

CITES and saiga antelopes

3rd meeting of the Signatories to the MoU concerning
conservation, restoration and sustainable use of the Saiga antelope
Tashkent, Uzbekistan, 26-29 October 2015

Tom De Meulenaer, CITES Secretariat



Saiga and CITES

- *Saiga tataric* and *S. borealis*: Appendix II (1995)
- International commercial trade in saiga specimens is allowed provided that it is:
 - Legal (Legal acquisition finding)
 - Sustainable (Non-detriment finding)
 - Traceable (Permits and certificates; reporting)
- Range States generally suspended commercial exports; legal trade between consumer countries

Specimens: *live animals and all products and derivatives (trophies, meat, skin, bones, horns, horn shavings, medicines, blood,..) from wild, ranched or captive bred origin*



Saiga and CITES

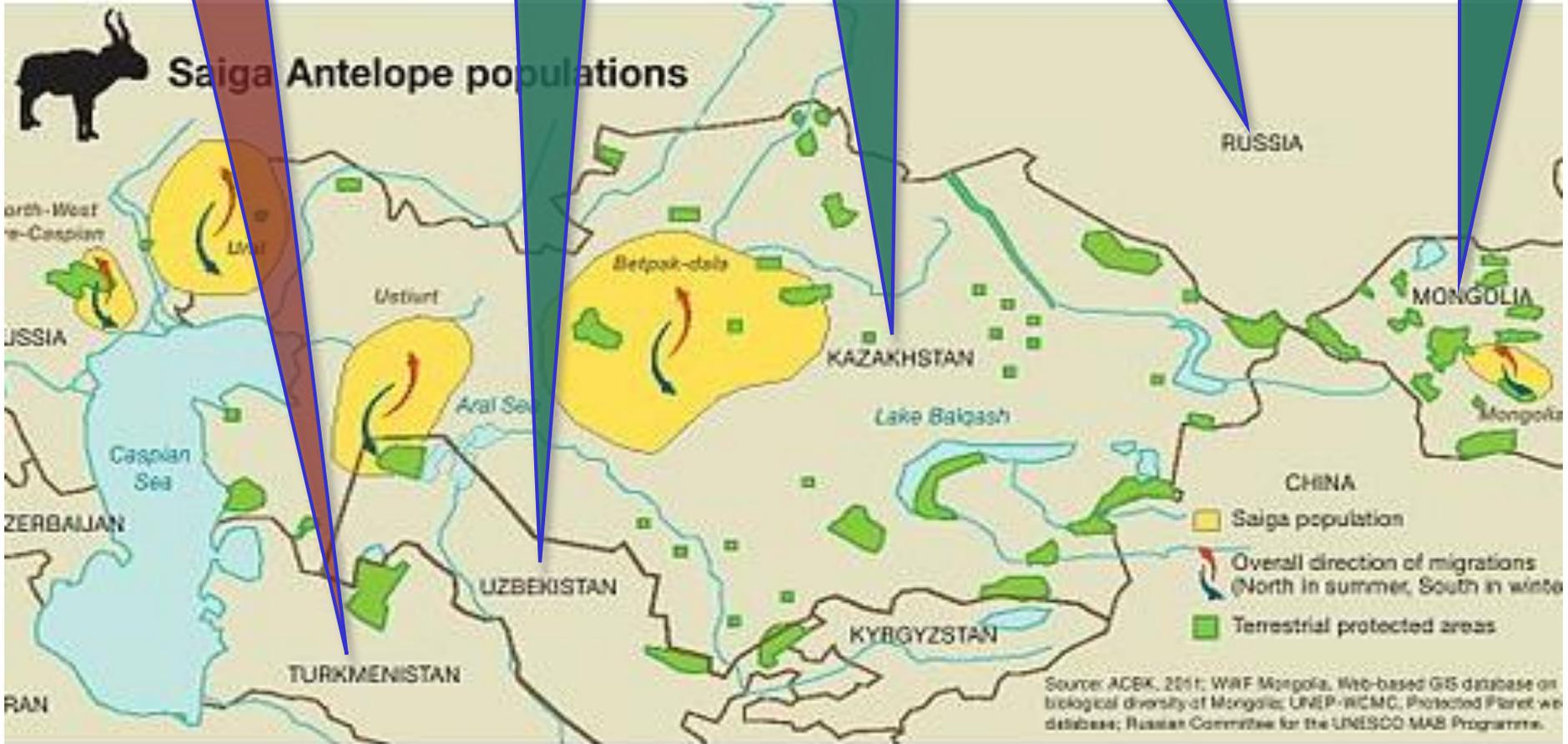
Non-Party

Oct 1996

April 2000

Jan 1992

April 1996



Saiga and CITES

- **2004 (CoP13):** special measures directed to saiga range States and principal consumer States to support CMS saiga MoU
- **2007 (CoP14) & 2010 (CoP15):** special measures each time updated and maintained
- **2013 (CoP16, Bangkok):** special measures maintained and revised



Directed to range States

- Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Russian Federation, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan:
 - Implement the *Medium-Term International Work Programme for the Saiga Antelope (2011-2015)* [MTIWP (2011-15)]
 - Provide information on the implementation of MTIWP (2011-15) via the online Saiga Resource Centre
 - Communicate priorities for *in situ* conservation actions to CITES and CMS Secretariats, *inter alia*, to share such information with potential financial donors



Directed to major saiga consumer countries

- China, Japan, Malaysia, Singapore, Vietnam:
 - Implement relevant actions on *Sustainable Use and Trade* (Section 3) in MTIWP (2011-15)
 - Provide, via online saiga database, information on activities to implement MTIWP (2011-15)
 - Contribute financially towards *in situ* conservation of saiga antelopes in range States
 - Reduce consumption in saiga products and derivatives, e.g. by researching the use of alternative products with similar medicinal properties



Directed to major saiga consumer countries

- China, Japan, Malaysia, Singapore, Vietnam:
 - Implement recommendations of Urumqi workshop on saiga antelope (September 2010):
 - Explore collaboration between TCM industry and range States (funding for *in situ* restoration of saiga; anti-poaching; and combating illegal trade)
 - Incentive schemes for local communities to support conservation efforts
 - Use of horns from natural mortality and confiscations
 - Continue stockpile controls in China, and share lessons



Monitoring and reporting

- CITES Secretariat:
 - Report on implementation of MTIWP (2011-2015) to CITES Standing Committee (SC65: 2014; SC66: 2015) and make recommendations
Report for SC66 based on outcomes Saiga MOS3; UNEP-WCMC trade analysis; reporting CI, JP, MY, SG
- Standing Committee:
 - Consider reports from the Secretariat
 - Propose recommendations for consideration at CoP17 (Johannesburg, 2016)

Deadline for documents and proposals: 27 April 2016



Reported trade in saiga parts and derivatives

- *Reported levels of international trade declining substantially compared to early 2000s (2000-13: 118,000 saiga 'equivalent')*
- *Main exporters: China, Hong Kong SAR*
- *Main importers: Japan, Hong Kong SAR*
- *Most traded: horns, horn cuttings, finished medicines*

Product	Reported by	2011	2012	2013
Derivatives (items)	Importer	194		
	Exporter			
Derivatives (kg)	Importer	139		
	Exporter	17	12	
Horns (kg)	Importer	465	316	308
	Exporter	462	463	100



Illegal trade

- *Kazakhstan: 8,594 horns confiscated (2010-2014)*
- *Malaysia, Mongolia and Uzbekistan: a few seizures recorded*
- *China: 10 seizures of horns (2012-14), including 296 Kg from Kazakhstan (2014)*
- *Japan: 5 seizures, including 100 horns from China (2013)*
- *Overall decline in seizures of saiga products from China to Europe, North America and Oceania*

Year	Number
2010	100
2011	83
2012	74
2013	47
2014	46
2015 (to date)	1



Considerations for SC66 and CoP17

- **Implementation of MTIWP 2015-2020:** How to obtain genuine progress on the ground; How to obtain substantial commitment
- **Collaboration between range States and consumer States:** Promoting joined actions and events; Establishment of a saiga conservation fund, supported by Parties and TCM industries
- **Trade control and enforcement challenges:** Identification, sourcing and aging of horn; Stockpile management; Focus on raw and semi-raw products; Training and cross-border collaboration; New illegal trade channels
- **Responsible consumption:** Alternatives; Labeling schemes
- **Role of stakeholders:** CMS & CITES community; IGOs, NGOs
- **In case of commercial trade in wild or captive bred specimens:** How to ensure sustainability, legality and traceability



Thank you very much



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