

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



Eighteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties
Colombo (Sri Lanka), 23 May – 3 June 2019

Species-specific matters

GREAT APES (HOMINIDAE SPP.)

1. This document has been submitted by the Standing Committee and was prepared in consultation with the Secretariat.*

Implementation of Resolution Conf. 13.4 (Rev. CoP16) on *Conservation of and trade in great apes*

2. As required by Resolution Conf. 13.4 (Rev. CoP16) on *Conservation of and trade in great apes*, in paragraph 2 d), the Standing Committee reviewed the implementation of this Resolution at its 69th and 70th meetings on the basis of reports from the Secretariat (SC69, Geneva, November 2017; SC70, Sochi, October 2018) (see [SC69 Summary Record](#) and document [SC70 Doc. 52](#)).
3. At SC69, the Secretariat gave an oral update on activities carried out with regard to Resolution Conf. 13.4 (Rev. CoP16) on great apes. It informed the Standing Committee that it had participated in a number of meetings and conferences calls initiated by the Great Apes Survival Partnership (GRASP). The Secretariat also drew the attention of the Committee to information document [SC69 Inf. 45](#), which contained an update on the activities carried out by GRASP relevant to the implementation of Resolution Conf. 13.4 (Rev. CoP16).
4. At SC70, the Secretariat reported that it had participated in the GRASP Executive Committee meeting in 2017 and maintained a regular contact with the GRASP secretariat, in particular to ensure that Decisions 17.232 and 17.233 would be implemented.

Implementation of Decisions 17.232 and 17.233

5. At its 17th meeting (CoP17, Johannesburg, 2016), the Conference of the Parties adopted Decisions 17.232 and 17.233 on *Great apes (Hominidae spp.)* as follows:

Directed to the Secretariat

17.232 *The Secretariat shall collaborate with the IUCN SSC Primate Specialist Group, GRASP, and other experts, and subject to the availability of sufficient funding, finalize a report on the status of great apes and the relative impact of illegal trade and other pressures on their status, for consideration by the Standing Committee.*

Directed to the Standing Committee

17.233 *The Standing Committee shall consider the report prepared in accordance with Decision 17.232, and prepare recommendations for further action as may be needed, to be considered at the 18th meeting of the Conference of the Parties.*

* *The geographical designations employed in this document do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the CITES Secretariat (or the United Nations Environment Programme) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, or area, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. The responsibility for the contents of the document rests exclusively with its author.*

6. At SC69, the Secretariat explained that, in relation to Decision 17.232, it was originally hoped that the report on the status of great apes would have been ready for submission to SC69, but that, for various reasons, this had not been possible. In order to move the study forward, a revised timeline was proposed by GRASP, the CITES Secretariat and the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), which was accepted by the Standing Committee, such that the final draft of the status report would be presented for consideration at SC70.
7. To facilitate the implementation of Decision 17.233, the Standing Committee established an intersessional working group on great apes at SC69, with a mandate to review the draft report finalized by the Secretariat in accordance with Decision 17.232, and any recommendations coming from the Animals Committee; and report to SC70 with any draft recommendations. The membership was determined as follows: Canada (Chair), China, European Union, France, Indonesia, Malaysia, Nigeria, Thailand, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America; and Animal Advocacy and Protection (AAP), Born Free Foundation, Convention on Migratory Species, Food and Agriculture Organization, International Union for Conservation of Nature, TRAFFIC, Wildlife Conservation Society, Wildlife Impact, and the World Association of Zoos and Aquariums.
8. It was also suggested that, as the study called for in Decision 17.232 was largely scientific in nature, it would greatly benefit from input from the Animals Committee. The Chair of the Animals Committee stated that the Animals Committee would be available to review and provide comments on the study, once received. The Standing Committee requested the Secretariat to submit the report in accordance with Decision 17.232 to the Animals Committee for its consideration ([SC69 Summary Record](#)).
9. A draft report was prepared by the GRASP Secretariat in collaboration with a number of experts, including those from the IUCN Primate Specialist Group of the Species Survival Commission (SSC), and submitted for review and comments by the Animals Committee at its 30th meeting (see document [AC30 Doc. 26](#)).
10. Through an in-session working group, the Animals Committee recommended that the Secretariat provide a series of observations for the authors to consider on ways to update and improve the presentation of the report [see document [AC30 Com 2. \(Rev. by Sec.\)](#)].
11. Taking into consideration the comments from the Animals Committee, a revised and final report was subsequently prepared by GRASP and the IUCN SSC Primate Specialist Group, which was presented for consideration by the Standing Committee at its 70th meeting (see document SC70 Doc. 52). The Chair of the intersessional working group referred to in paragraph 7 also gave an oral update on deliberations that had taken place between the members of the working group ahead of SC70.
12. In their introduction to the “Great Apes Status Report”, GRASP and the IUCN SSC Primate Specialist Group noted that all species of great ape face significant threats, including habitat loss, degradation and fragmentation, poaching, disease and illegal trade. It noted the importance of understanding local contexts and highlighted that illegal trade in live animals was often a by-product of the impacts of other threats. GRASP hoped that the new illegal trade reporting mechanism would help to address known information gaps regarding cross-border bushmeat trade.
13. The report recognizes “that effective steps to protect great apes involve both great ape range States and the countries that import, or act as trade conduits for, live great apes, great ape meat, other body parts and derivatives, as well as other natural resources extracted from great ape habitats”. It recommends a series of actions that are directed to range States, Parties, great ape conservation partners, the Secretariat and donors. The main recommendations are detailed on pages 22 and 23 of the Annex to document SC70 Doc. 52.
14. The Standing Committee noted document SC70 Doc. 52 and invited the Secretariat, in consultation with the Chair of the Standing Committee, GRASP and IUCN, to review the current provisions in Resolution Conf. 13.4 (Rev. CoP16) on *Conservation of and trade in great apes*, and, taking account of recommendations emanating from the great apes status report, propose as appropriate amendments to the Resolution, for consideration at the 18th meeting of the Conference of the Parties.
15. In reviewing Resolution Conf. 13.4 (Rev. CoP16) on *Conservation of and trade in great apes*, the Secretariat in consultation with the Chair of the Standing Committee, GRASP and the IUCN SSC Primate Specialist Group updated the operative paragraphs of the Resolution in order to incorporate and support the 14 recommendations made in the “Great Apes Status Report”, while remaining mindful of the CITES mandate. The review also provided an opportunity to update some information and reorganize the preambular part of

the Resolution focusing on clarifying the CITES mandate with respect to this issue, recognizing that many of the threats identified within the “great apes status report” lie within the mandates of other multilateral environmental agreements. It is noted that a number of the recommendations refer to national legislation, much of which is covered by other Resolutions or lies outside the mandate of CITES. However, it was deemed important to make specific reference in the preambular text to Resolution Conf. 17.6 on *Prohibiting, preventing, detecting and countering corruption, which facilitates activities conducted in violation of the Convention*. In preparing the draft revised Resolution, the main aim was to reflect what was agreed by the Standing Committee and focus on issues pertinent to the CITES international trade mandate. In line with other Resolutions and mindful of the heavy agendas that the Standing Committee has to deal with, it is also suggested to delete the instruction for the Secretariat to report on the implementation of the Resolution at each regular meeting but rather to direct the Secretariat to regularly review the implementation of the Resolution and draw the attention of the Standing Committee and Animals Committee to any concerns with international trade in great apes.

16. The proposed revisions to Resolution Conf. 13.4 (Rev. CoP16) on *Conservation of and trade in great apes* as a result of the deliberations between the Secretariat, the Chair of the Standing Committee, GRASP and the IUCN SSC Primate Specialist Group are found in Annex 1 to this document. The budgetary implications are found in Annex 2 to this document.

Recommendation

17. The Conference of the Parties is invited to:
 - a) adopt the proposed amendments to Resolution Conf. 13.4 (Rev. CoP16) found in the Annex to this document; and
 - b) agree that Decisions 17.232 and 17.233 have been completed and can be deleted.

COMMENTS OF THE SECRETARIAT

- A. The Secretariat is generally supportive of the proposed revisions to Resolution Conf. 13.4 (Rev. CoP16) as they update the information on the status of great apes and the threats facing them, recognise the mandates of other multilateral environmental agreements in tackling some of the greatest threats facing great apes, and make reference to those recommendations made within the *great apes status report* that are compatible with the CITES mandate. The Secretariat does have a number of additional suggested amendments to the proposed language, that the Conference of the Parties may wish to consider. These proposed amendments are highlighted in Annex 3 of this document and outlined in the following paragraphs.
- B. The Secretariat suggests replacing the current paragraph 7 in the preamble, which begins “RECOGNIZING that all great ape genera are well represented....” with the following text:

“NOTING that, as all great ape species are well represented in zoos worldwide, there consequently may not be exceptional circumstances for which the removal of further great apes from the wild would be justified”;
- C. In the last paragraph of the preamble, the Secretariat questions the reference to the GRASP Priority Plan 2013-2016, as this timeframe has now expired. The Conference could consider replacing it with a current plan or deleting the reference.
- D. In paragraph 1 c), the Secretariat suggests replacing “existing DNA sequence databases” with “forensic applications” to allow for a wider range of possible methods to establish the origin of confiscated specimens.
- E. In paragraph 1 d), the Secretariat questions whether or not it is appropriate to “urge” Parties to contribute to the GRASP Apes Seizure database and the IUCN SSC A.P.E.S. database, as this seems to go beyond the CITES mandate, and so it is suggested to amend the paragraph as follows:
 - d) provide accurate and up-to-date information on illegal trade in great apes in the CITES annual illegal trade report in a timely manner, following the *Guidelines for the preparation and submission of the CITES annual illegal trade report*, developed by the Secretariat and, as appropriate, consider

contributing ~~contribute~~ to the GRASP Apes Seizure database and the IUCN SSC A.P.E.S. database.

- F. The Secretariat notes that paragraph 5 contains instructions that seem to fall outside the mandate of CITES, but recognises that the intention is to draw attention to issues and concerns that were identified in the *great apes status* report as major threats to great apes. Should the Parties decide to retain this paragraph, the Secretariat would propose that it be amended as follows:
5. URGES all ~~private~~ actors in the energy, extractives and agricultural sectors to comply with relevant national and international laws and encourages them to apply appropriate best practice guidelines in minimising impacts on great ape populations and habitats, ~~such as IUCN and industry-developed best practices~~;
- G. In paragraph 7, the Secretariat suggests replacing “private and public donors” with “and other donors”.
- H. The Secretariat recommends that the Conference of the Parties adopt the revised Resolution presented in Annex 3, which also incorporates the proposed amendments outlined in paragraphs B to G above.

Proposed amendments to Resolution Conf. 13.4 on Conservation of and trade in great apes

Proposed new language is presented in underline and deleted language is presented in ~~strikeout~~ font.

CONSCIOUS of the special importance of great apes, not only from a cultural, ecological 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 species of gorilla (*Gorilla* spp.), chimpanzee (*Pan troglodytes* spp.), ~~bonobos (*Pan paniscus*)~~ and orang-utan (*Pongo* spp.)] in Africa and Asia are threatened by the combined effects of ~~trade in live animals~~, poaching for bushmeat or conflict, disease and habitat loss caused by disturbance, fragmentation and destruction, and trade in live animals;

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

AWARE that ~~the great apes face significant conservation threats and are all listed as either Endangered or Critically Endangered on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (IUCN, 2018). chimpanzees are now reported to be extinct in one, and possibly in three more, of the 25 countries they once inhabited, that the Sumatran orang-utan (*Pongo abelii*) and three subspecies 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;

RECOGNIZING that all great ape genera are well represented in global zoo collections, that removal of wild great apes would pose a threat to their conservation, such that trade in wild-sources apes is not to be encouraged, outside movement of animals seized from illegal trade into long-term care facilities;

RECOGNIZING the roles and mandates of other multilateral environmental agreements, in particular the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species (CMS) to address some of the main threats facing great apes, including habitat loss, degradation and fragmentation, as well as poaching for domestic bushmeat trade;

RECALLING Resolution Conf. 17.6 on *Prohibiting, preventing, detecting and countering corruption, which facilitates activities conducted in violation of the Convention*, which provides recommendations on ways to tackle instances of corruption that undermine the effectiveness of the CITES Convention;

NOTING Resolution Conf. 13.11 (Rev. CoP17) on *Bushmeat*, which provides recommendations on the conservation of and trade in species that are traded as bushmeat, including great apes;

NOTING the CMS Agreement on the Conservation of Gorillas and Their Habitats (Gorilla Agreement), which aims to address transboundary issues concerning gorillas through the implementation of legally binding action plans and whose geographic scope covers the distribution range of all gorilla species;

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

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

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

NOTING that the World Summit on Sustainable Development Great Ape Survival Partnership (WSSD GRASP) led by UNEP and UNESCO draws on the scientific expertise of the GRASP Scientific Commission, which includes members of both the IUCN Species Survival Commission (SSC) Primate Specialist Group (Section on Great Apes), Species Survival Commission (SSC) and the International Primatological Society (IPS), and experts in other fields relevant to great ape conservation, and brings together range and non-range States, international conventions (including CITES and the Convention on Biological Diversity), and a range of global and national non-governmental organizations;

RECOGNIZING the role ~~Welcoming the establishment~~ of the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICWC) and its partners in bringing coordinated support to national wildlife law enforcement agencies and their regional networks, and noting that resources are available to assist Parties in understanding and addressing the complexity of wildlife and forest crime;

AWARE of the work to support national and regional conservation action plans in Africa and Asia, and of their role in building capacity in range States;

NOTING that Ministers, heads of delegations, and all GRASP partners adopted the Kinshasa Declaration on Great Apes on 9 September 2005, under which, *inter alia*, they committed to enhance efforts to ensure the long-term future of all great ape species, and emphasized the need to stimulate and enhance cooperation among range States and their neighbours to ensure the effective enforcement of legislation protecting great apes and the coordination of efforts to halt activities that have a detrimental effect upon populations of great apes;

NOTING the revised Global Strategy for Great Apes (the Global Strategy), the GRASP Priority Plan 2013-2016 (the Priority Plan), and the Rules for the Organization and Management of GRASP (the GRASP Rules) adopted by the GRASP Council.

THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION

1. URGES all Parties to:

- a) adopt, review 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~~
- c) where feasible, establish the origin of confiscated specimens of great apes, e.g. through the use of existing DNA sequence databases,
- d) provide accurate and up-to-date information on illegal trade in great apes in the CITES annual illegal trade report in a timely manner, following the guidelines developed by the Secretariat and, as appropriate, contribute to the GRASP Apes Seizure database and the IUCN SSC A.P.E.S. database.
- ~~d)e)~~ 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 or connect such habitats where they have become fragmented or diminished in quality;
- f) support, in accordance with the Convention and where feasible, the repatriation of live animals to their countries or origin; and
- ~~g)e)~~ be particularly vigilant and strictly adhere to the provisions of the Convention regarding any proposed trade in wild-caught or allegedly captive-bred live specimens of great apes;

2. DIRECTS the Secretariat to:
 - a) work closely with Parties, and as a member of GRASP, assist Parties in developing and implementing 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) work closely with ICCWC partners to support the implementation of this Resolution inter alia through the provision of technical assistance to range States; and
 - c) assist range States in the implementation of national and regional conservation plans, where these include measures aimed at eliminating illegal trade; ~~and~~
 - d) ~~report to the Standing Committee on the implementation of this Resolution at each of its regular meetings;~~
- ~~3. DIRECTS the Standing Committee to:~~
 - ~~a) review the implementation of this Resolution at each of its regular meetings on the basis of the Secretariat's reports;~~
 - ~~b) consider other measures such as technical missions, organized in cooperation with GRASP and other appropriate partnerships, followed by political missions if necessary; and~~
 - ~~c) report at each meeting of the Conference of the Parties on the implementation of this Resolution, with any recommendations for further action;~~
3. DIRECTS the Secretariat to regularly review the implementation of this Resolution and draw the attention of the Standing Committee and Animals Committee to any concerns with international trade in great apes;
4. 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;
- ~~5. URGES all range States, other Parties and relevant organizations to join the GRASP partnership;~~
5. URGES all private actors in the energy, extractives and agricultural sectors to comply with national and international laws and encourages them to apply appropriate best practice guidelines in minimising impacts on great ape populations and habitat, such as IUCN and industry-developed best practices;
6. CALLS UPON all Parties to other relevant multilateral environmental agreements, such as the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, to cooperate with GRASP and other appropriate partnerships in developing a common strategy to conserve great ape populations;
7. CALLS UPON all governments, intergovernmental organizations, international aid agencies, ~~and~~ non-governmental organizations, private and public donors, as a matter of urgency, to assist the range States in any way possible in supporting the conservation of great apes including through:
 - a) the provision of funding;
 - b) assistance with enforcement, training, capacity building and education;
 - c) population monitoring, and the gathering and exchange of scientific, technical and legal information and expertise;
 - d) habitat management and restoration;
 - e) mitigation of conflict between humans and apes in a manner that conserves in situ viable ape populations and habitat; and

- h) the development of projects which deliver tangible benefits to local communities such as studies on alternative sources of protein and monitoring the efficacy of such alternatives;

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

8. CALLS UPON the Secretariat to ~~collaborate~~ strengthen collaboration and develop synergies with the Secretariats of other multilateral environmental agreements including the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species (CMS) 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.

TENTATIVE BUDGET AND SOURCE OF FUNDING
FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS OR DECISIONS

According to Resolution Conf. 4.6 (Rev. CoP16) on *Submission of draft resolutions, draft decisions and other documents for meetings of the Conference of the Parties*, the Conference of the Parties decided that any draft resolutions or decisions submitted for consideration at a meeting of the Conference of the Parties that have budgetary and workload implications for the Secretariat or permanent committees must contain or be accompanied by a budget for the work involved and an indication of the source of funding.

The proposed revision to Resolution Conf. 13.4 (Rev. CoP16) will have no direct financial cost implications.

**Additional amendments proposed by the Secretariat to
Resolution Conf. 13.4 on Conservation of and trade in great apes**

Text is identical to Annex 1 with additional proposed amendments highlighted. Proposed new language is presented in underline and deleted language is presented in ~~strikeout~~ font.

CONSCIOUS of the special importance of great apes, not only from a cultural, ecological 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 species of gorilla (*Gorilla* spp.), chimpanzee (*Pan troglodytes* spp.), ~~bonobos (*Pan paniscus*)~~ and orang-utan (*Pongo* spp.)] in Africa and Asia are threatened by the combined effects of ~~trade in live animals~~, poaching for bushmeat or conflict, disease and habitat loss caused by disturbance, fragmentation and destruction, and trade in live animals;

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

AWARE that the great apes face significant conservation threats and are all listed as either Endangered or Critically Endangered on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (IUCN, 2018), ~~chimpanzees are now reported to be extinct in one, and possibly in three more, of the 25 countries they once inhabited, that the Sumatran orang-utan (*Pongo abelii*) and three subspecies 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;

"NOTING that, as all great ape species are well represented in zoos worldwide, there consequently may not be exceptional circumstances for which the removal of further great apes from the wild would be justified";

RECOGNIZING that all great ape genera are well represented in global zoo collections, that removal of wild great apes would pose a threat to their conservation, such that trade in wild sources apes is not to be encouraged, outside movement of animals seized from illegal trade into long-term care facilities;

RECOGNIZING the roles and mandates of other multilateral environmental agreements, in particular the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species (CMS) to address some of the main threats facing great apes, including habitat loss, degradation and fragmentation, as well as poaching for domestic bushmeat trade;

RECALLING Resolution Conf. 17.6 on Prohibiting, preventing, detecting and countering corruption, which facilitates activities conducted in violation of the Convention, which provides recommendations on ways to tackle instances of corruption that undermine the effectiveness of CITES is of particular relevance in relation to great apes;

NOTING Resolution Conf. 13.11 (Rev. CoP17) on Bushmeat, which provides recommendations on the conservation of and trade in species that are traded as bushmeat, including great apes;

NOTING the CMS Agreement on the Conservation of Gorillas and Their Habitats (Gorilla Agreement), which aims to address transboundary issues concerning gorillas through the implementation of legally binding action plans and whose geographic scope covers the distribution range of all gorilla species;

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

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

NOTING that the World Summit on Sustainable Development Great Ape Survival Partnership (WSSD GRASP) led by UNEP and UNESCO draws on the scientific expertise of the GRASP Scientific Commission, which includes members of both the IUCN SSC Primate Specialist Group (Section on Great Apes), Species Survival Commission (SSC) and the International Primatological Society (IPS), and experts in other fields relevant to great ape conservation, and brings together range and non-range States, international conventions (including CITES and the Convention on Biological Diversity), and a range of global and national non-governmental organizations;

RECOGNIZING the role Welcoming the establishment of the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICWC) and its partners in bringing coordinated support to national wildlife law enforcement agencies and their regional networks, and noting that resources are available to assist Parties in understanding and addressing the complexity of wildlife and forest crime, particularly for great apes;

~~AWARE of work to support national and regional conservation action plans in Africa and Asia, and of their role in building capacity in range States;~~

NOTING that Ministers, heads of delegations, and all GRASP partners adopted the Kinshasa Declaration on Great Apes on 9 September 2005, under which, *inter alia*, they committed to enhance efforts to ensure the long-term future of all great ape species, and emphasized the need to stimulate and enhance cooperation among range States and their neighbours to ensure the effective enforcement of legislation protecting great apes and the coordination of efforts to halt activities that have a detrimental effect upon populations of great apes;

NOTING the revised Global Strategy for Great Apes (the Global Strategy), the GRASP Priority Plan 2013-2016 (the Priority Plan), and the Rules for the Organization and Management of GRASP (the GRASP Rules) adopted by the GRASP Council.

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 - 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~~
- c) where feasible, establish the origin of confiscated specimens of great apes, e.g. through the use of existing DNA sequence databases forensic applications”.
- d) provide accurate and up-to-date information on illegal trade in great apes in the CITES Annual Illegal Trade report in a timely manner, following the guidelines developed by the Secretariat and, as appropriate, consider contributing contribute to the GRASP Apes Seizure database and the IUCN SSC A.P.E.S. database.
- d)e) 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 or connect such habitats where they have become fragmented or diminished in quality;

- f) support, in accordance with the Convention and where feasible, the repatriation of live animals to their countries or origin; and
- g) be particularly vigilant and strictly adhere to the provisions of the Convention regarding any proposed trade in wild-caught or allegedly captive-bred live specimens of great apes;
2. DIRECTS the Secretariat to:
- a) work closely with Parties, and as a member of GRASP, assist Parties in developing and implementing 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) work closely with ICCWC partners to support the implementation of this Resolution *inter alia* through the provision of technical assistance to range States; and
 - c) assist range States in the implementation of national and regional conservation plans, where these include measures aimed at eliminating illegal trade; ~~and~~
 - d) ~~report to the Standing Committee on the implementation of this Resolution at each of its regular meetings;~~
- ~~3. DIRECTS the Standing Committee to:~~
- ~~a) review the implementation of this Resolution at each of its regular meetings on the basis of the Secretariat's reports;~~
 - ~~b) consider other measures such as technical missions, organized in cooperation with GRASP and other appropriate partnerships, followed by political missions if necessary; and~~
 - ~~c) report at each meeting of the Conference of the Parties on the implementation of this Resolution, with any recommendations for further action;~~
3. DIRECTS the Secretariat to regularly review the implementation of this Resolution and draw the attention of the Standing Committee and Animals Committee to any concerns with international trade in great apes;
4. 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;
- ~~5. URGES all range States, other Parties and relevant organizations to join the GRASP partnership;~~
5. URGES all private actors in the energy, extractives and agricultural sectors to comply with relevant national and international laws and encourages them to apply appropriate best practice guidelines in minimising impacts on great ape populations and habitats, such as IUCN and industry-developed best practices;
6. CALLS UPON all Parties to other relevant multilateral environmental agreements, such as the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, to cooperate with GRASP and other appropriate partnerships in developing a common strategy to conserve great ape populations;
7. CALLS UPON all governments, intergovernmental organizations, international aid agencies, ~~and non-governmental organizations,~~ private and public donors and other donors, as a matter of urgency, to assist the range States in any way possible in supporting the conservation of great apes including through:
- a) the provision of funding;
 - b) assistance with enforcement, training, capacity building and education;

- c) population monitoring, and the gathering and exchange of scientific, technical and legal information and expertise;
- d) habitat management and restoration;
- e) mitigation of conflict between humans and apes in a manner that conserves *in situ* viable ape populations and habitat; and
- h) the development of projects which deliver tangible benefits to local communities such as studies on alternative sources of protein and monitoring the efficacy of such alternatives;

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

8. CALLS UPON the Secretariat to ~~collaborate~~ strengthen collaboration and develop synergies with the Secretariats of other multilateral environmental agreements including the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species (CMS) 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.