

CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES
OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA



Fourteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties
The Hague (Netherlands), 3-15 June 2007

Committee II

Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity

DRAFT AMENDMENT TO A RESOLUTION OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES

This document has been prepared by the Secretariat on the basis of Resolution Conf. 13.2, incorporating amendments approved following discussion of document CoP14 Doc. 13 in the 10th session of Committee II.

Conf. 13.2 (Rev. CoP14)

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 contained in Annex 1;

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 the vast majority of CITES Parties are Parties to CBD at the time of the 14th 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, as well as the recommendations of the Animals and Plants Committees (see Annex 2) 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 1

Sustainable Use of Biodiversity: Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines

[The text of the first Annex is unchanged]

Annex 2

Recommendations of the Animals and Plants Committees concerning the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity

1. Whereas CBD provides general guidance to Parties on how to address a broad range of biodiversity issues through national implementation, CITES is regulatory in nature, species-specific, and focuses on international trade in wildlife.
2. Although CITES does not have a definition of sustainable use, the case studies show that the elements of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity that are generally relevant to CITES are either already implicit in the language of CITES or are promoted by CITES. This for instance, refers to practical Principles 1, 2, 4, 7, 9 and 12, elements of which are incorporated in the *Checklist to assist in making non-detriment findings for Appendix-II exports*.
3. From the case studies presented at AC22/PC16 it is evident that the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines are not always immediately applicable to the decision-making process under CITES, particularly with respect to making non-detriment findings (NDF).
4. It is recognized that the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines are, on a case-by-case basis, relevant to the work of CITES (in addition to the Principles referred to in paragraph 3, e.g. Principles 5, 6, 8, 11), and may be considered for possible development of further taxa-specific NDF guidelines.
5. The Animals and Plants Committees propose the amendment of Resolution Conf. 10.4 to acknowledge the use of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity as a voluntary additional tool that can be used in making NDFs.
6. Additionally, questions were raised concerning the work still required by the scientific committees on this matter, and the possible complications of using socio-economic aspects of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines in the making of non-detrimental findings.

7. It was further noted that the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines could support the existing IUCN guidance for the making of non-detrimental findings, and would be valuable for the development of taxa-specific guidelines in this regard, for instance for tree species.
8. Finally it was recognized that the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines, which had been developed over many years and received broad international support, were of global importance but that not all principles were of relevance to CITES.