

Resolutions of the 13th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES

Bangkok (Thailand), 2-14 October 2004

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Conf. 13.1

Financing and budgeting of the Secretariat and of meetings of the Conference of the Parties

RECALLING that the financial amendment to the Convention, adopted in Bonn in 1979, entered into force on 13 April 1987;

RECALLING Resolution Conf. 12.1 adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its 12th meeting (Santiago, 2002);

HAVING NOTED the 2002-2003 actual expenditures presented by the Secretariat [document CoP13 Doc. 8.1 (Rev. 1)];

HAVING NOTED the revised estimates of expenditures for 2004 and 2005 presented by the Secretariat [document CoP13 Doc. 8.2 (Rev. 1)];

HAVING REVIEWED the 2006-2008 budget estimates submitted by the Secretariat [document CoP13 Doc. 8.3 (Rev. 1)];

RECOGNIZING the continuing need for administrative and financial arrangements between the Parties and the Executive Director of UNEP;

NOTING the considerable increase in the number of Parties to the Convention, the need for greater assistance to the Parties to achieve more effective implementation, the necessity to implement the increasing number of Decisions and Resolutions of the Conference of the Parties, and the resulting extra expenditure incurred by the Secretariat, which requires a higher level of voluntary contributions;

NOTING also the serious economic difficulties being experienced by certain Parties and STRESSING the need to allow for flexibility in application of the UN scale of assessment to the Parties concerned;

THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION

ACCEPTS the report of expenditures for the biennium 2002-2003 and TAKES NOTE of the estimates of expenditure for the biennium 2004-2005;

APPROVES the 2006-2008 budget attached in Annex 2 including a new P-3 post of Information Network Officer, which will be funded 50 per cent from the CITES Trust Fund and 50 per cent from the 13 per cent Programme Support Costs on external funding;

DECIDES that the budget for the triennium 2006-2008 shall be covered by contributions from Parties, which shall be increased by three per cent as compared to contributions for the previous triennium;

REQUESTS the Secretary-General of the Convention to report to the Standing Committee at its 53rd meeting on cost-saving measures and the reallocation of staff time to different categories of service as a result of the reduced number of meetings and other savings decided for the triennium 2006-2008;

REQUESTS the Secretariat to maintain an operating cash reserve of USD 700,000 to ensure financial liquidity and AUTHORIZES the Secretariat to draw additional funds from the CITES Trust Fund balance at the end of each year, provided that it is not reduced below USD 700,000 at the commencement of each year;

APPROVES the Terms of Reference for the Administration of the Trust Fund, attached in Annex 1, for the financial period beginning on 1 January 2006 and ending on 31 December 2008;

AGREES that:

- a) contributions to the Trust Fund shall be based on the United Nations scale of assessment, as amended from time to time, adjusted to take account of the fact that not all members of the United Nations are Parties to the Convention;
- b) any other basis of assessment of contributions shall not be used without the consent of all Parties present and voting at a meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

- c) any change in the basic scale of contributions which would increase the liability of a Party to contribute, or would impose a new such liability, shall not apply to that Party without its consent, and that any proposal to change the basic scale of contributions from that currently in use shall be considered by the Conference of the Parties only if notice of such proposal has been communicated by the Secretariat to all Parties at least 150 days before the meeting; and
- d) Parties should pay their contributions to the Trust Fund in accordance with the agreed scale and as in the Table attached in Annex 1 to this resolution;

URGES Parties to make special contributions to support the Trust Fund above their assessed contributions as well as to externally funded projects;

REQUESTS all Parties to pay their contributions as far as possible during the year prior to the one to which they relate or, otherwise, promptly by the beginning of the calendar year to which the contributions apply;

APPEALS strongly to those Parties which, for legal or other reasons, have so far been unable to contribute to the Trust Fund to do so;

URGES all Parties that have not yet done so to deposit as soon as possible an instrument of acceptance of the amendments to the Convention adopted on 22 June 1979 and 30 April 1983;

INVITES States not Parties to the Convention, other governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, and other sources to consider contributing to the Trust Fund;

INVITES all Parties to support, through their representatives in UNEP, UNDP and the World Bank, the requests of the Secretariat for additional funding of CITES projects by the Global Environment Facility;

DECIDES that the standard participation charge for all observer organizations other than the United Nations and its specialized agencies shall be set at a minimum of USD 600 (except as otherwise decided by the Secretariat as required) and URGES such organizations to make a greater contribution if possible at least to meet their effective costs of participation;

REQUESTS the Standing Committee to develop future budget containment strategies in the following areas:

- a) collection of arrears through innovative strategies to help Parties pay their contributions and exploration of measures for dealing with non-payments of contributions, taking into account the measures used in related multilateral instruments;
- b) consideration of official bids from Governments for the relocation of the Secretariat to a lower cost location; and
- c) negotiation of reduction in the 13 per cent Programme Support costs with the Executive Director of UNEP;

AGREES that:

- a) all meetings of the Conference of the Parties and all regular meetings of the Standing Committee should be held in Geneva unless a candidate host country pays the difference in costs between its proposed venue and Geneva;
- b) all meetings of the Animals and Plants Committees should be held back-to-back and in the same place, and every other meeting should be convened in Geneva unless a candidate host country pays the difference in costs between its proposed venue and Geneva; and
- c) no more than two regular meetings of the Standing Committee and no more than two meetings each of the Animals and Plants Committees should be convened between meetings of the Conference of the Parties;

DECIDES that the CITES Trust Fund should not be used to cover travel costs and per diem of the representatives of developed countries;

INSTRUCTS the Secretariat to make provisions, in proposals for externally-funded projects, for all the costs the Secretariat would incur, including staff costs, in the implementation of these projects;

APPROVES the Secretariat's reports; and

DECIDES that:

- a) in respect of the review of activities in any work unit, the Secretary-General shall have the authority to make staffing decisions as necessary to implement the priorities of the Parties within the overall budget and in accordance with the UN rules; and
 - b) any work of the Secretariat deriving from a new resolution or decision shall be undertaken only if additional funds are approved or if existing work carried out under the Trust Fund is reprioritized at the time such a resolution or decision is adopted by the Conference of the Parties.
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Annex 1

Terms of Reference for the Administration of the Trust Fund for the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora

1. The Trust Fund for the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (hereinafter referred to as the Trust Fund) shall be further continued for a period of three years (1 January 2006 to 31 December 2008) to provide financial support for the aims of the Convention.
2. Pursuant to the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations, the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), with the approval of the Governing Council of UNEP and the Secretary-General of the United Nations, shall continue the Trust Fund for the administration of the Convention.
3. The Trust Fund shall cover the financial period of three calendar years which begins on 1 January 2006 and ends on 31 December 2008.
4. The appropriations of the Trust Fund shall be financed from:
 - a) the contributions made by the Parties by reference to the attached Table, including contributions from any new Parties which are to be added to the Table;
 - b) contributions from States not Parties to the Convention, other governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other sources; and
 - c) any uncommitted appropriations from any of the financial periods prior to 1 January 2006.
5. The budget estimates covering the income and expenditure for each of the calendar years constituting the financial period to which they relate, prepared in US dollars, shall be submitted for approval at the regular meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention.
6. The estimates for each of the calendar years covered by a financial period shall provide a breakdown across categories of service and activities and shall be accompanied by such information as may be required by, or on behalf of, the contributors and such further information as the Executive Director of UNEP may deem useful and advisable.
7. The proposed budget, including all the necessary information, shall be dispatched by the Secretariat to all Parties at least 150 days before the date fixed for the opening of the regular meeting of the Conference of the Parties.
8. The budget shall be adopted by a three-quarters majority of the Parties present and voting at the regular meeting.
9. In the event that the Executive Director of UNEP expects that there might be a shortfall in resources, over the year as a whole, he shall consult with the Secretary-General of the Convention, who shall seek the advice of the Standing Committee as to its priorities for expenditure.

10. The Secretary-General of the Convention is authorized, to the extent consistent with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations, to make transfers from one category of service to another up to a maximum of 20 per cent over and above the annual amount foreseen in the budget under any category of service, provided that such action does not negatively affect any high-priority items. When any such transfers are made, these shall be reported to the Standing Committee at its following meeting. Any budget adjustments over and above the 20 per cent flexibility mentioned above may be made only after they have been agreed by the Standing Committee. However, the total budget approved by the Parties for that financial period shall not be exceeded unless this is specifically sanctioned in writing by the Standing Committee.
11. Commitments against the resources of the Trust Fund may be made only if they are covered by the necessary income of the Convention.
12. All contributions shall be paid in any convertible currency. The amount of any payment, however, shall be at least equal to the amount payable in US dollars on the day the contribution is made. Contributions from States that become Parties after the beginning of the financial period should be made on a prorata basis for the balance of the financial period.
13. At the end of each calendar year of a financial period, the Executive Director of UNEP shall submit to the Parties the accounts for the year. He shall also submit, as soon as practicable, the audited accounts for the financial period.
14. The Secretary-General of the Convention shall provide the Standing Committee with an activity-based estimate of proposed expenditure over the coming calendar year simultaneously with, or as soon as possible after, distribution of the accounts and reports referred to in the preceding paragraph. The Secretary-General of the Convention shall provide the Standing Committee at the end of each calendar year with an activity-based financial report for the year.
15. The general procedures governing the operations of the Fund of UNEP and the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations shall govern the financial operations of the Trust Fund for the Convention.
16. These Terms of Reference shall be effective for the financial period of 1 January 2006 to 31 December 2008 subject to amendments at the 14th meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

Table

Trust Fund for the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora

SCALE OF CONTRIBUTIONS
in US dollars (USD)

Party	UN scale for 2006	CITES adjusted scale	2006-2008 contribution s	Annual contribution
	%	%	USD	USD
Afghanistan	0.00200	0.00200	293	98
Albania	0.00500	0.00501	732	244
Algeria	0.07600	0.07618	11,127	3,709
Antigua and Barbuda	0.00300	0.00301	439	146
Argentina	0.95600	0.95827	139,969	46,656
Australia	1.59200	1.59578	233,087	77,696
Austria	0.85900	0.86104	125,768	41,923
Azerbaijan	0.00500	0.00501	732	244
Bahamas	0.01300	0.01303	1,903	634
Bangladesh	0.01000	0.01002	1,464	488
Barbados	0.01000	0.01002	1,464	488
Belarus	0.01800	0.01804	2,635	878
Belgium	1.06900	1.07154	156,514	52,171
Belize	0.00100	0.00100	146	49
Benin	0.00200	0.00200	293	98
Bhutan	0.00100	0.00100	146	49
Bolivia	0.00900	0.00902	1,318	439
Botswana	0.01200	0.01203	1,757	586
Brazil	1.52300	1.52662	222,985	74,328
Brunei Darussalam	0.03400	0.03408	4,978	1,659
Bulgaria	0.01700	0.01704	2,489	830
Burkina Faso	0.00200	0.00200	293	98
Burundi	0.00100	0.00100	146	49
Cambodia	0.00200	0.00200	293	98
Cameroon	0.00800	0.00802	1,171	390
Canada	2.81300	2.81969	411,856	137,285
Central African Republic	0.00100	0.00100	146	49
Chad	0.00100	0.00100	146	49
Chile	0.22300	0.22353	32,650	10,883
China	2.05300	2.05788	300,583	100,194
Colombia	0.15500	0.15537	22,694	7,565
Comoros	0.00100	0.00100	146	49

Party	UN scale for 2006	CITES adjusted scale	2006-2008 contribution s	Annual contribution
	%	%	USD	USD
Congo	0.00100	0.00100	146	49
Costa Rica	0.03000	0.03007	4,392	1,464
Côte d'Ivoire	0.01000	0.01002	1,464	488
Croatia	0.03700	0.03709	5,417	1,806
Cuba	0.04300	0.04310	6,296	2,099
Cyprus	0.03900	0.03909	5,710	1,903
Czech Republic	0.18300	0.18344	26,793	8,931
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.00300	0.00301	439	146
Denmark	0.71800	0.71971	105,123	35,041
Djibouti	0.00100	0.00100	146	49
Dominica	0.00100	0.00100	146	49
Dominican Republic	0.03500	0.03508	5,124	1,708
Ecuador	0.01900	0.01905	2,782	927
Egypt	0.12000	0.12029	17,569	5,856
El Salvador	0.02200	0.02205	3,221	1,074
Equatorial Guinea	0.00200	0.00200	293	98
Eritrea	0.00100	0.00100	146	49
Estonia	0.01200	0.01203	1,757	586
Ethiopia	0.00400	0.00401	586	195
Fiji	0.00400	0.00401	586	195
Finland	0.53300	0.53427	78,037	26,012
France	6.03000	6.04434	882,862	294,287
Gabon	0.00900	0.00902	1,318	439
Gambia	0.00100	0.00100	146	49
Georgia	0.00300	0.00301	439	146
Germany	8.66200	8.68259	1,268,217	422,739
Ghana	0.00400	0.00401	586	195
Greece	0.53000	0.53126	77,598	25,866
Grenada	0.00100	0.00100	146	49
Guatemala	0.03000	0.03007	4,392	1,464
Guinea	0.00300	0.00301	439	146
Guinea-Bissau	0.00100	0.00100	146	49

Party	UN scale for 2006	CITES adjusted scale	2006-2008 contribution s	Annual contribution
	%	%	USD	USD
Guyana	0.00100	0.00100	146	49
Honduras	0.00500	0.00501	732	244
Hungary	0.12600	0.12630	18,448	6,149
Iceland	0.03400	0.03408	4,978	1,659
India	0.42100	0.42200	61,639	20,546
Indonesia	0.14200	0.14234	20,790	6,930
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0.15700	0.15737	22,987	7,662
Ireland	0.35000	0.35083	51,244	17,081
Israel	0.46700	0.46811	68,374	22,791
Italy	4.88500	4.89661	715,220	238,407
Jamaica	0.00800	0.00802	1,171	390
Japan	19.46800	19.51428	2,850,340	950,113
Jordan	0.01100	0.01103	1,611	537
Kazakhstan	0.02500	0.02506	3,660	1,220
Kenya	0.00900	0.00902	1,318	439
Kuwait	0.16200	0.16239	23,719	7,906
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.00100	0.00100	146	49
Latvia	0.01500	0.01504	2,196	732
Lesotho	0.00100	0.00100	146	49
Liberia	0.00100	0.00100	146	49
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0.13200	0.13231	19,326	6,442
Liechtenstein	0.00500	0.00501	732	244
Lithuania	0.02400	0.02406	3,514	1,171
Luxembourg	0.07700	0.07718	11,274	3,758
Madagascar	0.00300	0.00301	439	146
Malawi	0.00100	0.00100	146	49
Malaysia	0.20300	0.20348	29,722	9,907
Mali	0.00200	0.00200	293	98
Malta	0.01400	0.01403	2,050	683
Mauritania	0.00100	0.00100	146	49
Mauritius	0.01100	0.01103	1,611	537
Mexico	1.88300	1.88748	275,693	91,898

Party	UN scale for 2006	CITES adjusted scale	2006-2008 contribution s	Annual contribution
	%	%	USD	USD
Monaco	0.00300	0.00301	439	146
Mongolia	0.00100	0.00100	146	49
Morocco	0.04700	0.04711	6,881	2,294
Mozambique	0.00100	0.00100	146	49
Myanmar	0.01000	0.01002	1,464	488
Namibia	0.00600	0.00601	878	293
Nepal	0.00400	0.00401	586	195
Netherlands	1.69000	1.69402	247,436	82,479
New Zealand	0.22100	0.22153	32,357	10,786
Nicaragua	0.00100	0.00100	146	49
Niger	0.00100	0.00100	146	49
Nigeria	0.04200	0.04210	6,149	2,050
Norway	0.67900	0.68061	99,413	33,138
Pakistan	0.05500	0.05513	8,053	2,684
Palau	0.00100	0.00100	146	49
Panama	0.01900	0.01905	2,782	927
Papua New Guinea	0.00300	0.00301	439	146
Paraguay	0.01200	0.01203	1,757	586
Peru	0.09200	0.09222	13,470	4,490
Philippines	0.09500	0.09523	13,909	4,636
Poland	0.46100	0.46210	67,496	22,499
Portugal	0.47000	0.47112	68,813	22,938
Qatar	0.06400	0.06415	9,370	3,123
Republic of Korea	1.79600	1.80027	262,955	87,652
Republic of Moldova	0.00100	0.00100	146	49
Romania	0.06000	0.06014	8,785	2,928
Russian Federation	1.10000	1.10262	161,053	53,684
Rwanda	0.00100	0.00100	146	49
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.00100	0.00100	146	49
Saint Lucia	0.00200	0.00200	293	98
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.00100	0.00100	146	49
Sao Tome and Principe	0.00100	0.00100	146	49

Party	UN scale for 2006	CITES adjusted scale	2006-2008 contribution s	Annual contribution
	%	%	USD	USD
Saudi Arabia	0.71300	0.71470	104,391	34,797
Senegal	0.00500	0.00501	732	244
Serbia and Montenegro	0.01900	0.01905	2,782	927
Seychelles	0.00200	0.00200	293	98
Sierra Leone	0.00100	0.00100	146	49
Singapore	0.38800	0.38892	56,808	18,936
Slovakia	0.05100	0.05112	7,467	2,489
Slovenia	0.08200	0.08219	12,006	4,002
Somalia	0.00100	0.00100	146	49
South Africa	0.29200	0.29269	42,752	14,251
Spain	2.52000	2.52599	368,957	122,986
Sri Lanka	0.01700	0.01704	2,489	830
Sudan	0.00800	0.00802	1,171	390
Suriname	0.00100	0.00100	146	49
Swaziland	0.00200	0.00200	293	98
Sweden	0.99800	1.00037	146,119	48,706
Switzerland	1.19700	1.19985	175,255	58,418
Syrian Arab Republic	0.03800	0.03809	5,564	1,855
Thailand	0.20900	0.20950	30,600	10,200
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	0.00600	0.00601	878	293
Togo	0.00100	0.00100	146	49
Trinidad and Tobago	0.02200	0.02205	3,221	1,074
Tunisia	0.03200	0.03208	4,685	1,562
Turkey	0.37200	0.37288	54,465	18,155
Uganda	0.00600	0.00601	878	293
Ukraine	0.03900	0.03909	5,710	1,903
United Arab Emirates	0.23500	0.23556	34,407	11,469
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	6.12700	6.14157	897,064	299,021
United Republic of Tanzania	0.00600	0.00601	878	293
United States of America	22.00000	22.00000	3,213,414	1,071,138
Uruguay	0.04800	0.04811	7,028	2,343

Party	UN scale for 2006	CITES adjusted scale	2006-2008 contribution s	Annual contribution
	%	%	USD	USD
Uzbekistan	0.01400	0.01403	2,050	683
Vanuatu	0.00100	0.00100	146	49
Venezuela	0.17100	0.17141	25,036	8,345
Viet Nam	0.02100	0.02105	3,075	1,025
Yemen	0.00600	0.00601	878	293
Zambia	0.00200	0.00200	293	98
Zimbabwe	0.00700	0.00702	1,025	342
Total	99.81500	100.00000	14,606,429	4,868,809

Annex 2

Programme requirements from the Trust Fund for the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora

FOR THE TRIENNIUM 2006-2008
by category of service
in US dollars (USD)

Category of service	2006	2007*	2008	TOTAL
Capacity building	562,522	570,850	579,345	1,712,717
Cross-cutting support programmes	432,499	407,014	448,120	1,287,633
Documentation and meetings	1,285,786	1,635,100	1,278,139	4,199,025
Executive direction and management	216,738	153,871	223,948	594,557
Implementation assistance	341,161	337,107	349,572	1,027,840
Legislation, enforcement and compliance	497,522	572,286	514,345	1,584,152
Outreach	307,607	312,961	318,422	938,989
Scientific support	478,561	615,596	486,972	1,581,130
Programme requirements	4,122,396	4,604,786	4,198,862	12,926,044
Programme Support Costs (13%)	535,911	598,622	545,852	1,680,386
TOTAL PROGRAMME REQUIREMENTS	4,658,307	5,203,408	4,744,714	14,606,429

* CoP year

Conf. 13.2

Sustainable use of biodiversity: Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines

WELCOMING the adoption at the seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD COP7), in Decision VII.12, of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity (a summary of which is annexed);

NOTING that these Principles and Guidelines can be utilized in the implementation by CITES Parties of Article IV and other relevant provisions of the Convention;

RECOGNIZING that CBD and its Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) will be working on case studies to test these Sustainable Use Principles and Guidelines;

RECOGNIZING further that CBD defines, in its Article 2, the term 'sustainable use' as "the use of components of biological diversity in a way and at a rate that does not lead to the long-term decline of biological diversity, thereby maintaining the potential to meet the needs and aspirations of present and future generations";

NOTING further that 164 of the 166 CITES Parties are Parties to CBD at the time of the 13th meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

WELCOMING further Target 4.3 of the *Strategic Plan: future evaluation of progress* of CBD (Decision VII.30, Annex 2, Goal 4), which states that "No species of wild flora or fauna is endangered by international trade", and therefore is fully consistent with the CITES Strategic Plan [adopted by the Conference of the Parties to CITES at its 11th meeting (Gigiri, 2000)];

RECALLING Resolution Conf. 10.4 and the Memorandum of Cooperation between CITES and CBD;

THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION

URGES the Parties to:

- a) make use of the Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity, also taking into account scientific, trade and enforcement considerations determined by national circumstances, when adopting non-detriment-making processes and making CITES non-detriment findings;
- b) share experiences on sustainable use at the national level, particularly between CITES Management and Scientific Authorities, and their CBD Focal Points; and
- c) endeavour to ensure that their CITES Management and Scientific Authorities participate, through their national CBD Focal Points, in the work of CBD and its Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) on these Principles and Guidelines; and

URGES the Parties that are also Parties to the CBD, to take effective measures at policy and institutional level to ensure synergy between their implementation of CITES and CBD at the national level.

Annex

Sustainable Use of Biodiversity Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines

Summary

The Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable use of Biodiversity consist of 14 interdependent practical principles, operational guidelines and a few instruments for their implementation that govern the uses of components of biodiversity to ensure the sustainability of such uses. The principles provide a framework to assist Governments, resource managers, indigenous and local communities, the private sector and other stakeholders on how to ensure that

their use of the components of biodiversity will not lead to the long-term decline of biological diversity. The principles are intended to be of general relevance, although not all principles will apply equally to all situations, nor will they apply with equal rigour. Their application will vary according to the biodiversity being used, the conditions under which they are being used, and the institutional and cultural context in which the use is taking place.

Sustainability of use of biodiversity components will be enhanced if the following practical principles and related operational guidelines are applied:

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|-------------------------------|---|
| Practical principle 1 | Supportive policies, laws, and institutions are in place at all levels of governance and there are effective linkages between these levels. |
| Practical principle 2 | Recognizing the need for a governing framework consistent with international / national laws, local users of biodiversity components should be sufficiently empowered and supported by rights to be responsible and accountable for use of the resources concerned. |
| Practical principle 3 | International, national policies, laws and regulations that distort markets which contribute to habitat degradation or otherwise generate perverse incentives that undermine conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, should be identified and removed or mitigated. |
| Practical principle 4 | Adaptive management should be practiced, based on:
a) Science and traditional and local knowledge;
b) Iterative, timely and transparent feedback derived from monitoring the use, environmental, socio-economic impacts, and the status of the resource being used; and
c) Adjusting management based on timely feedback from the monitoring procedures. |
| Practical principle 5 | Sustainable use management goals and practices should avoid or minimize adverse impacts on ecosystem services, structure and functions as well as other components of ecosystems. |
| Practical principle 6 | Interdisciplinary research into all aspects of the use and conservation of biological diversity should be promoted and supported. |
| Practical principle 7 | The spatial and temporal scale of management should be compatible with the ecological and socio-economic scales of the use and its impact. |
| Practical principle 8 | There should be arrangements for international cooperation where multinational decision-making and coordination are needed. |
| Practical principle 9 | An interdisciplinary, participatory approach should be applied at the appropriate levels of management and governance related to the use. |
| Practical principle 10 | International, national policies should take into account:
a) Current and potential values derived from the use of biological diversity;
b) Intrinsic and other non-economic values of biological diversity; and
c) Market forces affecting the values and use. |
| Practical principle 11 | Users of biodiversity components should seek to minimize waste and adverse environmental impact and optimize benefits from uses. |
| Practical principle 12 | The needs of indigenous and local communities who live with and are affected by the use and conservation of biological diversity, along with their contributions to its conservation and sustainable use, should be reflected in the equitable distribution of the benefits from the use of those resources. |
| Practical principle 13 | The costs of management and conservation of biological diversity should be internalized within the area of management and reflected in the distribution of the benefits from the use. |

Practical principle 14 Education and public awareness programmes on conservation and sustainable use should be implemented and more effective methods of communications should be developed between and among stakeholders and managers.

Conf. 13.3

Cooperation and synergy with the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS)

RECALLING Decisions 12.5 and 12.6 adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its 12th meeting (Santiago, 2002);

EXPRESSING appreciation of the cooperation and cordial relationship that have developed between the Secretariats of CITES and CMS;

THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION

DIRECTS the Standing Committee to keep under regular review the Memorandum of Understanding concluded between the Secretariats of CITES and CMS on 18 September 2002, in particular with a view to:

- a) seeking reports from the CITES Secretariat on steps taken to implement a more detailed work programme to be developed jointly with CMS; and
- b) ensuring that CITES initiatives in respect of the following species or taxonomic groups complement, reinforce and, as far as possible, benefit from the regional collaboration already being undertaken or envisaged in the framework of CMS:
 - i) the saiga antelope (*Saiga tatarica*), the snow leopard (*Uncia uncia*) and the west and central African populations of the African elephant (*Loxodonta africana*);
 - ii) marine turtles of the Atlantic coast of Africa, the Indian Ocean, Southeast Asia and the Pacific Ocean;
 - iii) the whale shark (*Rhincodon typus*) of south and Southeast Asia, as well as the great white shark (*Carcharodon carcharias*); and
 - iv) sturgeons (Acipenseriformes); and

DIRECTS the Secretariat, in keeping with the spirit of the above-mentioned Memorandum of Understanding, to extend invitations to CMS and its related Agreements to participate in meetings pertaining to species and issues of common concern.

Conf. 13.4

Conservation of and trade in great apes

CONSCIOUS of the special importance of great apes, not only from a cultural and scientific point of view and as part of our natural heritage, but also as mankind's closest living relatives;

CONCERNED that wild populations of great apes [all subspecies of the gorilla (*Gorilla gorilla*), chimpanzees (*Pan spp.*) and the orang-utan (*Pongo pygmaeus*)] in Africa and Asia are threatened by the combined effects of trade in live animals, poaching for bushmeat, disease and habitat loss caused by disturbance, fragmentation and destruction;

CONCERNED that almost all great ape populations continue to decline drastically;

AWARE that chimpanzees are now reported to be extinct in at least four of the 25 countries they once inhabited, that the Sumatran orang-utan (*Pongo pygmaeus abelii*) and three populations of gorilla are classified by IUCN as 'Critically Endangered' and that the other species and subspecies of great apes are classified as 'Endangered';

RECALLING that all great ape species are included in Appendix I of the Convention;

CONCERNED that illegal trade at international and national levels has been stimulated by opening up of forest habitats, increasing demand for ape meat, especially from urban populations both in range and non-range States and continuing global demand for live specimens, particularly juveniles;

COMMENDING efforts already made in a number of range and non-range States to tackle poaching and illegal trade, including repatriation of seized live specimens to the country of origin;

RECOGNIZING the need for international support to assist the 23 range States in protecting great ape populations, their habitats and related biodiversity resources;

RECOGNIZING also the need for technical guidance to assist all Parties in preventing illegal trade in live specimens and parts and derivatives of great apes, including the confiscation and subsequent treatment of live animals;

NOTING that the World Summit on Sustainable Development Great Ape Survival Project (WSSD GRASP) Partnership led by UNEP and UNESCO draws on the scientific expertise of the IUCN Species Survival Commission, and brings together range and non-range States, international conventions (including CITES and the Convention on Biological Diversity), and a range of global and national non governmental organizations;

NOTING further that GRASP convened an Inter-Governmental Preparatory Meeting at UNESCO headquarters in Paris, France, from 26 to 28 November 2003, to set the agenda for an inter-ministerial meeting to be held in Africa in early 2005;

AWARE of work to prepare and adopt National Great Ape Survival Plans (NGASPs) and their role in building capacity in range States;

NOTING the work undertaken by the CITES Bushmeat Working Group and other initiatives;

NOTING that the Ministerial Declaration made at the Ministerial Conference on Africa Forest Law Enforcement and Governance (AFLEG) at Yaoundé, Cameroon, on 16 October 2003, included *inter alia* an expression of intention to establish and strengthen laws and regulations for hunting and bushmeat trade in and around forest industry concessions and across borders, and to work through sub-regional as well as regional task forces on forest law enforcement and governance;

THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION

URGES all Parties to:

- a) adopt and implement comprehensive legislation to protect great apes, which includes:
 - i) a prohibition of all international trade for primarily commercial purposes, including sale, display, purchase, offer to purchase and acquisition for commercial purposes of wild-caught specimens of great apes; and

- ii) deterrent penalties aimed at eliminating illegal trade in great apes and parts and derivatives thereof;
- b) strengthen enforcement controls, including anti-poaching measures in great ape habitats and anti-smuggling measures at international borders;
- c) limit the international use of great apes to nationally approved zoological institutions, educational centres, rescue centres and captive-breeding centres in accordance with CITES; and
- d) promote the protection of great ape habitats, including cross-border cooperation between neighbouring range States for the management of contiguous habitat, and to take appropriate action to restore such habitats where they have become fragmented or diminished in quality;

DIRECTS the Secretariat to:

- a) work closely with Parties, and as a member of the GRASP partnership, to develop and implement measures, including legislative and enforcement measures and regional and sub-regional initiatives, to halt or reduce and ultimately eliminate illegal trade in great apes;
- b) assist range States in the implementation of NGASPS where these include measures aimed at eliminating illegal trade; and
- c) report to the Standing Committee on the implementation of this Resolution at each of its regular meetings;

DIRECTS the Standing Committee to:

- a) review the implementation of this Resolution at each of its regular meetings on the basis of the Secretariat's reports;
- b) consider other measures such as technical missions, organized in cooperation with GRASP and other appropriate partnerships, followed by political missions if necessary; and
- c) report at each meeting of the Conference of the Parties on the implementation of this Resolution, with any recommendations for further action;

URGES the Secretariat, the Standing Committee and the Animals Committee to work closely with GRASP, and to explore and implement other measures through which the Convention can contribute to the conservation of great apes and to the promotion of public awareness of the threat posed to great ape populations by illegal trade;

URGES all range States, other Parties and relevant organizations to join the GRASP partnership;

CALLS UPON all Parties to other relevant multilateral agreements, such as the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Convention on Migratory Species of Wild Animals, to cooperate with GRASP and other appropriate partnerships in developing a common strategy to conserve great ape populations;

CALLS UPON all governments, intergovernmental organizations, international aid agencies and non-governmental organizations, as a matter of urgency, to assist the range States in any way possible in supporting the conservation of great apes including:

- a) the provision of funding;
- b) assistance with enforcement, training, capacity building and education;
- c) population monitoring, and the gathering and exchange of scientific, technical and legal information and expertise;
- d) habitat management and restoration;
- e) mitigation of conflict between humans and apes; and
- f) the development of projects which deliver tangible benefits to local communities such as alternative sources of protein;

and to stop illegal trade in specimens of these species in order to ensure the long-term survival of all populations in the wild, particularly by working through GRASP and other appropriate partnerships and through measures taken to implement this Resolution; and

CALLS UPON the Secretariat to collaborate with the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity in relation to the conservation of great apes, in particular developing measures relating to *in situ* conservation and to make recommendations relevant to CITES to the Standing Committee for consideration.

Conf. 13.5

Establishment of export quotas for black rhinoceros hunting trophies

RECALLING that the black rhinoceros (*Diceros bicornis*) was included in Appendix I in 1977;

RECOGNIZING that the black rhinoceros is threatened in parts of its range by illegal hunting, and fragmentation and loss of its habitat;

RECOGNIZING also that the species is recovering and effectively managed in other parts of its range;

RECALLING that, in accordance with Resolution Conf. 9.14 (Rev. CoP13) adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its ninth meeting (Fort Lauderdale, 1994) and revised at its 11th and 13th meetings (Gigiri, 2000; and Bangkok, 2004), range States of rhinoceros species should develop and implement conservation and management plans for the species concerned, utilizing all available expertise and resources;

RECOGNIZING that effective conservation, management and monitoring plans and programmes are in place in a number of range States of the black rhinoceros and that some populations are recovering and can sustain limited offtakes through trophy hunting;

RECOGNIZING also that the financial benefits derived from trophy hunting of a limited number of specimens will benefit the conservation of the species directly and provide additional incentives for conservation and habitat protection, when such hunting is done within the framework of national conservation and management plans and programmes;

RECOGNIZING that some range States have made significant advances in the conservation and management of this species and the restoration of their national populations but require additional incentives and means to finance such conservation and management;

RECALLING that countries of export may authorize trade in hunting trophies in accordance with Resolution Conf. 2.11 (Rev.), adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its second meeting (San José, 1979) and revised at its ninth meeting, and may grant export permits in accordance with Article III, paragraph 2, of the Convention;

RECALLING also that Article III, paragraph 3 (c), of the Convention provides that an import permit shall be granted only when a Management Authority of the State of import is satisfied that the specimen is not to be used for primarily commercial purposes, and that Article III, paragraph 2 (a), provides that an export permit shall be granted only when a Scientific Authority of the State of export has advised that the export will not be detrimental to the survival of the species;

RECALLING furthermore that, with Resolution Conf. 9.21 (Rev. CoP13), adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its ninth meeting and revised at its 13th meeting, the Conference of the Parties agreed that the establishment of an export quota by the Conference of the Parties for a species included in Appendix I satisfies the requirements of Article III, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3 (a), of the Convention that the export and the purpose of the import will not be detrimental to the survival of the species provided that the quota is not exceeded and that no new scientific or management data have emerged to indicate that the species population in the range State concerned can no longer sustain the agreed quota;

THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION

APPROVES the establishment of an annual export quota of five hunting trophies of adult male black rhinoceros from South Africa and five from Namibia;

AGREES that hunting trophies of the black rhinoceros are defined as the horns or any other durable part of the body, mounted or loose and that all parts to be exported should be individually marked with reference to the country of origin, species, quota number and year of export; and

RECOMMENDS that:

- a) in reviewing applications for permits to import black rhinoceros hunting trophies, in accordance with Article III, paragraph 3 (a), of the Convention, and Resolution Conf. 9.21 (Rev. CoP13),

paragraph b), the Scientific Authority of the State of import approve permits if it is satisfied that the trophies being considered are from a range State to which an export quota has been granted as part of a national black rhinoceros conservation and management plan or programme and will be traded in accordance with the provisions of the present Resolution;

- b) in reviewing applications for permits to import black rhinoceros hunting trophies, in accordance with Article III, paragraph 3 (c), of the Convention, the Management Authority of the State of import be satisfied that such trophies are not to be used for primarily commercial purposes if:
 - i) the trophies were acquired by the owners in the country of export and are being imported as personal items that will not be sold in the country of import; and
 - ii) each owner imports no more than one trophy in any calendar year; and
- c) amendments to export quotas or the establishment of additional export quotas for this species be done in accordance with Resolution Conf. 9.21 (Rev. CoP13).

Conf. 13.6 Implementation of Article VII, paragraph 2, concerning 'pre-Convention' specimens

RECALLING that Article VII, paragraph 2, of the Convention provides an exemption from the provisions of Articles III, IV and V where a Management Authority of the State of export or re-export is satisfied that a specimen was acquired before the provisions of the Convention applied to that specimen and issues a certificate to that effect;

NOTING that the implementation of this provision has given rise to a series of difficulties, both of a technical and of a more fundamental nature;

NOTING further that Resolution Conf. 5.11, on Definition of the term 'pre-Convention specimen' adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its fifth meeting (Buenos Aires, 1985), has been found to solve only partly the problems related to the implementation of Article VII, paragraph 2;

RECOGNIZING the crucial role of importing Parties in implementing Article VII, paragraph 2, and the right of Parties, under Article XIV, paragraph 1, of the Convention to apply stricter domestic measures to the import of specimens covered by pre-Convention certificates;

THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION

RECOMMENDS that, for the purposes of Article VII, paragraph 2:

- a) the date from which the provisions of the Convention apply to a specimen be the date on which the species concerned was first included in the Appendices; and
- b) the date on which a specimen is acquired be considered as the date the specimen was known to be either:
 - i) removed from the wild; or
 - ii) born in captivity or artificially propagated in a controlled environment; or
 - iii) if such date is unknown or cannot be proved, any subsequent and provable date on which it was first possessed by a person;

RECOMMENDS further that:

- a) Parties include on all pre-Convention certificates issued either the precise date of acquisition of the specimens concerned or a certification that the specimens were acquired before a specific date, in accordance with paragraph b) above, and advise the holder of such a certificate to check with potential importers or with the Management Authority of the intended country of destination whether the latter will accept the certificate for import; and
- b) Parties accept pre-Convention certificates only if they have been issued in compliance with this Resolution;

CALLS on Parties to take any necessary measures in order to prevent excessive acquisition of specimens of a species between the date on which the Conference of the Parties approves the inclusion of that species in Appendix I and the date on which the inclusion takes effect; and

REPEALS Resolution Conf. 5.11 (Buenos Aires, 1985) – Definition of the term 'pre-Convention specimen'.

RECALLING Resolution Conf. 10.6 on Control of trade in tourist souvenir specimens, adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its 10th meeting (Harare, 1997) and Resolution Conf. 12.9 on Personal and household effects, adopted at its 12th meeting (Santiago, 2002);

OBSERVING that Article III, paragraph 3 (c), of the Convention requires that specimens of Appendix I species not be used for primarily commercial purposes in the importing country;

CONSIDERING that Article VII, paragraph 3, of the Convention lays down the conditions under which specimens that are personal or household effects are exempt from the provisions of Articles III, IV and V of the Convention;

CONSIDERING further that the Convention does not define the term 'personal or household effects';

CONSIDERING that the exemption in Article VII, paragraph 3, of the Convention does not apply to specimens of Appendix I species that are souvenirs being imported by a person returning to his State of usual residence;

CONSIDERING further that the exemption in Article VII, paragraph 3, of the Convention does not apply to specimens of Appendix-II species that are souvenirs being imported by a person returning to his State of usual residence if the specimens were taken from the wild in a State requiring the granting of export permits before the export of such specimens;

RECOGNIZING however that export permits are frequently not required by exporting countries;

NOTING that for Parties other than the exporting and importing Parties such specimens of Appendix II species are, under Article VII, exempt from CITES provisions;

RECOGNIZING that Parties currently implement Article VII, paragraph 3, in varying ways and that there should be uniform application of the exemption for personal or household effects;

RECALLING Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP13), on Regulation of trade in plants, adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its 11th meeting (Gigiri, 2000) and revised at its 13th meeting (Bangkok, 2004), which recommends a limit on the number of rainsticks per person to be considered as personal effects;

RECALLING Resolution Conf. 12.7 (Rev. CoP13), on Conservation of and trade in sturgeons and paddlefish, adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its 12th meeting and revised at its 13th meeting, which recommends a limit on the quantity of caviar per person to be considered as personal effects;

RECALLING that the Convention does not make special provision for airport lounges (including duty-free shops), free ports or non-Customs zones, because each Party is deemed to have sovereignty over the whole of its territory, and to apply the Convention accordingly;

RECOGNIZING that parts and derivatives of species listed in Appendices I and II continue to be widely sold as tourist souvenir specimens and that specimens of Appendix I species continue, in some countries, to be offered for sale at gift shops at international airports and other places (including duty-free areas) catering largely to international travellers;

RECOGNIZING that the sale of specimens of Appendix I species in places of international departure may encourage, either intentionally or unintentionally, the illegal export of such items, and that such export is an issue of concern with respect to the conservation of such species;

ACKNOWLEDGING that sale of tourist souvenir specimens of Appendix I species can in some cases form a substantial part of a trade which could threaten the survival of such species;

RECOGNIZING that there is still widespread public ignorance of the purpose and requirements of the Convention and of domestic legislation relating to trade in endangered species;

RECOGNIZING further that international airports, seaports and border crossings provide an excellent opportunity for educational displays informing travellers about the requirements of the Convention, and that sales of tourist souvenir specimens in such places may seriously detract from that educational message;

ACKNOWLEDGING that Article XIV, paragraph 1, of the Convention allows both importing and exporting Parties to take stricter domestic measures;

CONSIDERING that effective implementation of these provisions will be strengthened by a clarification of the measures taken by Parties in accordance with Article XIV, paragraph 1;

THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION

DECIDES that the term 'personal or household effects' contained in Article VII, paragraph 3, means specimens that are:

- a) personally owned or possessed for non-commercial purposes;
- b) legally-acquired; and
- c) at the time of import, export or re-export either:
 - i) worn, carried or included in personal baggage; or
 - ii) part of a household move;

DECIDES also that, for the purposes of this Resolution, the term 'tourist souvenir specimen' shall apply only to personal and household effects acquired outside the owner's State of usual residence and not be applied to live specimens;

AGREES that Parties shall:

- a) regulate the cross-border movements of legally acquired, personally owned live animals of species listed in the Appendices of CITES in accordance with Resolution Conf. 10.20;
- b) not require export permits or re-export certificates, for personal or household effects which are dead specimens, parts or derivatives of Appendix-II species except:
 - i) where they have been advised through a Notification from the Secretariat and on the CITES website that the other Party involved in the trade requires such documents; or
 - ii) for the following, where the quantity exceeds the specified limits:
 - caviar of sturgeon species (*Acipenseriformes* spp.) – up to a maximum of 250 grams per person;
 - rainsticks of *Cactaceae* spp. – up to three specimens per person;
 - specimens of crocodilian species – up to four specimens per person;
 - queen conch (*Strombus gigas*) shells – up to three specimens per person;
 - seahorses (*Hippocampus* spp.) – up to four specimens per person; and
 - giant clam (*Tridacnidae* spp.) shells – up to three specimens, each of which may be one intact shell or two matching halves, not exceeding 3 kg per person;
- c) advise their Customs administrations of the treatment of personal or household effects under CITES;
- d) take all necessary steps, including inspection and provision of information to merchants, to prohibit the sale of tourist souvenir specimens of Appendix I species in places of international departure, such as international airports, seaports and border crossings and particularly in duty-free areas beyond Customs control points;
- e) provide information through displays and by other means, in all relevant languages, in places of international departure and arrival, informing travellers about the purpose and requirements of

the Convention, and of their responsibilities with respect to international and domestic laws relating to the export and import of specimens of wild fauna and flora; and

- f) in collaboration with national and international tourist agencies, carriers, hotels and other relevant bodies, take all possible steps to ensure that tourists and persons with diplomatic privileges travelling abroad are made aware of the import and export controls that are or may be in force with respect to items derived from CITES species;

RECOMMENDS also that any person in possession of tourist souvenir specimens of Appendix-II species covered by an export permit be afforded the exemption for personal effects given by Article VII when entering States other than the State of usual residence or when leaving States other than the State of export;

URGES that:

- a) all Parties comply fully with the requirements of Article III of the Convention with respect to tourist souvenir specimens of Appendix I species; and
- b) importing countries experiencing problems with imports of tourist souvenir specimens notify the relevant exporting countries and the CITES Secretariat accordingly;

DIRECTS the Standing Committee to consider ways of assisting any Party which informs the Committee of difficulties in the application of this Resolution;

ENCOURAGES Parties to harmonize their national legislation with regard to this Resolution; and

REPEALS the Resolutions listed hereunder:

- a) Resolution Conf. 10.6 (Harare, 1997) – Control of trade in tourist souvenir specimens; and
- b) Resolution Conf. 12.9 (Santiago, 2002) – Personal and household effects.

Conf. 13.8

Participation of observers at meetings of the Conference of the Parties

RECOGNIZING that Article XI, paragraph 7, of the Convention provides for the participation of observers at meetings of the Conference of the Parties;

RECOGNIZING the valuable contributions of observers to meetings of the Conference of the Parties;

RECALLING Decisions 11.14, 11.70, 11.71, 11.73, and 11.124 to 11.128 adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its 11th meeting (Gigiri, 2000);

THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION

DECIDES that any body or agency that informs the Secretariat of its desire to be represented at a meeting of the Conference of the Parties and that wishes to be considered as an international agency or body in accordance with Article XI, paragraph 7 (a), should be registered by the Secretariat only if it demonstrates, to the satisfaction of the Secretariat that it is:

- a) qualified in protection, conservation or management of wild fauna and flora; and
- b) an organization in its own right, with a legal persona and an international character, remit and programme of activities;

INSTRUCTS the Secretariat to apply Rule 3, paragraph 5, of the Rules of the Procedure for meetings of the Conference of the Parties such that it may not accept any additional names of observers of bodies and agencies (other than the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies) after the six-week deadline, and that it may not accept any changes in the names after this deadline except where a body or agency has registered no more than two observers before the deadline and the Secretariat is satisfied that the person whose name is to be replaced is prevented from attending through force majeure;

RECOMMENDS that:

- a) in selecting venues for meetings of the Conference of the Parties, the Parties make every effort to ensure that these have space for observers on the floors of the halls for the plenary sessions, Committee I and Committee II; and
- b) the Secretariat and the host country of each meeting of the Conference of the Parties make every effort to ensure that each approved observer is provided with at least one seat on the floor in the meeting rooms of the plenary sessions, Committee I and Committee II, unless one-third of the Party representatives present and voting object;

INSTRUCTS the Presiding Officers at plenary sessions and sessions of Committee I and Committee II:

- a) to make every effort to allow observers time in the sessions to make interventions; they may give them a time limit for speaking if necessary and encourage them not to be redundant in speaking on a particular issue; and
- b) when possible, to invite knowledgeable observers to participate in working groups of Committee I and Committee II; and

INSTRUCTS the Secretariat:

- a) to make every effort to ensure that informative documents on the conservation and utilization of natural resources, prepared by observers for distribution at a meeting of the Conference of the Parties are distributed to the participants in the meeting; and
- b) not to provide sponsorship through the Sponsored Delegates Project to any representative of a Party at a meeting of the Conference of the Parties who is also an observer for a non-governmental organization.

Conf. 13.9

Encouraging cooperation between Parties with *ex situ* breeding operations and those with *in situ* conservation programmes

RECALLING Resolution Conf. 8.3 (Rev. CoP13), adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its eighth meeting (Kyoto, 1992) and revised at its 13th meeting (Bangkok, 2004), which recognizes that the sustainable use of wild fauna and flora, whether consumptive or non-consumptive, provides an economically competitive land-use option, and that the returns from legal use may provide funds and incentives to support the management of wild fauna and flora to contain the illegal trade;

RECOGNIZING that Article VII, paragraph 4, of the Convention provides that specimens of an animal species included in Appendix I bred in captivity for commercial purposes, or of a plant species included in Appendix I artificially propagated for commercial purposes, shall be deemed to be specimens of species included in Appendix II;

RECALLING Decision 12.11, paragraph I), which directed the Plants Committee to analyse the relationship between *in situ* conservation and *ex situ* production of plants;

RECALLING Decision 11.102 (Rev. CoP12), which directed the Animals Committee to continue to examine the complex issues related to the origin of founder breeding stock and the relationship between *ex situ* breeding operations and *in situ* conservation of the species, and to identify possible strategies and other mechanisms by which registered *ex situ* breeding operations may contribute to enhancing the recovery and/or conservation of the species within the countries of origin;

RECALLING further Decision 12.22, which directed the Secretariat to conduct, in cooperation with the Parties, a review of their national policy regarding the use of and trade in CITES-listed species, taking into account economic incentives, production systems, consumption patterns, market access strategies, price structures, certification schemes, CITES-relevant taxation and subsidy schemes, property rights, mechanisms for benefit sharing and reinvestment in conservation, and to produce a report analysing the economic impacts of wildlife trade policies in terms of socio-economic and conservation benefits and costs, economic value, levels of legal and illegal trade, improvement of the livelihood of local communities, and the role of the private sector involved in wildlife trade;

RECALLING also Decision VII/19 adopted at the seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity on access and benefit sharing, as they related to genetic resources;

AWARE that *ex situ* captive-breeding operations of Appendix-I species may have a positive impact on *in situ* conservation;

THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION

URGES:

- a) Parties to encourage *ex situ* operations that breed Appendix-I animal species or that artificially propagate Appendix-I plant species to seek cooperative measures that would support *in situ* conservation based on resources generated by those captive-breeding operations; and
- b) Parties to encourage *ex situ* operations that breed or artificially propagate Appendix-I species within the range State, to support *in situ* conservation programmes; such support could consist of, *inter alia*, technical support, contribution of funds, exchange of specimens for reintroduction into the wild, capacity building and training, technology transfer, investment, infrastructure and other measures.

CONSIDERING that alien species can pose significant threats to biodiversity, and that species of fauna and flora in commercial trade are likely to be introduced to new habitat as a result of international trade;

RECALLING Decisions 10.54, 10.76 and 10.86 adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its 10th meeting (Harare, 1997);

THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION

RECOMMENDS that the Parties:

- a) consider the problems of invasive species when developing national legislation and regulations that deal with the trade in live animals or plants;
- b) consult with the Management Authority of a proposed country of import, when possible and when applicable, when considering exports of potentially invasive species, to determine whether there are domestic measures regulating such imports; and
- c) consider the opportunities for synergy between CITES and the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and explore appropriate cooperation and collaboration between the two Conventions on the issue of introductions of alien species that are potentially invasive; and

INSTRUCTS the CITES Secretariat, in conjunction with the Animals and Plants Committees, to establish cooperation with the CBD Secretariat and the IUCN/SSC Invasive Species Specialist Group in their important work in relation to alien invasive species.

RECALLING Decision 11.166, adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its 11th meeting (Gigiri, 2000), relating to the establishment of the CITES Bushmeat Working Group;

RECOGNIZING that poaching and illicit trade in bushmeat constitute the greatest threat to the survival of wildlife species, for example the gorilla, chimpanzees, elephants and crocodiles, in Africa in general, but especially in Central Africa, and also in all other countries in the world;

CONSIDERING that illicit trade in bushmeat increases poverty and the food deficit among rural communities using bushmeat as their main source of animal protein;

RECOGNIZING also the political will of the States in the sub-region to work for the sustainable management of forest resources as expressed in sub-regional initiatives, including the Yaoundé Declaration;

CONSIDERING also the recognition by the States of the sub-region of the bushmeat crisis as a major threat to the preservation of biodiversity;

CONSIDERING also the potential negative consequences of the development of the timber industry and the exploitation of natural resources;

NOTING the resolution of the European Parliament regarding the non-sustainable exploitation of wildlife and the illicit trade in bushmeat as a major threat to the survival of wildlife species, including apes, and also as a threat to the food security of the rural communities living in forested areas and depending on bushmeat in their diet;

NOTING that the trade in bushmeat involves many species included in the Appendices of the Convention but also species the trade in which is not regulated by CITES;

CONCERNED that unregulated trade in and consumption of bushmeat may bring risks to human health;

THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION

ADVISES all relevant Parties to:

- a) prohibit the offtake of Appendix-I species for consumption as food and to encourage sustainable levels of offtake for species in Appendix II and III of the Convention;
- b) improve the domestic management of CITES-listed species harvested, traded and consumed as bushmeat through a review and, if needed, strengthening of relevant informative, legislative, *in situ* conservation, monitoring, enforcement and social or economic incentive measures;
- c) define clearly the administrative responsibilities of the government agencies that may be involved in, or can contribute to, the domestic regulation of trade in bushmeat and the import, export, re-export and transit or transshipment of bushmeat;
- d) clarify or establish property rights regarding CITES-listed species harvested, traded and consumed as bushmeat and to involve local communities in the monitoring of harvest, trade and consumption;
- e) review and, if needed, revise logging and other natural resource concessions to ensure that they contribute to the legal, non-detrimental harvesting of, trade in and consumption of bushmeat;
- f) encourage the adoption of codes of conduct by the timber, fishing and other natural resource extraction industries, that discourage illegal or unsustainable harvesting, consumption and trade in bushmeat; and
- g) identify alternative sources of protein and take other measures to reduce the demand for bushmeat and particularly the consumption of specimens of Appendix-I species;

ADVISES:

- a) all Parties and non-Parties to raise the awareness of staff in government agencies responsible for the regulation and inspection of food for human consumption, especially those engaged in CITES border controls and ensure that any cross-border trade in food derived from CITES-listed species is accompanied by the necessary import or export permit or re-export certificate; and
- b) all relevant States that are not party to CITES to accede to the Convention at the earliest possible date in order to improve control of international trade in bushmeat;

ADVISES that:

- a) all relevant Parties carry out appropriate education campaigns directed at both urban and rural communities to raise awareness of the conservation concerns associated with the trade in bushmeat, especially the consumption and trade in specimens of Appendix-I species, and of the risks to human health associated with unregulated trade in food derived from wild animals;
- b) all relevant Parties take measures to increase awareness among enforcement, prosecution and judicial authorities of the illicit trade in specimens of CITES-listed species for human food consumption;
- c) the Parties provide to the Secretariat detailed information on significant cases of illicit international trade in bushmeat and inform each other of all circumstances and facts likely to be relevant regarding such trade, with the aim of eradicating it; and
- d) relevant Parties make use of information gathered in the MIKE (Monitoring of Illegal Killing of Elephants) system, which may assist in providing data regarding the use of elephant meat in the bushmeat trade and contribute to a better understanding of the dynamics of poaching and the trade in bushmeat;

REQUESTS:

- a) countries and organizations with relevant expertise to support range and consumer States in the preparation or distribution of practical identification techniques to help determine whether bushmeat is derived from CITES-listed species; and
- b) that, since biological and distribution data are essential for sustainable trade in bushmeat, donors assist in funding and providing expertise to develop computer databases and mapping and other necessary conservation management techniques; and

CALLS UPON relevant international organizations and the secretariats and Parties to international treaties to recognize the important role they can play in providing assistance, especially to range States, in regulating the trade in bushmeat and tackling the associated issues of poverty, habitat degradation, human population growth and utilization of natural resources, including the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Tropical Timber Organization, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Environment Programme, including its Great Apes Survival Project and the United Nations Population Fund.