–2030</u>	<u>CITES's potential contribution</u>
	<u>management, ensuring that the programmes enhance biodiversity and human well-being and are informed, where possible, by traditional knowledge, with the free, prior and informed consent of the indigenous peoples concerned.</u>	
<u>Target 3</u> <u>Ensure and enable that by 2030 at least 30 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas, and of marine and coastal areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, are effectively conserved and managed through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, recognizing indigenous and traditional territories, where applicable, and integrated into wider landscapes, seascapes and the ocean, while ensuring that any sustainable use, where appropriate in such areas, is fully consistent with conservation outcomes, recognizing and respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, including over their traditional territories.</u>	<u>Important areas for plant diversity</u> <u>3 (a) Ensure that important areas for the conservation of plant species and their genetic diversity are identified, well connected and represented within protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, including in marine and coastal areas.</u> <u>3 (b) Develop integrated management plans for important areas for plant diversity and implement programmes to ensure that those areas are effectively documented, protected, monitored and sustainably managed, recognizing and respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, including over their traditional territories.</u>	<u>Not directly applicable as CITES works at species level.</u>
<u>Target 4</u> <u>Ensure urgent management actions to halt human induced extinction of known threatened species and for the recovery and conservation of species, in particular threatened species, to significantly reduce extinction risk, as well as to maintain and restore the genetic diversity within and between populations of native, wild and</u>	<u>Plant species conservation</u> <u>4 (a) Ensure that extinction risk and conservation status are known, understood and maintained and that assessments are regularly updated, as far as possible, for known plant species.</u> <u>4 (b) Develop and implement recovery plans for all known threatened plant species, including management</u>	<u>Species Plus.</u> <u>CITES Non-detriment Findings.</u>

<u>Targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework</u>	<u>Global Strategy for Plant Conservation Voluntary complementary actions for the period 2023–2030</u>	<u>CITES's potential contribution</u>
<p><u>domesticated species to maintain their adaptive potential, including through in situ and ex situ conservation and sustainable management practices, and effectively manage human-wildlife interactions to minimize human-wildlife conflict for coexistence.</u></p>	<p><u>plans for pests, weeds and other known threats and drivers of loss, to significantly reduce extinction risk.</u></p> <p>4 (c) <u>Promote programmes to ensure that threatened plant species are effectively conserved, managed, monitored and restored using in situ and ex situ methodologies, aiming to achieve adequate levels of genetic diversity and viable populations and, where appropriate, involving indigenous peoples and local communities.</u></p> <p><u>Conservation of genetic diversity</u></p> <p>4 (d) <u>Undertake ex situ and in situ conservation programmes for genetic diversity in wild and domesticated plant species and populations, including crops and their wild relatives and other socioeconomically valuable plant species, considering the domestication gradient and the use of surrogates or proxies, ensuring that the genetic diversity within and among populations is effectively documented, managed and monitored, to maintain and restore genetic diversity and safeguard their adaptive potential, taking into account the relevant frameworks and plans of action developed under the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.</u></p> <p>4 (e) <u>Establish programmes to ensure that domesticated, cultivated species and crop wild relatives are effectively protected, restored and managed using on-farm and in situ methodologies and by applying sustainable management practices using agroecology and other sustainable production practices involving the traditional knowledge of indigenous peoples and local communities, with their free, prior and informed consent.</u></p>	<p><u>Artificial Propagation and assisted production.</u></p> <p><u>Conf. 13.9 Encouraging cooperation between Parties with ex situ breeding operations and those with in situ conservation programmes.</u></p>

<u>Targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework</u>	<u>Global Strategy for Plant Conservation Voluntary complementary actions for the period 2023–2030</u>	<u>CITES's potential contribution</u>
	<p>4 (f) <u>Encourage ex situ operations that artificially propagate threatened plant species to seek cooperative measures that would support in situ conservation, such as technical support, the contribution of funds, the exchange of specimens for reintroduction into the wild, capacity-building and training, technology transfer, investment and infrastructure.</u></p>	
<p>Target 5 <u>Ensure that the use, harvesting and trade of wild species is sustainable, safe and legal, preventing overexploitation, minimizing impacts on non-target species and ecosystems, and reducing the risk of pathogen spillover, applying the ecosystem approach, while respecting and protecting customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.</u></p>	<p><u>Sustainable harvesting</u></p> <p>5 (a) <u>Develop and implement strategies to ensure the sustainable and legal harvesting and use of wild plants, including by determining sustainable harvest levels, and for artificial propagation or assisted production, respecting and protecting customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.</u></p> <p><u>Trade in plants</u></p> <p>5 (b) <u>Identify wild plants that are currently or likely to be threatened by unsustainable or illegal trade, and support the implementation or development and adoption of national or international guidelines and other measures to ensure that the harvesting of and trade in plants are sustainable, safe and legal.</u></p>	<p><u>Legal Acquisition Findings.</u></p> <p><u>Non-detriment Findings.</u></p> <p><u>Conf. 10.13 (Rev. CoP18) Implementation of the Convention for tree species.</u></p> <p><u>Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP18) Regulation of trade in plants.</u></p> <p><u>Conf. 14.4 Cooperation between CITES and ITTO regarding trade in tropical timber.</u></p> <p><u>Conf. 16.10 Implementation of the Convention for agarwood-producing taxa.</u></p>

<u>Targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework</u>	<u>Global Strategy for Plant Conservation Voluntary complementary actions for the period 2023–2030</u>	<u>CITES's potential contribution</u>
<p>Target 6 <u>Eliminate, minimize, reduce and or mitigate the impacts of invasive alien species on biodiversity and ecosystem services by identifying and managing pathways of the introduction of alien species, preventing the introduction and establishment of priority invasive alien species, reducing the rates of introduction and establishment of other known or potential invasive alien species by at least 50 per cent by 2030, and eradicating or controlling invasive alien species, especially in priority sites, such as islands.</u></p>	<p><u>Monitoring invasive species</u></p> <p><u>6 (a) Develop or strengthen early warning and monitoring and tracking systems, including public awareness programmes, at the national and international levels, to prevent, manage and eradicate potentially invasive alien species that affect or may affect native plants and their ecosystems, and put in place measures¹ to manage pathways of introduction.</u></p> <p>¹ <u>Any international measures should be implemented in compliance with the Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures of the World Trade Organization and the International Plant Protection Convention.</u></p> <p><u>Controlling invasive species</u></p> <p><u>6 (b) Address the detrimental impact of invasive alien species on plant diversity and ecosystems by undertaking control or eradication measures, with a focus on areas important for plant diversity and considering the impacts of climate change.</u></p>	<p><u>Not directly applicable as CITES works at species level.</u></p> <p><u>Nevertheless, CITES Parties have recognized the link between trade and alien invasive species in Resolution Conf. 13.10 (Rev. CoP14) on Trade in alien invasive species.</u></p>
<p>Target 7 <u>Reduce pollution risks and the negative impact of pollution from all sources by 2030, to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, considering cumulative effects, including: (a) by reducing excess nutrients lost to the environment by at least half, including through more efficient nutrient cycling and use; (b) by reducing the overall risk from pesticides and highly hazardous chemicals</u></p>	<p><u>Impact of pollution on plants</u></p> <p><u>7. Gather information, research, assess and provide evidence of pollution risks and their negative impacts, and take action to minimize pollution pressures on plant species and their ecosystems.</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Not directly applicable as CITES works at species level.</u> <u>However, CITES does take into consideration the impacts on plants from multiple threats, including pollution.</u> <u>CITES Appendices.</u> <u>Supporting statements for proposals to amend the Appendices.</u>

<u>Targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework</u>	<u>Global Strategy for Plant Conservation Voluntary complementary actions for the period 2023–2030</u>	<u>CITES's potential contribution</u>
by at least half, including through integrated pest management, based on science, taking into account food security and livelihoods; and (c) by preventing, reducing, and working towards eliminating plastic pollution.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Non-detriment Findings.</u>
<u>Target 8</u> <u>Minimize the impact of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity and increase its resilience through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity.</u>	<u>Native plant use in climate mitigation and adaptation</u> <u>8 (a) Consider current and projected impacts of climate change on species, species distribution and ecosystems when implementing plant conservation activities, including those undertaken under Targets 2, 3, 4 and 6.</u> <u>8 (b) Encourage the use of genetically, biologically and ecologically appropriate native plant species, including species of conservation concern, in areas planted for carbon sequestration and in nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for climate mitigation and adaptation, ensuring that such areas are selected appropriately to avoid negative effects and foster positive impacts on biodiversity.</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <u>CITES Appendices.</u> – <u>Supporting statements for proposals to amend the Appendices.</u> – <u>Non-detriment Findings.</u> – <u>Periodic Review results.</u> – <u>Review of Significant Trade results.</u>
<u>2. Meeting people's needs through sustainable use and benefit-sharing</u>		
<u>Target 9</u> <u>Ensure that the management and use of wild species are sustainable, thereby providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, especially those in vulnerable situations and those most dependent on biodiversity, including through sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and</u>	<u>Plants for peoples' needs</u> <u>9. Co-develop and implement programmes with indigenous peoples, local communities and relevant stakeholders to sustainably maintain and manage wild plants that are of socioeconomic and cultural importance, as well as their ecosystems, and to enhance benefits for people.</u>	<u>Conf. 16.6 (Rev. CoP18) CITES and Livelihoods.</u>

<u>Targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework</u>	<u>Global Strategy for Plant Conservation Voluntary complementary actions for the period 2023–2030</u>	<u>CITES's potential contribution</u>
<u>services that enhance biodiversity, and protecting and encouraging customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.</u>		
<u>Target 10</u> <u>Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, including through a substantial increase of the application of biodiversity friendly practices, such as sustainable intensification, agroecological and other innovative approaches, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services.</u>	<u>Sustainable management of production land</u> <u>10 (a) Support and put in place sustainable management programmes for existing areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry and increase the proportion of those areas that is managed sustainably to ensure the conservation and restoration of associated wild plant diversity, including crop wild relatives.</u> <u>10 (b) Include a special effort to conserve landraces, both in situ and ex situ, and promote the wider use of landraces to support the diversification of crops and cropping systems.</u> <u>10 (c) Promote and support actions relating to the conservation of wild relatives of edible species as a clear contribution towards food security.</u>	<u>Conf. 16.6 (Rev. CoP18) CITES and Livelihoods.</u> <u>Captive-produced animals and artificially propagated plants.</u>
<u>Target 11</u> <u>Restore, maintain and enhance nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters, through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature.</u>	<u>Native plants and ecosystem functions and services</u> <u>11. Ensure that genetically, biologically and ecologically appropriate and adapted native plant species, including species of conservation concern, are used for the restoration of ecosystems or ecosystem services, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches.</u>	<u>Not directly applicable as CITES works at species level.</u>

<u>Targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework</u>	<u>Global Strategy for Plant Conservation Voluntary complementary actions for the period 2023–2030</u>	<u>CITES's potential contribution</u>
<p><u>Target 12</u> <u>Significantly increase the area and quality, and connectivity of, access to, and benefits from green and blue spaces in urban and densely populated areas sustainably, by mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and ensure biodiversity-inclusive urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity, ecological connectivity and integrity, and improving human health and well-being and connection to nature, and contributing to inclusive and sustainable urbanization and to the provision of ecosystem functions and services.</u></p>	<p><u>Urban green infrastructure</u></p> <p><u>12 (a) Establish green infrastructure projects focused on plant diversity and connectivity, encouraging the use of native climate-resilient species in plant diversity conservation programmes in urban areas and developing and implementing new strategies for promoting the mainstreaming of biodiversity and ecosystem services into urban and territorial planning and management, taking into account coastal urban areas and coastal and marine ecosystems.</u></p> <p><u>Urban plant diversity</u></p> <p><u>12 (b) Develop, designate and protect biodiversity-rich accessible green and blue spaces in urban areas by establishing or strengthening, inter alia, parks, greenways, ponds, watercourses, wetlands, botanical gardens and arboretums in such areas, and ensure connectivity among those spaces, in order to support biodiversity conservation, environmental education and awareness, and human health and well-being effectively.</u></p>	<p><u>Not directly applicable as CITES works at species level.</u></p>
<p><u>Target 13</u> <u>Take effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, and facilitating appropriate access to genetic resources, and by 2030, facilitating a significant increase of the benefits shared, in</u></p>	<p><u>Access and benefit-sharing for plant conservation</u></p> <p><u>13. Support and encourage measures to facilitate appropriate access to plant genetic resources, ensuring the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of such resources and associated traditional knowledge, as well as from digital sequence information originated from those resources, in accordance with applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments.</u></p>	<p><u>Conf. 16.6 (Rev. CoP18) CITES and Livelihoods.</u></p> <p><u>Artificially propagated plants.</u></p> <p><u>Medicinal Plants.</u></p>

<u>Targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework</u>	<u>Global Strategy for Plant Conservation Voluntary complementary actions for the period 2023–2030</u>	<u>CITES's potential contribution</u>
<u>accordance with applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments.</u>		
<u>3. Tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming</u>		
<u>Target 14</u> <u>Ensure the full integration of biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning and development processes, poverty eradication strategies, strategic environmental assessments, environmental impact assessments and, as appropriate, national accounting, within and across all levels of government and across all sectors, in particular those with significant impacts on biodiversity, progressively aligning all relevant public and private activities, and fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of this framework.</u>	<u>Tools for mainstreaming plant conservation</u> <u>14. Provide open and accessible data and develop tools to help to measure and integrate the importance of diverse knowledge systems and value of plant diversity into policies, regulations, environmental assessments and planning processes, including rural and urban development, poverty reduction strategies and national accounting and reporting mechanisms.</u>	<u>CITES and Forests Compendium.</u> <u>CITES Tree Species Programme.</u> <u>Non-detriment Findings.</u> <u>Legal Acquisition Findings.</u>
<u>Target 15</u> <u>Take legal, administrative or policy measures to encourage and enable business, and in particular to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions:</u> <u>(a) Regularly monitor, assess, and transparently disclose their risks, dependencies and impacts on biodiversity, including with requirements for all large as well as transnational companies and financial institutions</u>	<u>Sustainable practices in plant use</u> <u>15 (a) Encourage and support the adoption by businesses, in particular large and transnational companies and other sectors that focus on plants of sustainable practices along supply chains for trade in wild plant species, and promote those practices in such sectors as finance, transport, e-commerce and tourism.</u> <u>15 (b) Promote and support the development of best practices for the monitoring and evaluation of plant use in sustainable production, to support plant conservation and benefits to indigenous peoples and local communities.</u>	<u>Conf. 16.6 (Rev. CoP18) CITES and Livelihoods.</u> <u>Artificially propagated plants.</u> <u>CITES Tree Species Programme.</u> <u>CITES and Forests Compendium.</u>

<u>Targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework</u>	<u>Global Strategy for Plant Conservation Voluntary complementary actions for the period 2023–2030</u>	<u>CITES's potential contribution</u>
<p><u>along their operations, supply and value chains, and portfolios;</u></p> <p><u>(b) Provide information needed to consumers to promote sustainable consumption patterns;</u></p> <p><u>(c) Report on compliance with access and benefit-sharing regulations and measures, as applicable;</u></p> <p><u>in order to progressively reduce negative impacts on biodiversity, increase positive impacts, reduce biodiversity-related risks to business and financial institutions, and promote actions to ensure sustainable patterns of production.</u></p>	<p><u>15 (c) Provide information needed to consumers to promote sustainable consumption practices in plant use.</u></p>	
<p><u>Target 16</u> <u>Ensure that people are encouraged and enabled to make sustainable consumption choices, including by establishing supportive policy, legislative or regulatory frameworks, improving education and access to relevant and accurate information and alternatives, and by 2030, reduce the global footprint of consumption in an equitable manner, including through halving global food waste, significantly reducing overconsumption and substantially reducing waste generation, in order for all people to live well in harmony with Mother Earth.</u></p>	<p><u>Sustainable consumption</u></p> <p><u>16 (a) Provide information and guidance, including in the form of trade statistics and data, and capacity-building to inform the development of policies and legislative and regulatory frameworks that recognize the importance of wild plants as a source of food, fibres, medicines, pharmaceuticals and construction material and as a resource for other sectors.</u></p> <p><u>16 (b) Develop and support education programmes on the importance of plants and the impacts of the global footprint of consumption, global food waste and overconsumption on plant diversity.</u></p>	<p><u>Review of Significant Trade.</u></p> <p><u>Medicinal Plants.</u></p> <p><u>CITES and Forests Compendium.</u></p> <p><u>Conf. 13.9 Encouraging cooperation between Parties with ex situ breeding operations and those with in situ conservation programmes.</u></p>

<u>Targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework</u>	<u>Global Strategy for Plant Conservation Voluntary complementary actions for the period 2023–2030</u>	<u>CITES's potential contribution</u>
<u>Target 17</u> <u>Establish, strengthen capacity for, and implement in all countries, biosafety measures as set out in Article 8(g) of the Convention on Biological Diversity and measures for the handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits as set out in Article 19 of the Convention.</u>	<u>17. Foster and support research and development, especially in developing countries, to enhance the benefits arising from the use of safe biotechnologies related to plant conservation and increase the sustainability and resilience of agrifood systems.</u>	<u>Not directly applicable as CITES works at species level.</u>
<u>Target 18</u> <u>Identify by 2025, and eliminate, phase out or reform incentives, including subsidies, harmful for biodiversity, in a proportionate, just, fair, effective and equitable way, while substantially and progressively reducing them by at least \$500 billion per year by 2030, starting with the most harmful incentives, and scale up positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.</u>	<u>No particular plant conservation action is required under Target 18, except to support its achievement.</u>	<u>Not directly applicable as CITES works at species level.</u>
<u>Target 19</u> <u>Substantially and progressively increase the level of financial resources from all sources, in an effective, timely and easily accessible manner, including domestic, international, public and private resources, in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention, to implement national biodiversity strategies and action plans, mobilizing at least \$200 billion per year by 2030, including by:</u> <u>(a) Increasing total biodiversity related international financial resources from developed countries, including official development assistance, and from</u>	<u>Financial resources for plant conservation</u> <u>19. Support and mobilize resources from a wide range of appropriate sources to carry out plant conservation actions.</u>	<u>CITES consistently seeks to increase the resourcing raised and allocated to plant conservation actions that relate to CITES-listed plant species.</u>

<u>Targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework</u>	<u>Global Strategy for Plant Conservation Voluntary complementary actions for the period 2023–2030</u>	<u>CITES's potential contribution</u>
<p><u>countries that voluntarily assume obligations of developed country Parties, to developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, to at least \$20 billion per year by 2025, and to at least \$30 billion per year by 2030;</u></p> <p>(b) <u>Significantly increasing domestic resource mobilization, facilitated by the preparation and implementation of national biodiversity finance plans or similar instruments according to national needs, priorities and circumstances;</u></p> <p>(c) <u>Leveraging private finance, promoting blended finance, implementing strategies for raising new and additional resources, and encouraging the private sector to invest in biodiversity, including through impact funds and other instruments;</u></p> <p>(d) <u>Stimulating innovative schemes such as payment for ecosystem services, green bonds, biodiversity offsets and credits, and benefit-sharing mechanisms, with environmental and social safeguards;</u></p> <p>(e) <u>Optimizing co-benefits and synergies of finance targeting the biodiversity and climate crises;</u></p> <p>(f) <u>Enhancing the role of collective actions, including by indigenous peoples and local communities, Mother Earth centric actions and non-market-based</u></p>		

<u>Targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework</u>	<u>Global Strategy for Plant Conservation Voluntary complementary actions for the period 2023–2030</u>	<u>CITES's potential contribution</u>
<p><u>approaches including community based natural resource management and civil society cooperation and solidarity aimed at the conservation of biodiversity;</u></p> <p>(g) <u>Enhancing the effectiveness, efficiency and transparency of resource provision and use.</u></p>		
<p><u>Target 20</u> <u>Strengthen capacity-building and development, access to and transfer of technology, and promote development of and access to innovation and technical and scientific cooperation, including through South-South, North-South and triangular cooperation, to meet the needs for effective implementation, particularly in developing countries, fostering joint technology development and joint scientific research programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and strengthening scientific research and monitoring capacities, commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the Framework.</u></p>	<p><u>Capacity-building</u></p> <p><u>20 (a) Establish or strengthen professional training and capacity-building initiatives related to plant conservation, scientific research and monitoring, taxonomy and information management, horticulture, botany, plant conservation biology research, biotechnology and ecological restoration.</u></p> <p><u>20 (b) Establish mechanisms, partnerships and networks to support the accessibility of data, knowledge, technology and South-South, North-South and triangular cooperation for collaborative plant conservation.</u></p>	<p><u>Capacity building.</u></p> <p><u>Draft guidance on Non-detriment Findings.</u></p> <p><u>CITES Tree Species Programme.</u></p> <p><u>Conf. 13.9 Encouraging cooperation between Parties with ex situ breeding operations and those with in situ conservation programmes.</u></p>
<p><u>Target 21</u> <u>Ensure that the best available data, information and knowledge are accessible to decision makers, practitioners and the public to guide effective and equitable governance, integrated and participatory management of biodiversity, and to strengthen communication, awareness-raising, education, monitoring, research and</u></p>	<p><u>Public awareness programmes</u></p> <p><u>21 (a) Develop or implement programmes to raise public awareness of the value of plant diversity and the ecosystem services that they provide.</u></p> <p><u>Plant information systems</u></p>	<p><u>Species Plus, CITES Checklist.</u></p> <p><u>CITES and Forests Compendium.</u></p>

<u>Targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework</u>	<u>Global Strategy for Plant Conservation Voluntary complementary actions for the period 2023–2030</u>	<u>CITES's potential contribution</u>
<p><u>knowledge management and, also in this context, traditional knowledge, innovations, practices and technologies of indigenous peoples and local communities should only be accessed with their free, prior and informed consent, in accordance with national legislation.</u></p>	<p><u>21 (b) Support the development and use of existing comprehensive, authoritative and accessible expertise and online information systems, documentation and inventories, as well as access to biological collections (e.g. through digitization) at the local, national and international levels, making available to all countries information on their floras and the status of known plant species and associated ecosystems, while ensuring the free, prior and informed consent of indigenous peoples with regard to access to traditional knowledge and taking into consideration the ongoing work and processes carried out under relevant organizations, such as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and its Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture.</u></p> <p><u>21 (c) Explore ways to consider various knowledge systems, including traditional knowledge, innovations, practices and technologies, to support plant conservation action.</u></p> <p><u>21 (d) Promote the continuous updating of the World Flora Online, including its identification support tools, information on plant distribution and the updating of regional floras.</u></p> <p><u>[Citizen science</u></p> <p><u>21 (e) Develop or support citizen science programmes for identifying, documenting, monitoring, conserving, restoring and sustainably using plant diversity.]</u></p>	<p><u>CITES identification materials.</u></p> <p><u>CITES Virtual College.</u></p> <p><u>CITES website.</u></p>
<p><u>Target 22</u> <u>Ensure the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in decision-making, and access to justice and information related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, respecting their cultures and their rights over lands, territories, resources,</u></p>	<p><u>Plant conservation and traditional knowledge</u></p> <p><u>22. Ensure the full equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive participation of indigenous peoples and local communities at all relevant levels, with their free, prior and informed consent, in accordance with national legislation, to build respect for, and safeguard traditional</u></p>	<p><u>Conf. 16.6 (Rev. CoP18) CITES and Livelihoods.</u></p> <p><u>Capacity Building.</u></p>

<u>Targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework</u>	<u>Global Strategy for Plant Conservation Voluntary complementary actions for the period 2023–2030</u>	<u>CITES's potential contribution</u>
<p><u>and traditional knowledge, as well as by women and girls, children and youth, and persons with disabilities and ensure the full protection of environmental human rights defenders.</u></p>	<p><u>knowledge, innovations and practices related to the conservation and sustainable use of plant diversity.</u></p>	
<p><u>Target 23</u> <u>Ensure gender equality in the implementation of the Framework through a gender-responsive approach, where all women and girls have equal opportunity and capacity to contribute to the three objectives of the Convention, including by recognizing their equal rights and access to land and natural resources and their full, equitable, meaningful and informed participation and leadership at all levels of action, engagement, policy and decision-making related to biodiversity.</u></p>	<p><u>Gender equality</u> <u>23. Ensure gender equality in the implementation of plant conservation and restoration actions by proactively implementing a responsive approach, encompassing the recognition of women's rights, equitable access to plant resources and inclusive participation at all levels in decision-making processes, while highlighting the important role of women, as essential knowledge holders, in plant conservation.</u></p>	<p><u>CITES gender action plan.</u></p> <p><u>Resolution Conf. 19.3 on Gender and international trade in wild fauna and flora.</u></p>

PC27 agreed to maintain the last table in the Annex that maps the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation objectives, targets and CITES potential contribution:

GSPC's Objective	GSPC's Target ¹	CITES's potential contribution
(I) Plant diversity is well understood, documented and recognized	1. An online flora of all known plants.	CITES checklists available online.
	2. An assessment of the conservation status of all known plant species, as far as possible, to guide conservation action.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — CITES Appendices. — Supporting statements for proposals to amend the Appendices. — NDFs. — Periodic Review results. — Review of Significant Trade results.
	3. Information, research and associated outputs, and methods necessary to implement the Strategy developed and shared.	
(II) Plant diversity is urgently and effectively conserved	4. At least 15 % of each ecological region or vegetation type secured through effective management and/or restoration.	Not directly applicable as CITES works at species level.
	5. At least 75 % of the most important areas for plant diversity of each ecological region protected with effective management in place for conserving plants and their genetic diversity.	
	6. At least 75 % of production lands in each sector managed sustainably, consistent with the conservation of plant diversity.	
	7. At least 75 % of known threatened plant species conserved <i>in situ</i> .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Inclusion of species/populations in CITES Appendices. — Identification of the location/habitat of Appendix-I species. — Efforts by CITES Parties to ensure sustainable use of CITES-listed species: NDFs and national quotas. — Implementation of Resolution Conf. 13.9 on <i>Encouraging cooperation between Parties with ex situ breeding operations and those with in situ conservation programmes</i>.
	8. At least 75 % of threatened plant species in <i>ex situ</i> collections, preferably in the country of origin, and at least 20 % available for recovery and restoration programmes.	

¹ As taken from the CBD Global Strategy for Plant Conservation 2011-2020.

GSPC's Objective	GSPC's Target¹	CITES's potential contribution
		— CITES Certificate of Scientific Exchange.
	9. 70 % of the genetic diversity of crops including their wild relatives and other socio-economically valuable plant species conserved, while respecting, preserving and maintaining associated indigenous and local knowledge.	Not directly applicable.
	10. Effective management plans in place to prevent new biological invasions and to manage important areas for plant diversity that are invaded.	Not directly applicable. Nevertheless, CITES Parties have recognized the link between trade and alien invasive species in Resolution Conf. 13.10 (Rev. CoP14) on <i>Trade in alien invasive species</i> .
(III) Plant diversity is used in a sustainable and equitable manner	11. No species of wild flora endangered by international trade.	All CITES activities contribute directly to this Target, and CITES is recognized as having a leadership role in implementing this Target.
	12. All wild-harvested plant-based products sourced sustainably.	— NDFs, national quotas, Review of Significant Trade, and Periodic Review of the Appendices. — Annotations to the Appendices enable regulation of certain target commodities.
	13. Indigenous and local knowledge innovations and practices associated with plant resources, maintained or increased, as appropriate, to support customary use, sustainable livelihoods, local food security and health care.	— NDFs. — Resolution Conf. 10.19 (Rev. CoP14) on Traditional medicines. — CITES Standing Committee Working Group on CITES and Livelihoods.
(IV) Education and awareness about plant diversity, its role in sustainable livelihoods and importance to all life on earth is promoted	14. The importance of plant diversity and the need for its conservation incorporated into communication, education and public awareness programmes.	CITES tools, such as: — Training courses, workshops results and technical reports. — CITES Virtual College. — CITES website. — CITES Identification Manual and Web pages.
(V) The capacities and public engagement necessary to implement the Strategy have been developed	15. The number of trained people working with appropriate facilities sufficient according to national needs, to achieve the targets of this Strategy.	— Training materials, including PowerPoint presentations and CD-ROMs. — Capacity building work of the Secretariat.
	16. Institutions, networks and partnerships for plant conservation established or	— CITES Parties and Plants Committee. — Regional Directories.

GSPC's Objective	GSPC's Target¹	CITES's potential contribution
	strengthened at national, regional and international levels to achieve the targets of this Strategy.	