

IFAW briefing: CITES CoP20



This briefing provides IFAW recommendations on selected [species listing proposals](#) and [working documents](#) submitted for consideration at the 20th Conference of Parties (CoP20) to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES).

The briefing has three sections:

Section 1 contains IFAW's recommendations to Parties on selected species listing proposals: 4 (giraffe), 9 (southern white rhinoceros), 10 (black rhinoceros), 11 (two-toed sloths), 13 & 14 (African elephant), 20 (Mount Elliot leaf-tailed gecko), 21 (Ringed thin-tailed gecko), 22 (Galapagos marine iguana), 23 (Galapagos land iguana), 28 (oceanic whitetip shark), 29 (smooth-hound and tope sharks), 30 (manta and devil rays), 31 (whale shark), 32 (giant guitarfish), 33 (wedgetfish), 34 (gulper sharks).

Section 2 contains IFAW's recommendations to Parties on selected working documents; 7.5 (CoPs), 14 (efficiency), 15.1 & 15.2 (zoonotic diseases), 16.5 (IPBES), 17 (world wildlife trade report), 19 (language strategy), 31 (demand reduction), 34 (national laws), 35.1 (compliance), 35.2 (National Ivory Action Plans), 37 (possession of App. I species), 39 (enforcement), 44 (domestic ivory markets), 45 (cheetahs), 48 (import permits), 49 (Legal Acquisition Findings), 51 (NDFs in Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction), 52 (Introduction from the Sea), 64.1-64.3 (confiscations), 73 (endemic species), 76.1-76.7 (elephants), 78.2 (great apes), 83 (songbirds), 88.1 & 88.2 (sharks and rays), 102 (look-alike criterion), 113 (African elephant taxonomy).

Section 3 contains a list of IFAW side events at CoP20.

Section 1: Proposals for amendment of Appendices I and II

This section contains IFAW recommendations on selected [species listing proposals](#) submitted for consideration at the 20th Conference of Parties (CoP20) to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES).

Proposal	Description	IFAW recommendation
4	<i>Giraffa camelopardalis</i> (Giraffe) Namibia, South Africa, United Republic of Tanzania, Zimbabwe Delete the populations of Angola, Botswana, Eswatini, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe from Appendix II	Oppose The <i>Giraffa camelopardalis</i> continues to meet the criteria for its listing in Appendix II as presented at CoP18. The listing has helped generate significant new information on giraffe trade dynamics that was not available prior to their listing on CITES when only US trade data was available. CITES trade data shows more than 1,500 trade records since the listing, involving 37 exporters, more than 100 importers, and including trade in many thousands of bones, bone carvings and skin pieces—highlighting ongoing international demand. The proposal contradicts advice in CITES Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17), Annex 3, which explicitly advises against split listings of species due to enforcement difficulties, especially when traded parts are hard to distinguish between species. This is precisely the case for giraffe specimens with CITES trade data showing the majority of specimens in trade are bones or bone carvings. While IFAW recognises and applauds the efforts of southern African countries to protect giraffe populations, even if giraffe taxonomy is revised to recognize four separate giraffe species, the problem of distinguishing between specimens in trade would remain, given the nature of the majority of products traded.

Proposal	Description	IFAW recommendation
9	<i>Ceratotherium simum simum</i> (Southern white rhinoceros) Namibia Amend the annotation of the population of <i>Ceratotherium simum simum</i> of Namibia listed in Appendix II to allow international trade in live animals for <i>in-situ</i> conservation, hunting trophies, and trade in rhino horn stocks owned by the Government and the Private Landowners originating in the State.	Oppose The proposed global trading system would be untraceable, unmanageable, and unenforceable. Opening up legal trade in rhino horn would provide opportunities for illegal horn to be laundered into trading systems, providing incentives to rhino poachers and traffickers and imperilling rhino populations throughout Africa and Asia. In any case, it is not clear who the proposed trading partner(s) would be as the main consumer nations, China and Vietnam, have restrictions on rhino horn in place.
10	<i>Diceros bicornis</i> (Black rhinoceros) Namibia Transfer the population of <i>Diceros bicornis bicornis</i> of Namibia from Appendix I to Appendix II with an annotation to allow trade in rhino horn from government-owned stockpiles of rhino horn originating in Namibia.	Oppose Black rhinos continue to meet the Appendix I listing criteria: small population size, ongoing poaching pressure, and vulnerability to illegal trade. The same concerns exist as proposal 9 - opening up legal trade in rhino horn would provide opportunities for illegal horn to be laundered into trading systems, providing incentives to rhino poachers and traffickers and imperilling rhino populations throughout Africa and Asia. The stakes are even higher for black rhinos given their Critically Endangered status and smaller population size, which continues to decline, including in Namibia.

Proposal	Description	IFAW recommendation
11	<i>Choloepus didactylus</i> (Linnaeus's two-toed sloth) and <i>Choloepus hoffmanni</i> (Hoffmann's two-toed sloth) Brazil, Costa Rica, Panama Include in Appendix II	Support Listing both species in Appendix II will assist range states in managing trade, tackling illegal trafficking and enhance transparency in the global trade of sloths. The regulation of international trade is urgently needed due to growing evidence of unsustainable and largely unregulated trade. This includes rapidly growing trade, with US trade data showing a threefold increase in live sloth trade over the past decade, largely driven by demand for exotic pets and tourist attractions. Trade also includes sloth hair, skin, skulls, skeletons, and other body parts. Taking the opportunity to regulate this trade at CoP20 would allow Parties to get ahead of a problem before it rapidly deteriorates, as the recent growth in trade suggests is likely to be the case. Both species, <i>C. didactylus</i> and <i>C. Hoffmanni</i>, are almost indistinguishable without genetic testing, and both are in trade. The inclusion of both is essential to prevent loopholes and ensure effective enforcement.
13	<i>Loxodonta africana</i> (African Elephant, African Savannah Elephant) Namibia To allow trade in registered raw ivory of Namibian origin.	Oppose Re-opening legal trade in ivory would provide opportunities for illegal ivory to be laundered into trading systems. CITES Parties must not repeat mistakes of the past that saw a surge in elephant poaching following the 2008 ivory stockpile sales, which is only now beginning to reverse. In any case, it is not clear who the proposed trading partners would be. China has closed its domestic ivory market since the last stockpile sales and, to the best of IFAW's knowledge, Japan has not expressed any interest in buying more ivory.

Proposal	Description	IFAW recommendation
14	<i>Loxodonta africana</i> (African Elephant, African Savannah Elephant) Botswana, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Namibia, Zimbabwe Amend Annotation A10 pertaining to the elephant populations of Botswana, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe	Support if consensus among African elephant range states Proposal 14 is the result of a 'tidying up' exercise agreed to as part of the agenda for the African elephant range states dialogue meeting, although the resulting amendments to Annotation A10 go beyond just removing out-of-date references to the 2008 ivory stockpile sales. The amendments to the Annotation do four things: 1. Remove reference to Resolution 11.20 and <i>in situ</i> conservation from paragraph (b) on trade in live animals. The term 'appropriate and acceptable destinations' is nonetheless still defined in Resolution 11.20 and in respect of African elephants this resolution makes clear that live elephant trade should only be for <i>in situ</i> conservation or in emergency situations. 2. Allow commercial trade in elephant leather from Zimbabwe. The current wording allows commercial trade in leather from Botswana, Namibia and South Africa but only non-commercial trade from Zimbabwe. 3. Re-word paragraph (f) to remove the repeated phrase 'for non-commercial purposes'. However, the movement of the phrase to just once at the beginning of the sentence introduces ambiguity over whether it also applies to ivory carvings from Zimbabwe. IFAW recommends leaving paragraph (f) as currently written to avoid any ambiguity and to be clear that trade in ivory carvings from Zimbabwe should remain for non-commercial purposes. 4. Remove paragraphs (g) and (h), which relate to the 2008 ivory stockpile sales and are now redundant.

Proposal	Description	IFAW recommendation
20 & 21	<i>Phyllurus amnicola</i> (Mount Elliot Leaf-tailed Gecko) <i>Phyllurus caudiannulatus</i> (Ringed Thin-tail Gecko) Include in Appendix II Australia	Support Both gecko species are endemic to Australia's east coast and are highly sought after in the exotic pet trade because of their uniqueness and rarity, being only found in Australia. Prices in European markets for both species are high, ranging from several hundred Euros up to more than 2,000 Euros. They live in highly fragmented habitats in very few locations in Australia, and are highly vulnerability to other factors, such as habitat loss and bush fires, with recent fires believed to have dramatically reduced available habitat for these species. Australia has strict national legislation that bans the export of native wildlife for commercial purposes, yet these species continue to be made available for sale on digital platforms and pet trade shows despite no export permits ever having been issued for live trade for commercial purposes. While IFAW supports the inclusion of both species in the CITES Appendices, we believe both actually meet the criteria for listing on Appendix I, particularly in the context of it not being legal for them to be removed from the wild and exported from their only range state. Nonetheless, a CITES listing will help bring greater visibility to any trade taken place, including those traded under the guise of captive breeding.

Proposal	Description	IFAW recommendation
22 & 23	<i>Amblyrhynchus</i> spp. (Marine Iguana, Galápagos Marine Iguana) <i>Conolophus</i> spp. (Galápagos Land Iguana, Common Land Iguana) Ecuador Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I	Support An Appendix I listing will help protect these endemic species from the threat of illegal pet trade as well as bringing greater scrutiny to illegitimate claims of trade in captive-bred animals. A 2025 peer-reviewed study documented persistent illegal trade and laundering of wild-caught marine iguanas falsely declared as captive-bred. An Appendix I listing would bring additional scrutiny in major importing countries, which often lack effective enforcement for Appendix II species. Though listed globally as Vulnerable, <i>A. cristatus</i> includes 11 genetically distinct subspecies with following status: 4 Critically Endangered, 6 Endangered and 1 Vulnerable. They meet CITES Appendix I biological criteria because they exist in small, genetically isolated subpopulations, have extremely low recruitment in many colonies (under 10%), and high mortality from El Niño events and increasing threats from climate change. <i>Conolophus</i> species also include a number of small, isolated and declining populations, prone to genetic bottlenecks, predation by invasive species and at risk from volcanic eruptions.

Proposal	Description	IFAW recommendation
28-34	Sharks and Rays: 28. <i>Carcharhinus longimanus</i> (oceanic whitetip shark), Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I 29. <i>Galeorhinus galeus</i> and <i>Mustelus spp.</i> (smoothhound sharks), include in Appendix II 30. <i>Mobulidae spp.</i> (manta and devil rays), Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I 31. <i>Rhincodon typus</i> (whale shark), Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I 32. <i>Glaucostegus spp.</i> (giant guitarfish), A zero annual export quota for wild-taken specimens traded for commercial purposes 33. <i>Rhinidae spp.</i> (wedgetfish), A zero annual export quota for wild-taken specimens traded for commercial purposes 34. <i>Centrophoridae spp.</i> (gulper sharks), include in Appendix II	Support Appendix I listings: The oceanic whitetip shark, mobulids, and whale shark qualify for Appendix I based on their conservation status and trade threats. Decades of unsustainable trade have pushed these species to the brink. Review of Significant Trade (RST) processes have resulted in zero export quotas, demonstrating that sustainable trade is currently not viable. Appendix I listings will formalize these restrictions and offer more robust enforcement. Whale shark: Despite early CITES Appendix II listing and widespread national protections, the whale shark has declined from Vulnerable to Endangered on the IUCN Red List. Recent research (Shea et al., 2025; Rowat et al., 2021) confirms ongoing illegal fin trade and growing threats from climate change, which is reducing feeding and breeding habitat and increasing mortality from bycatch and ship strikes. The Convention Text does not require that trade be the main threat to a species for listing on Appendix I, but rather that trade must be subject to strict regulation “in order not to endanger further their survival”. The listing criteria explicitly allow for the consideration of other intrinsic and extrinsic threats, including habitat loss and climate change. Giant guitarfish and wedgetfish are the most threatened families of all chondrichthyans (Dulvy et al., 2014; Kyne et al., 2019). All but one of the 18 species in these two families are now listed as Critically Endangered, primarily due to intense demand for their exceptionally high-value fins. A zero annual export quota would temporarily halt commercial trade, giving these species an opportunity to recover to a level where sustainable trade could be possible. The gulper shark (prop 34) and smoothhound shark (prop 29) proposals are needed to better regulate the trade in these endangered species, with smoothhound sharks highly prevalent in global meat and small fin trades, and gulper sharks targeted for their liver oil. The gulper shark family is one of the

most taxonomically complex shark families and the proposed listing of all species in the gulper shark family on Appendix II will avoid the opportunity for illegal trade and provides a clear management process for CITES implementation.

Section 2: Working documents

This section contains IFAW recommendations on selected [working documents](#) submitted for consideration at the 20th Conference of Parties (CoP20) to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES).

Doc.	Description	IFAW recommendation
7.5	Arrangements for meetings of the Conference of the Parties Doc. 7.5 discusses potential cost-saving measures for CITES meetings. In paragraphs 9-10, the Secretariat proposes convening the CoP every four years instead of three, although this is not reflected in the draft Decisions.	Oppose suggestion to host COP every four years IFAW recognises the financial challenges facing the Convention and encourages Parties to properly resource work agreed by the CoP. Similarly, we strongly encourage Parties to direct the Secretariat to only undertake activities directed to it by the CoP. However, IFAW urges Parties to reject the proposal to host the CoP only every four years. The critical situation facing many species in a time of biodiversity crisis requires more regular meetings.
14	Enhancing the work and efficiency of the Convention through the permanent committees Doc. 14 notes the ever-increasing workload of the Committees and Secretariat being generated under the Convention and presents in Annex 2 a 'prioritization matrix' to enable chairs of committees to prioritize work mandated to them by CoP Decisions. The draft Decisions in Annex 1 establish an intersessional working group to review and refine the draft prioritization matrix.	Oppose IFAW appreciates the effort to address the workload issues faced by the Convention. However, we are not convinced the matrix provided in Annex 2 will necessarily achieve this goal, and an intersessional working group to refine it may prove an unproductive use of scarce resources. Many elements of it are subjective and even with a resulting set of prioritized outcomes, the issue of insufficient resources remains, with prioritisation then driven by default by discussions on budget allocation or for areas where external resources are provided by Parties.

15.1 Role of CITES in reducing risk of future zoonotic disease emergence associated with international wildlife trade: *Report of the Standing Committee*

Annex 1 highlights activities the Secretariat and Parties can undertake to reduce the risk of pathogen spillover in wildlife supply chains. The draft Decisions in Annex 2 focus on further sharing of best practices and collaboration between agencies.

Support

Preventing pathogen spillover at source is a critical intervention to prevent future epidemics and pandemics arising from wildlife trade. This requires measures at national and international level from all actors along the wildlife supply chain.

15.2 One Health and CITES: Reducing risks to human and animal health associated with trade in CITES-listed species

Annex 1 proposes a draft Resolution on One Health and CITES, focused on interagency collaboration, identifying risks in wildlife supply chains, developing strategies and making use of guidance from other actors to address risks. Annex 2 proposes additional draft Decisions.

Support

While recognising that there is much work being undertaken elsewhere on this issue outside the remit of CITES, IFAW believes there is still a significant role for CITES and its implementation in preventing pathogen spillover. We believe a Resolution on this issue can further support efforts, in addition to the draft Decisions in Doc.15.1.

16.5 Cooperation with the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services

The draft Decisions in Annex 3 propose establishing a Standing Committee working group to review the resolutions identified by the SC and AC/PC of relevance to IPBES assessments (contained in Annexes 1 and 2) and recommend any revisions, with input from the AC/PC.

Oppose

Annexes 1 and 2 collectively contain 36 resolutions identified by the SC, AC and PC as of relevance to the IPBES assessments. Asking the SC to review all of these 36 resolutions is a very large task. While these resolutions have been identified of relevance to various parts of the IPBES assessments, they have not specifically been identified as in need of revision. Asking the SC to undertake this task when resources are scarce is disproportionate to the anticipated benefits. It would be more appropriate to make a general request of the Secretariat and Parties to keep in mind the findings of the IPBES assessments when reviewing any resolutions, so that any needed revisions could be incorporated that way rather than a review of 36 resolutions by the SC.

17 World Wildlife Trade Report

Doc. 17 proposes Decision text asking the Secretariat, with “extrabudgetary resources” to prepare an outline of an “overview” World Wildlife Trade Report covering routes, trends and patterns of the trade change over time, for the Standing Committee to review. It then tasks the Secretariat with producing the overview report as an Information Document for CoP21.

Oppose

As paragraph 5 notes, views expressed on the future production of a World Wildlife Trade Report were “diverse and divergent”, yet the Secretariat still proposes to continue with production, albeit in a limited fashion following SC78 recommendations. In IFAW’s view, continuing to dedicate significant time and resources to a report that does not have widespread support of Parties is unnecessary. Furthermore, the draft Decisions provide for only limited oversight by the SC – with the SC reviewing only the outline of the report not the actual report that would then be produced by the Secretariat for CoP21. IFAW urges Parties to reject the draft Decisions and not continue with any further work on the report.

19 Language strategy for the Convention

Doc. 17 proposes Decisions that would provide for the translation of all new and revised Resolutions and Decisions into the three additional UN languages (Arabic, Chinese and Russian), and asks the Standing Committee to consider future approaches, particularly for providing interpretation into all UN languages at CoP21. Both measures would be subject to extrabudgetary resources.

Support

IFAW supports extension of the translation and interpretation of CITES documents and discussions into the additional three UN languages of Arabic, Chinese and Russian. At present, the exclusion of these languages effectively disenfranchises the most populous continent on earth. As the work would only take place if extrabudgetary resources are provided, it does not add to the burden on the Secretariat.

26 CITES Global Youth Network

Doc. 26 reports on the inaugural CITES Global Youth Summit (CGYS) hosted in Singapore from 27-31 May 2025. Annex 1 proposes amendments to Resolution 17.5 on Youth Engagement to acknowledge the establishment of the CITES Global Youth Network (CGYN) and encourage collaboration with it.

Support

IFAW welcomes the youth summit and the creation of the CITES Global Youth Network (CGYN). We urge Parties to adopt the proposed amendments to Resolution 17.5 to further encourage engagement of young people in CITES activities.

31 Demand reduction to combat illegal trade

The draft Decisions in the Annex encourage Parties to share their experiences in the use of the CITES demand reduction guidelines and propose pilot projects for their use, subject to extrabudgetary resources.

Support

Well-planned, behaviour-centred demand reduction strategies are an essential but underused tool in addressing illegal and unsustainable wildlife trade. IFAW urges Parties to make use of the CITES guidance and propose pilot projects for species relevant to their region.

34 National laws for implementation of the Convention

Annex 1 contains draft Decisions requesting Parties with national legislation in Category 2 or 3 to report to the Secretariat, and for the Standing Committee to review progress. Annex 2 contains new guidance for Parties on conduct during 'exceptional circumstances' that prevent the normal process of permitting by Management Authorities.

Support

The draft guidance in Annex 2 on 'exceptional circumstances' is much improved to the version circulated at SC78. It is now far more limited, distinguishing between genuinely exceptional circumstances (disasters etc) that may necessitate moving animals in an emergency, which should be restricted to non-commercial movements, and more temporary difficulties (loss of access to equipment etc), which the Secretariat proposes should be dealt with on a case-by-case basis, with transparent notification to Parties about any changes. A small amendment could be made to apply similar transparency requirements in all scenarios, replicating the provisions for notification in 6 c) and d) in paragraph 8.

35.1 Implementation of Article XIII and Resolution Conf. 14.3 (Rev. CoP19) on *CITES compliance procedures*

This document provides an update on compliance matters currently under review by the Standing Committee and those that have been resolved during the intersessional period. Annex 1 contains draft Decisions that would mandate the Secretariat to develop guidance for the development and application of recommendations to suspend trade. Annex 2 proposes amendments to Resolution 14.3 that incorporate the Compliance Action Plan template developed by the Secretariat.

Support in part

Given the workload of the Convention, IFAW is not convinced the work proposed in the draft Decisions is a priority – with very few exceptions, the scope, application and terminology on trade suspensions have not been problematic, and every compliance case will be context specific.

Where guidance would be more useful is on the level of detail provided by the Secretariat to the Standing Committee in its reporting on compliance cases. Frequently, the SC is simply informed by the Secretariat that information provided has been assessed to be sufficient or that further information is required, but without sufficient detail on what information was provided or what further information would be required. The SC should be requested to advise on what kind of information it would benefit from in reporting on compliance cases as this is the only way it can make informed judgments.

IFAW supports the adoption of the Compliance Action Plan template in the proposed amendments to RC14.3 contained in Annex 2. It is a useful addition to help Parties respond consistently in compliance cases.

35.2 Review of the National Ivory Action Plans Process

Annex 1 contains initial amendments to the National Ivory Action Plans (NIAP) process as outlined in Annex 3 to Resolution Conf. 10.10 (Rev. CoP19). These initial amendments are based on short-term recommendations from the review of the NIAP process conducted in the intersessional period. Annex 2 contains draft Decisions asking the Standing Committee to make further recommendations for revisions based on longer-term issues identified in the review, which are not included in revisions in Annex 1.

Support

The updates to the NIAP process proposed in Annex 1 are welcome additions and IFAW urges Parties to adopt them. However, as the Standing Committee noted in its discussions in SC78, these revisions only address short-term issues identified by the NIAP review. Therefore, the SC recommended the draft Decisions in Annex 2 to consider longer-term recommendations in the review. IFAW urges Parties to also adopt these Decisions so that further revisions to the NIAP process can be assessed.

37 Possession of specimens of species included in Appendix I

Annex 1 proposes amendments to Resolution 8.4 regarding possession of specimens of species included in Appendix I. These amendments reflect the Secretariat's current practice for review of national legislation and invite parties to identify and address any potential loopholes in national laws, including where only trade in, not possession of, such specimens, is penalized.

Support

The proposed amendments to Resolution 8.4 more accurately reflect the provisions in the Convention that mention both trade in and possession of species traded in violation of the Convention. Ensuring national laws address possession as well as trade will facilitate enforcement of the prohibition on trade by enabling action by enforcement officers not just at the point of import/export.

39 Enforcement

Annex 1 proposes amendments to Resolution 17.6 encouraging Parties to put in place anti-corruption strategies. Annex 2 proposes amendments to Resolution 11.3 to integrate financial crime investigations into enforcement. Annex 3 contains a request to the Secretariat to produce guidance on measures to address financial crime. Annex 4 proposes Decisions on the illegal trade database and improving submission rates. Annex 5 proposes Decisions on wildlife crime linked to the Internet, including further studies if resources become available, and for the Standing Committee to make recommendations.

Support

IFAW urges Parties to support the various amendments to Resolutions and Decisions contained in the Annexes 1-5 of Doc. 39.

IFAW welcomes the forthcoming regional studies on wildlife crime related to the internet, and the conduct of further regional studies. However, if resources are not available for further studies, IFAW notes that the Secretariat has already collected best practices on tackling wildlife crime related to the internet through two notifications during the intersessional period. This work can already be used to develop recommendations for the Standing Committee. Lack of resources for further studies should not delay this work.

44 Ivory seizures and domestic ivory markets

Doc. 44 suggests deleting previous Decisions requesting an analysis of domestic ivory markets, based on feedback from the MIKE-ETIS subgroup regarding the feasibility of such a study.

Oppose

IFAW urges Parties to continue to insist on an analysis of domestic ivory markets. In contrast to the feedback from the MIKE-ETIS subgroup, Doc. 76.2 demonstrates what can now be done with ETIS aggregated data to highlight countries where domestic ivory markets appear to be offering opportunities for laundering illegal ivory based on seizures that are not detected by the country in question. IFAW recommends Parties adopt the draft Decisions in Doc. 76.2 instead of the recommendations in Doc. 44.

45 Illegal trade in cheetahs (*Acinonyx jubatus*)

The draft Decisions in the Annex encourage parties affected by illegal trade in cheetahs to review and, where needed, revise national legislation, ensure adequate enforcement capacity, collaborate with other nations, and scale up activities to address illegal online trade.

Support

IFAW urges Parties to support the draft Decisions in Doc. 45. Cheetah trafficking has continued at high levels since CoP19 and poses a significant risk to cheetah populations across Africa, especially the northeastern subspecies *Acinonyx jubatus soemmeringii*. Parties may wish to ask the Secretariat to provide more information about which source, transit and destination countries affected by illegal trade in cheetahs should be the focus for the suggested actions in the draft Decisions, to make these efforts more targeted.

48 Proposal to amend Resolution Conf. 12.3 (Rev. CoP19)

Doc. 48 draws attention to delays that can occur during the issuance of permits, specifically when one of the trading partners has stricter domestic measures, or when questions arise from importing countries concerning export permit findings. It seeks to amend Resolution 12.3 on permits and certificates to limit the ability of importing Parties to refuse to accept an import of a specimen where they have concerns about its legality or have additional requirements under their national legislation.

Oppose

IFAW urges Parties to reject the proposed amendments to Resolution 12.3. The right to adopt stricter domestic measures is enshrined in the treaty under Article XIV. If importing Parties have legitimate concerns about the legality of a specimen or permit, or any other concern, it is within their power to refuse to accept an import. This cannot be restricted by a Resolution.

However, IFAW notes that the proposed new sub-paragraph 24(n) could be redrafted as a Decision to encourage better information sharing on Stricter Domestic Measures.

Parties have rejected proposals in the past that would have limited their ability to assess the validity of permit findings. Just because a specimen is listed on an export permit does not mean it should be "deemed to have been legally acquired in the country of origin of the export permit". This would fundamentally alter established practice of many importers in their due diligence procedures to ensure CITES trade is legal and sustainable, as required by the Convention.

The suggested amendments to paragraph 24(l) of Resolution 12.3 suggests disputes on permits should be submitted to the Secretariat for arbitration. However, the Secretariat is not charged with the power to render binding decisions in the case of permit disputes.

While IFAW acknowledges import permit findings can lead to challenging situations for Parties and traders, each Party retains a right to reject the import of specimens if it believes such specimens do not comply with CITES provisions or other relevant national laws.

49 Legal acquisition findings

Annex 1 contains draft Decisions on capacity building regarding Legal Acquisition Findings, including use of the '*Rapid guide for making legal acquisition findings*' developed by the Secretariat. Annex 2 contains minor updates to Resolution 18.7 on Legal Acquisition Findings. Annex 3 contains proposed *Guidance on the chain of custody required for demonstrating the legal acquisition of the parental/breeding stock*, developed by the Secretariat.

Amend

In general, IFAW supports the draft Decisions in Annex 1, although Decisions 20.CC(a) asks the Secretariat to continue to work with partners for the further development of digital solutions to automate relevant parts of the '*Rapid guide for making legal acquisition findings*'. It is not clear what this automation would involve, and Parties may wish to seek greater clarity from the Secretariat.

IFAW urges Parties to support the proposed amendments to Resolution 18.7 in Annex 2.

IFAW urges Parties to amend the proposed *Guidance on the chain of custody required for demonstrating the legal acquisition of the parental/breeding stock*, in Annex 3. While this version of the guidance is an improvement on the draft submitted to SC78, we believe further amendments are required to explicitly clarify the need to trace back legal acquisition to the point of original removal from the wild of founder stock for captive bred specimens. This is the only way to be sure that the chain of custody is not otherwise offering opportunities to launder animals into captive breeding that may have originally been removed from the wild illegally.

IFAW suggests amending the draft guidance in the following paragraphs (deletions in ~~striketrough~~, additions in underline):

... 22. Although not explicitly mentioned in the four Resolutions [Conf. 9.19 (Rev. CoP15), Conf. 10.16 (Rev.CoP19), Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP18), and Conf. 12.10 (Rev. CoP15)], similar principles ~~could~~ should be applied to ensure the legal acquisition of the founder stock of operations practicing captive breeding ...

... 24. ... In this context, it should be noted that removal from the wild is not the only source of acquisition of specimens; specimens could be sourced from captive breeding or artificial propagation operations and such operations would be considered part of the chain of custody. ...

... 28. Regardless of the method used to establish the traceability and chain of custody, the ultimate objective is to demonstrate that no specimen of the parental/breeding stock, including founder stock, of an operation has been obtained in violation of the provisions of the Convention ...

... 33. It should be noted that when a ~~union or regional trade agreement~~ Regional Economic Integration Organization that has acceded to the Convention has adopted legislation on trade in specimens of CITES-listed species ...

51 Non-detriment findings for specimens of Appendix-II species taken from areas beyond national jurisdiction n/a (see Doc. 52)

Doc. 51 summarises the intersessional workshop on NDFs for species taken in ABNJ, and related discussions in the Animals and Standing Committee. It refers to draft Decisions in Doc. 52.

52 Introduction from the sea

The draft Decisions in Doc. 52 ask Parties to submit information on implementation of IFS provisions and for the Secretariat to assist Parties with implementation. Decision 20.BB requests the Standing Committee to consider the need to revise Resolution 14.6 on Introduction from the Sea, to: (i) reflect the BBNJ Agreement; (ii) address recommendations and challenges identified in the workshop on NDFs in ABNJ (Doc.51); and (iii) include key elements from the FAQs on IFS that are better suited to a Resolution.

Amend

IFAW urges Parties to support draft Decision 20.AA, calling for information on implementation of IFS provisions. However, IFAW has serious concerns about Decision 20.BB, which would reopen the IFS Resolution without clearly identified, critical adjustments.

It is not clear that elements of the BBNJ Agreement give rise to the need to consider amendments to the IFS implementation scheme set out in the Resolution. Opening the Resolution, which took many years to negotiate, could risk undoing the carefully struck compromise and clear set of rules that govern trade in specimens taken from the marine environment beyond national jurisdictions. Given that the Standing Committee already has too much work, this does not appear to be a priority.

Similarly, the results of the workshop on NDFs in ABNJ did not suggest that any specific changes to the Resolution were needed. Rather, they pointed to implementation issues, such as reporting of specimens introduced from the sea, which are being addressed through national reporting guidelines.

If Parties identify specific adjustments that are critical to the implementation of the Resolution, which does not yet appear to be the case, then the wording of the Decision and related Terms of Reference for any intersessional working group should be strictly limited, to ensure it addresses specifically only those issues and not a broader re-opening of the Resolution.

64.1 Disposal of confiscated specimens: report of the Standing Committee

Annex 1 contains amendments to the guidelines contained in Resolution 17.8 to further emphasize the importance of ensuring confiscated specimens do not re-enter illegal trade. Annex 2 proposes to maintain some of the CoP19 Decisions on collection and dissemination of resources to support Parties with confiscated specimens.

Support with amendments

IFAW urges Parties to adopt the amendment to Resolution 17.8 in Annex 1.

We urge Parties to maintain Decision 19.172, in addition to Decisions 19.169, 19.171 and 19.173 as recommended by the Secretariat. Decision 19.172 invites Parties and other entities to provide financial and/or technical assistance for the implementation of Decision 19.169, paragraph b), which is proposed to be maintained. It would therefore make sense to retain the Decision calling for resources to support its implementation.

Paragraph 6 of Doc. 64.1 says that since SC78, the Secretariat has made additional progress in the implementation of Decision 19.169, paragraph b) to produce: i) an analysis of existing practices and procedures in place for management and disposal of seized live specimens of CITES listed animal species; and ii) materials to support Parties in enhancing implementation of Annex 3 to Resolution 17.8. However, these products are not included in Doc. 64.1 and there is no draft Decision related to them. IFAW recommends Parties include an additional draft Decision asking the Standing Committee to review these products and asking the Secretariat to make them available to Parties following the SC's review.

The management of confiscated specimens is crucial for law enforcement, compliance, animal welfare and the conservation of endangered species. IFAW has developed an online learning tool and provided to the Secretariat a range of materials on live animal handling, repatriation agreements, evidence protocols, as well as assisted the IUCN to translate its guidelines on management of confiscated live animals into multiple languages. These resources have been made available by the Secretariat on the relevant CITES webpage. IFAW has also conducted training on confiscated specimens in a number of countries.

**64.2 Disposal of confiscated specimens:
Review of Resolution Conf. 17.8 (Rev.
CoP19)**

Doc. 64.2 suggests changing the term "disposal" of confiscated specimens in Resolution 17.8 to "custody" to better reflect the situation for live animals, with the term disposal being maintained only for dead specimens. It also seeks to remove the option of transferring live confiscated animals to vivisection laboratories from the options presented to Parties in Annex 1 of Resolution 17.8.

Support

IFAW urges Parties to support the changes outlined in Doc. 64.2. In plain language, the term 'disposal' is often associated with discarding or throwing away, which does not reflect the obligations of Parties to care for confiscated live animals, or to place these in appropriate facilities. Similarly, vivisection laboratories are not institutions that will provide for appropriate care for confiscated live animals.

**64.3 Disposal of confiscated specimens:
Voluntary register of placement
facilities for confiscated live
specimens**

The draft Decisions in Doc. 64.3 propose the development of a voluntary register of suitable facilities for placement of confiscated specimens. Facilities would express an interest to be included and be designated through their respective Parties' Management Authorities.

Support

Lack of suitable facilities is a chronic problem for the management of confiscated specimens. A voluntary register would help with placement of confiscated live animals, and signpost Parties to where appropriate care facilities might exist, either within their own jurisdictions or through facilities in other Parties' territories that may be able to assist, for example, where particular specialist expertise or facilities are required for certain species.

73 Trade in endemic species

Doc. 73 notes a number of examples of endemic species in international trade that have never been legally exported from their country of origin, demonstrating how species are being laundered into legal trade under the guise of captive breeding when legal acquisition is not traced back to the country of origin. Draft Decision 20.AA encourages Parties to consult with countries of origin when permits are requested for endemic species, and 20.BB asks the Secretariat to commission a study on trade in endemic species.

Support

Doc. 73 presents disturbing examples of species in international trade that have never been legally exported from their country of origin, highlighting how legal trade regimes and CITES permitting in third countries are being used to launder illegally acquired wild animals, or offspring from these animals. Some of these species are being recommended for listing in the CITES Appendices at CoP20, in part to ensuring better visibility on these trades. Such countries are trying hard to protect their endemic species but need the assistance of other Parties to do so. IFAW urges Parties not just to support the relevant listings, which will help with visibility and enforcement of such trade, but also to support the draft Decisions in Doc.73. Further investigation of the specific issues related to endemic species through a study would help Parties make additional targeted recommendations, where necessary. Decision 20.AA may be better included, or additionally included, in a Resolution as it should be an ongoing activity for Parties, and could for example, be included in Resolution 18.7 on Legal Acquisition Findings.

76.1 Implementation of Resolution Conf. 10.10 (Rev CoP19) on *Trade in elephant specimens*

Doc. 76.1 contains several annexes:

Annex 1 proposes the renewal of existing Decisions 18.117-18.119 on domestic ivory markets.

Annex 2 incorporates previous Decision text on securing ivory stockpiles into Resolution 10.10. It also amends Resolution 10.10 to direct the Secretariat to publish summary data at a regional level on ivory stockpiles.

Annex 3 contains Decisions encouraging Parties to inform the Secretariat if they need support in stockpile management and tasks the Secretariat with providing such support, subject to extrabudgetary resources.

Annex 4 calls for Parties and other stakeholders to support the implementation of the MIKE and ETIS programmes.

Annex 5 contains a list of key elements to be considered by Asian elephant range states for use in registration and traceability of captive Asian elephants.

Annex 6 contains draft Decisions on: supporting Asian elephant range states in identification and sampling of ivory in illegal trade; tasking the Secretariat with developing a factsheet on captive breeding requirements for Asian elephants; and asking all states to address illegal trade in Asian elephant specimens.

Support in part / Amend

IFAW urges Parties to preference the updated versions of Decisions 18.117-18.119 proposed in Doc. 67.2 over those contained in Annex 1 of this document (see below).

IFAW urges Parties to support the proposed Amendments to Resolution 10.10 in Annex 2, although with the further additions suggested in Doc. 76.3 Annex 1 (see below). IFAW urges Parties to adopt the related draft Decisions in Annex 3 on stockpile management. Capacity to secure stockpiles, and accurate information of the level of currently held stockpiles is important to prevent stockpiled ivory re-entering illegal trade.

Regarding the *List of key elements to be considered regarding registering, marking and tracing systems for captive Asian elephants* contained in Annex 5, IFAW urges Parties to reduce the proposed timeline for registering a birth from one year to one month. This would be consistent with time timeline for registering deaths given in paragraph 6.v).

Regarding the draft Decisions in Annex 6, IFAW urges Parties to also renew sub-paragraph (e) of Decision 18.226, which asks the Secretariat to compile information from Parties on their efforts to address trade in Asian elephants and their parts. Previous requests for information from Parties yielded only one response from an Asian elephant range state, so further information would be useful.

76.2 Elephants: Implementing aspects of Resolution Conf. 10.10 (Rev. CoP19) on the closure of domestic ivory markets

Doc. 76.2 uses data from the new ETIS Aggregates to demonstrate how it is possible to assess the extent to which a country's domestic ivory market may be contributing to poaching or illegal trade. It uses examples of countries who last reported on domestic ivory markets and suggests using this approach more broadly in future analysis. It also proposes Decisions asking Parties that previously reported for updates on their domestic markets.

Support

IFAW urges Parties to support the use of ETIS Aggregates data as a new approach to assess the impact of domestic ivory markets on international trade. The ETIS Aggregates are a new tool that can address issues which appeared to be obstacles (outlined in Doc. 44) to conducting such an analysis previously.

76.3 Elephants: Ivory stocks and stockpiles

Doc. 76.3 contains discussion of progress on reporting on and securing ivory stockpiles. The proposed amendments to Resolution 10.10 mirror those in Annex 2 of Doc. 76.1. The draft Decisions in Annex 2 suggest additional detail to those outlined in Annex 3 of Doc. 76.1.

Support

IFAW urges Parties to adopt the Decisions in Doc. 76.3 in addition to those contained in 76.1 Annex 2. This would improve reporting and analysis of stockpiles.

76.4 Report on Monitoring the Illegal Killing of Elephants (MIKE)

n/a CoP is simply asked to note the document.

76.5 Report on Elephant Trade Information System (ETIS)

Doc. 76.5 contains the ETIS report looking at ivory seizures, with a focus on additions for the period 2021-2023. It summarises the full ETIS report found in Annex 2 and includes country categories to inform decision on the National Ivory Action Plan process to be taken at SC79. It also includes in Annex 1 proposed amendments to Resolutions 10.10 and 11.17 in relation to exchange of information between the CITES illegal trade database and ETIS.

Support

The draft amendments to Resolutions 10.10 and 11.17 in Annex 1 will ensure better cross-referencing of data between the illegal trade database and ETIS.

76.6 Results of the African elephant dialogue meeting

Doc. 76.6 reports on the African elephant ranges states dialogue meeting that took place from 23-26 September 2024 in Maun, Botswana. Outcomes related to the annotation to the current Appendix II listed African elephant populations are contained in Proposal 14 and outcomes on sustainable financing are contained in Doc. 76.7.

n/a CoP is simply asked to welcome the meeting.

76.7 Sustainable financing for the African elephant conservation and management

The draft Decisions in Annex 1 propose convening of a technical workshop for African elephant range States to review mechanisms for sustainable management of elephants and ivory stockpiles for the purpose of mobilizing the needed resources to support the conservation and management of elephants.

Support with amendments

IFAW welcomes the intent behind Doc. 76.7 to encourage investigation of new financing sources for elephant conservation. However, we believe there is some ambiguity in the language in the draft Decisions that takes them away from their origins in Doc. 66.2.2 to COP19, which was a request to investigate alternative financing methods for elephant conservation through the non-commercial disposal of ivory stockpiles.

For example, draft Decision 20.AA refers to “sustainable management of elephants” not just ivory stockpiles. Whereas the language in Decision 20.CC is true to the original intent, where it says: “the development of mechanisms for sustainable financing for conservation and management of African elephants and management of ivory stockpiles.” This language should be used in Decision 20.AA (b).

Regarding stockpiles, the draft Decision mentions “the non-commercial disposal of ivory stockpiles **and other means**” [emphasis added]. It should be clarified that the term “non-commercial” also applies to these “other means”.

IFAW suggests amending the draft Decisions as follows (additions in underline):

...

... 20.AA ...

(b) convene a technical workshop for African elephant range States to consider mechanisms for sustainable financing for conservation and management of elephants and ivory stockpiles, including non-commercial disposal of ivory stockpiles and other non-commercial means for the purpose of mobilizing the needed resources to support the conservation and management of elephants; and ...

78.2 Conservation of and trade in live great apes

The draft Decisions in Annex 1 propose the establishment of a CITES Great Ape Enforcement Task Force, which will report to the Standing Committee. It also encourages Parties to ensure they are implementing properly Resolution 13.4 on *Conservation of and trade in great apes*, in order to address trafficking of great ape species.

Support

Establishing a great ape enforcement task force will re-focus attention on the continued trafficking of great apes. CITES is the best equipped international mechanism to coordinate efforts on tackling the illegal trade in live great apes. While GRASP is the principal programme of UNEP that is tasked with conserving great apes, it does not have a legal mandate on law enforcement and transit and/or destination countries affected by the illegal trade in live great apes are not members of the GRASP Council.

83 Songbird trade and conservation management (Passeriformes spp.)

Doc. 83 reports on work undertaken intersessionally to deliver on CoP19 Decisions on songbird trade. It proposes the deletion of those CoP19 Decisions.

Oppose

While it is correct that the CoP19 Decisions to undertake a study and technical workshop have been completed and so can be deleted, having this as the only action means there is no mechanism to take forward recommendations from the songbird workshop contained in the Annex. Many of those recommendations are drafted in such a way that they would easily translate into CoP Decisions. Therefore, IFAW recommends Parties consider this as a way forward.

88.1 Sharks and rays: Report of the Standing Committee

Doc. 88.1 contains four annexes:

Annex 1 contains proposed amendments to the *Rapid guide for the making of legal acquisition findings* contained in Annex 3 or Resolution 18.7. These amendments update the guidance to Parties on the making of Legal Acquisition Findings for marine species, including the responsibilities of different Parties depending on where specimens are taken (in EEZs or ABNJ) and landed.

Annex 2 contains draft Decisions. These include inviting Parties to report on shark listing implementation and the making and sharing of NDFs; seeking funding for a marine species officer in the Secretariat; and asking the Secretariat to investigate mismatches in CITES trade records for shark species.

Annex 3 contains a request to the Secretariat to assess the feasibility of adapting the Review of Significant Trade (RST) process for shark and ray species that would allow consideration at a stock level not just on an individual party basis.

Annex 4 asks the Secretariat to explore how to make the e-NDF tool developed by the Blue Resources Trust available via the CITES website.

Support

IFAW urges Parties to support all aspects of Doc. 88.1.

The updates to the *Rapid guide for the making of legal acquisition findings* (Annex 1) include important clarifications around the responsibilities of coastal, flag and landing states in the making of Legal Acquisition Findings (LAFs) for marine species, and useful examples of the kind of documentation that can be used to support LAFs.

The draft Decisions in Annex 2 encourage Parties to report on their implementation of shark listings, including sharing of NDFs, and identifying support needs. They also ask Parties to seek funding for a marine species officer in the Secretariat or consider seconding staff with marine expertise. Such additional expertise in the Secretariat would be extremely valuable. Decisions 20.CC (e) and (f) direct the Secretariat to investigate mismatches in shark reporting in the CITES trade database and to encourage Parties that do not appear to be reporting shark trade to do so. Misreporting and underreporting of CITES shark trade appear to be chronic problems based on mismatches between CITES, RFMO and FAO datasets, so further investigation is critical.

IFAW also urges Parties to adopt the draft Decisions in Annex 3. An adapted RST process that examines trade in listed shark and ray species at stock level rather than on an individual country/species basis makes much more sense for shared stocks that are exploited by multiple Parties. Past examples of the RST process show that Parties have previously taken a broader geographical or higher taxonomic approach across a range of taxa (terrestrial and marine, flora and fauna) where it has been appropriate to do so. Such an approach is appropriate when assessing exploitation of a species that ranges over large geographies and is exploited and traded by multiple Parties. However, if also used at a higher taxonomic level such an approach has additional advantages, for example, when

reporting takes place at higher taxonomic levels and/or to avoid perverse incentives to only report at higher taxonomic levels, and to ensure that significant trade is not overlooked when species are misidentified.

IFAW also urges Parties to adopt the Decisions in Annex 4 and ensure the e-NDF tool developed by Blue Resources Trust is available via the CITES website. Some Parties have said previously how they are restricted in the use of third-party websites and tools, so making the e-NDF tool available via the CITES website would overcome this problem. IFAW has supported the translation of the tool into Spanish and Arabic to ensure it is available to as wide a group of Parties as possible.

88.2 Draft decisions on trade, conservation and management of deep-water elasmobranchs

The draft Decisions ask the Secretariat to a) contract experts within 12 months of CoP20, to prepare a report on the status, trends, and international trade and management in deepwater sharks, with a focus on any species listed at CoP20, and b) depending on the availability of external resources, convene either a technical workshop or a series of workshops, to consider the report and submit findings to AC35.

Support

The unregulated trade in squalene (shark liver oil) has led to population declines exceeding 80% in some regions, with many deep-water sharks, such as gulper sharks, experiencing rapid population declines and now classified as Critically Endangered. While IFAW recommends Parties prioritise the listing *Centrophoridae* spp. on Appendix II (proposal 34) to address the conservation and management of gulper sharks under broader CITES measures, a more detailed understanding of status, trade and management of deepwater sharks would be useful, and could help Parties with implementation of any CoP20 listings, if these are approved.

**102 Considering the 'look-alike' criterion
Annex 2B A of Resolution Conf. 9.24
(Rev. CoP17) on Criteria for
amendment of Appendices I and II**

The draft Decisions ask the Secretariat to issue a Notification inviting Parties to submit information on their interpretation and experiences of using the 'look-alike' provisions of the Convention when compiling or evaluating a listing proposal, and any problems or benefits regarding implementation of look-alike listings. Subject to external funding, the draft Decisions ask the Secretariat to undertake a study examining the proposals, conservation benefits and achievements, and compile the information received for further guidance.

Oppose

IFAW urges Parties to reject the proposed Decisions in Doc. 102.

The ability to regulate trade in specimens that resemble other CITES-listed species is a core part of an effective CITES enforcement regime. It prevents protected species being laundered into trade under the guise of species that look similar, but which would not otherwise be regulated by CITES.

The so-called 'look-alike' provisions of CITES have functioned effectively for decades and IFAW does not see the need to review them.

Doc. 102 presents no evidence that look-alike listings have negatively affected conservation or management. Any purported burden on the Management Authorities of permitting for look-alike species must be weighed against shifting the burden instead to already over-worked non-specialist enforcement authorities who would then have the difficult and time-consuming task of identifying every single specimen to species level, whenever they suspect illegal trade.

It is particularly concerning that the scope of the proposed study, outlined in Decision 20.AA (b), does not contain any explicit language around compliance and enforcement considerations, which is the purpose of look-alike listings. Instead, it only considers conservation benefits in (b) (ii).

Commissioning new studies and developing guidance would consume Secretariat and Standing Committee resources, which could be better directed elsewhere.

113 Taxonomy and nomenclature of African elephants (*Loxodonta* spp.)

Science now conclusively demonstrates that there are two species of African elephant – forest (*Loxodonta cyclotis*) and savanna (*Loxodonta africana*) elephants. Doc. 113 summarises the discussions to date on how best to reflect this new science on African elephant taxonomy within the CITES Appendices, presenting 3 options: A) to list them as separate species; B) to list them at genus level; or C) a combination of both.

Support Option B

IFAW urges Parties to support Option B – to change the listing from *Loxodonta africana* to *Loxodonta spp.* in both Appendix I and II and maintain reference to the split listing and the current annotation. In IFAW’s view this is the simplest approach, and is in accordance with Resolution 9.24, Annex 3, which states “If all species of a higher taxon are included in Appendix I or II, they should be included under the name of the higher taxon”. It is also most appropriate for those range states where some hybrid animals exist. Listing the two species separately could pose issues for enforcement, reporting, and the continuity of analysis, such as MIKE, PIKE and ETIS.

Section 3: list of IFAW side events at CoP20

Title	Date	Time	Location	Organisers
Illicit Yet Legal Trade	Wed 26 Nov	19.00 - 20.30	Saiga Room	Pro Wildlife, IFAW, WCS, Four Paws, Humane World for Animals
Rethinking Trade Data - Exploring Solutions to Strengthen Wildlife Trade Data	Thu 27 Nov	17.15 - 18.45	Central Asian Tortoise Room	Animal Advocacy and Protection (AAP), Dominican Republic, Eurogroup for Animals, IFAW, Fondation Franz Weber
Building Innovative responses to wildlife cybercrime	Thu 27 Nov	19.00 - 20.30	Markhor Room	IFAW, the European Union, GITOC
Strengthening Capacity for Wildlife Confiscations: Tools, Training, and Field Experience	Fri 28 Nov	17.15 - 18.45	Saker Falcon Room	IFAW, Uganda, Brazil
Illegal Sloth Trade	Sat 29 Nov	12.15 - 13.45	Saker Falcon Room	Costa Rica, Brazil, Panama, Peru, Species Survival Network, Humane World for Animals, IFAW
A Decade of Demand Reduction	Sat 29 Nov	12-15 – 13.45	Markhor Room	TRAFFIC, Germany
Global Songbird Crisis	Tue 2 Dec	19.00 - 20.30	Saker Falcon Room	Sustainable Innovation Initiatives (SII) and co-hosts, including the IUCN SSC ASTSG, EAZA, Birdlife International, Monitor, Creative Conservation Lab, IFAW, the Neotropical songbirds collaborative group
Primates Trafficking	Thu 4 Dec	12.15 - 13.45	Saker Falcon Room	Legal Atlas, Uganda, PASA, IFAW