

Standards, Hunted species, Hunting period and Hunting bags implemented in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for Sustainable Hunting

المركز الوطني
لتنمية الحياة الفطرية
National Center for Wildlife
المملكة العربية السعودية



رؤية
VISION
2030
المملكة العربية السعودية
KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA





2018



(2019) Started
in (2021)

2020

MEWA

National
Environment
Strategy

SFES

NCW

The Environment
legislation (Law)

The executive regulation
(bylaw) for hunting of
wildlife terrestrial
species

2016



2018



2021



Estimated Average number of illegal hunted birds in the Arabian Peninsula and Iran and Iraq (Brochet et al. 2019)



Estimated Average of illegal hunting (Min. –Max.)	Countries
2,700(1,900–3,400)	Bahrain
801,000(598,000–1,000,000)	Iran
329,000(135,000–524,000)	Iraq
23,600(13,200–34,000)	Kuwait
7,800(1,100–14,400)	Oman
13,500(600–26,400)	Qatar
1,700,000(708,000–2,700,000)	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
273,000(207,000–339,000)	Yemen
3,200,000 (1,700,000–4,600,000)	Total



The executive regulation (bylaw) for hunting of wildlife terrestrial species



- Issued by the Ministry of Environment, Water and Agriculture by a ministerial decree in January 2021
- It contains 10 articles.
- The competent authority to implement this regulation is the National Center for Wildlife (NCW)





Article 3 : Scope of work for the National Center for Wildlife on hunting.

Article 4 : Species and numbers

Article 5 : Hunting areas

Article 6 : Season and times of hunting

Article 7 : Provisions on hunting methods and equipment.

Article 8 : Permits and licenses

1- licenses for Hunting

2- Hunting Reserves Licenses

3- Hunting licenses for scientific and researches purposes

4- Hunting licenses to regulate population numbers and conservation of species

Article 9: Dealing with hunted wildlife species

Article 10 : Violations



The executive regulation (bylaw) for hunting of wildlife terrestrial species



The regulation contains 3 Annexes

- Table (1): Classification of Violations and Penalties (23 categorized violations)

Table (1): Classification of Violations and Penalties

	Violation	Fine - first time
Hunting Violations		
1	Hunting without a license	10,000 (ten thousand riyals)
2	Hunting in prohibited places and areas	5,000 (Five Thousand Riyals)
3	Hunting in seasons and times in which hunting is prohibited	5,000 (Five Thousand Riyals)



The executive regulation (bylaw) for hunting of wildlife terrestrial species



The regulation contains 3 Annexes

- Table (1): Classification of Violations and Penalties (23 categorized violations)

Table (1): Classification of Violations and Penalties

	Violation	Fine - first time
Fines for violations relating to hunting methods		
1	Use of firearms in hunting	(80,000) eighty thousand riyals



The executive regulation (bylaw) for hunting of wildlife terrestrial species



The regulation contains 3 Annexes

- Table (2): Classification of Violations and Penalties by species (71 categorized fines)

Table (II): Classification of Violations and Penalties

	species	Fine – for each animal
Fines for species		
1	Oryx leucoryx	(90,000)
2	Panthera pardus nimr	400000
3	Capra nubiana	60000





Permits

Trial Version Monday 19 Rabī' al-Awwal 1443 H - 25th October 2021/ 7:09 am

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IMPORT & EXPORT



DEALING WITH WILDLIFE



CARRYING OUT ACTIVITIES OF FUNGAL ORGANISMS



SERVICES ON LICENSES



HUNTING LICENSE



Import Permits



Certificate of Ownership



Falcon Passport



Sale of Live Species License



Criteria for determining the list of wild species that are banned for hunting



The team prepared criteria that define the wild species that are prohibited to be hunted or trafficked based on four pillars:

- 1) The species that are forbidden to be hunted directly or indirectly by Islamic law (Sharia Law).
- 2) Documented scientific studies and research outcomes.
- 3) International regulations under international and regional agreements ratified/ signed by the Kingdom's government.
- 4) The existence of a ban or a prevention of hunting of migratory birds by the Ministry of Environment, Water and Agriculture.



The species that are forbidden to be hunted directly or indirectly by Islamic law (Sharia Law).



- ✓ Bird species named in Qur'an or Hadiths e. g. Hoopoe & Shrike species
- ✓ The sanctity of hunting in the area of the two holy shrines "al-Haramain" in Mecca and Medina and the "Himmas"
- ✓ It is not permissible to abuse chicks or take eggs out of their nests
- ✓ Hunting for any creature is forbidden by burning the place, nests
- ✓ Prevent hunting of endangered species identified by the specialists and scientific authorities
- ✓ Not to hunt wastefully and avoid using methods that take more than one individual



Documented scientific studies and research outcomes.



- ✓ Globally threatened species (CR, EN, VU) and near- threatened species (NT) that are recorded on the Red List of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) at the global, regional or local levels
- ✓ Endemic species
- ✓ Species approved with documented studies and research that have proven to be rapidly declining locally or globally.
- ✓ The species that scientifically had been proven to have a restricted geographical distribution



International Agreements under conventions of the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) ratified upon by the Kingdom's government.



- ✓ Species that are listed in the appendixes & annexes of international conventions, MoU
- ✓ NCW' scientific committee could add species mentioned in unsigned conventions by the Kingdom if it is scientifically proven that they need protection.
- ✓ Species inside declared Protected Areas of the centre, royal reserves that were issued under a royal approval and private wildlife reserves



Species listed by the Ministry of Environment, Water and Agriculture.



- ✓ Decision by the relevant authorities to ban hunting of migratory birds that come from infested areas likely to be affected by one of the viral diseases that may infect birds & human, such as Avian Flu.





Criteria to determine the hunting periods:

The results of the studies and discussions focused on establishing a mechanism for the sustainability of hunting in the Kingdom, and it became clear that the “Autumn” season is the most suitable for hunting in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for the following reasons:

1. During the autumn migration, birds cross the kingdom's territories after the breeding season with their young, and thus there is less focus on hunting of adult and reproductive birds.
2. Migratory birds spend a longer period on the Kingdom's territories during the autumn migration season.
3. Most of the migratory and endemic birds in the Kingdom breed during spring, and therefore hunting should be avoided in this season due to the difficulty of differentiating between migratory and resident birds.
4. Adult and reproductive birds cross the kingdom's territories during the spring migration, so hunting them should be avoided to ensure that they reach their breeding areas.
5. All birds (resident and migratory) play an important role in transmitting seeds and pollination of plants during springtime, and thus any decrease in their numbers will have a negative impact on the environment.



Suggested Criteria to determine the number of hunting bags of each species in one season:



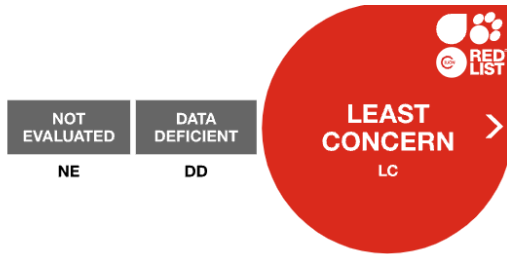
- ❖ What is the acceptable hunted population?
 - ✓ Hunting of 1% of the global populations could be considered as acceptable.
- ❖ How we determine the average population for species and the number of hunting bag for Saudi Arabia?
 - ✓ The estimation provided by the IUCN Red List on that species we calculate the average of the global population
 - ✓ The average population of one bird species is divided among all range states, with the exclusion of the countries in where the species is considered vagrant or where the species have disappeared.
 - ✓ For the species without an estimated number, we used the estimated population in the breeding atlas of Arabia (Jennings 2010), then the number is divided among the countries in which the species occur in the Arabian Peninsula, taking into consideration the size of the Kingdom in comparison to other states in the Arabian Peninsula.
 - ✓ The number resulted from this will be the divided among hunters with propre hunting license.



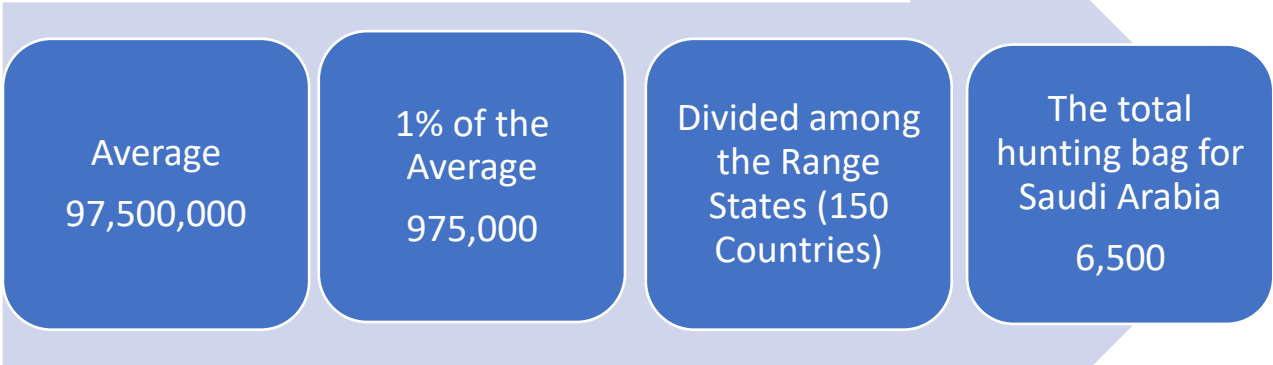
Suggested Criteria to determine the number of hunting bags of each species in one season:



Song Thrush *Turdus philomelos*



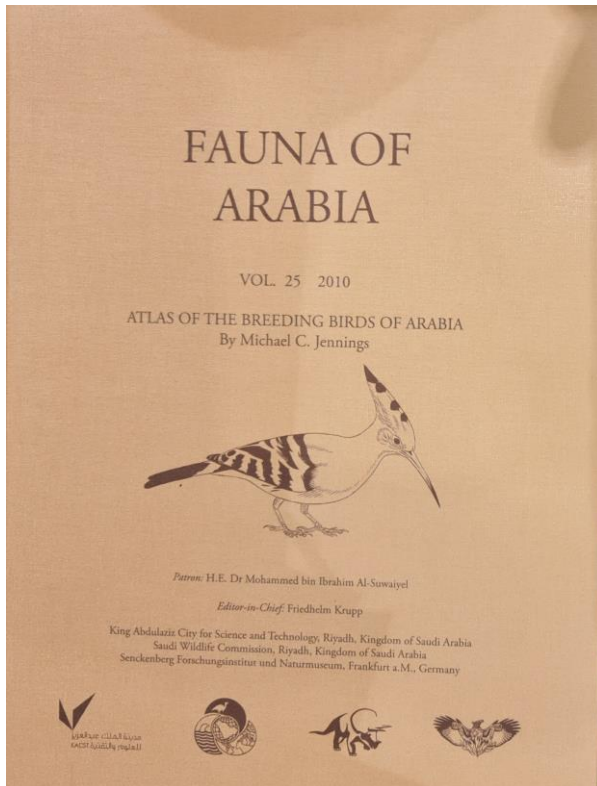
6,500
Will be divided among hunters in the Country



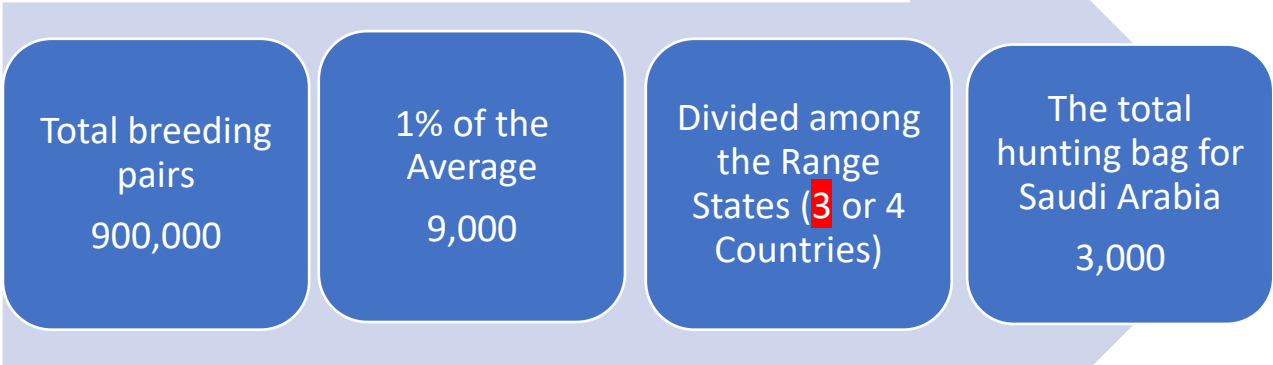
Suggested Criteria to determine the number of hunting bags of each species in one season:



Sand Partridge *Ammoperdix heyi*



3000
Will be divided among hunters in the Country



A List of the Birds Allowed to be Hunted in KSA 1/2



	English Name	Scientific Name	Status	Hunting period	Hunting method	Hunting Bag for the Country/season	Hunting Bag per hunter
1	Common Quail	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>	Resident – Migrant	20 Aug – 20 Oct	Air Rifle	5,000	4
2	Chukar	<i>Alectoris chukar</i>	Resident	20 Aug-20 Oct	Fire Rifle	1,200	1
3	Sand Partridge	<i>Ammoperdix heyi</i>	Resident	20 Aug-31 Jan	Fire Rifle	3,000	2
4	Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>	Resident	1 Aug – 31 Jan	Air Rifle	4,500	4
5	Eurasian Collared-dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	Resident	1 Nov – 31 Jan	Air Rifle	5,000	5
6	African Collared-dove	<i>Streptopelia roseogrisea</i>	Resident	1 Aug – 31 Jan	Air Rifle	2,500	2
7	Laughing Dove	<i>Spilopelia senegalensis</i>	Resident	20 Aug – 31 Jan	Air Rifle	5,000	5
8	Chestnut-bellied Sandgrouse	<i>Pterocles exustus</i>	Resident – Migrant	1 Aug – 20 Oct	Air Rifle	200	1
9	Pin-tailed Sandgrouse	<i>Pterocles alchata</i>	Resident – Migrant	20 Aug-20 Oct	Air Rifle	800	2
10	Lichtenstein's Sandgrouse	<i>Pterocles lichtensteinii</i>	Resident – Migrant	20 Aug-20 Oct	Air Rifle	300	1
11	Eurasian Thick-knee	<i>Burhinus oediconemus</i>	Migrant	1 Nov – 31 Jan	Falcons	60	1
12	Cream-coloured Courser	<i>Cursorius cursor</i>	Resident – Migrant	1 Nov – 31 Jan	Falcons	200	2
13	Eurasian Golden Oriole	<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>	Migrant	20 Aug – 20 Oct	Air Rifle	4,000	4
14	White-throated Robin	<i>Irania gutturalis</i>	Migrant	20 Aug - 20 Oct	Air Rifle	1,200	4



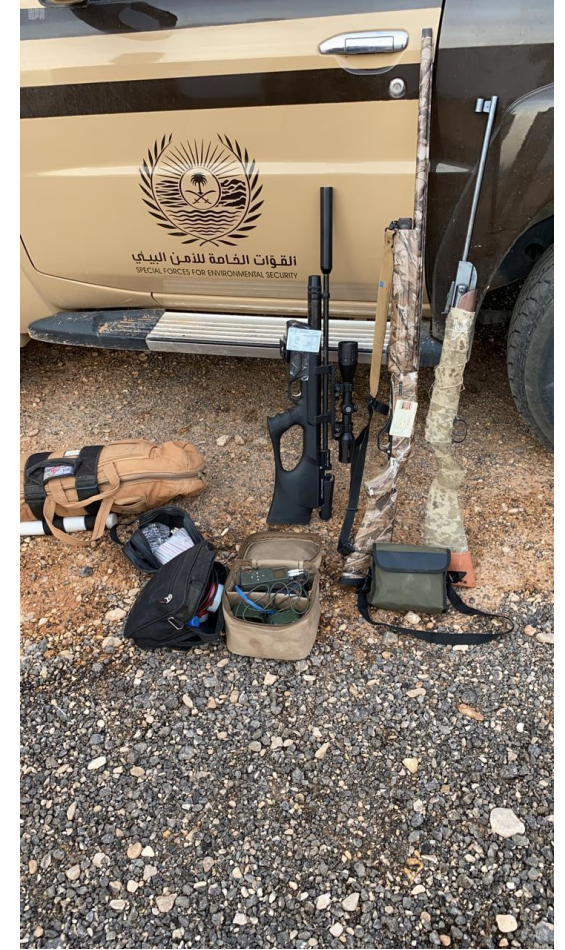
A List of the Birds Allowed to be Hunted in KSA 2/2



	English Name	Scientific Name	Status	Hunting period	Hunting method	Hunting Bag for the Country/season	Hunting Bag per hunter
15	Bluethroat	<i>Cyanecula svecica</i>	Migrant	20 Aug-20 Oct	Air Rifle	3,850	4
16	Thrush Nightingale	<i>Luscinia luscinia</i>	Migrant	20 Aug-20 Oct	Air Rifle	4,600	4
17	Common Nightingale	<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>	Migrant	20 Aug-20 Oct	Air Rifle	7,300	5
18	Blue Rock-thrush	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>	Migrant	20 Aug-20 Oct	Air Rifle	4,300	3
19	Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Migrant	20 Aug-20 Oct	Air Rifle	6,500	4
20	Redstarts	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>	Migrant	20 Aug-20 Oct	Air Rifle	3,800	5
21	Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>	Migrant	20 Aug-20 Oct	Air Rifle	10,240	6
22	Water Pipit	<i>Anthus spinoletta</i>	Migrant	20 Aug-20 Oct	Air Rifle	2,600	3
23	Corn Bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>	Migrant	20 Aug-20 Oct	Air Rifle	34,250	7
24	Eurasian Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	Migrant	20 Aug-20 Oct	Air Rifle	66,000	12
26	Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	Migrant	20 Aug-20 Oct	Air Rifle	30,000	10
27	Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	Migrant	20 Aug-20 Oct	Air Rifle	43,000	10



Special Forces For Environmental Security



Hadad Program to conserve the Peregrine Falcon *Falco peregrinus pelegrinoides*



Historical Records of wild Peregrine falcon (Barbary Falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus pelegrinoides</i>))	752 (52 active nests & 49) of non-active nests were occupied by an unpaired male
Number of Wild Pairs Before	34
Number of Released Falcons through	33
Number of Successful Releases through Hadad Program	28
Number of Chicks Produced	47 (out of 20 nests)
Sex Ratio of chicks (Male : Female)	15:32





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Electric infrastructure poses a significant threat at congregation sites of the globally threatened Steppe Eagle *Aquila nipalensis* in Saudi Arabia

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Congregations and threats of migratory Egyptian Vultures *Neophron percnopterus* along the southwest coast of Saudi Arabia

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Thank you



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