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## Conf. 13.9

### **Encouraging cooperation between Parties with *ex situ* breeding operations and those with *in situ* conservation programmes**

RECALLING Resolution [Conf. 8.3 \(Rev. CoP13\)](#), adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its eighth meeting (Kyoto, 1992) and revised at its 13th meeting (Bangkok, 2004), which recognizes that the sustainable use of wild fauna and flora, whether consumptive or non-consumptive, provides an economically competitive land-use option, and that the returns from legal use may provide funds and incentives to support the management of wild fauna and flora to contain the illegal trade;

RECOGNIZING that [Article VII, paragraph 4](#), of the Convention provides that specimens of an animal species included in Appendix I bred in captivity for commercial purposes, or of a plant species included in Appendix I artificially propagated for commercial purposes, shall be deemed to be specimens of species included in Appendix II;

RECALLING Decision 12.11, paragraph I), which directed the Plants Committee to analyse the relationship between *in situ* conservation and *ex situ* production of plants;

RECALLING Decision 11.102 (Rev. CoP12), which directed the Animals Committee to continue to examine the complex issues related to the origin of founder breeding stock and the relationship between *ex situ* breeding operations and *in situ* conservation of the species, and to identify possible strategies and other mechanisms by which registered *ex situ* breeding operations may contribute to enhancing the recovery and/or conservation of the species within the countries of origin;

RECALLING further Decision 12.22, which directed the Secretariat to conduct, in cooperation with the Parties, a review of their national policy regarding the use of and trade in CITES-listed species, taking into account economic incentives, production systems, consumption patterns, market access strategies, price structures, certification schemes, CITES-relevant taxation and subsidy schemes, property rights, mechanisms for benefit sharing and reinvestment in conservation, and to produce a report analysing the economic impacts of wildlife trade policies in terms of socio-economic and conservation benefits and costs, economic value, levels of legal and illegal trade, improvement of the livelihood of local communities, and the role of the private sector involved in wildlife trade;

RECALLING also Decision VII/19 adopted at the seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the [Convention on Biological Diversity](#) on access and benefit sharing, as they related to genetic resources;

AWARE that *ex situ* captive-breeding operations of Appendix-I species may have a positive impact on *in situ* conservation;

#### **THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION**

URGES:

- a) Parties to encourage *ex situ* operations that breed Appendix-I animal species or that artificially propagate Appendix-I plant species to seek cooperative measures that would support *in situ* conservation based on resources generated by those captive-breeding operations; and
- b) Parties to encourage *ex situ* operations that breed or artificially propagate Appendix-I species within the range State, to support *in situ* conservation programmes; such support could consist of, *inter alia*,

technical support, contribution of funds, exchange of specimens for reintroduction into the wild, capacity building and training, technology transfer, investment, infrastructure and other measures.

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