

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

Interpretation and implementation of the Convention

Review of Resolutions and Decisions

Review of Resolutions

RESOLUTIONS RELATING TO APPENDIX-I SPECIES

1. This document has been prepared by the Secretariat.
2. At its 13th meeting (Bangkok, 2004), the Conference of the Parties adopted Decision 13.21 as follows:

The Secretariat shall, in consultation with the Standing Committee, examine all species-specific Resolutions concerning Appendix-I species with a view to preparing a consolidated resolution concerning the enforcement of trade controls for all Appendix-I species for consideration at the 14th meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

3. At its 54th meeting (Geneva, October 2006), the Standing Committee approved the Secretariat's plan (in document SC54 Doc. 17) to prepare two sets of draft consolidated resolutions relating to Appendix-I species; Resolutions relating to hunting trophies; and Resolutions relating conservation of and trade in specimens of specific species. The Committee also requested the Secretariat to consult with Parties that had expressed a wish to be consulted. This was done in the compilation of the present document.
4. a) Annex 1 includes a draft consolidated resolution with the original text of the following Resolutions related to hunting trophies for Appendix-I species:
 - Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP13) on Quotas for leopard hunting trophies and skins for personal use;
 - Conf. 10.15 (Rev. CoP12) on Establishment of quotas for markhor hunting trophies;
 - Conf. 13.5 on Establishment of export quotas for black rhinoceros hunting trophies;
 - Conf. 2.11 (Rev.) on Trade in hunting trophies of species listed in Appendix I; and
 - Conf. 9.21 (Rev. CoP13) on The interpretation and application of quotas for species included in Appendix I.
- b) In that Annex, the left-hand column contains the text of the draft consolidated resolution, and the right-hand column indicates the source of the text and, where the Secretariat proposes to make a change, a comment regarding the proposed change. Some minor changes that were purely editorial have not been indicated, for instance the standardization of the references to the Articles of the text of Convention. Finally the Resolutions have been compiled following the taxonomic order of the species they apply to, and in chronological order of their adoption for the rest.

- c) Annex 2 contains the revised version of the draft consolidated resolution proposed by the Secretariat, taking into account the comments in Annex 1.
5. a) Annex 3, which has been compiled following the same approach as for Annex 1, includes a draft consolidated resolution with the original text of the following Resolutions related to conservation of and trade in specimens of Appendix-I species, namely:
- Conf. 9.14 (Rev. CoP13) on Conservation of and trade in African and Asian rhinoceroses;
 - Conf. 11.8 (Rev. CoP13) on Conservation of and control of trade in the Tibetan antelope;
 - Conf. 12.5 on Conservation of and trade in tigers and other Appendix-I Asian big cat species; and
 - Conf. 13.4 on Conservation of and trade in great apes.
- b) Annex 4 contains the revised version of the draft consolidated resolution proposed by the Secretariat, taking into account the comments in Annex 3.
6. The Secretariat has previously been requested to prepare draft consolidated resolutions without amending the substance as far as possible and it has followed this approach in preparing the present document. As usual however, this does mean that the preambles in the consolidated versions, as well as the operative parts, are very long. It would be desirable in the next review of Resolutions to consider ways of simplifying these texts.
7. The Conference of the Parties is invited to adopt the draft consolidated resolutions in Annexes 2 and 4.

DRAFT CONSOLIDATED RESOLUTION OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES

Hunting trophies for Appendix-I species

Text from existing Resolutions	Secretariat's comments
<p>RECALLING Resolutions Conf. 2.11 (Rev.), adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its second meeting (CoP2, San José, 1979) and amended at CoP9 (Fort Lauderdale, 1994); Conf. 9.21 (Rev. CoP13), adopted at CoP9 and amended at CoP13 (Bangkok, 2004); Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP13), adopted at CoP10 (Harare, 1997) and amended at CoP12 (Santiago, 2002) and CoP13; Conf. 10.15 (Rev. CoP12) adopted at CoP10 and amended at CoP11 (Gigiri, 2000) and CoP12, and corrected by the Secretariat following CoP13; and Conf. 13.5, adopted at CoP13;</p>	<p>New introductory paragraph that replaces first para. of the preamble of Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP13). The references to meetings of the Conference of the Parties are abbreviated to 'CoP' (in all three working languages).</p>
<p>RECALLING that export quotas for hunting trophies are recorded not only in Resolutions but also in the Appendices of the Convention;</p>	<p>New paragraph, which is self-explanatory.</p>
<p>CONSIDERING the need of uniform interpretation of the Convention with regard to hunting trophies;</p>	<p>From Conf. 2.11 (Rev.), first para. of the preamble.</p>
<p>RECALLING Resolution Conf. 6.7, adopted at CoP6 (Ottawa, 1987), calling on Parties to consult with range States prior to taking stricter domestic measures pursuant to Article XIV which may interfere with trade in wild animals and plants, and Resolution Conf. 8.21, adopted at CoP8 (Kyoto, 1992), requiring consultation between proposing States and range States;</p> <p>RECALLING Resolution Conf. 8.3 (Rev. CoP13), adopted at CoP8 and revised amended at CoP13, recognizing the benefits of the use of wildlife;</p> <p>RECALLING in particular the Preamble to the Convention which states that peoples and States are and should be the best protectors of their own wild fauna and flora;</p> <p>RECALLING Resolution Conf. 4.6 (Rev. CoP13), adopted at CoP4 (Gaborone, 1983) and amended at CoP10, CoP12 and CoP13, which recommends that the text of any document submitted for consideration at a meeting of the Conference of the Parties be communicated to the Secretariat at least 150 days before the meeting;</p> <p>RECOGNIZING the supreme importance of cooperative and mutual action as called for at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in 1992 at Rio de Janeiro and as embodied in the Convention on Biological Diversity;</p>	<p>From Conf. 9.21 (Rev. CoP13), first to fifth paras. of the preamble with some editorial changes, in particular to remove references to the place and time of meetings of the Conference of the Parties already mentioned above.</p> <p>The word 'revised' has been replaced with 'amended' for terminological consistency.</p> <p>The Secretariat suggests deleting the fourth paragraph (crossed-out) as this information is provided in the operative part in paragraph a), first AGREES.</p>

Text from existing Resolutions	Secretariat's comments
<p>AWARE that the Parties have set quotas for the export of specimens of the leopard (<i>Panthera pardus</i>), various crocodilians, and the cheetah (<i>Acinonyx jubatus</i>);</p>	<p>From Conf. 9.21 (Rev. CoP13), sixth para. of the preamble.</p> <p>The reference to the leopard is a reference to Resolution Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP13), which is integrated in the present draft resolution, so there is no need to repeat it here. The references to other species relate to quotas set in the Appendices. As the Appendices include other quotas, such as for <i>ChaetophRACTUS nationi</i>, the Secretariat suggests deleting this paragraph.</p>
<p>AWARE that it is the understanding and practice of the majority of Parties that the establishment of quotas by the Parties satisfies the required findings that the export of a specimen will not be detrimental to the survival of the species and that the import of that specimen will not be for purposes detrimental to the survival of the species, provided that the export is within the limits set in the quota;</p> <p>AWARE however that the failure of some Parties to adhere to this majority understanding has had negative consequences on the conservation of species by range States;</p>	<p>From Conf. 9.21 (Rev. CoP13), seventh and eighth paras. of the preamble.</p>
<p>RECALLING that, with the exception of the rare cases of exemptions granted under Article VII of the Convention, commercial trade in Appendix-I species is prohibited;</p>	<p>From Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP13), second para., and Conf. 10.15 (Rev. CoP12), first para. of the preambles.</p>
<p>RECALLING that the leopard (<i>Panthera pardus</i>) was included in Appendix I in 1975, the black rhinoceros (<i>Diceros bicornis</i>) in 1977 and the markhor (<i>Capra falconeri</i>) in 1992;</p>	<p>Compilation and standardization of text from Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP13), third para., Conf. 10.15 (Rev. CoP12), second para., and Conf. 13.5, first para., of the preambles.</p>
<p>RECOGNIZING that in some sub-Saharan countries the population of the leopard is not endangered;</p>	<p>From Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP13), fourth para. of the preamble.</p>
<p>RECOGNIZING also that the killing of leopards may be sanctioned by countries of export in defence of life and property and to enhance the survival of the species;</p>	<p>From Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP13), fifth para. of the preamble. The word 'also' has been deleted as it is no longer consistent with the placing of this paragraph.</p>
<p>RECOGNIZING the desire of the Parties that the commercial market for leopard skins should not be reopened;</p>	<p>From Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP13), tenth para. of the preamble.</p>
<p>RECOGNIZING that the black rhinoceros is threatened in parts of its range by illegal hunting, and fragmentation and loss of its habitat;</p>	<p>From Conf. 13.5, second para. of the preamble.</p>
<p>RECOGNIZING also that the species <u>black rhinoceros</u> is recovering and effectively managed in other parts of its range;</p>	<p>From Conf. 13.5, third para. of the preamble.</p> <p>The word 'also' has been deleted as it is no longer consistent with the placing of this paragraph The word 'species' has been replaced to specify the species concerned.</p>

Text from existing Resolutions	Secretariat's comments
<p>RECALLING that, in accordance with Resolution Conf. 9.14 (Rev. CoP13) adopted at CoP9 and revised at CoP11 and CoP13, range States of rhinoceros species should develop and implement conservation and management plans for the species concerned, utilizing all available expertise and resources;</p>	<p>From Conf. 13.5, fourth para. of the preamble.</p> <p>If the draft consolidated resolution presented in Annexes 3 and 4 of the present document is adopted, the reference to Resolution Conf. 9.14 (Rev. CoP13) in this paragraph will have to be changed.</p>
<p>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;</p>	<p>From Conf. 13.5, fifth para. of the preamble.</p>
<p>RECOGNIZING that some range States have made significant advances in the conservation and management of this species <u>the black rhinoceros</u> and the restoration of their national populations but require additional incentives and means to finance such conservation and management;</p>	<p>From Conf. 13.5, seventh para. of the preamble.</p> <p>The proposed change is in order to specify the species concerned.</p>
<p>RECOGNIZING also that the markhor is threatened by illegal hunting, fragmentation and loss of its habitat and competition with domestic livestock;</p>	<p>From Conf. 10.15 (Rev. CoP12), third para. of the preamble. The word 'also' has been deleted as no longer appropriate.</p>
<p>RECOGNIZING that conservation of the species <u>markhor</u> will depend on the capacity of the State <u>Pakistan</u> to regulate use and on local people having sufficient incentives to maintain the species in preference to their domestic livestock;</p>	<p>From Conf. 10.15 (Rev. CoP12), fourth para. of the preamble.</p> <p>The changes are proposed in order to specify the species and country concerned.</p>
<p>RECOGNIZING that Pakistan is actively promoting community-based management of wild resources as a conservation tool and has approved management plans for ibex <u>markhor</u> that ensure the financial benefits derived from trophy hunting of a limited number of specimens go direct to the managing communities and that the communities use an equitable share of such financial benefits to sustain the management programme for the species;</p>	<p>From Conf. 10.15 (Rev. CoP12), fifth para. of the preamble.</p> <p>The word 'ibex' has been replaced by 'markhor' for terminological consistency.</p>
<p>RECOGNIZING that, because of the importance of monitoring the utilization of quotas granted under this Resolution, Pakistan will implement a rigorous programme to monitor community-based management plans, including annual surveys of the wild population <u>of the markhor</u>;</p>	<p>From Conf. 10.15 (Rev. CoP12), eighth para. of the preamble.</p> <p>The words 'of the markhor' have been added in order to avoid ambiguity.</p>
<p>RECALLING that countries of export may authorize trade in such dead specimens in accordance with Resolution Conf. 2.11 (Rev.), adopted at the second meeting of the Conference of the Parties (San José, 1979) and amended at the ninth meeting (Fort Lauderdale, 1994), and may grant export permits in accordance with paragraph 2 of Article III of the Convention;</p>	<p>From Conf. 10.15 (Rev. CoP12), sixth para. of the preamble.</p> <p>Since Resolution Conf. 2.11 (Rev.) is integrated in the present draft resolution, this paragraph can be deleted.</p>

Text from existing Resolutions	Secretariat's comments
<p>RECOGNIZING also that the financial benefits derived from trophy hunting of a limited number of <u>specimens</u> 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;</p>	<p>From Conf. 13.5, sixth para. of the preamble.</p> <p>The word 'also' has been deleted as it is no longer appropriate.</p> <p>Although the word 'specimens' (underlined) applies to the black rhinoceros only in the original Resolution, the Secretariat believes that this paragraph is also relevant to the markhor and the leopard.</p>
<p>RECOGNIZING that countries of export may authorize trade in such dead specimens in accordance with Resolution Conf. 2.11 (Rev.), adopted at the second meeting of the Conference of the Parties (San José, 1979) and amended at the ninth meeting (Fort Lauderdale, 1994), and may grant export permits in accordance with Article III, paragraph 2, of the Convention;</p>	<p>Combination of text from Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP13), sixth para., Conf. 10.15 (Rev. CoP12), sixth para., and Conf. 13.5, eighth para., of the preambles.</p> <p>The reference to Resolution Conf. 2.11 (Rev.) (crossed-out) in this paragraph can be deleted as this Resolution is integrated in the present draft resolution.</p>
<p>RECALLING 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), of the Convention 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;</p>	<p>Combination of text from Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP13), seventh para., Conf. 10.15 (Rev. CoP12), seventh para., and Conf. 13.5, ninth para., of the preambles.</p>
<p>RECOGNIZING the importance of monitoring the utilization of quotas granted by this Resolution;</p>	<p>From Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP13), eighth para. of the preamble.</p>
<p>CONCERNED that Parties have not always submitted special reports on numbers of skins exported annually, in accordance with recommendation e) of Resolution Conf. 8.10 (Rev.) and similar recommendations of former Resolutions on the same subject, in time for the Secretariat to prepare reports for the Conference of the Parties;</p>	<p>From Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP13), ninth para. of the preamble.</p> <p>As the request in Resolution Conf. 8.10 (Rev.) to submit reports was deleted in the first revision of Conf. 10.14 [Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP12)], and as Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP13) is integrated in this draft resolution, the Secretariat suggests deleting this paragraph.</p>
<p>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;</p>	<p>From Conf. 13.5, tenth para. of the preamble.</p> <p>Since Resolution Conf. 9.21 (Rev. CoP13) is integrated in the present draft resolution, this paragraph can be deleted.</p>

Text from existing Resolutions	Secretariat's comments
THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION	
<p>RECOMMENDS that:</p> <p>a) with the exception of the rare case of exemptions granted under Article VII, paragraph 3, of the Convention, trade in hunting trophies of animals of the species listed in Appendix I be permitted only in accordance with Article III, i.e. accompanied by import and export permits;</p> <p>b) in order to achieve the envisaged complementary control of trade in Appendix-I species by the importing and exporting countries <u>States of import and export</u> in the most effective and comprehensive manner, the Scientific Authority of the importing country <u>State of import</u> accept the finding of the Scientific Authority of the exporting country <u>State of export</u> that the exportation of the hunting trophy is not detrimental to the survival of the species, unless there are scientific or management data to indicate otherwise; and</p> <p>c) the scientific examination by the importing country <u>State of import</u> in accordance with Article III, paragraph 3 (a), of the Convention be carried out independently of the result of the scientific assessment by the exporting country <u>State of export</u> in accordance with Article III, paragraph 2 (a), and vice versa;</p>	<p>From Conf. 2.11 (Rev.), operative part.</p> <p>Changes are proposed for consistency with similar references elsewhere, and with the text of the Convention.</p>
<p>AGREES that:</p> <p>a) a Party wishing the Conference of the Parties to establish a quota for a species included in Appendix I, or to amend an existing quota, should submit <u>its proposal</u> to the Secretariat its proposal, with supporting information, including details of the scientific basis for the proposed quota, at least 150 days before a meeting of the Conference of the Parties; and</p> <p>b) whenever the Conference of the Parties has set an export quota for a particular species included in Appendix I, this action by the Parties satisfies the requirements of Article III regarding the findings by the appropriate Scientific Authorities that the export will not be detrimental to the survival of the species and that the purposes of the import will not be detrimental to the survival of the species, provided that:</p> <p>i) the quota is not exceeded; and</p> <p>ii) 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;</p>	<p>From Conf. 9.21 (Rev. CoP13), operative part.</p> <p>The words 'its proposal' and a comma have been moved for stylistic reasons.</p>

Text from existing Resolutions	Secretariat's comments
<p>APPROVES the establishment of an annual export quota of 12 hunting trophies of markhor from Pakistan, and of five hunting trophies of adult male black rhinoceros from South Africa and five from Namibia;</p>	<p>Combination of text from Conf. 10.15 (Rev. CoP12) and Conf. 13.5, under APPROVES.</p> <p>The Secretariat believes that, for consistency and clarity, the information in this paragraph should be included below in the table in paragraph a) i) under RECOMMENDS, and it has done so in the final draft resolution.</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>From Conf. 13.5, under AGREES.</p> <p>Regarding the second part of this paragraph, this has been deleted because a paragraph d) has been inserted under RECOMMENDS below to deal with the marking of black rhinoceros trophies, after the paragraph on marking of leopard skins and markhor hunting trophies.</p> <p>Regarding the first part, however, since there is no generally applicable definition of 'hunting trophy' and since it is not obvious that one is required, this has been deleted.</p>
<p>RECOMMENDS that:</p> <p>a) in reviewing applications for permits to import whole skins or nearly whole skins of leopard (including hunting trophies), and black rhinoceros and markhor 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:</p>	<p>Combination of text from Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP13), Conf. 10.15 (Rev. CoP12) and Conf. 13.5, first part of para. a) under RECOMMENDS.</p> <p>The reference to Resolution Conf. 9.21 (Rev. CoP13) (crossed-out) in this paragraph can be deleted as this Resolution is integrated in the present draft resolution.</p> <p>The second part of para. a) of each of these three Resolutions, namely:</p> <p>Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP13): <i>the skins being considered are from one of the following States, which may not export more of the said skins taken from any one calendar year than the number shown under 'Quota' opposite the name of the State</i></p> <p>Conf. 10.15 (Rev. CoP12): <i>the trophies being considered are from Pakistan and will be traded in accordance with the provisions of this Resolution</i></p> <p>Conf. 13.5: <i>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</i></p> <p>has been combined into two new subparagraphs i) and ii) below.</p>

Text from existing Resolutions			Secretariat's comments
i) the skins and hunting trophies being considered are from one of the following States, which may not export more specimens in any one calendar year than the number shown under 'Annual Quota' opposite the name of the State:			
Species	State	Annual quota	From Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP13), part of para. a) under RECOMMENDS, expanded to encompass the other species. The word 'Annual' has been added for clarity.
Leopard (<i>Panthera pardus</i>)	Botswana Central African Republic Ethiopia Kenya Malawi Mozambique Namibia South Africa United Republic of Tanzania Zambia Zimbabwe	130 40 500 80 50 60 250 150 500 300 500	
Black rhinoceros (<i>Diceros bicornis</i>)	Namibia South Africa	5 5	
Markhor (<i>Capra falconeri</i>)	Pakistan	12	
ii) the specimens are traded in accordance with the provisions of this Resolution;			
b) in reviewing applications for permits to import whole skins or nearly whole skins of leopard, and black rhinoceros and markhor 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 skins and trophies are not to be used for primarily commercial purposes if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) the skins and 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 two <u>leopard skins, and one trophy black rhinoceros trophy and/or one markhor trophy</u> in any calendar year and their export is authorized by the legislation of the country of origin; 			Combination of text from Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP13), Conf. 10.15 (Rev. CoP12) and Conf. 13.5, para. b) under RECOMMENDS. In paragraph ii), the Secretariat has added the word 'leopard' (underlined) and replaced the words 'one trophy' with 'one black rhinoceros trophy and/or one markhor trophy' in order to avoid any ambiguity. The word 'their' has also been replaced with 'the' for stylistic reasons and on the basis that it is obvious that it refers to the export of these specimens.

Text from existing Resolutions	Secretariat's comments
<p>c) the Management Authority of the State of import permit<u>allow</u> the import of leopard skins, and markhor hunting trophies in accordance with this Resolution only if each skin and trophy has a self-locking tag attached which indicates the State of export, the number of the specimen in relation to the annual quota and the calendar year in which the animal was taken in the wild – for example ZW 6/500 1997 indicating that Zimbabwe is the State of export and that the specimen is the sixth specimen taken in the wild in Zimbabwe out of its quota of 500 for 1997 – and to which the quota applies if the same information as is on the tag is given on the export document;</p>	<p>Combination of text from Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP13) and Conf. 10.15 (Rev. CoP12), para. c) under RECOMMENDS.</p> <p>A change is proposed to clarify the language (to avoid reading 'permit' as a noun).</p> <p>NB: It should be noted that Paksitan has reported a problem in the implementation of this provision (see Notification to the Parties No. 2006/059 of 14 November 2006) and it might therefore be appropriate to consider a revision.</p>
<p>d) the Management Authority of the importing State of import permit<u>allow</u> the import of black rhinoceros hunting trophies only if they have been individually marked to indicate the country of origin, species, quota number and year of export; and</p>	<p>Combination of text relating to marking of markhor hunting trophies (see previous row) and the second part of the para. under AGREES from Conf. 13.5, amended to be consistent with para. c) above.</p>
<p>e) in the case of whole or nearly whole leopard skins and of <u>hunting</u> trophies traded according to the terms of this Resolution, the words 'has been granted' in Article III, paragraph 2 (d), of the Convention be deemed to have been satisfied upon the written assurance of the Management Authority of the State of import that an import permit will be granted; and</p>	<p>Combination of text from Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP13), para. d) under RECOMMENDS, and Conf. 10.15 (Rev. CoP12), para. c) under RECOMMENDS.</p> <p>The word 'hunting' (underlined) has been added for consistency.</p>
<p>e) the system adopted in this Resolution be continued, with any increase in the quota or any new quota (i.e. for another State not previously having one) requiring the consent of the Conference of the Parties, in accordance with Resolution Conf. 9.21 (Rev. CoP13)* adopted at the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (Fort Lauderdale, 1994) and amended at its 13th meeting (Bangkok, 2004).</p> <p>e) 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).</p>	<p>Para. e) is from Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP13) and Conf. 10.15 (Rev. CoP12), under RECOMMENDS; para. c) across is from Conf. 13.5, under RECOMMENDS.</p> <p>Since Resolution Conf. 9.21 (Rev. CoP13) is integrated in the present draft resolution, these paragraphs can be deleted.</p>

*— Corrected by the Secretariat: formerly referred to Resolution Conf. 9.21.

Text from existing Resolutions	Secretariat's comments
<p>REPEALS the Resolutions listed hereunder:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Resolution Conf. 2.11 (Rev.) (San José, 1979, as amended at Fort Lauderdale, 1994) – Trade in hunting trophies of species listed in Appendix I; b) Resolution Conf. 9.21 (Rev. CoP13) (Fort Lauderdale 1994, as amended at Bangkok, 2004) – The interpretation and application of quotas for species included in Appendix I; c) Resolution Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP13) (Harare, 1997, as amended at Bangkok, 2004) – Quotas for leopard hunting trophies and skins for personal use; d) Resolution Conf. 10.15 (Rev. CoP12) (Harare, 1997, as amended at Santiago, 2002) – Establishment of quotas for markhor hunting trophies; and e) Resolution Conf. 13.5 (Bangkok, 2004) – Establishment of export quotas for black rhinoceros hunting trophies. 	<p>In replacement of the text under REPEALS in Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP13).</p>

DRAFT CONSOLIDATED RESOLUTION OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES

Hunting trophies for Appendix-I species

RECALLING Resolutions Conf. 2.11 (Rev.), adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its second meeting (CoP2, San José, 1979) and amended at CoP9 (Fort Lauderdale, 1994); Conf. 9.21 (Rev. CoP13), adopted at CoP9 and amended at CoP13 (Bangkok, 2004); Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP13), adopted at CoP10 (Harare, 1997) and amended at CoP12 (Santiago, 2002) and CoP13; Conf. 10.15 (Rev. CoP12) adopted at CoP10 and amended at CoP11 (Gigiri, 2000) and CoP12, and corrected by the Secretariat following CoP13; and Conf. 13.5, adopted at CoP13;

RECALLING that export quotas for hunting trophies are recorded not only in Resolutions but also in the Appendices of the Convention;

CONSIDERING the need of uniform interpretation of the Convention with regard to hunting trophies;

RECALLING Resolution Conf. 6.7, adopted at CoP6 (Ottawa, 1987), calling on Parties to consult with range States prior to taking stricter domestic measures pursuant to Article XIV which may interfere with trade in wild animals and plants, and Resolution Conf. 8.21, adopted at CoP8 (Kyoto, 1992), requiring consultation between proposing States and range States;

RECALLING Resolution Conf. 8.3 (Rev. CoP13), adopted at CoP8 and amended at CoP13, recognizing the benefits of the use of wildlife;

RECALLING in particular the Preamble to the Convention which states that peoples and States are and should be the best protectors of their own wild fauna and flora;

RECOGNIZING the supreme importance of cooperative and mutual action as called for at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in 1992 at Rio de Janeiro and as embodied in the Convention on Biological Diversity;

AWARE that it is the understanding and practice of the majority of Parties that the establishment of quotas by the Parties satisfies the required findings that the export of a specimen will not be detrimental to the survival of the species and that the import of that specimen will not be for purposes detrimental to the survival of the species, provided that the export is within the limits set in the quota;

AWARE however that the failure of some Parties to adhere to this majority understanding has had negative consequences on the conservation of species by range States;

RECALLING that, with the exception of the rare cases of exemptions granted under Article VII of the Convention, commercial trade in Appendix-I species is prohibited;

RECALLING that the leopard (*Panthera pardus*) was included in Appendix I in 1975, the black rhinoceros (*Diceros bicornis*) in 1977 and the markhor (*Capra falconeri*) in 1992;

RECOGNIZING that in some sub-Saharan countries the population of the leopard is not endangered;

RECOGNIZING that the killing of leopards may be sanctioned by countries of export in defence of life and property and to enhance the survival of the species;

RECOGNIZING the desire of the Parties that the commercial market for leopard skins should not be reopened;

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

RECOGNIZING that the black rhinoceros is recovering and effectively managed in other parts of its range;

RECALLING that, in accordance with Resolution Conf. 9.14 (Rev. CoP13) adopted at CoP9 and revised at CoP11 and CoP13, 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 that some range States have made significant advances in the conservation and management of the black rhinoceros and the restoration of their national populations but require additional incentives and means to finance such conservation and management;

RECOGNIZING that the markhor is threatened by illegal hunting, fragmentation and loss of its habitat and competition with domestic livestock;

RECOGNIZING that conservation of the markhor will depend on the capacity of Pakistan to regulate use and on local people having sufficient incentives to maintain the species in preference to their domestic livestock;

RECOGNIZING that Pakistan is actively promoting community-based management of wild resources as a conservation tool and has approved management plans for markhor that ensure the financial benefits derived from trophy hunting of a limited number of specimens go direct to the managing communities and that the communities use an equitable share of such financial benefits to sustain the management programme for the species;

RECOGNIZING that, because of the importance of monitoring the utilization of quotas granted under this Resolution, Pakistan will implement a rigorous programme to monitor community-based management plans, including annual surveys of the wild population of the markhor;

RECOGNIZING 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 countries of export may grant export permits in accordance with Article III, paragraph 2, of the Convention;

RECALLING 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), of the Convention 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;

RECOGNIZING the importance of monitoring the utilization of quotas granted by this Resolution;

THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION

RECOMMENDS that:

- a) with the exception of the rare case of exemptions granted under Article VII, paragraph 3, of the Convention, trade in hunting trophies of animals of the species listed in Appendix I be permitted only in accordance with Article III, i.e. accompanied by import and export permits;
- b) in order to achieve the envisaged complementary control of trade in Appendix-I species by the States of import and export in the most effective and comprehensive manner, the Scientific Authority of the State of import accept the finding of the Scientific Authority of the State of export that the

* If the draft consolidated resolution presented in Annexes 3 and 4 of the present document is adopted, the reference to Resolution Conf. 9.14 (Rev. CoP13) in this paragraph will have to be changed.

exportation of the hunting trophy is not detrimental to the survival of the species, unless there are scientific or management data to indicate otherwise; and

- c) the scientific examination by the State of import in accordance with Article III, paragraph 3 (a), of the Convention be carried out independently of the result of the scientific assessment by the State of export in accordance with Article III, paragraph 2 (a), and vice versa;

AGREES that:

- a) a Party wishing the Conference of the Parties to establish a quota for a species included in Appendix I, or to amend an existing quota, should submit its proposal to the Secretariat with supporting information, including details of the scientific basis for the proposed quota, at least 150 days before a meeting of the Conference of the Parties; and
- b) whenever the Conference of the Parties has set an export quota for a particular species included in Appendix I, this action by the Parties satisfies the requirements of Article III regarding the findings by the appropriate Scientific Authorities that the export will not be detrimental to the survival of the species and that the purposes of the import will not be detrimental to the survival of the species, provided that:
- i) the quota is not exceeded; and
 - ii) 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;

APPROVES the establishment of an annual export quota of 12 hunting trophies of markhor from Pakistan, and of five hunting trophies of adult male black rhinoceros from South Africa and five from Namibia;

RECOMMENDS that:

- a) in reviewing applications for permits to import whole skins or nearly whole skins of leopard (including hunting trophies), and black rhinoceros and markhor hunting trophies, in accordance with Article III, paragraph 3 (a), of the Convention, the Scientific Authority of the State of import approve permits if it is satisfied that:
- i) the skins and hunting trophies being considered are from one of the following States, which may not export more specimens in any one calendar year than the number shown under 'Annual quota' opposite the name of the State:

Species	State	Annual quota
Leopard (<i>Panthera pardus</i>)	Botswana	130
	Central African Republic	40
	Ethiopia	500
	Kenya	80
	Malawi	50
	Mozambique	60
	Namibia	250
	South Africa	150
	United Republic of Tanzania	500
	Zambia	300
	Zimbabwe	500
Black rhinoceros (<i>Diceros bicornis</i>)	Namibia	5
	South Africa	5
Markhor (<i>Capra falconeri</i>)	Pakistan	12

- ii) the specimens are traded in accordance with the provisions of this Resolution;
- b) in reviewing applications for permits to import whole skins or nearly whole skins of leopard, and black rhinoceros and markhor 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 skins and trophies are not to be used for primarily commercial purposes if:
 - i) the skins and 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 two leopard skins, one black rhinoceros trophy and/or one markhor trophy in any calendar year and the export is authorized by the legislation of the country of origin;
 - c) the Management Authority of the State of import allow the import of leopard skins, and markhor hunting trophies in accordance with this Resolution only if each skin and trophy has a self-locking tag attached which indicates the State of export, the number of the specimen in relation to the annual quota and the calendar year in which the animal was taken in the wild – for example ZW 6/500 1997 indicating that Zimbabwe is the State of export and that the specimen is the sixth specimen taken in the wild in Zimbabwe out of its quota of 500 for 1997 – and to which the quota applies if the same information as is on the tag is given on the export document;
 - d) the Management Authority of the State of import allow the import of black rhinoceros hunting trophies only if they have been individually marked to indicate the country of origin, species, quota number and year of export; and
 - e) in the case of whole or nearly whole leopard skins and of hunting trophies traded according to the terms of this Resolution, the words "has been granted" in Article III, paragraph 2 (d), of the Convention be deemed to have been satisfied upon the written assurance of the Management Authority of the State of import that an import permit will be granted; and

REPEALS the Resolutions listed hereunder:

- a) Resolution Conf. 2.11 (Rev.) (San José, 1979, as amended at Fort Lauderdale, 1994) – Trade in hunting trophies of species listed in Appendix I;
- b) Resolution Conf. 9.21 (Rev. CoP13) (Fort Lauderdale 1994, as amended at Bangkok, 2004) – The interpretation and application of quotas for species included in Appendix I;
- c) Resolution Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP13) (Harare, 1997, as amended at Bangkok, 2004) – Quotas for leopard hunting trophies and skins for personal use;
- d) Resolution Conf. 10.15 (Rev. CoP12) (Harare, 1997, as amended at Santiago, 2002) – Establishment of quotas for markhor hunting trophies; and
- e) Resolution Conf. 13.5 (Bangkok, 2004) – Establishment of export quotas for black rhinoceros hunting trophies.

DRAFT CONSOLIDATED RESOLUTION OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES

Conservation of and trade in specimens of specific Appendix-I species

Text from existing Resolutions	Secretariat's comments
<p>RECALLING Resolutions Conf. 9.14 (Rev. CoP13), adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its ninth meeting (CoP9, Fort Lauderdale, 1994) and amended at CoP11 (Gigiri, 2000) and CoP13 (Bangkok, 2004); Conf. 11.8 (Rev. CoP13) adopted at CoP11 and amended at CoP12 (Santiago, 2002) and CoP13; Conf. 12.5 adopted at CoP12; and Conf. 13.4 adopted at CoP13;</p>	<p>New introductory paragraph.</p>
<p>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;</p>	<p>From Conf. 13.4, first para. of the preamble.</p>
<p>CONCERNED that wild populations of great apes [all subspecies of the gorilla (<i>Gorilla gorilla</i>), chimpanzees (<i>Pan</i> spp.) and the orang-utan (<i>Pongo pygmaeus</i>)] 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;</p>	<p>From Conf. 13.4, second para. of the preamble.</p>
<p>CONCERNED that almost all great ape populations continue to decline drastically;</p>	<p>From Conf. 13.4, third para. of the preamble.</p>
<p>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 (<i>Pongo pygmaeus abelii</i>) 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';</p>	<p>From Conf. 13.4, fourth para. of the preamble.</p>
<p>RECALLING that all great ape species are included in Appendix I of the Convention;</p>	<p>From Conf. 13.4, fifth para. of the preamble.</p>
<p>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;</p>	<p>From Conf. 13.4, sixth para. of the preamble.</p>
<p>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;</p>	<p>From Conf. 13.4, seventh para. of the preamble.</p>
<p>RECOGNIZING the need for international support to assist the 23 range States in protecting great ape populations, their habitats and related biodiversity resources;</p>	<p>From Conf. 13.4, eighth para. of the preamble.</p>

Text from existing Resolutions	Secretariat's comments
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;	From Conf. 13.4, ninth para. of the preamble. The word 'also' has been deleted because of the rearrangement of the paragraphs.
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 (CBD)], and a range of global and national non governmental organizations;	From Conf. 13.4, 10th para. of the preamble. The acronym '(CBD)' has been added.
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;	From Conf. 13.4, 11th para. of the preamble. The word 'further' has been deleted because of the rearrangement of the paragraphs.
AWARE of work to prepare and adopt National Great Ape Survival Plans (NGASPs) and their role in building capacity in range States;	From Conf. 13.4, 12th para. of the preamble.
NOTING the work undertaken by the CITES Bushmeat Working Group and other initiatives;	From Conf. 13.4, 13th para. of the preamble.
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 <i>inter alia</i> 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;	From Conf. 13.4, 14th para. of the preamble.
RECALLING Resolution Conf. 11.5, adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its 11th meeting (Gigiri, 2000), relating to conservation of and trade in tigers;	From Conf. 12.5, first para. of the preamble. As Conf. 11.5 was repealed at CoP12, this paragraph can be deleted.
NOTING that wild populations of tigers and other Asian big cat species (snow leopard, <i>Uncia uncia</i> , clouded leopard, <i>Neofelis nebulosa</i> , all subspecies of leopard <i>Panthera pardus</i> within its Asian range, and Asiatic lion, <i>Panthera leo persica</i>) are threatened by the combined effects of poaching and habitat loss caused by disturbance, fragmentation and destruction;	From Conf. 12.5, second para. of the preamble.

Text from existing Resolutions	Secretariat's comments
<p>AWARE that all tigers and other Asian big cat species are included in Appendix I, and that commercial international trade in Asian big cat species and their parts and derivatives has been prohibited by the Convention since 1975 (with the exception of the Asiatic lion and the Amur tiger <i>Panthera tigris altaica</i>, which were included in 1977 and 1987, respectively);</p>	<p>From Conf. 12.5, third para. of the preamble.</p>
<p>CONSCIOUS that three subspecies of tiger, <i>Panthera tigris</i>, have become extinct within the last 50 years and noting with concern that, despite inclusion of Asian big cat species in Appendix I, illegal trade in specimens of nearly all these species has escalated and further threatens their long-term survival in the wild;</p>	<p>From Conf. 12.5, fourth para. of the preamble.</p>
<p>CONCERNED that the use of medicines and products containing parts and derivatives from the tiger and other Asian big cat species continues in many countries around the world and that the bones of some of these species may be used in traditional medicine systems as a substitute for tiger bone;</p>	<p>From Conf. 12.5, fifth para. of the preamble.</p>
<p>CONCERNED further that trade in skins from the tiger and other Asian big cat species appears to be escalating again, and that this trend could fuel poaching that could lead to extinction in the wild;</p>	<p>From Conf. 12.5, sixth para. of the preamble. The word 'further' has been deleted because of the rearrangement of the paragraphs.</p>
<p>NOTING that the Standing Committee has called upon all Parties and non-Parties to the Convention to take such measures as are required to halt the illegal trade in tigers and tiger parts and derivatives;</p>	<p>From Conf. 12.5, seventh para. of the preamble.</p>
<p>COMMENDING the positive actions taken by some range and consumer States to address the illegal trade in tiger specimens and tiger parts and derivatives and to facilitate cooperation with other Parties, but noting that measures are required to address illegal trade in specimens of all Appendix-I Asian big cat species;</p>	<p>From Conf. 12.5, eighth para. of the preamble. A minor change is proposed to abbreviate the text.</p>
<p>CONSCIOUS that the driving forces behind the illegal killing of tigers and other Asian big cats and the illegal trade in specimens from them vary from region to region and may include financial gain from the sale of live specimens, parts and derivatives, protection of people living in Asian big cat habitats and protection against or response to the predation of livestock;</p>	<p>From Conf. 12.5, ninth para. of the preamble.</p>
<p>RECOGNIZING that strengthened technical cooperation between range and non-range States and financial support would contribute to more effective conservation of tigers and other Asian big cat species;</p>	<p>From Conf. 12.5, 10th para. of the preamble.</p>

Text from existing Resolutions	Secretariat's comments
ACKNOWLEDGING that increased political commitment, financial resources and expertise in some range and consumer States will significantly improve control of the illegal killing of Asian big cat species, trade in their parts and derivatives and protection of their habitats;	From Conf. 12.5, 11th para. of the preamble.
ACKNOWLEDGING the progress made through the CITES Tiger Enforcement Task Force, including the enforcement training course conducted in India, but noting that the causes of conservation problems could be relevant to other Asian big cat species and that the solutions to reduce illegal trade in tiger specimens could be applied to benefit these species;	From Conf. 12.5, 12th para. of the preamble.
ACKNOWLEDGING further the actions and reports of members of the Snow Leopard Network and of the Global Tiger Forum in reviewing the threats to the long-term survival of the species in the wild and the recommended measures to address those threats;	From Conf. 12.5, 13th para. of the preamble. The word 'further' has been deleted because of the rearrangement of the paragraphs.
RECOGNIZING also that long-term solutions to the protection, conservation and management of tigers and other Asian big cat species and their habitats requires the adoption of bold and innovative actions based on a sound base of information;	From Conf. 12.5, 14th para. of the preamble. The word 'also' has been deleted because of the rearrangement of the paragraphs.
CONCERNED that some rhinoceros populations have continued to decline drastically and that four of the five species are threatened with extinction;	From Conf. 9.14 (Rev. CoP13), first para. of the preamble.
RECALLING that the Conference of the Parties included all species of rhinoceros in Appendix I of the Convention in 1977, and that the South African population of <i>Ceratotherium simum simum</i> was transferred to Appendix II with an annotation in 1994;	From Conf. 9.14 (Rev. CoP13), second para. of the preamble.
RECALLING further Resolution Conf. 3.11 and Resolution Conf. 6.10, adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its third and sixth meetings respectively (New Delhi, 1981; Ottawa, 1997), and Decision 10.45, adopted at its 10th meeting (Harare, 1997), all relating to the conservation of and trade in rhinoceros;	From Conf. 9.14 (Rev. CoP13), third para. of the preamble. As Conf. 9.14 (Rev. CoP13) repealed Conf. 3.11 and Conf. 6.10, and is integrated in the present draft resolution, these paragraphs can be deleted.
COMMENDING the successful management and protection of rhinoceroses in some African and Asian range States, often under difficult circumstances;	From Conf. 9.14 (Rev. CoP13), fourth para. of the preamble.
COMMENDING further the measures taken by countries to control and reduce use of rhinoceros horn, especially countries where use is part of a cultural tradition extending back many centuries;	From Conf. 9.14 (Rev. CoP13), fifth para. of the preamble.
CONCLUDING that the above measures have not arrested the decline of all rhinoceros populations;	From Conf. 9.14 (Rev. CoP13), sixth para. of the preamble.

Text from existing Resolutions	Secretariat's comments
RECOGNIZING that the illegal trade in rhinoceros horn is known to be a global law enforcement problem, extending beyond range States and traditional consuming countries, but that emphasis solely on law enforcement has failed to remove the threat to rhinoceroses;	From Conf. 9.14 (Rev. CoP13), seventh para. of the preamble.
CONSCIOUS that stocks of rhinoceros horn continue to accumulate in some countries and that the call for their destruction, as recommended by Resolution Conf. 6.10, has not been implemented and is no longer considered appropriate by a number of Parties;	From Conf. 9.14 (Rev. CoP13), eighth para. of the preamble. As Conf. 9.14 (Rev. CoP13) repealed Conf. 6.10, the Secretariat suggests deleting this paragraph.
RECOGNIZING that some international measures may have unintended consequences, for example, on trade;	From Conf. 9.14 (Rev. CoP13), ninth para. of the preamble.
RECOGNIZING that there is a diversity of opinion as to the most effective approaches to the conservation of rhinoceroses;	From Conf. 9.14 (Rev. CoP13), 10th para. of the preamble.
CONCERNED that threats to rhinoceros populations still exist, and that the cost of ensuring adequate security for them is increasing and cannot easily be met by many range States;	From Conf. 9.14 (Rev. CoP13), 11th para. of the preamble.
RECALLING the International Workshop on Conservation and Control of Trade in Tibetan Antelope, held in Xining, China, 12-14 October 1999, where a draft resolution on the conservation and control of trade in the Tibetan antelope (<i>Pantholops hodgsonii</i>) was discussed by government representatives from China, France, India, Italy, Nepal, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, as well as representatives of the CITES Secretariat and non-governmental organizations;	From Conf. 11.8 (Rev. CoP13), first para. of the preamble.
AWARE that the Tibetan antelope is included in Appendix I, and that all commercial international trade in its parts and derivatives has been regulated by the Convention since 1979;	From Conf. 11.8 (Rev. CoP13), second para. of the preamble.
NOTING that the wild population of the Tibetan antelope continues to be threatened by poaching to supply the market for shahtoosh, the fine wool of the species, and shahtoosh products;	From Conf. 11.8 (Rev. CoP13), third para. of the preamble.
CONSCIOUS that an effective ban on processing of and trade in shahtoosh is a critically important complement to effective <i>in situ</i> conservation of the species, including control of large scale poaching;	From Conf. 11.8 (Rev. CoP13), fourth para. of the preamble.
RECOGNIZING that strengthened technical cooperation between range and non-range States, and financial support, would contribute to more effective conservation of the Tibetan antelope;	From Conf. 11.8 (Rev. CoP13), fifth para. of the preamble.

Text from existing Resolutions	Secretariat's comments
<p>COMMENDING the initiatives by Parties to facilitate cooperation in conservation of the Tibetan antelope and to address illegal hunting of the Tibetan antelope, including:</p> <p>a) China, which has made a serious effort to stop poaching and smuggling of the Tibetan antelope and has also established nature reserves for the species; and</p> <p>b) France, India, Italy, the United Kingdom and the United States, which have taken steps to protect the species, including enforcement and judicial action to halt the illegal trade in Tibetan antelope parts and derivatives and the development of identification techniques for such parts and derivatives;</p>	<p>From Conf. 11.8 (Rev. CoP13), sixth para. of the preamble.</p>
<p>THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION</p>	
<p><i>Regarding great apes</i></p>	<p>Text added by the Secretariat.</p>
<p>URGES all Parties to:</p> <p>a) adopt and implement comprehensive legislation to protect great apes, which includes:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">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</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">ii) deterrent penalties aimed at eliminating illegal trade in great apes and parts and derivatives thereof;</p> <p>b) strengthen enforcement controls, including anti-poaching measures in great ape habitats and anti-smuggling measures at international borders;</p> <p>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</p> <p>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;</p>	<p>From Conf. 13.4, operative part.</p>

Text from existing Resolutions	Secretariat's comments
<p>DIRECTS the Secretariat to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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; 	<p>From Conf. 13.4, operative part.</p>
<p>DIRECTS the Standing Committee to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) review the implementation of this Resolution <u>with regard to great apes</u> 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; 	<p>From Conf. 13.4, operative part.</p> <p>The addition is proposed to clarify that this directive relates only to great apes.</p>
<p>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;</p>	<p>From Conf. 13.4, operative part.</p>
<p>URGES all range States, other Parties and relevant organizations to join the GRASP partnership;</p>	<p>From Conf. 13.4, operative part.</p>
<p>CALLS UPON all Parties to other relevant multilateral agreements, such as the Convention on Biological Diversity <u>CBD</u> and the Convention on Migratory Species of Wild Animals (<u>CMS</u>), to cooperate with GRASP and other appropriate partnerships in developing a common strategy to conserve great ape populations;</p>	<p>From Conf. 13.4, operative part.</p> <p>The words 'the Convention on Biological Diversity' have been replaced by the acronym, provided in a paragraph above, and the acronym '(CMS)' added for consistency.</p>

Text from existing Resolutions	Secretariat's comments
<p>CALLS UPON all governments, intergovernmental organizations, international aid agencies and non-governmental organizations, as a matter of urgency, to:</p> <p>a) assist the range States in any way possible in supporting the conservation of great apes including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) the provision of funding; ii) assistance with enforcement, training, capacity building and education; iii) population monitoring, and the gathering and exchange of scientific, technical and legal information and expertise; iv) habitat management and restoration; v) mitigation of conflict between humans and apes; and vi) the development of projects which deliver tangible benefits to local communities such as alternative sources of protein; and <p>b) 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</p>	<p>From Conf. 13.4, operative part.</p> <p>The formatting has been changed to facilitate comprehension.</p>
<p>CALLS UPON the Secretariat to collaborate with the CBD Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity in relation to the conservation of great apes, in particular developing measures relating to <i>in situ</i> conservation and to make recommendations relevant to CITES to the Standing Committee for consideration;</p>	<p>From Conf. 13.4, operative part.</p> <p>The words 'of the Convention on Biological Diversity' have been replaced by the acronym.</p>
<p><i>Regarding the tiger and other Asian big cat species</i></p>	<p>Text added by the Secretariat.</p>
<p>URGES:</p> <p>a) all Parties and non-Parties, especially range and consumer States of Asian big cat species, to adopt comprehensive legislation and enforcement controls which clearly define the administrative responsibilities of the various government agencies responsible for regulating trade within and outside of protected areas and in outlets for parts and derivatives such as in wildlife markets and shops, etc., as a matter of urgency;</p>	<p>From Conf. 12.5, operative part.</p>

Text from existing Resolutions	Secretariat's comments
<p>b) all Parties seeking to improve their legislation prohibiting international commercial trade in specimens of tiger and other Asian big cat species, and products labelled as, or claiming to contain, their parts and derivatives, to adopt such legislation, to include penalties adequate to deter illegal trade and to consider introducing national measures to facilitate implementation of CITES, such as voluntarily prohibiting internal trade in such parts, derivatives and products, as provided for in Resolution Conf. 9.6 (Rev.);</p>	<p>From Conf. 12.5, operative part.</p>
<p>c) all Parties, especially range and consumer States, to introduce innovative enforcement methods and, as a matter of priority, strengthen enforcement efforts in key border regions;</p>	<p>From Conf. 12.5, operative part.</p>
<p>d) those Parties and non-Parties in whose territory tigers and other Asian big cat species are bred in captivity to ensure that adequate management practices and controls are in place to prevent parts and derivatives from entering illegal trade from or through such facilities;</p>	<p>From Conf. 12.5, operative part.</p>
<p>e) those Parties and non-Parties in whose countries there exist stocks of parts and derivatives of tiger and other Asian big cat species (such as tiger bone stocks), <u>but not including pre-Convention specimens</u>, to consolidate and ensure adequate control of such stocks, and where possible destroy the same, with the exception of those used for educational and scientific purposes;</p>	<p>From Conf. 12.5, operative part. The underlined words were previously absent from the Spanish and French texts but are now included.</p>
<p>f) range and non-range States of the tiger and other Asian big cat species to support and participate in international conservation programmes, such as the Global Tiger Forum and the Snow Leopard Network; and</p>	<p>From Conf. 12.5, operative part.</p>
<p>g) all range and consumer 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 parts and derivatives of tiger and other Asian big cat species;</p>	<p>From Conf. 12.5, operative part.</p>
<p>RECOMMENDS that: a) the CITES Secretariat expand the remit of the CITES Tiger Enforcement Task Force to include all Asian big cat species;</p>	<p>From Conf. 12.5, operative part.</p>

Text from existing Resolutions	Secretariat's comments
b) the range States of the tiger and other Asian big cat species ensure that anti-poaching teams and enforcement units are established and effectively resourced to counter the illegal killing of and trade in Asian big cat species, and that intelligence is shared between relevant enforcement agencies to counter illegal killing and trade;	From Conf. 12.5, operative part.
c) range States of the tiger and other Asian big cat species carry out appropriate education and awareness campaigns directed at urban and rural communities and other targeted groups, on the ecological and cultural significance and the significance for ecotourism of Asian big cats, their prey and habitats;	From Conf. 12.5, operative part.
d) all range and consumer States take measures to increase awareness of wildlife crime and illicit wildlife trade among their enforcement, prosecution and judicial authorities;	From Conf. 12.5, operative part.
e) the enforcement agencies in range and consumer States of the tiger and other Asian big cat species establish cooperative bilateral and multilateral arrangements, especially for the management of shared wildlife species and protected habitats with common boundaries, in order to achieve more effective control of illegal international trade in specimens of Asian big cat species;	From Conf. 12.5, operative part.
f) Parties and non-Parties convene regional workshops on law enforcement needs associated with illegal cross-border movement of specimens of Asian big cat species, including the extent of the trade, smuggling routes, methods and final consumer markets for live specimens and parts and derivatives, with technical assistance from the CITES Secretariat and, where available, financial support from interested governments and organizations; and	From Conf. 12.5, operative part.
g) the range States of Asian big cat species conduct, where appropriate, studies to examine the motivation behind the illegal killing of these species and to recommend appropriate measures to address such motivation;	From Conf. 12.5, operative part.
<p>REQUESTS:</p> <p>a) countries and organizations with the relevant expertise to encourage and support range and consumer States, as a matter of urgency, in the development of practical identification manuals to aid the detection and accurate identification of parts and derivatives of Asian big cats; and</p>	From Conf. 12.5, operative part.

Text from existing Resolutions	Secretariat's comments
b) that, since biological and distribution data are essential for the implementation of the Convention, donor nations assist in funding the infrastructure and the provision of expertise to develop computer databases and mapping as well as any other necessary conservation management techniques;	From Conf. 12.5, operative part.
RECOMMENDS that the consumer States of specimens from the tiger and other Asian big cat species: a) work with traditional medicine communities and industries to develop strategies for gradually reducing and eventually eliminating the use of Asian big cat parts and derivatives;	From Conf. 12.5, operative part.
b) where necessary and appropriate, remove references to parts and derivatives of Appendix-I Asian big cats from the official pharmacopoeia and include acceptable substitute products that do not endanger other wild species, and introduce programmes to educate the industry and user groups in order to eliminate the use of substances derived from Appendix-I Asian big cats and promote the adoption of appropriate alternatives; and	From Conf. 12.5, operative part.
c) carry out appropriate education and awareness campaigns to eliminate illegal trade in and use of Asian big cat skins as trophies, ornaments and items of clothing or for the production of other materials; <u>and</u>	From Conf. 12.5, operative part. The word 'and' has been added because of the rearrangement of the paragraphs.
CALLS UPON all governments and intergovernmental organizations, international aid agencies, and non-governmental organizations to provide, as a matter of urgency, funds and other assistance to stop illegal trade in specimens of Asian big cat species, and to ensure the long-term survival of the Asian big cat species in the wild; and	From Conf. 12.5, operative part. The word 'and' has been deleted because of the rearrangement of the paragraphs.
<i>Regarding the African and Asian rhinoceroses</i>	Text added by the Secretariat.
URGES: a) all Parties that have stocks of rhinoceros horn to identify, mark, register and secure all such stocks;	From Conf. 9.14 (Rev. CoP13), operative part.
b) all Parties to adopt and implement comprehensive legislation and enforcement controls, including internal trade restrictions and penalties, aimed at reducing illegal trade in rhinoceros parts and derivatives;	From Conf. 9.14 (Rev. CoP13), operative part.
c) the Secretariat, where possible, to assist those Parties with inadequate legislation, enforcement, or control of stocks, by providing them technical advice and relevant information;	From Conf. 9.14 (Rev. CoP13), operative part.

Text from existing Resolutions	Secretariat's comments
d) range States to be vigilant in their law enforcement efforts, including the prevention of illegal hunting and the early detection of potential offenders;	From Conf. 9.14 (Rev. CoP13), operative part.
e) that law enforcement cooperation between and among States be increased in order to curtail illegal trade in rhinoceros horn; and	From Conf. 9.14 (Rev. CoP13), operative part.
f) the consumer States, as a matter of priority, to work with all user groups and industries to develop and implement strategies for reducing the use and consumption of rhinoceros parts and derivatives;	From Conf. 9.14 (Rev. CoP13), operative part.
DIRECTS the Standing Committee to continue to pursue actions aimed at reducing illegal trade, ensuring that:	From Conf. 9.14 (Rev. CoP13), operative part.
a) all such actions are accompanied by evaluations of their effectiveness;	From Conf. 9.14 (Rev. CoP13), operative part.
b) appropriate, cost-effective, standardized indicators of success are developed and/or refined to measure changes in levels of illegal hunting and of the status of rhinoceros populations in the range States; and	From Conf. 9.14 (Rev. CoP13), operative part.
c) the policies that guide interventions are responsive and adaptive to the outcome of evaluations;	From Conf. 9.14 (Rev. CoP13), operative part.
RECOMMENDS that those range States without a budgeted conservation and management plan for <u>rhinoceroses</u> should develop and implement one as expeditiously as possible, utilizing all available relevant expertise and resources;	From Conf. 9.14 (Rev. CoP13), operative part. The word 'rhinoceros' has been put in the plural for consistency with the rest of the text.
RECOMMENDS further that those range States with an existing, budgeted plan for <u>rhinoceroses</u> should endeavour to implement the plan as expeditiously as possible, and should undertake a review of the adequacy of enforcement and trade control measures therein;	From Conf. 9.14 (Rev. CoP13), operative part. The word 'rhinoceros' has been put in the plural for consistency with the rest of the text.
CALLS upon all Governments and intergovernmental organizations, international aid agencies and non-governmental organizations to provide funds to implement rhinoceros conservation activities, especially efforts to prevent the illegal killing of rhinoceroses and to control and monitor the illegal trade in rhinoceros horn; <u>and</u>	From Conf. 9.14 (Rev. CoP13), operative part. The word 'and' has been added because of the rearrangement of the paragraphs.
CALLS for constructive engagement amongst all Parties to the Convention and synergy between the Convention and the IUCN/SSC Rhino Specialist Groups to achieve the aims of this Resolution; and	From Conf. 9.14 (Rev. CoP13), operative part.

Text from existing Resolutions	Secretariat's comments
<i>Regarding the Tibetan antelope</i>	Text added by the Secretariat.
<p>RECOMMENDS that:</p> <p>a) all Parties and non-Parties, especially consumer and range States, adopt comprehensive legislation and enforcement controls as a matter of urgency, with the aim of eliminating commercial trade in Tibetan antelope parts and derivatives, especially shahtoosh, in order to reduce demonstrably the illegal trade in Tibetan antelope products;</p>	From Conf. 11.8 (Rev. CoP13), operative part.
<p>b) all Parties treat any product claimed to be 'shahtoosh' or claimed to contain Tibetan antelope specimens as a readily recognizable part or derivative of the Tibetan antelope and therefore subject to the provisions relating to Appendix-I species, as provided for in Resolution Conf. 9.6 (Rev.), and enact legislation, where it does not exist, to fully implement these provisions for such products;</p>	From Conf. 11.8 (Rev. CoP13), operative part. The inverted commas around the word 'shahtoosh' seem unnecessary and have been removed.
<p>c) all Parties adopt penalties adequate to deter illegal trade and measures to enhance public awareness of the actual origin of the products and of the status of the Tibetan antelope; and</p>	From Conf. 11.8 (Rev. CoP13), operative part.
<p>d) all Parties and non-Parties in whose territory stocks of Tibetan antelope parts and raw materials exist, adopt a registration system and national measures to prevent such stocks from re-entering into trade;</p>	From Conf. 11.8 (Rev. CoP13), operative part.
<p>DIRECTS:</p> <p>a) the Secretariat, with the assistance of interested Parties, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations, to provide funding and technical assistance to the range States of the Tibetan antelope in order to improve anti-poaching efforts, to carry out population censuses, to formulate a conservation strategy and to prevent trade in Tibetan antelope parts and derivatives; and</p>	From Conf. 11.8 (Rev. CoP13), operative part.
<p>b) the Standing Committee to undertake a regular review of the enforcement measures taken by the Parties in eliminating the illicit trade in Tibetan antelope products on the basis of the Secretariat's report, and to report the results at each meeting of the Conference of the Parties; and</p>	From Conf. 11.8 (Rev. CoP13), operative part.
<p>URGES:</p> <p>a) the processing countries of the products of the Tibetan antelope to continue their efforts to ban the processing of Tibetan antelope wool;</p>	From Conf. 11.8 (Rev. CoP13), operative part.

Text from existing Resolutions	Secretariat's comments
<p>b) all countries and territories with relevant experience and technical capabilities to strengthen cooperation and the exchange of information, technology and experience with regard to education and awareness, law enforcement such as smuggling routes and methods, and techniques for the identification of parts and derivatives of the Tibetan antelope; and</p>	<p>From Conf. 11.8 (Rev. CoP13), operative part.</p>
<p>c) relevant Parties to designate a contact point and to provide contact details to the Secretariat in order to establish a network to assist in the control of illegal trade in Tibetan antelope parts and derivatives, particularly shahtoosh, and, where appropriate to make full use of the ECO-MESSAGE of ICPO-Interpol and existing law enforcement networks, including the World Customs Organization; <u>and</u></p>	<p>From Conf. 11.8 (Rev. CoP13), operative part. The word 'and' has been added because of the rearrangement of the paragraphs.</p>
<p>REPEALS the Resolutions listed hereunder:</p> <p>a) Resolution Conf. 9.14 (Rev. CoP13) (Fort Lauderdale, 1994, as amended at Gigiri, 2000, and Bangkok, 2004) – Conservation of and trade in African and Asian rhinoceroses;</p> <p>b) Resolution Conf. 11.8 (Rev. CoP13) (Gigiri, 2000, as amended at Santiago, 2002, and Bangkok, 2004) – Conservation of and control of trade in the Tibetan antelope;</p> <p>c) Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Santiago, 2002) – Conservation of and trade in tigers and other Appendix-I Asian big cat species; and</p> <p>d) Resolution Conf. 13.4 (Bangkok, 2004) – Conservation of and trade in great apes.</p>	<p>In replacement of the text under REPEALS in Conf. 9.14 (Rev. CoP13) and Conf. 12.5.</p>

DRAFT CONSOLIDATED RESOLUTION OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES

Conservation of and trade in specimens of specific Appendix-I species

RECALLING Resolutions Conf. 9.14 (Rev. CoP13), adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its ninth meeting (CoP9, Fort Lauderdale, 1994) and amended at CoP11 (Gigiri, 2000) and CoP13 (Bangkok, 2004); Conf. 11.8 (Rev. CoP13) adopted at CoP11 and amended at CoP12 (Santiago, 2002) and CoP13; Conf. 12.5 adopted at CoP12; and Conf. 13.4 adopted at CoP13;

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 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 (CBD)], and a range of global and national non governmental organizations;

NOTING 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;

NOTING that wild populations of tigers and other Asian big cat species [snow leopard (*Uncia uncia*), clouded leopard (*Neofelis nebulosa*), all subspecies of leopard (*Panthera pardus*) within its Asian range, and Asiatic lion (*Panthera leo persica*)] are threatened by the combined effects of poaching and habitat loss caused by disturbance, fragmentation and destruction;

AWARE that all tigers and other Asian big cat species are included in Appendix I, and that commercial international trade in Asian big cat species and their parts and derivatives has been prohibited by the Convention since 1975 [with the exception of the Asiatic lion and the Amur tiger (*Panthera tigris altaica*), which were included in 1977 and 1987, respectively];

CONSCIOUS that three subspecies of tiger (*Panthera tigris*), have become extinct within the last 50 years and noting with concern that, despite inclusion of Asian big cat species in Appendix I, illegal trade in specimens of nearly all these species has escalated and further threatens their long-term survival in the wild;

CONCERNED that the use of medicines and products containing parts and derivatives from the tiger and other Asian big cat species continues in many countries around the world and that the bones of some of these species may be used in traditional medicine systems as a substitute for tiger bone;

CONCERNED that trade in skins from the tiger and other Asian big cat species appears to be escalating again, and that this trend could fuel poaching that could lead to extinction in the wild;

NOTING that the Standing Committee has called upon all Parties and non-Parties to the Convention to take such measures as are required to halt the illegal trade in tigers and tiger parts and derivatives;

COMMENDING the positive actions taken by some range and consumer States to address the illegal trade in tiger specimens and to facilitate cooperation with other Parties, but noting that measures are required to address illegal trade in specimens of all Appendix-I Asian big cat species;

CONSCIOUS that the driving forces behind the illegal killing of tigers and other Asian big cats and the illegal trade in specimens from them vary from region to region and may include financial gain from the sale of live specimens, parts and derivatives, protection of people living in Asian big cat habitats and protection against or response to the predation of livestock;

RECOGNIZING that strengthened technical cooperation between range and non-range States and financial support would contribute to more effective conservation of tigers and other Asian big cat species;

ACKNOWLEDGING that increased political commitment, financial resources and expertise in some range and consumer States will significantly improve control of the illegal killing of Asian big cat species, trade in their parts and derivatives and protection of their habitats;

ACKNOWLEDGING the progress made through the CITES Tiger Enforcement Task Force, including the enforcement training course conducted in India, but noting that the causes of conservation problems could be relevant to other Asian big cat species and that the solutions to reduce illegal trade in tiger specimens could be applied to benefit these species;

ACKNOWLEDGING the actions and reports of members of the Snow Leopard Network and of the Global Tiger Forum in reviewing the threats to the long-term survival of the species in the wild and the recommended measures to address those threats;

RECOGNIZING that long-term solutions to the protection, conservation and management of tigers and other Asian big cat species and their habitats requires the adoption of bold and innovative actions based on a sound base of information;

CONCERNED that some rhinoceros populations have continued to decline drastically and that four of the five species are threatened with extinction;

RECALLING that the Conference of the Parties included all species of rhinoceros in Appendix I of the Convention in 1977, and that the South African population of *Ceratotherium simum simum* was transferred to Appendix II with an annotation in 1994;

COMMENDING the successful management and protection of rhinoceroses in some African and Asian range States, often under difficult circumstances;

COMMENDING further the measures taken by countries to control and reduce use of rhinoceros horn, especially countries where use is part of a cultural tradition extending back many centuries;

CONCLUDING that the above measures have not arrested the decline of all rhinoceros populations;

RECOGNIZING that the illegal trade in rhinoceros horn is known to be a global law enforcement problem, extending beyond range States and traditional consuming countries, but that emphasis solely on law enforcement has failed to remove the threat to rhinoceroses;

RECOGNIZING that some international measures may have unintended consequences, for example, on trade;

RECOGNIZING that there is a diversity of opinion as to the most effective approaches to the conservation of rhinoceroses;

CONCERNED that threats to rhinoceros populations still exist, and that the cost of ensuring adequate security for them is increasing and cannot easily be met by many range States;

RECALLING the International Workshop on Conservation and Control of Trade in Tibetan Antelope, held in Xining, China, 12-14 October 1999, where a draft resolution on the conservation and control of trade in the Tibetan antelope (*Pantholops hodgsonii*) was discussed by government representatives from China, France, India, Italy, Nepal, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America, as well as representatives of the CITES Secretariat and non-governmental organizations;

AWARE that the Tibetan antelope is included in Appendix I, and that all commercial international trade in its parts and derivatives has been regulated by the Convention since 1979;

NOTING that the wild population of the Tibetan antelope continues to be threatened by poaching to supply the market for shahtoosh, the fine wool of the species, and shahtoosh products;

CONSCIOUS that an effective ban on processing of and trade in shahtoosh is a critically important complement to effective *in situ* conservation of the species, including control of large scale poaching;

RECOGNIZING that strengthened technical cooperation between range and non-range States, and financial support, would contribute to more effective conservation of the Tibetan antelope;

COMMENDING the initiatives by Parties to facilitate cooperation in conservation of the Tibetan antelope and to address illegal hunting of the Tibetan antelope, including:

- a) China, which has made a serious effort to stop poaching and smuggling of the Tibetan antelope and has also established nature reserves for the species; and
- b) France, India, Italy, the United Kingdom and the United States, which have taken steps to protect the species, including enforcement and judicial action to halt the illegal trade in Tibetan antelope parts and derivatives and the development of identification techniques for such parts and derivatives;

THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION

Regarding great apes

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 with regard to great apes 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 CBD and the Convention on Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS), 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:

- a) assist the range States in any way possible in supporting the conservation of great apes including:
 - i) the provision of funding;
 - ii) assistance with enforcement, training, capacity building and education;
 - iii) population monitoring, and the gathering and exchange of scientific, technical and legal information and expertise;
 - iv) habitat management and restoration;
 - v) mitigation of conflict between humans and apes; and
 - vi) the development of projects which deliver tangible benefits to local communities such as alternative sources of protein; and
- b) 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 CBD Secretariat 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;

Regarding the tiger and other Asian big cat species

URGES:

- a) all Parties and non-Parties, especially range and consumer States of Asian big cat species, to adopt comprehensive legislation and enforcement controls which clearly define the administrative responsibilities of the various government agencies responsible for regulating trade within and outside of protected areas and in outlets for parts and derivatives such as in wildlife markets and shops, etc., as a matter of urgency;
- b) all Parties seeking to improve their legislation prohibiting international commercial trade in specimens of tiger and other Asian big cat species, and products labelled as, or claiming to contain, their parts and derivatives, to adopt such legislation, to include penalties adequate to deter illegal trade and to consider introducing national measures to facilitate implementation of CITES, such as voluntarily prohibiting internal trade in such parts, derivatives and products, as provided for in Resolution Conf. 9.6 (Rev.);
- c) all Parties, especially range and consumer States, to introduce innovative enforcement methods and, as a matter of priority, strengthen enforcement efforts in key border regions;
- d) those Parties and non-Parties in whose territory tigers and other Asian big cat species are bred in captivity to ensure that adequate management practices and controls are in place to prevent parts and derivatives from entering illegal trade from or through such facilities;
- e) those Parties and non-Parties in whose countries there exist stocks of parts and derivatives of tiger and other Asian big cat species (such as tiger bone stocks), but not including pre-Convention specimens, to consolidate and ensure adequate control of such stocks, and where possible destroy the same, with the exception of those used for educational and scientific purposes;
- f) range and non-range States of the tiger and other Asian big cat species to support and participate in international conservation programmes, such as the Global Tiger Forum and the Snow Leopard Network; and

- g) all range and consumer 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 parts and derivatives of tiger and other Asian big cat species;

RECOMMENDS that:

- a) the CITES Secretariat expand the remit of the CITES Tiger Enforcement Task Force to include all Asian big cat species;
- b) the range States of the tiger and other Asian big cat species ensure that anti-poaching teams and enforcement units are established and effectively resourced to counter the illegal killing of and trade in Asian big cat species, and that intelligence is shared between relevant enforcement agencies to counter illegal killing and trade;
- c) range States of the tiger and other Asian big cat species carry out appropriate education and awareness campaigns directed at urban and rural communities and other targeted groups, on the ecological and cultural significance and the significance for ecotourism of Asian big cats, their prey and habitats;
- d) all range and consumer States take measures to increase awareness of wildlife crime and illicit wildlife trade among their enforcement, prosecution and judicial authorities;
- e) the enforcement agencies in range and consumer States of the tiger and other Asian big cat species establish cooperative bilateral and multilateral arrangements, especially for the management of shared wildlife species and protected habitats with common boundaries, in order to achieve more effective control of illegal international trade in specimens of Asian big cat species;
- f) Parties and non-Parties convene regional workshops on law enforcement needs associated with illegal cross-border movement of specimens of Asian big cat species, including the extent of the trade, smuggling routes, methods and final consumer markets for live specimens and parts and derivatives, with technical assistance from the CITES Secretariat and, where available, financial support from interested governments and organizations; and
- g) the range States of Asian big cat species conduct, where appropriate, studies to examine the motivation behind the illegal killing of these species and to recommend appropriate measures to address such motivation;

REQUESTS:

- a) countries and organizations with the relevant expertise to encourage and support range and consumer States, as a matter of urgency, in the development of practical identification manuals to aid the detection and accurate identification of parts and derivatives of Asian big cats; and
- b) that, since biological and distribution data are essential for the implementation of the Convention, donor nations assist in funding the infrastructure and the provision of expertise to develop computer databases and mapping as well as any other necessary conservation management techniques;

RECOMMENDS that the consumer States of specimens from the tiger and other Asian big cat species:

- a) work with traditional medicine communities and industries to develop strategies for gradually reducing and eventually eliminating the use of Asian big cat parts and derivatives;
- b) where necessary and appropriate, remove references to parts and derivatives of Appendix-I Asian big cats from the official pharmacopoeia and include acceptable substitute products that do not endanger other wild species, and introduce programmes to educate the industry and user groups in order to eliminate the use of substances derived from Appendix-I Asian big cats and promote the adoption of appropriate alternatives; and

- c) carry out appropriate education and awareness campaigns to eliminate illegal trade in and use of Asian big cat skins as trophies, ornaments and items of clothing or for the production of other materials; and

CALLS UPON all governments and intergovernmental organizations, international aid agencies, and non-governmental organizations to provide, as a matter of urgency, funds and other assistance to stop illegal trade in specimens of Asian big cat species, and to ensure the long-term survival of the Asian big cat species in the wild;

Regarding the African and Asian rhinoceroses

URGES:

- a) all Parties that have stocks of rhinoceros horn to identify, mark, register and secure all such stocks;
- b) all Parties to adopt and implement comprehensive legislation and enforcement controls, including internal trade restrictions and penalties, aimed at reducing illegal trade in rhinoceros parts and derivatives;
- c) the Secretariat, where possible, to assist those Parties with inadequate legislation, enforcement, or control of stocks, by providing them technical advice and relevant information;
- d) range States to be vigilant in their law enforcement efforts, including the prevention of illegal hunting and the early detection of potential offenders;
- e) that law enforcement cooperation between and among States be increased in order to curtail illegal trade in rhinoceros horn; and
- f) the consumer States, as a matter of priority, to work with all user groups and industries to develop and implement strategies for reducing the use and consumption of rhinoceros parts and derivatives;

DIRECTS the Standing Committee to continue to pursue actions aimed at reducing illegal trade, ensuring that:

- a) all such actions are accompanied by evaluations of their effectiveness;
- b) appropriate, cost-effective, standardized indicators of success are developed and/or refined to measure changes in levels of illegal hunting and of the status of rhinoceros populations in the range States; and
- c) the policies that guide interventions are responsive and adaptive to the outcome of evaluations;

RECOMMENDS that those range States without a budgeted conservation and management plan for rhinoceroses should develop and implement one as expeditiously as possible, utilizing all available relevant expertise and resources;

RECOMMENDS further that those range States with an existing, budgeted plan for rhinoceroses should endeavour to implement the plan as expeditiously as possible, and should undertake a review of the adequacy of enforcement and trade control measures therein;

CALLS upon all Governments and intergovernmental organizations, international aid agencies and non-governmental organizations to provide funds to implement rhinoceros conservation activities, especially efforts to prevent the illegal killing of rhinoceroses and to control and monitor the illegal trade in rhinoceros horn; and

CALLS for constructive engagement amongst all Parties to the Convention and synergy between the Convention and the IUCN/SSC Rhino Specialist Groups to achieve the aims of this Resolution; and

Regarding the Tibetan antelope

RECOMMENDS that:

- a) all Parties and non-Parties, especially consumer and range States, adopt comprehensive legislation and enforcement controls as a matter of urgency, with the aim of eliminating commercial trade in Tibetan antelope parts and derivatives, especially shahtoosh, in order to reduce demonstrably the illegal trade in Tibetan antelope products;
- b) all Parties treat any product claimed to be shahtoosh or claimed to contain Tibetan antelope specimens as a readily recognizable part or derivative of the Tibetan antelope and therefore subject to the provisions relating to Appendix-I species, as provided for in Resolution Conf. 9.6 (Rev.), and enact legislation, where it does not exist, to fully implement these provisions for such products;
- c) all Parties adopt penalties adequate to deter illegal trade and measures to enhance public awareness of the actual origin of the products and of the status of the Tibetan antelope; and
- d) all Parties and non-Parties in whose territory stocks of Tibetan antelope parts and raw materials exist, adopt a registration system and national measures to prevent such stocks from re-entering into trade;

DIRECTS:

- a) the Secretariat, with the assistance of interested Parties, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations, to provide funding and technical assistance to the range States of the Tibetan antelope in order to improve anti-poaching efforts, to carry out population censuses, to formulate a conservation strategy and to prevent trade in Tibetan antelope parts and derivatives; and
- b) the Standing Committee to undertake a regular review of the enforcement measures taken by the Parties in eliminating the illicit trade in Tibetan antelope products on the basis of the Secretariat's report, and to report the results at each meeting of the Conference of the Parties; and

URGES:

- a) the processing countries of the products of the Tibetan antelope to continue their efforts to ban the processing of Tibetan antelope wool;
- b) all countries and territories with relevant experience and technical capabilities to strengthen cooperation and the exchange of information, technology and experience with regard to education and awareness, law enforcement such as smuggling routes and methods, and techniques for the identification of parts and derivatives of the Tibetan antelope; and
- c) relevant Parties to designate a contact point and to provide contact details to the Secretariat in order to establish a network to assist in the control of illegal trade in Tibetan antelope parts and derivatives, particularly shahtoosh, and, where appropriate to make full use of the ECO-MESSAGE of ICPO-Interpol and existing law enforcement networks, including the World Customs Organization; and

REPEALS the Resolutions listed hereunder:

- a) Resolution Conf. 9.14 (Rev. CoP13) (Fort Lauderdale, 1994, as amended at Gigiri, 2000, and Bangkok, 2004) – Conservation of and trade in African and Asian rhinoceroses;
- b) Resolution Conf. 11.8 (Rev. CoP13) (Gigiri, 2000, as amended at Santiago, 2002, and Bangkok, 2004) – Conservation of and control of trade in the Tibetan antelope;
- c) Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Santiago, 2002) – Conservation of and trade in tigers and other Appendix-I Asian big cat species; and
- d) Resolution Conf. 13.4 (Bangkok, 2004) – Conservation of and trade in great apes.