

4.013 Sustainable use and accountability

NOTING that the 2nd IUCN World Conservation Congress (Amman, 2000) adopted Resolution 2.29 *IUCN Policy Statement on Sustainable Use of Wild Living Resources* which concluded that the sustainable use of wild living resources is an important conservation tool because the social and economic benefits derived from such use provide incentives for people to conserve them;

RECALLING Recommendation 2.92 *Indigenous peoples, sustainable use of natural resources, and international trade* adopted at the 2nd IUCN World Conservation Congress (Amman, 2000) which urges: "... all national governments, ... to put their sustainable use principles into action in order to improve the viability of indigenous and local communities, which depend on the harvesting of renewable resources, by eliminating tariff, and non-tariff barriers, which discourage the sustainable use of natural products derived from non-endangered species";

RECALLING that Resolution 3.074 *Implementing the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for Sustainable Use of Biodiversity* adopted by the 3rd IUCN World Conservation Congress (Bangkok, 2004) urged IUCN members who are Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) to honour the commitments they made through the *Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines*, which are fully congruent with Resolution 2.29 *IUCN Policy Statement on Sustainable Use of Wild Living Resources* adopted by the 2nd IUCN World Conservation Congress (Amman, 2000); and

UNDERSTANDING that the *Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines* include a commitment by all Parties to identify, and remove or mitigate perverse incentives that inhibit sustainable use, and were duly adopted at the 7th Meeting of the Conference of Parties to the CBD (Kuala Lumpur, 2004) by Decision VII/12, as a framework for advising governments, resources managers and other stakeholders;

The World Conservation Congress at its 4th Session in Barcelona, Spain, 5–14 October 2008:

1. INVITES IUCN members to seek the advice and guidance of the Director General regarding the consistency of policies, initiatives and/or legislation with the above-mentioned *IUCN Policy Statement* and the *Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines*;

In addition, the World Conservation Congress, at its 4th Session in Barcelona, Spain, 5–14 October 2008, provides the following guidance concerning implementation of the *IUCN Programme 2009–2012*:

2. CALLS on the Director General, where inconsistencies have been identified through the process outlined in paragraph 1 above, to:

(a) provide advice and facilitate dialogue among affected and interested IUCN members so that legislation and other disincentive measures affecting importation and/or sale of products from wild species reflect, as appropriate, the provisions of international law, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), the *IUCN Policy Statement*, and the *Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines*; and

(b) to show leadership to IUCN members and others, by providing research findings, analysis, information on the policy environment, legislation and best practices, and guidance on the application of sustainable use principles, and to share this material via IUCN online resources and other accessible means.

State and agency members of the United States refrained from engaging in deliberations on this motion and took no national government position on the motion as adopted for reasons given in the U.S. General Statement on the IUCN Resolution Process.