

CONCERNED that all eight species of pangolins, *Manis* spp., are considered critically endangered, endangered or vulnerable, by the combined effects of habitat degradation, overexploitation and illegal trade;

RECALLING that the Conference of the Parties decided in 1994 to include all species of pangolins, *Manis* spp., in Appendix II, and to amend this listing in 2000 with the annotation, “a zero annual export quota has been established for *Manis crassicaudata*, *M. culionensis*, *M. javanica* and *M. pentadactyla* for specimens removed from the wild and traded for primarily commercial purposes”;

MINDFUL that the trade in specimens, parts and derivatives of *Manis* spp. of wild origin has been the subject of the Review of Significant Trade, in compliance with Resolution Conf. 12.8 (Rev. CoP18)¹ on *Review of Significant Trade in specimens of Appendix-II species*;

CONCERNED that these measures have not prevented declines of pangolin populations, and that the Conference of the Parties at its seventeenth meeting included all pangolins in Appendix I;

COMMENDING the efforts made by some range, transit and consumer States and other Parties to address the illegal and unsustainable trade in pangolins and their parts and derivatives;

ENCOURAGING all stakeholders to take note of the recommendations of the final report of the First Pangolin Range States Meeting, held from 24 to 26 June 2015 in Da Nang, Viet Nam;

EMPHASIZING that pangolin populations in the wild are difficult to research, manage and monitor, and that more comprehensive data on the population size and conservation status of pangolin species are urgently needed;

RECOGNIZING also that pangolin populations are vulnerable to overexploitation because of their low reproduction rates and ease of capture;

RECOGNIZING further that, the illegal trade in pangolin specimens and parts and derivatives has increased significantly to meet international demand;

RECALLING also that, in Resolution Conf. 17.8 on the *Disposal of illegally traded and confiscated specimens of CITES-listed species*, the Conference of the Parties urges Management Authorities, in consultation with Scientific Authorities and other bodies concerned, to develop action plans to deal with seized and confiscated live specimens, and RECALLING the importance for Parties to develop such plans for pangolins;

RECALLING that, in accordance with the provisions of Resolution 10.16 (Rev.) on *Specimens of animal species bred in captivity*, pangolin breeding facilities should be able to demonstrate the legal origin of any founder stock and ability to successfully breed pangolins to at least the F2 generation in a controlled environment; and

RECALLING further that, in Resolution Conf. 10.19 (Rev. CoP14) on *Traditional medicines*, the Conference of the Parties recommends that Parties work closely with groups of traditional-medicine practitioners and consumers in developing public education and awareness programmes to work towards the elimination of illegal use of endangered species, and developing awareness of the need to avoid over-exploitation;

THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION

1. URGES all Parties to:

¹ Corrected by the Secretariat following the 18th meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

- a) adopt and implement comprehensive national legislation or, where applicable, review existing legislation, that makes provision for deterrent penalties to address illegal trade in specimens of native and non-native pangolin species;
 - b) ensure strict enforcement controls to address illegal trade in pangolin specimens;
 - c) further strengthen national inter-agency cooperation and international cooperation and to enhance collective efforts as range, transit and destination States to coordinate activities, exchange information on trade routes and patterns and law enforcement responses to combat illegal trade in pangolin specimens;
 - d) carry out capacity-building activities with a particular focus on:
 - i) methods and techniques to detect and identify illegally traded pangolins, including specimens from alleged captive-breeding operations;
 - ii) best practice protocols for safe handling, care and rehabilitation, and release back into the wild of live confiscated pangolins; and
 - iii) promoting the understanding of legal provisions concerning trade in and use of pangolins; and
 - e) promote the development of techniques, including the application of forensic science, for identifying parts and derivatives of pangolins in trade;
2. URGES Parties in whose territory there are pangolin breeding facilities to ensure that such facilities have in place effective management practices and controls to prevent parts and derivatives from entering illegal trade, including through the registration of breeding facilities, and regular monitoring and control;
 3. ENCOURAGES Parties on whose territories stocks of parts and derivatives of pangolins exist, to ensure that adequate control measures are in place to secure these stocks, and to ensure strict application of these measures;
 4. STRONGLY ENCOURAGES consumer, transit and range States to raise awareness among the law enforcement community including the judiciary, local communities, including hunters, relevant business sectors such as courier companies, and consumers about the conservation status of pangolins and the threats posed to their survival by illegal trade;
 5. ENCOURAGES range States to work with local communities to develop non-consumptive livelihood programmes and educational programmes and material to assist local communities in sustainably managing pangolin populations;
 6. ENCOURAGES consumer States to conduct research on the uses of pangolin specimens, and on consumers and their motivations for consumption of pangolin parts and derivatives, such as scales, meat, leather and other cultural uses, to implement measures to reduce the demand for illegal pangolin specimens on the basis of the results of such research, and to initiate targeted communication campaigns;
 7. URGES range States to work with appropriate bodies to develop and implement *in situ* pangolin management and conservation programmes, which include population assessments, the making of non-detriment findings for trade in the species, monitoring, and management and conservation measures; and
 8. CALLS UPON all governments, intergovernmental organizations, international aid agencies and non-governmental organizations to support the efforts of range, transit and consumer States concerned with the illegal trade in pangolin specimens, including parts and derivatives, in tackling this trade, including through the provision of capacity-building interventions, technical assistance, operational support, funding support, educational interventions, and law enforcement support and cooperation, as may be needed.