

**050 Return to the annual frequency of the ordinary and technical meetings of the Convention for the Conservation and Management of the Vicuña**

RECALLING that the vicuña (*Vicugna vicugna*) is a South American camelid that inhabits the altiplano of Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador and Peru;

ALSO RECALLING that the vicuña has one of the finest fibres in the world and that, due to indiscriminate hunting, it was on the brink of extinction, a situation that was reversed as a result of local, national, regional and international conservation actions;

CONSIDERING that the Convention for the Conservation and Management of the Vicuña, signed by the governments of Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador and Peru, has been a fundamental instrument for the recovery of the species;

RECALLING that IUCN played a fundamental role in the drafting of this Convention and that the Species Survival Commission (SSC) Specialist Group on South American Camelids is an observer of the latter;

CONSIDERING that the vicuña populations are included in Appendices I and II of CITES and that only international trade in fibre obtained through the live shearing of animals is permitted;

STRESSING that there is currently a market for vicuña fibre that provides income for Andean communities;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that poaching continues to be a serious problem for this species, as recognised by IUCN Resolution 6.093 *Vicuña (Vicugna vicugna) conservation and the illegal trade in its fibre* (Hawai'i, 2016);

CONSIDERING that the ordinary meetings of the Vicuña Convention are an example of regional cooperation and that conservation and management policies are agreed at these meetings;

ALSO CONSIDERING that there are resolutions approved by common agreement among the signatory governments of the Convention, the follow-up of which is fundamental for the conservation and management of the species;

STRESSING that the IUCN Green Status of Species assesses the recovery of species' populations and measures their conservation success and it states that, if conservation actions cease, the species could again be threatened throughout its range within 10 years; and

STRESSING that there have been no ordinary meetings of the Convention for the Conservation and Management of the Vicuña since 2018;

**The IUCN World Conservation Congress 2025, at its session in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates:**

1. CALLS ON the signatory governments to the Convention for the Conservation and Management of the Vicuña to:

a. resume the ordinary and technical meetings on an annual basis, and to maintain this periodicity, as was the case in the last 40 years;

b. ensure that the holding of meetings is included in the budget planning;

c. propose joint actions to address the risks facing the species, such as poaching and the illegal trade in its products; and

d. take into account the resolutions of the Convention at national, regional and/or provincial levels;

2. CALLS ON the IUCN Director General, the Commissions and Members to ask the representatives of the signatory governments to make the necessary efforts to provide continuity to the ordinary and technical meetings of the Convention; and

3. CALLS ON the Species Survival Commission (SSC) to:

a. continue to work on research on this species in order to provide evidence-based data for conservation and sustainable use policies;

b. maintain the production of documents available to decision-makers and other stakeholders;

c. disseminate Convention resolutions and developments through its website; and

d. facilitate the holding of technical meetings related to the conservation and management of the species, for the exchange of up-to-date scientific information.