

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

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Sixteenth meeting of the Plants Committee and 22nd meeting of the Animals Committee  
Lima (Peru), 7-8 July 2006

Synergy between CITES and CBD

ADDIS ABABA PRINCIPLES AND GUIDELINES FOR THE SUSTAINABLE USE OF BIODIVERSITY

Membership (as decided by the Committee)

Chairman: Choo-Hoo Giam (AC alternate representative for Asia)

Members: Regional representative for Asia (AC), Central South America and the Caribbean (AC), The observers from Austria, Canada, China, Denmark, Germany, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, the Netherlands, Peru, Republic of Korea, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, UNEP-WCMC, European Community, IUCN – The World Conservation Union, Humane Society International, IWMC-World Conservation Trust, Safari Club International Foundation, Species Management Specialists, TRAFFIC, Whale and Dolphin Conservation Society, WWF, Conservation Force, David Shepherd Wildlife Foundation/IFAW, and Ornamental Aquatic Trade Association.

Rapporteur: Michael Kiehn (Observer from Austria)

Mandate

1. Review the annexes to document AC22 Doc. 13.1/PC16 Doc. 13.1, and particularly the summary of the case studies and conclusions in Annex 2.
2. Draft a report to be submitted by the Animals and Plants Committee at CoP14 that, in compliance with Decision 13.6, identifies those principles and guidelines from the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity that are of most relevance to CITES.

Recommendations

The working group recommends that the following text, based upon the review of the annexes to document AC22 Doc. 13.1/PC16 Doc. 13.1, and the case studies, the summary and the conclusions in Annex 2, should form the basis for a report to be submitted by the Animals and Plants Committee at CoP14 that, in compliance with Decision 13.6, identifies those principles and guidelines from the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity that are of most relevance to CITES:

1. Whereas CBD provides general guidance to parties on how to address a broad range of biodiversity issues through national implementation, CITES is regulatory in nature, species specific, and focuses on international trade in wildlife.
2. Although CITES does not have a definition of sustainable use, the case studies show that the elements of the Addis Ababa Principles that are generally relevant to CITES are either already implicit in the language of CITES or are promoted by CITES. That, e.g., refers to practical Principles 1, 2, 4, 7, 9, and 12, elements of which are incorporated in the "Checklist to assist in making non-detriment findings for Appendix II exports".

3. From the case studies included in Annex 1 of AC22 Doc. 13.1/PC16 Doc. 13.1 it is evident that the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines are not always immediately applicable for the decision-making process under CITES, particularly with respect to making non-detriment findings.
4. It is recognized that the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines are, on a case by case basis, relevant to the work of CITES (in addition to the Principles referred to in paragraph 3, e.g., Principles 5, 6, 8, 11), and may be considered for possible development of further taxa-specific NDF-guidelines.
5. Propose the amendment of Resolution Conf. 10.4 to acknowledge the use of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines as a voluntary additional tool that can be used in making NDFs.