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¹ As decided by the Standing Committee at its 72nd meeting. Members were added after the call for expression of interest in Notification No. 2023/008 of 27 January 2023. Revised on 6 April 2023

Annotations

Membership: (36 Parties; 23 Observers)

Austria, Belgium, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Canada, China, Czech Republic, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominican Republic, European Union, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Kenya, Liberia, Malaysia, Namibia, Netherlands, Republic of Korea, Senegal, South Africa, Switzerland, Thailand, **United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (Chair)**, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Zambia, Zimbabwe; World Conservation Monitoring Centre of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP-WCMC); International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN); Born Free Foundation, Center for International Environmental Law (CIEL), Chambre Syndicale de la Façture Instrumentale (CSFI), Confederation of the European Music Industries (CAFIM), Conservation Alliance of Kenya, Conservation Force, Fondation Franz Weber, ForestBased Solutions Llc, Forest Trends, Humane Society International (HSI), International Association of Violin and Bow Makers, International Fur Federation (IFF), IWMC-World Conservation Trust, League of American Orchestras, Lewis & Clark – Global Law Alliance, Madinter Trade S.L., Pearle, South African Taxidermy & Tannery Association, Taylor Guitars, TRAFFIC, World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF).

Mandate:

- a) in close collaboration with ongoing efforts in the Plants Committee, continue reviewing the appropriateness and practical challenges resulting from the implementation of the annotations to the Appendices, including but not limited to those on the tree species, of the agarwood-producing taxa (*Aquilaria* spp. and *Gyrinops* spp.), *Aniba rosaeodora*, *Bulnesia sarmientoi* and orchids, and identify options to streamline these annotations taking into account the guidance provided by Resolution Conf. 11.21 (Rev. CoP19) on *Use of annotations in Appendices I and II*;
- b) develop or refine definitions of terms used in current annotations as appropriate, and submit them for adoption by the Conference of the Parties and subsequent inclusion in the *Interpretation section of the Appendices*;
- c) review and update the definitions of wood and wood products currently located in paragraph 1 c) of Resolution Conf. 10.13 (Rev. CoP18) on *Implementation of the Convention for tree species*, for logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets, and plywood;
- d) conduct any work related to annotations directed to it by the Conference of the Parties, the Standing, Animals or Plants Committee; and
- e) prepare reports on progress made in addressing the issues tasked to it and submit them for consideration at the 77th and 78th meetings of the Standing Committee.

Electronic systems and information technologies

Membership: 36 Parties; 18 Observers)

Armenia, Argentina, Australia, Bahrain, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, European Union, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Liberia, Malaysia, New Zealand, Peru, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Singapore, South Africa, **Switzerland (Chair)**, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Zimbabwe; World Conservation Monitoring Centre of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP-WCMC); Association of Zoos and Aquariums (AZA), Chambre Syndicale de la Facture Instrumentale (CSFI), Confederation of the European Music Industries (CAFIM), ForestBased Solutions Llc, Forest Trends, International Federation of Musicians, International Fur Federation (IFF), IWMC-World Conservation Trust, League of American Orchestras, Parrot Breeders Association of Southern Africa (PASA), Pearle, Professional Hunters Association South Africa (PHASA), South African Taxidermy and Tannery Association, Taylor Guitars, TRAFFIC, Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), Wildlife Ranching South Africa (WRSA).

Mandate:

In collaboration with the Secretariat to:

- a) work with the United Nations Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business (UN/CEFACT), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), the International Trade Centre (ITC), the World Bank, the World Customs Organization (WCO), the World Trade Organization (WTO), the Secretariat of the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC), and other relevant partners, to continue the exchange of information and the development and implementation of joint projects that would facilitate Parties' access to electronic permitting systems that comply with CITES requirements and where appropriate are aligned with international trade standards and norms;
- b) work with relevant partners on the further development of standards and solutions for Electronic Permit Information eXchange (EPIX) for the exchange of CITES permit and certificate data and the improvement of the validation of CITES permit data by CITES Management Authorities and customs officials;
- c) recognizing the importance of the requirement for endorsement of permits and certificates at export, explore possible alternatives to the physical endorsement;
- d) monitor and advise on Parties' work related to the development of traceability systems for specimens of CITES-listed species to facilitate their harmonization with CITES permits and certificates;
- e) monitor the use of HS codes in implementing risk-based control procedures in different countries;
- f) support the development of the capacity of Management Authorities, especially those with the greatest needs, to electronically collect, secure, maintain, and transmit data using systems compatible with those of the Secretariat and other Management Authorities;
- g) consider ways in which electronic CITES permitting systems can simplify procedures for the non-commercial movement of musical instruments; and
- h) submit reports on activities undertaken and make recommendations for consideration by the Standing Committee;

Engagement of indigenous peoples and local communities

Membership: (36 Parties; 36 Observers)

Argentina, Australia, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Cambodia, **Canada (Chair)**, China, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Ecuador, European Union, Finland, Germany, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Namibia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Peru, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Switzerland, Tonga, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Zambia, Zimbabwe; Convention on Migratory species (CMS), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation (CIC), International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN); African Wildlife Foundation (AWF), Amboseli Ecosystem Trust, Born Free Foundation, China Biodiversity Conservation and Green Development Foundation, Community Based Natural Resource Management Forum, Community CAMPFIRE Association of Zimbabwe (CCAZ), Community Leaders Network of Southern Africa (CLN), Conservation Force, Dallas Safari Club Foundation, David Shepherd Wildlife Foundation, European Federation of Associations for Hunting & Conservation (FACE), Fauna & Flora International (FFI), International Association for Wildlife (IAW), International Fur Federation (IFF), Inuit Circumpolar Council Canada, IWMC-World Conservation Trust, Kenya Wildlife Conservancies Association, Namibian Association of CBNRM Support Organizations (NACSO), Ngā Iwi o Taranaki Collective, Ngamiland Council of NGOs, Pan African Wildlife Conservation Network, Parrot Breeders Association of Southern Africa (PASA), Professional Hunters Association South Africa (PHASA), ProWildlife, Resource Africa, Safari Club International Foundation, Species Survival Network (SSN), Sustainable Use Coalition, Southern Africa, TRAFFIC, Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), Wildlife Ranching South Africa (WRSA), World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF).

Mandate:

- a) consider how to effectively engage indigenous peoples and local communities* in the CITES processes, taking into account the discussions from the previous intersessional periods, including the information contained in document SC74 Doc.20.2 and SC70 Doc. 15, experiences shared by Parties and relevant Multilateral Environmental Agreements and international organizations, and any information provided pursuant to Decision 18.32 (Rev. CoP19); and present its findings and recommendations to the Standing Committee;
- b) consider matters in document CoP19 Doc. 15 should the proponents of that document bring those matters to the attention of the working group;
- c) develop non-binding guidance that proponent Parties may use, as appropriate, in consulting with indigenous peoples and local communities as part of the consultations that may take place on proposals to amend the Appendices; and
- d) make recommendations on the engagement of indigenous peoples and local communities in CITES processes to the Standing Committee for its consideration.

Finance and Budget Subcommittee

Membership:

- Africa: Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania
- Asia: Japan
- Central and South America and the Caribbean: Peru
- Europe: European Union
- North America: United States of America
- Oceania: New Zealand
- Depository Government: Switzerland

Mandate:

1. Composition of the Subcommittee

- a) The Finance and Budget Subcommittee shall be composed of two country representatives from Africa and one from each of the other CITES regions, nominated by the region, plus the Depository Government; and
- b) the Subcommittee shall elect a Chairman from among its members.

2. Meetings and mode of operation of the Subcommittee

- a) The Subcommittee shall meet in closed session (i.e. attended only by members of the Subcommittee, Party observers, and the Secretariat) prior to each meeting of the Standing Committee; and
- b) the members of the Subcommittee shall communicate by electronic means between meetings of the Standing Committee. For this purpose, the Secretariat shall establish a forum on its website for communications among the members and for the sharing of documents, which may be read by non-members, who would communicate their views to their regional representative on the Subcommittee.

3. Responsibilities of members of the Subcommittee

Members of the Subcommittee shall seek and represent the views of their region in carrying out their duties, and shall report back to their regions.

4. Responsibilities of the Subcommittee

In order to assist the Standing Committee with the implementation of Resolutions of the Conference of the Parties on financing and the costed programme of work for the Secretariat, the Subcommittee shall:

- a) broadly, consider all aspects of the financing and budgeting of the Convention and develop recommendations to the Standing Committee for its approval. The Subcommittee should focus on keeping the Convention fiscally solvent while providing for essential support services for the efficient and effective functioning of the Convention;
- b) Evaluate the costed programme of work of the Secretariat and other documents with budgetary implications relative to:
 - i) the duties and responsibilities of the Secretariat mandated in the text of the Convention; and

- ii) ensuring that the activities undertaken by the Secretariat under the approved budget are consistent with Resolutions and Decisions of the Conference of the Parties;
 - c) based on an evaluation of the costed programme of work and other documents with budgetary implications:
 - i) identify those activities that represent core functions of the Secretariat that should be funded through the Trust Fund; and
 - ii) assign priority rankings to all other activities of the Secretariat to determine which items should be further funded through the Trust Fund or through external funding, with the purpose of guiding the Secretariat in its external funding efforts;
 - d) consider administrative procedures and other aspects of the financing and budgeting of the Convention, and make recommendations for improving the efficiency with which funds are expended;
 - e) consider potential mechanisms for funding the Convention and placing the CITES Trust Fund on a sustainable footing; and
 - f) using the information developed through the processes described in paragraphs a)-e):
 - i) work with the Secretariat to prepare all financial and budgetary documents for consideration by the Standing Committee;
 - ii) further develop the report format to ensure that the financial reports are easily understood and transparent, and that they enable informed decisions to be taken in relation to the financial performance of the Convention;
 - iii) make recommendations to the Standing Committee on all financial and budgetary documents and proposals developed through this process; and
 - iv) otherwise assist the Standing Committee in providing oversight of financial and budgetary matters, including the preparation of documents for meetings of the Conference of the Parties.
5. The Secretariat shall issue to the Subcommittee members a quarterly report, to be sent electronically, which identifies and explains any projected expenditure that exceeds the approved budget by more than 20 % for staff costs or non-staff costs relating to each activity, together with the proposed approach for managing any such projected over-expenditure.

Jaguars (*Panthera onca*)

Membership: (18 Parties; 15 Observers)

Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), **Brazil (Chair)**, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, European Union, France, Germany, Honduras, Italy, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, Spain, United States of America; Convention on Migratory Species (CMS), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC); International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN); Association of Zoos and Aquariums (AZA), Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife, International Association for Wildlife (IAW), International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW), IWMC-World Conservation Trust, Panthera, San Diego Zoo Wildlife Alliance, TRAFFIC, Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS); World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF).

Mandate:

- a) based on the Secretariat's analysis in document SC74 Doc. 75, assess whether a specific draft resolution on jaguars would be appropriate, also taking into consideration the conclusions of the meeting of jaguar range States, where applicable;
- b) make recommendations to range States, and transit and destination countries, as appropriate; and
- c) report its conclusions and recommendations at the next meeting of the Standing Committee.

Labelling system for trade in caviar

Membership: (11 Parties; 7 Observers)

Belgium, Canada, China, Czech Republic, France, **Georgia (Chair)**, Germany, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, United States of America; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN); Association of Midwest Fish and Wildlife Agencies, Associazione Piscicoltori Italiani, International Caviar Importer Association, IWMC-World Conservation Trust, TRAFFIC; Word Wide Fund for Nature (WWF).

Mandate:

- a) examine the analyses and recommendations of the Secretariat once they are available and report to the Standing Committee;
- b) consider the report on the use of QR codes in the application of the CITES guidelines for a universal labelling system for the trade in and identification of caviar prepared by the Secretariat;
- c) taking into account the study on Identification of species, subspecies, source and origin of sturgeons and paddlefish species and specimens (*Acipensiformes* spp.) in trade in the Annex to document SC74 Doc. 47, review the caviar labelling system set out in CITES guidelines for a universal labelling system for the trade in and identification of caviar, considering practical challenges in its implementation and opportunities to improve its functioning; and
- d) make recommendations to improve the functioning of the caviar labelling system to the Standing Committee, as appropriate for its consideration.

Livelihoods

Membership: (32 Parties; 31 Observers)

Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, China, Colombia, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, European Union, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Namibia, **Peru (co-Chair)**, South Africa, Spain, Togo, Tonga, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, **Zambia (co-Chair)**, Zimbabwe; Convention on Migratory Species (CMS), United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC); International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN); Association of Southeastern Fish and Wildlife Agencies, Born Free Foundation, Community CAMPFIRE Association of Zimbabwe CCAZ, Community Leaders Network of Southern Africa (CLN), Conservation Force, Dallas Safari Club Foundation, David Shepherd Wildlife Foundation, Environmental Investigation Agency (EIA-UK), Fondation Franz Weber, International Association for Wildlife (IAW), International Fur Federation (IFF), IWMC-World Conservation Trust, Namibian Association of CBNRM Support Organizations (NACSO), Ngamiland Council of NGOs, Ornamental Aquatic Trade Association (OATA), Parrot Breeders Association of Southern Africa (PASA), Professional Hunters Association South Africa (PHASA), ProWildlife, Resource Africa, South African Taxidermy and Tannery Association, Species Survival Network (SSN), Sustainable Use Coalition, Southern Africa, TRAFFIC, Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), Wildlife Ranching South Africa (WRSA); World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF).

Mandate:

- a) review new case studies on CITES and livelihoods to draw best practices and lessons learned;
- b) review the draft *Guidance on maximising benefits to Indigenous peoples and local communities from trade in CITES-listed species* and provide recommendations to the Secretariat and the Standing Committee; and
- c) review the report on *Exploring the use of registered marks of certification and other traceability mechanisms for products of CITES-listed species produced by indigenous peoples and local communities to enhance conservation and livelihood outcomes*, and provide recommendations to the Standing Committee, including possible next steps, as appropriate.

MIKE and ETIS Subgroup

Membership:

- Four African elephant range States: Chad, Kenya, Senegal and Zambia;
- Two Asian elephant range States: China and Indonesia;
- Two representatives from Europe and North America: Belgium and the United States of America;
- Japan.

Mandate:

In the context of the implementation of Resolution Conf. 10.10 (Rev. CoP19) on *Trade in elephant specimens*, the Standing Committee may establish under its direction a *MIKE and ETIS Subgroup* to oversee the further development, refinement and implementation of the systems known as Monitoring the Illegal Killing of Elephants (MIKE) and the Elephant Trade Information System (ETIS).

The MIKE and ETIS Subgroup should normally be reconstituted at the meeting of the Standing Committee immediately following a meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

Tasks of the MIKE and ETIS Subgroup

The MIKE and ETIS Subgroup will:

- regularly review the institutional and administrative arrangements of MIKE and ETIS, and provide advice and formulate recommendations as appropriate;
- review policies regarding the collection, compilation, use and publication of MIKE and ETIS data, analysis and findings;
- examine and make recommendations to the Standing Committee as appropriate on proposals from MIKE and ETIS concerning:
 - the financial and operational sustainability of the programmes;
 - the participation of elephant range States and Parties in the implementation of MIKE and ETIS; and
 - other matters which may arise in conjunction with meetings of the MIKE and ETIS Subgroup.
- when necessary examine Resolution Conf. 10.10 (Rev. CoP19) on *Trade in elephant specimens*, including the framework outlined in its Annex 1 for ETIS and in Annex 2 for MIKE, to ensure that it remains valid and pertinent;
- be kept informed about the technical and scientific oversight provided to MIKE and ETIS through the MIKE and ETIS Technical Advisory Group;
- consider documents regarding MIKE and ETIS that are submitted to the Standing Committee;
- review progress made by MIKE and ETIS when it meets in the sidelines of the meetings of the Standing Committee, and appraise any intersessional reporting; and
- report to the Standing Committee at its regular meetings.

Composition

- The MIKE and ETIS Subgroup will normally consist of eight members of the Standing Committee: two from Anglophone Africa, two from Francophone Africa, two from Asia and two from Europe or North America.
- The members of the MIKE and ETIS Subgroup should be Party members (and in certain cases, alternate members) of the Standing Committee that are: a) involved in the on-the-ground implementation of the MIKE

programme; b) funding or otherwise actively supporting MIKE or ETIS; or c) showing a particular interest in the implementation and developments of MIKE and ETIS.

Modus operandi

- a) Once constituted, the MIKE and ETIS Subgroup should elect a chair and a vice-chair amongst its membership.
- b) The MIKE and ETIS Subgroup should convene at the meetings of the Standing Committee in years when there is no meeting of the Conference of the Parties, and should work intersessionally principally through email.
- c) Meetings of the MIKE and ETIS Subgroup are open to members of the ETIS and MIKE Technical Advisory Groups, Party representatives, representatives of the IUCN/SSC African and Asian Elephant Specialist Groups, and any other observers as agreed to by the MIKE and ETIS Subgroup.

The CITES Secretariat, through its MIKE programme, shall serve as the secretariat for the MIKE and ETIS Subgroup.

Purpose-of-transaction codes

Membership: (28 Parties; 25 Observers)

Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, European Union, Finland, **Georgia (Chair)**, Germany, Italy, Kenya, Liberia, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Peru, Republic of Korea, South Africa, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Zimbabwe; United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO); World Conservation Monitoring Centre of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP-WCMC); International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN); Alliance of Marine Mammal Parks and Aquariums, Association of Zoos and Aquariums (AZA), Born Free Foundation, China Biodiversity Conservation and Green Development Foundation (CBCGDF), Centre for International Environmental Law (CIEL), European Association of Zoos and Aquaria (EAZA), Environmental Investigation Agency (EIA-UK), Fondation Franz Weber, ForestBased Solutions LLC, International Association of Violin and Bow Makers, IWMC-World Conservation Trust, League of American Orchestras, Lewis & Clark – Global Law Alliance, Parrot Breeders Association of Southern Africa (PASA), Professional Hunters Association South Africa (PHASA), Safari Club International, South African Taxidermy and Tannery Association, Species Survival Network (SSN), TRAFFIC, Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), Wildlife Ranching South Africa (WRSA), World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF).

Mandate:

- a) the working group shall be composed of Parties from as many of the six CITES regions as possible, and appropriate intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, with expertise in the issuance of CITES documents and use of purpose-of-transaction codes for evaluation within the permit issuance process and trade data analysis;
- b) the working group shall, communicating through electronic media, focus on clearly defining purpose-of-transaction codes, other than those adopted as of CoP19, to encourage their consistent use, and consider the possible elimination or amendment of current codes or the inclusion of new ones. In particular the working group shall continue the discussions on purpose codes 'P' and 'T' which were reported in SC74 Doc 43;
- c) the working group shall also clarify the overlap between purpose-of-transaction codes that describe physical locations and purpose-of-transaction codes that describe activities, one or more of which may pertain to any given permit;
- d) the working group shall also consider any Resolution related to or affected by purpose-of-transaction codes, taking into account document CoP19 Doc. 42, to ensure coherent interpretation; and
- e) the working group shall submit a report and any recommendations for amendments to Resolution Conf. 12.3 (Rev. CoP19) on *Permits and certificates*, or to any revision thereof, and recommendations for amendments to any other Resolution identified above to the 77th meeting of the Standing Committee, which shall report, with its recommendations, at the 20th meeting of the Conference of the Parties

Rapid movement of wildlife diagnostic samples and of musical instruments

Membership: (19 Parties; 18 Observers)

Australia (Chair), Austria, Brazil, Canada, China, European Union, Georgia, Germany, Indonesia, Japan, Liberia, Peru, Republic of Korea, Singapore, South Africa, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America; International Whaling Commission (IWC), United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH); International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN); Animal Welfare Institute (AWI), Association of Southeastern Fish and Wildlife Agencies, Association of Zoos and Aquariums (AZA), Confederation of the European Music Industries (CAFIM), International Association of Violin and Bow Makers, International Elephant Foundation, International Federation of Musicians, IWMC-World Conservation Trust, MEA Strategies LLC, League of American Orchestras, Pan African Sanctuary Alliance, Pearle, World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), Zoological Society of London.

Mandate:

Consider the need for the development of further appropriate mechanisms, including guidance and capacity-building on simplified procedures in accordance with the recommendations in Part XIII of Resolution Conf. 12.3 (Rev. CoP19) on *Permits and certificates*, to facilitate the efficient international movement of wildlife samples for diagnostic purposes and/or conservation purposes and the non-commercial movement of musical instruments for purposes of performance, display or competition, for consideration by the 20th meeting of the Conference of the Parties

Review of CITES provisions related to trade in specimens of animals and plants not of wild source

Membership: (33 Parties; 28 Observers)

Austria, Bahamas, **Belgium (co-Chair)**, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, **Canada (co-Chair)**, China, Czech Republic, Ecuador, European Union, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Italy, Kenya, Liberia, New Zealand, Peru, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Slovakia, South Africa, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uzbekistan and Zimbabwe; United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), World Conservation Monitoring Centre of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP-WCMC); International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN); Animal Welfare Institute (AWI), Association of Zoos and Aquariums (AZA), Born Free Foundation, China Biodiversity Conservation and Green Development Foundation, Community CAMPFIRE Association of Zimbabwe (CCAZ), Defenders of Wildlife, European Association of Zoos and Aquaria (EAZA), Environmental Investigation Agency (EIA-UK), International Fur Federation (IFF), IWMC-World Conservation Trust, Lewis & Clark – Global Law Alliance, Ornamental Aquatic Trade Association (OATA), Parrot Breeders Association of Southern Africa (PASA), Pet Industry Joint Advisory Council Canada (PIJAC Canada), Professional Hunters Association South Africa (PHASA), ProWildlife, San Diego Zoo Wildlife Alliance, South African Taxidermy and Tannery Association, Species Survival Network (SSN), Sustainable Use Coalition, Southern Africa, TRAFFIC, Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), Wildlife Ranching South Africa (WRSA), World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), Zoo and Aquarium Association Australasia.

Mandate:

- a) in consultation with the Animals and Plants Committees, develop specific terms of reference including modus operandi and a roadmap as appropriate, to guide the continuation of the review of trade in specimens of both CITES-listed animal and plants not of wild source;
- b) continue to consider amendments to Resolution Conf. 10.16 (Rev. CoP19) and Resolution Conf. 12.3 (Rev. CoP19), as well as any amendment to other Resolutions concerning provisions on trade in specimens of both CITES-listed animals and plants not of wild source, taking into account findings and suggestions in document SC74 Doc. 56 and any related comments and recommendations from the Standing Committee, Parties, the Secretariat or other stakeholders;
- c) review issues and challenges in the application of the Convention for trade in non-wild specimens of both CITES-listed animal and plant species, in particular key elements that may contribute to the uneven application of Article VII, paragraphs 4 and 5, and consider the scientific advice and guidance from the Animals and Plants Committees on the need for implementing these Articles differently for either animal specimens from species bred in captivity or plant specimens that are artificially propagated; and
- d) make recommendations for addressing these issues and challenges, including amendments to existing Resolutions or development of a new Resolution or Decisions to address these issues and challenges, for consideration by the Standing Committee.

Review of Resolution Conf. 11.3 (Rev. CoP19) on *Compliance and enforcement*

Membership: (27 Parties; 21 Observers)

Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Canada, China, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Italy, **Kenya (co-Chair)**, Liberia, Namibia, **New Zealand (co-Chair)**, Niger, Nigeria, Peru, Singapore, South Africa, Switzerland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Zimbabwe; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN); Born Free Foundation, Born Free USA, Center for Biological Diversity, Centre for International Environmental Law (CIEL), China Biodiversity Conservation and Green Development Foundation, David Shepherd Wildlife Foundation, Defenders of Wildlife, Environmental Investigation Agency (EIA-UK), Forest Trends, International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW), International Fur Federation (IFF), IWMC-World Conservation Trust, Law of the Wild, Lewis & Clark – Global Law Alliance, Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC), Oceana Inc., TRAFFIC, Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), Zoo and Aquarium Association Australasia.

Mandate:

- a) consider whether the following topics are gaps to be addressed in the content of Resolution Conf. 11.3 (Rev. CoP19) on *Compliance and enforcement*:
 - i) the role of professional bodies and whether they should be held to higher standards with regard to violations/compliance;
 - ii) whether to consider additional guidance in the Resolution relating to compliance and enforcement issues unique to trade in CITES-listed marine species, including issues pertaining to introduction from the sea;
 - iii) whether to consider adding guidance in the Resolution relating to stockpile management;
 - iv) whether to consider adding guidance in the Resolution relating to the One Health approach – a collaborative and transdisciplinary approach to achieving optimal health outcomes for people, animals, plants, and their shared environment;
 - v) whether to consider adding guidance in the Resolution relating to possible outcomes from currently ongoing discussions in Standing Committee working group on Electronic systems and information technologies; and
 - vi) whether to update timeframes for providing information in response to requests for information from the Secretariat on a potential compliance matter;
- b) identify additional gaps to be addressed in the content of Resolution Conf. 11.3 (Rev. CoP19). In undertaking its review, the working group shall make efforts not to duplicate other relevant ongoing work and may refer any of the identified topics to be considered under other relevant work of the Standing Committee as appropriate; and
- c) make recommendations as appropriate to revise Resolution Conf. 11.3 (Rev. CoP19) to address gaps identified for consideration by the Standing Committee.

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

Membership: (31 Parties; 19 Observers)

Armenia, Bahrain, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, European Union, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Israel, Kenya, Liberia, Malaysia, Mexico, Namibia, Peru, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Togo, Tonga, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, **United States of America (Chair)**, Zimbabwe; World Conservation Monitoring Centre of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP-WCMC); International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN); Animal Welfare Institute (AWI), Association of Zoos and Aquariums (AZA), Born Free Foundation, Center for Biological Diversity, China Biodiversity Conservation and Green Development Foundation, IWMC-World Conservation Trust, Lewis & Clark – Global Law Alliance, Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC), Panthera, Parrot Breeders Association of Southern Africa (PASA), Pet Industry Joint Advisory Council Canada (PIJAC Canada), Sustainable Use Coalition, Southern Africa, TRAFFIC, Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), Wildlife Ranching South Africa (WRSA), World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), Zoo and Aquarium Association Australasia.

Mandate:

Taking into consideration document CoP19 Doc. 55, review the application of Resolution Conf 12.10 (Rev. CoP15) on *Registration of operations that breed Appendix-I animal species in captivity for commercial purposes*, for situations where there is a change in the nature of the operation, or in the types of products being produced for export, and other matters raised in document CoP19 Doc. 55 as appropriate, and provide its recommendations to the Standing Committee.

Role of CITES in reducing risk of future zoonotic disease emergence associated with international wildlife trade

Membership: (43 Parties; 36 Observers)

Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Canada, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, European Union, Gambia (the), Ghana, Guinea, Honduras, Indonesia, **Israel (co-Chair)**, Japan, Kenya, Liberia, Malaysia, Niger, Nigeria, Peru, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Senegal, **Singapore (co-Chair)**, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, Togo, Tonga, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Zimbabwe; Convention on Migratory Species (CMS), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), World Conservation Monitoring Centre of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP-WCMC), World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH); International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation (CIC), International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN); Animal Welfare Institute (AWI), Association of Midwest Fish and Wildlife Agencies, Association of Northeast Fish and Wildlife Agencies, Association of Western Fish and Wildlife Agencies, Association of Zoos and Aquariums (AZA), Born Free Foundation, Center for Biological Diversity, China Biodiversity Conservation and Green Development Foundation, Community CAMPFIRE Association of Zimbabwe (CCAZ), Dallas Safari Club Foundation, David Shepherd Wildlife Foundation, Defenders of Wildlife, European Association of Zoos and Aquaria (EAZA), European Federation of Association for Hunting and Conservation (FACE), International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW), International Fur Federation (IFF), IWMC-World Conservation Trust, Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC), Pan African Sanctuary Alliance, Parrot Breeders Association of Southern Africa (PASA), ProWildlife, San Diego Zoo Wildlife Alliance, South African Taxidermy and Tannery Association, Sustainable Use Coalition, Southern Africa, TRAFFIC, Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), World Resources Institute (WRI), World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), Zoological Society of London.

Mandate:

- a) review the report of the Secretariat, taking into account the recommendations of the Animals and Plants Committees;
- b) taking into account the information provided by the Secretariat and the Animals and Plants Committees, consider 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 spill-over and transmission from wildlife trade and associated wildlife supply chains, including markets;
- c) taking into account proposals in document CoP19 Doc. 23.2 and in consultation with the Animals and Plants Committees, consider the need for and development of a Resolution on actions CITES Parties and others could take to advance a 'One Health' approach as it pertains to international wildlife trade; and
- d) provide its guidance to the Secretariat and its recommendations, which may include a new draft resolution, to the Standing Committee for consideration.

Rules of Procedure

Membership: (26 Parties; 16 Observers)

Argentina, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil , Canada, China, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, European Union, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Liberia, Namibia, Rwanda, South Africa, Tonga, United Republic of Tanzania, **United States of America (Chair)**, Zimbabwe; Center for Biological Diversity, Centre for International Environmental Law (CIEL), Conservation Force, David Shepherd Wildlife Foundation, Defenders of Wildlife, European Federation of Association for Hunting and Conservation (FACE), International Association for Wildlife (IAW), IWMC-World Conservation Trust, Law of the Wild, Lewis & Clark – Global Law Alliance, Professional Hunters Association South Africa (PHASA), Safari Club International, South African Taxidermy and Tannery Association, Sustainable Use Coalition, Southern Africa, Wildlife Ranching South Africa (WRSA), World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF).

Mandate:

Review Rule 25.6 of the Rules of Procedure of the Conference of the Parties and propose amendments, as appropriate, to the Standing Committee for its consideration.

Sharks and rays

Membership: (35 Parties; 18 Observers)

Argentina, Australia, Benin, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, El Salvador, European Union, France, Gambia (the), Germany, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Liberia, Malaysia, Peru, Republic of Korea, Senegal, South Africa, Spain, Togo, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, **United States of America (Chair)**; Convention on Migratory Species (CMS), United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), Association of Northeast Fish and Wildlife Agencies, Association of Zoos and Aquariums (AZA), Defenders of Wildlife, Global Guardian Trust, International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW), IWMC World Conservation Trust, Law of the Wild, Oceana Inc., Resource Africa, South African Taxidermy and Tannery Association, TRAFFIC, Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), World Resources Institute (WRI), World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), Zoological Society of London.

Mandate:

- a) review the revised *Rapid Guide on the making of legal acquisition findings*, and related assessments as they relate to trade in CITES-listed sharks species caught in areas beyond national jurisdiction (including introductions from the sea), and determine if more specific guidance is needed for CITES-listed-shark species, including engagement with RFMOs and any capacity building which might support their role in the making of legal acquisition findings (LAFs) and related assessments;
- b) develop new guidance or identify existing guidance on the control and monitoring of stockpiles of shark parts and derivatives, in particular for specimens caught prior to the inclusion of the species in Appendix II;
- c) review the FAO's on-going guidance on Catch Document Schemes, Port State Measures and any other measures to reduce Illegal, Unregulated and Unreported (IUU) fishing;
- d) in consultation with the Animals Committee, discuss challenges related to transport of biological samples for research and data collection purposes in the context of fisheries management including the context of the provisions on introduction from the sea in Resolution Conf 14.6 (Rev. CoP16) and make recommendations to CoP20; and
- e) report its findings to the Standing Committee for its consideration.

Species at risk of extinction affected by international trade

Membership: (37 Parties; 34 Observers)

Argentina, Bahamas, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Canada, China, Colombia, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, European Union, Germany, Ghana, Guinea, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Malaysia, Mexico, Namibia, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Peru, Senegal, South Africa, Switzerland, Togo, Tonga, **United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (Chair)**, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Zimbabwe; Convention on Migratory Species (CMS), International Whaling Commission, United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), World Conservation Monitoring Centre of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP-WCMC); International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN); Animal Welfare Institute (AWI), Association of Zoos and Aquariums (AZA), Born Free Foundation, Born Free USA, Center for Biological Diversity, China Biodiversity Conservation and Green Development Foundation, David Shepherd Wildlife Foundation, Defenders of Wildlife, European Association of Zoos and Aquaria (EAZA), Environmental Investigation Agency (EIA-UK), International Association of Violin and Bow Makers, International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW), International Fur Federation (IFF), IWMC-World Conservation Trust, Lewis & Clark – Global Law Alliance, Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC), Ornamental Aquatic Trade Association (OATA), Parrot Breeders Association of Southern Africa (PASA), Professional Hunters Association South Africa (PHASA), ProWildlife, Safari Club International, South African Taxidermy and Tannery Association, Sustainable Use Coalition, Southern Africa, TRAFFIC, Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), Wildlife Ranching South Africa (WRSA), World Resources Institute (WRI), World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), Zoological Society of London,

Mandate:

In collaboration with the Animals and Plants Committees:

- a) consider under Resolution Conf. 19.2 on *Capacity-building* how to provide Parties requesting it with information from any relevant studies, analyses or other sources on the identification of species at risk of extinction that are not yet regulated under CITES or may receive insufficient CITES regulation and that are or may be affected by international trade, working in coordination with the CITES Secretariat, CITES Parties, IUCN, UNEP-WCMC, FAO, regional competent authorities, and relevant experts as appropriate so that Parties may consider such information, as appropriate, in the preparation of listing proposals under Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) on the *Criteria for amendment of Appendices I and II*; and
- b) review the recommendations developed by the Animals and Plants Committees and make recommendations on the implementation of a) above.

Specimens produced through biotechnology

Membership: (22 Parties; 10 Observers)

Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, **Cuba (Chair)**, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Germany, Ghana, Indonesia, Liberia, Peru, Republic of Korea, Switzerland, Tonga, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Zimbabwe; United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC); International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN); Association of Zoos and Aquariums (AZA), Center for Biological Diversity, International Fur Federation (IFF), IWMC-World Conservation Trust, Lewis & Clark – Global Law Alliance, MEA Strategies LLC, Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF).

Mandate:

In close collaboration with the Animals and Plants Committee:

- a) continue to discuss trade in products of biotechnology, which might potentially affect international trade in CITES-listed specimens in a way that would threaten their survival, including enforcement of CITES provisions. The working group's discussion shall consider the need for new guidance material or updates to existing guidance material on the following issues, in relation to trade in specimens produced through biotechnology:
 - i) whether an update is needed in the Guidance on the use of the scientific exchange exemption and the simplified procedures to issue permits and certificates, endorsed by the Standing Committee at SC73 (online, May 2021), to include a section on specimens produced through biotechnology;
 - ii) whether there is a need for additional guidance on making legal acquisition findings in relation to specimens produced through biotechnology;
 - iii) whether there is a need for guidance on the application of source codes to specimens produced through biotechnology;
 - iv) whether guidance is needed to improve permitting and enforcement of trade in specimens produced through biotechnology in order to address the risk of natural specimens of illegal origin being passed as synthetic and thereby entering the market with a valid CITES permit;
 - v) whether guidance is needed on traceability issues to improve permitting and enforcement of trade in specimens produced through biotechnology in order to ensure a clear link (e.g., marking, other means of identification) between a specimen produced through biotechnology and CITES documentation in order to prevent misuse;
 - vi) whether biotechnology issues concerning animals and plants should be addressed distinctly; and
 - vii) any emerging issues or cases not considered in the document AC31 Doc. 17/PC25 Doc. 20, such as hirudin and squalene;
- b) communicate to the Animals and Plants Committees any matters that may require scientific advice and guidance, as appropriate; and
- c) make recommendations for consideration by the Standing Committee, including appropriate updates to existing guidance materials, the development of new guidance materials on trade in specimens produced from biotechnology or changes to any pertinent Resolution;

Wildlife crime enforcement support in West and Central Africa

Membership: (22 Parties; 21 Observers)

Belgium, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, European Union, Gambia (the), Ghana, Guinea, Israel, Italy, Liberia, Niger, **Nigeria (Chair)**, Senegal, Spain, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America; Convention on Migratory Species (CMS), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC); International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN); Born Free USA, Centre for International Environmental Law (CIEL), Conservation Force, Environmental Investigation Agency (EIA-UK), Fauna and Flora International (FFI), Forest Trends, IWMC-World Conservation Trust, Law of the Wild, Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC), Pan African Sanctuary Alliance, Panthera, South African Taxidermy and Tannery Association, TRAFFIC, Wildlife Justice Commission, Wildlife Ranching South Africa (WRSA), World Resources Institute, World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF).

Mandate:

- a) make recommendations on the development and adoption of procedures that will promote enhanced collaboration between source, transit and consumer countries, in particular to promote regular communication between source, transit and consumer countries;
- b) consider whether the establishment and administration of a CITES enforcement fund or other mechanisms that could provide targeted and sustainable financial support to combat wildlife crime and implement CITES to Parties that request such support is needed;
- c) consider the report of the Secretariat relating to decisions directed to the Secretariat; and
- d) make recommendations for consideration by the Standing Committee directed to the Parties, the Secretariat, and the 20th meeting of the Conference of the Parties, as appropriate.