

CONVENTION SUR LE COMMERCE INTERNATIONAL DES ESPECES
DE FAUNE ET DE FLORE SAUVAGES MENACEES D'EXTINCTION



Soixante-quatorzième session du Comité permanent
Lyon (France), 7 - 11 mars 2022

Questions d'interprétation et application

Respect général de la Convention et lutte contre la fraude

GRANDS FELINS D'ASIE (FELIDAE SPP.) :
RAPPORT DU SECRETARIAT

1. Le présent document a été préparé par le Secrétariat.
2. Dans le paragraphe 2 a) de la résolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP17), *Conservation et commerce du tigre et des autres grands félins d'Asie de l'Annexe I*, la Conférence des Parties charge le Secrétariat de :
 - a) *faire rapport au Comité permanent et à la Conférence des Parties sur la situation des grands félins d'Asie dans la nature, leur conservation, et les contrôles du commerce mis en place par les Parties, en utilisant les informations communiquées par les États des aires de répartition sur les mesures prises pour se conformer à la présente résolution et aux décisions pertinentes et aux informations communiquées par les pays pertinents ;*
3. À sa 18^e session (CoP18, Genève, 2019), la Conférence des Parties a adopté les décisions 18.100 à 18.109, *Commerce illégal de grands félins d'Asie (Felidae spp.)*. À sa 17^e session (CoP17, Johannesburg, 2016), la Conférence des Parties a adopté la décision 17.226, *Commerce illégal de grands félins d'Asie (Felidae spp.)*, qui reste en vigueur. À sa 14^e session (CoP14, La Haye, 2007), la Conférence des Parties a adopté la décision 14.69, *Spécimens élevés en captivité et en ranch*, qui reste également en vigueur. Ces décisions sont présentées en annexe 1 du présent document.
4. En raison des problèmes posés par la pandémie de COVID-19, la 73^e session du Comité permanent (SC73, en ligne, mai 2021) avait un ordre du jour réduit qui ne comprenait pas le commerce illégal des grands félins d'Asie. En novembre 2020, le Secrétariat a toutefois fourni au Comité permanent une mise à jour sur l'application des décisions et de la résolution susmentionnées figurant dans le document d'information [SC2020 Inf. 12](#).
5. Comme indiqué dans le document SC2020 Inf. 12, le Secrétariat a publié la notification aux Parties [n° 2020/039](#) du 29 avril 2020, demandant aux Parties de faire rapport au Secrétariat sur leur mise en œuvre des décisions 17.226, paragraphes a) et b), 18.100 à 18.106 et de la résolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP18). Des réponses ont été reçues des Parties suivantes : Autriche, Cambodge, Espagne, États-Unis d'Amérique, Inde, Pakistan, Pays-Bas, République tchèque, Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord, Slovaquie et Thaïlande. Ces réponses sont compilées dans l'annexe 2 du présent document, dans la langue et le format dans lesquels elles ont été reçues. Le Secrétariat remercie ces Parties pour leurs rapports.
6. Le Secrétariat, en réponse à la notification aux Parties [n° 2020/039](#), a également reçu des rapports de deux organisations non gouvernementales (ONG), Environment Investigation Agency et Voice 4 Lions, qui font état de la poursuite du commerce international illégal de parties et produits de tigre et de léopard. Le Secrétariat remercie ces ONG pour leurs informations et encourage toutes les ONG et autres parties

prenantes à porter toute information sur le commerce illégal suspecté de spécimens de grands félins d'Asie à l'attention des autorités compétentes de lutte contre la fraude, dès qu'elle est disponible.

7. Des questions relatives aux grands félins d'Asie sont également traitées dans les documents SC74 Doc. 69, *Équipe spéciale CITES sur les grands félins (Felidae spp)*, et SC74 Doc. 74, *Lion d'Afrique (Panthera leo)*.
8. Le Secrétariat résume brièvement certains des aspects essentiels contenus dans les rapports reçus des Parties aux paragraphes 9 à 37 ci-dessous :

État de conservation des grands félins d'Asie

Résolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP18)

9. **Cambodge** : En raison d'un manque de recherche scientifique, le Cambodge n'est pas en mesure de confirmer l'état de conservation des espèces sauvages de grands félins d'Asie dans le pays. Toutefois, dans son rapport, la Partie fait référence à une étude sur le léopard et note que l'examen des données provenant de pièges photographiques et d'autres relevés de la faune sauvage menés au cours des 20 dernières années suggère que l'espèce n'est plus présente que dans 8,0 % de son aire de répartition historique au Cambodge. Des léopards ont été récemment détectés dans quatre aires protégées du pays. Dans la forêt protégée de Mondulkiri, la plus grande aire protégée du Cambodge avec la plus forte diversité biologique, la densité des léopards aurait diminué d'environ 70 %, avec une estimation de 3,6 léopards/100 km² en 2009, et une estimation de 1,0 léopard/100 km² en 2014.
10. Le **Pakistan** a fait rapport sur l'état de conservation du léopard (*Panthera pardus*) et de la panthère des neiges (*Panthera uncia*) présents à l'état sauvage sur son territoire. L'estimation de la population se situe entre 150 et 250 individus pour le léopard, et entre 200 et 420 pour la panthère des neiges. Les deux espèces sont *En danger critique d'extinction* au Pakistan. Conformément au Programme mondial de protection de la panthère des neiges et des écosystèmes (GSLEP – *Global Snow Leopard and Ecosystem Protection Program*), un programme PSLEP de protection de la panthère des neiges et des écosystèmes du Pakistan (PSLEP – *Pakistan Snow Leopard and Ecosystem Protection Program*) a été lancé et est mis en œuvre sur une période de cinq ans (2018 à 2023).
11. La **Thaïlande** a fait état de mesures fructueuses prises pour renforcer la protection de sa population de tigres, par exemple par une utilisation accrue du système de patrouille SMART et la création de nouveaux sites de conservation. Dans le Sanctuaire de faune de Huai Kha Khaeng, dans la province d'Uthai Thani, la population de tigres aurait augmenté de 66 % depuis 2010, passant de 41 individus à environ 60-65. La taille de la population totale de tigres dans la nature en Thaïlande est estimée entre 150 et 200.
12. **Viet Nam** : Selon une enquête menée en 2012, la population de tigres du Viet Nam a considérablement diminué, et leur nombre dans la nature a été estimé à moins de 20 individus. Il y a un manque d'études et de relevés de terrain complets sur le tigre et les autres espèces de grands félins de l'Annexe I dans le pays. En 2014, le Viet Nam a approuvé un programme national pour la conservation du tigre pour la période de 2014 à 2022, axé sur l'établissement et la mise en place de zones prioritaires pour le rétablissement de la population de tigres, de leurs proies et de leurs habitats. Aucune information sur les résultats de ce programme ne figure dans le rapport.

Pratiques de gestion et contrôles concernant les établissements d'élevage en captivité de grands félins d'Asie

Mise en œuvre de la décision 17.226

13. L'**Autriche** a indiqué que la détention de grands félins d'Asie en captivité est limitée aux zoos agréés et aux instituts scientifiques enregistrés qui sont régulièrement contrôlés par l'autorité compétente.
14. Le **Cambodge** a déclaré disposer de deux établissements détenant des tigres en captivité : quatre tigres sont dans un établissement gouvernemental géré par l'administration forestière et deux tigres sont dans un établissement privé. Le Cambodge n'a pas encore développé de pratiques nationales de gestion et de contrôles pour réglementer la détention de grands félins d'Asie en captivité.
15. Dans son rapport, la **République tchèque** a renvoyé aux informations qu'elle a fournies dans les documents d'information [SC70 Inf. 24](#) et [SC 70 Inf. 23](#) soumis à la 70^e session du Comité permanent

(SC70, Sotchi, octobre 2018). Selon le rapport, 177 tigres vivant en captivité sont enregistrés en République tchèque et le nombre annuel de tigres captifs nouvellement enregistrés a diminué (33 en 2018 et 16 en 2019).

16. **Inde** : Sur son territoire, les grands félins d'Asie en captivité ne sont détenus que dans des parcs zoologiques établis en vertu de la loi de 1972 sur la protection des espèces sauvages (*Wildlife (Protection) Act*). Le bien-être des animaux et les normes d'entretien des zoos sont régulièrement contrôlés et évalués par l'Autorité centrale des zoos, qui dépend du Ministère de l'environnement, des forêts et du changement climatique.
17. **Pays-Bas** : La possession de grands félins vivants est interdite aux Pays-Bas, et seuls les zoos enregistrés et les centres de sauvegarde spéciaux peuvent obtenir l'autorisation de les garder. Un certificat de l'Union européenne est nécessaire pour transférer un spécimen d'une espèce de l'Annexe I à un autre lieu du pays ou de l'Union européenne. Les zoos sont liés par la législation néerlandaise sur les zoos, qui stipule qu'un animal ne peut être transféré dans un autre zoo que s'il est hébergé dans des installations similaires et soigné de manière similaire. Les établissements sont régulièrement inspectés par les autorités gouvernementales, et la plupart des zoos qui détiennent des grands félins d'Asie en captivité aux Pays-Bas sont membres de l'Association européenne des zoos et aquariums (EAZA – *European Association of Zoos and Aquaria*), qui n'échange les animaux que dans le cadre de ses programmes d'élevage.
18. **Pakistan** : Le Pakistan applique la CITES par la loi de 2012 sur le contrôle du commerce de la faune et de la flore sauvages (*Trade Control of Wild Fauna and Flora Act*) et des règles de 2018 sur le contrôle du commerce de la faune et de la flore sauvages du Pakistan (*Pakistan Trade Control of Wild Fauna and Flora Rules*). La loi prévoit une peine d'emprisonnement d'une durée minimale d'un an et maximale de deux ans, ou une amende comprise entre 500 000 PKR (environ 3 000 USD) et 1 million de PKR (environ 6 000 USD). Dans son rapport, le Pakistan a également inclus un document complet sur les Lignes directrices pour l'acquisition et la gestion des félidés (espèces de félins) en captivité ([*Guidelines for the Acquisition and Management of Felids \(Cat Species\) in Captivity*](#)). Ces lignes directrices ont été approuvées par le Ministère pakistanais de l'environnement en juin 2011 et fournissent des précisions concernant l'acquisition et la gestion de félins en captivité, y compris l'utilisation des grands félins d'Asie morts en captivité afin d'éviter que leurs parties et produits n'entrent dans le commerce illégal. Les services provinciaux de protection des espèces sauvages veillent à ce que des pratiques de gestion soient en place dans les zoos publics et privés qui détiennent des grands félins en captivité.
19. **Slovaquie** : La législation nationale slovaque relative à la CITES a été amendée le 1^{er} janvier 2019 et comprend des dispositions visant à empêcher les spécimens de grands félins d'Asie morts en captivité d'entrer dans le commerce illégal. Sous la supervision de la State Nature Conservancy of Slovak Republic (SNC), les spécimens morts de grands félins d'Asie doivent être remis à une personne agréée pour être détruits ou à un taxidermiste agréé. Des obligations administratives sont en vigueur pour la détention d'animaux vivants, comme l'obligation de tenir des registres sur une « carte espèce » (*species card*) distincte. Le détenteur est tenu de notifier à l'organe de gestion CITES chaque modification des données figurant sur la carte espèce. L'objectif de cette disposition est d'avoir des informations sur la détention, l'élevage, la manipulation et le commerce des grands félins d'Asie en Slovaquie. En 2018, la Slovaquie a réalisé un inventaire des établissements qui maintiennent des grands félins d'Asie en captivité, au cours duquel les inspecteurs régionaux ont effectué des inspections dans dix établissements au total, dont un cirque de la République tchèque. Des infractions administratives ont été établies dans deux cas, mais aucune violation de la législation CITES relative aux espèces de grands félins n'a été signalée. En ce qui concerne le traitement des demandes de commerce d'espèces de félins au sein de l'Union européenne, la Slovaquie a indiqué qu'elle applique une approche stricte dans les procédures d'autorisation.
20. **Espagne** : Il existe 27 établissements dans le pays qui détiennent des grands félins d'Asie en captivité à des fins non commerciales, et certains de ces établissements sont inclus dans des programmes de conservation européens. Des mesures de contrôle sont signalées comme étant en place, notamment en ce qui concerne l'identification et le marquage de chaque spécimen, ainsi que les registres des animaux qui naissent ou meurent en captivité. Des inspections physiques sont effectuées pour vérifier le respect de la législation CITES.
21. **Thaïlande** : Le pays compte au total 23 zoos publics détenant moins de 49 tigres et neuf détenant plus de 49 tigres. En outre, deux des dix établissements identifiés comme préoccupants dans le document [SC70 Doc. 51](#) avaient fermé et un autre prévoyait de le faire. En 2020, 718 tigres étaient en captivité dans huit établissements identifiés comme préoccupants. Selon la loi thaïlandaise de 1992 intitulée *Wild Animal Reservation and Protection Act B.E 2535 B.E 2535*, l'élevage de tigres à des fins commerciales est

interdit. La loi de 2019 intitulée *Wild Animal Reservation and Protection Act, B.E 2562* entrée en vigueur en novembre 2019 comporte des normes supplémentaires à respecter pour la création et la gestion de zoos publics. La Thaïlande est en train d'adopter des mesures pour gérer et réglementer le nombre de tigres dans les zoos publics. Les mâles et les femelles doivent être séparés pour éviter les reproductions non régulées et des mesures sont prévues pour les zoos afin de réguler le nombre de naissances.

22. **Viet Nam** : Il existe au total dans le pays 20 établissements pour tigres et grands félins qui détiennent 360 individus, et 36 tigres saisis sont détenus dans un centre de sauvegarde par le Ministère de l'agriculture et du développement rural d'Hanoï. Des pratiques de gestion sont en place pour les établissements qui détiennent des grands félins d'Asie en captivité, et l'organe de gestion CITES du Viet Nam et d'autres organismes compétents effectuent régulièrement des visites de contrôle. Les autorités locales sont chargées d'inspecter les établissements pour tigres et grands félins au moins deux fois par an. La plupart des établissements pour grands félins seraient des propriétés privées et seraient contrôlés par le service local de protection des forêts. Tous les établissements pour tigres sont contrôlés périodiquement par le service provincial de protection des forêts, et l'organe de gestion CITES du Viet Nam collabore avec ces autorités pour contrôler strictement l'origine des tigres présents dans ces établissements. En outre, huit établissements ont reçu des codes de gestion ou des certificats à des fins non commerciales, conformément au Décret n° 06/2019/ND-CP. Tous les tigres de ces établissements proviendraient de sources telles que des importations et des échanges entre zoos. En 2012, en collaboration avec l'Institut de l'écologie et des ressources biologiques, l'organe de gestion CITES a recueilli et analysé des échantillons d'ADN provenant de tous les établissements détenant des tigres au Viet Nam.

Mesures de contrôle du respect de la Convention et activités visant à lutter contre le commerce illégal de spécimens de grands félins d'Asie

Mise en œuvre des décisions 18.100, 18.101 et 18.105

23. En ce qui concerne l'application des décisions 18.100, 18.101 et 18.105, plusieurs Parties ont fourni des informations sur les mesures et les activités mises en œuvre pour lutter contre le commerce illégal de spécimens de grands félins d'Asie.
24. **République tchèque** : En 2019, deux spécimens vivants de tigres blancs ont été saisis et confisqués parce qu'ils n'étaient pas marqués avec des micropuces. La même année, un squelette de tigre (sans crâne) et un crâne de tigre séparé ont été confisqués, et un corps de tigre empaillé, sans preuve d'origine légale, a été saisi.
25. **Cambodge** : Le Cambodge a mis en place une unité conjointe spécialisée dans la lutte contre la criminalité liée aux espèces sauvages, composée de membres de l'Administration des forêts, du Département général de la police militaire et de l'Administration des pêches. L'Unité coopère régulièrement avec le service des douanes cambodgiennes.
26. **Inde** : L'Inde a mis en place un bureau de contrôle de la criminalité liée aux espèces sauvages (*Wildlife Crime Control Bureau – WCCB*) chargé de lutter contre ce type de criminalité, ainsi qu'un répertoire national de photographies de tigres prises au moyen de pièges photographiques (*National Repository of Camera Trap Photographs of Tiger - NRCTPT*) afin de déterminer l'origine des peaux de tigre saisies. Pour cibler le commerce illégal des grands félins d'Asie, l'Inde a renforcé la coopération en matière de lutte contre la fraude et d'application des lois avec les Parties voisines (Bangladesh, Bhoutan, Chine, Fédération de Russie, Myanmar et Népal). En ce qui concerne l'application de la décision 18.105, l'Inde a lancé un processus pour entreprendre des estimations de la population de léopards et a formalisé des protocoles génétiques pour la conservation des léopards.
27. **Pakistan** : Le personnel des départements provinciaux et territoriaux chargés des espèces sauvages contrôle le respect des lois provinciales sur ces espèces pour lutter contre le braconnage et le commerce illégal d'espèces sauvages, notamment de grands félins d'Asie. Aux points d'entrée et de sortie, les douanes pakistanaïses, en collaboration avec le Ministère du changement climatique et les départements provinciaux/territoriaux chargés des espèces sauvages, assurent l'application de la CITES. Le Pakistan a soumis une demande au Secrétariat conformément à la [notification aux Parties n° 2018/014](#) du 30 janvier 2018, concernant le guide de terrain intitulé *Guide for law enforcement agencies to combat illegal trade in Asian big cat specimens* (Guide à l'intention des agences de lutte contre la fraude pour combattre le commerce illégal de spécimens de grands félins d'Asie). L'organe de gestion CITES a ensuite reçu 140 copies papier de ce guide qui ont été distribuées aux agences de lutte contre la fraude. Le Pakistan est membre du Réseau de lutte contre la fraude liée aux espèces sauvages en Asie du Sud (SAWEN –

South Asia Wildlife Enforcement Network) pour la collaboration en matière de lutte contre la fraude au niveau régional.

28. **Viet Nam** : Au cours de la période 2018-2019, 37 saisies relatives au trafic, au transport et au stockage illégaux de spécimens de tigres et d'autres espèces de félins (*Caracal caracal*, *Catopuma temminckii*, *Prionailurus bengalensis*) ont été réalisées dans le pays, et 19 de ces affaires concernaient des spécimens de tigres. La plupart des saisies ont été effectuées par la police. Le commerce illégal de spécimens de tigre s'est principalement produit dans les provinces limitrophes de la République démocratique populaire lao, comme dans la province de Nghe An et dans le nord-est du Viet Nam comme à Hanoï et dans la province de Quang Ninh. La plupart des spécimens de tigre saisis étaient des corps de tigre congelés, ainsi que des peaux de tigre. Les autorités vietnamiennes ont collaboré avec des organisations non gouvernementales et des organisations internationales de conservation des espèces sauvages pour mener des campagnes d'inspection et de surveillance dans les points névralgiques du commerce d'espèces sauvages, ce qui a permis d'arrêter et de poursuivre en justice plusieurs cibles principales impliquées dans le commerce illégal de tigres. Le Viet Nam a également fait état d'activités de formation et de renforcement des capacités concernant l'application de la CITES et l'identification des espèces sauvages fréquemment présentes dans le commerce illégal. Il s'agissait notamment de renforcer les capacités d'environ 1 000 agents provinciaux chargés de la protection des forêts, de la police des douanes et de l'environnement, des gardes-frontières et d'autres autorités. En ce qui concerne la coopération avec les pays voisins, le Viet Nam a souligné des activités telles que les dialogues annuels avec la République démocratique populaire lao sur le contrôle du commerce des espèces sauvages dans les provinces frontalières ainsi que les réunions bilatérales avec la Chine sur le renforcement de la coopération dans l'application de la CITES. Le Viet Nam est membre du groupe de travail sur la CITES et la lutte contre la fraude liée aux espèces sauvages de l'Association des nations de l'Asie du Sud-Est (ASEAN – Association of Southeast Asian Nations) et des informations sont régulièrement échangées avec les pays de l'ASEAN.
29. **Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord** : Le pays avait apporté une assistance financière et technique par des financements au [Consortium international de lutte contre la criminalité liée aux espèces sauvages](#) (ICWC) et au [Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund](#), qui pourraient permettre aux États de l'aire de répartition de se conformer à l'application des décisions sur le commerce illégal des grands félins d'Asie et de la résolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP18). En 2020, un projet dirigé par Fauna and Flora International, intitulé « *Enabling and promoting communities to tackle illegal wildlife trade (including tiger) in Southern Myanmar* » (Créer les conditions pour que les communautés fassent face au commerce illégal d'espèces sauvages (y compris de tigre) dans le sud du Myanmar et les encourager à le faire), a été récompensé dans le cadre du UK Challenge Fund Round 6. Le projet aidera six communautés locales du sud de la région de Tanintharyi, à la frontière entre le Myanmar et la Thaïlande, à s'attaquer activement aux menaces que font peser le braconnage et le commerce illégal sur le tigre et d'autres espèces clés. Le projet soutiendra le développement de moyens d'existence durables et une meilleure gestion des ressources.
30. Les **États-Unis d'Amérique** ont communiqué des données relatives aux saisies de spécimens de grands félins d'Asie effectuées entre décembre 2016 et juin 2020. Au cours de cette période, 127 cargaisons au total contenant des spécimens de tigre (*Panthera tigris*) et de léopard (*Panthera pardus*) ont été saisies. La plupart des spécimens saisis provenaient d'Asie, et les cargaisons étaient principalement transportées par des passagers ou envoyées dans des colis expédiés par courrier international. Ces cargaisons étaient constituées de produits médicinaux (c.-à-d. des boules médicinales, des cachets) et d'autres produits, notamment des griffes, des dents, des os, de petits morceaux de peau et des pattes.

Mise en œuvre de la décision 18.103

31. En ce qui concerne la décision 18.103, seul le **Viet Nam** a déclaré avoir soumis à l'organe de gestion CITES de l'Inde des photos de peaux de tigre saisies en 2017 et 2018.

Mise en œuvre de la décision 18.104

32. La **République tchèque** a indiqué que le projet de recherche génétique [TigrisID](#), financé par son Ministère de l'intérieur dans le but de développer notamment des outils de diagnostic ADN fiables pour les produits médicinaux transformés, se poursuivra jusqu'à la fin de 2022. Plusieurs États membres de l'UE ont fourni des échantillons d'ADN de tigre provenant de diverses sources (zoos, élevages privés et spécimens saisis) pour une utilisation dans le cadre du projet [TigrisID](#). Un rapport d'avancement du projet est joint à la réponse de la République tchèque à la notification 2020/039 en annexe 2 du présent document. Selon ce rapport, au 7 février 2020, l'ADN de 424 tigres avait été isolé. Les procédures

appliquées pour identifier le tigre (*Panthera tigris*) dans des échantillons fortement endommagés par la température n'ont jusqu'à présent pas donné de résultats positifs. La République tchèque pourrait souhaiter fournir une mise à jour orale aux Parties lors de la présente session sur l'avancement du projet *TigrisID*, et la nécessité de recevoir des échantillons supplémentaires conformément à la décision 18.104.

33. **Inde** : L'Inde est en train de finaliser un ensemble d'amorces génétiques à utiliser comme norme minimale pour vérifier les échantillons de tigres dans les affaires de criminalité liée aux espèces sauvages.
34. **Slovaquie** : En 2019, des échantillons prélevés sur 65 tigres vivants et deux échantillons provenant de spécimens morts ont été partagés avec l'inspection tchèque de l'environnement aux fins du projet de recherche génétique *TigrisID*.

Réduction de la demande de spécimens illégaux de tigres et d'autres grands félins d'Asie

Mise en œuvre de la décision 18.106

35. **L'Inde** a indiqué que les activités de sensibilisation, qui comprennent notamment des aspects de la criminalité liée aux espèces sauvages, sont traitées dans le cadre du *Project Tiger* en cours.
36. **Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord** : En 2020, un projet mené par TRAFFIC intitulé *Social marketing to reduce demand for tiger products in Viet Nam* (Usage du marketing social pour réduire la demande de produits du tigre au Viet Nam) a été récompensé dans le cadre du sixième cycle du Challenge Fund financé par le Royaume-Uni. Ce projet s'appuiera sur les connaissances comportementales et les récents succès en ce qui concerne la réduction de la demande de corne de rhinocéros pour mettre en œuvre une campagne de marketing social culturellement pertinente et soigneusement ciblée visant à arrêter la consommation de produits du tigre par les principaux groupes d'utilisateurs.
37. **Viet Nam** : En 2019, l'organe de gestion du Viet Nam a travaillé avec des organisations non gouvernementales sur des initiatives de recherche, notamment une enquête sur les consommateurs de spécimens de tigre. Aucune information sur les résultats de l'enquête n'a cependant été incluse dans le rapport du Viet Nam.

Mise en œuvre des décisions 18.102 et 18.108

38. En raison des mesures COVID-19 limitant les réunions et les déplacements, le Secrétariat n'a pas eu la possibilité de mener en 2020 et 2021 les missions prévues par la décision 18.108, paragraphe a). Le Secrétariat avait obtenu un financement limité pour entreprendre certaines de ces missions, mais malheureusement, en raison du temps écoulé et des exigences des donateurs, ce financement n'est plus disponible. Le Secrétariat doit donc encore trouver le financement externe nécessaire pour pouvoir entreprendre ces missions et encourage les Parties qui le pourraient à fournir un financement en soutien à ce travail. Le Secrétariat s'efforcera d'entreprendre ces missions dès que les ressources et les restrictions actuelles liées à la pandémie COVID-19 le permettront.
39. Le Secrétariat note que, dans leurs réponses à la notification aux Parties n° 2020/039, les États-Unis d'Amérique, la République tchèque, la Thaïlande et le Viet Nam ont indiqué qu'ils étaient prêts à accueillir une mission du Secrétariat comme prévu par la décision 18.108, paragraphe a).

Conclusion

40. Bien que les rapports n'aient été reçus que d'un nombre limité de Parties, ils montrent que certaines Parties ont mis en place des mesures et des pratiques efficaces qui pourraient être utilisées comme meilleures pratiques par d'autres Parties, lorsque de telles mesures et pratiques n'existent pas encore. En ce qui concerne par exemple les pratiques de gestion et les contrôles relatifs aux établissements détenant des grands félins d'Asie en captivité, plusieurs Parties ont indiqué qu'elles effectuent une surveillance et des inspections régulières de ces établissements et qu'elles ont mis en place des mesures et des contrôles stricts.

41. Il est encourageant de constater que des activités ont été entreprises pour lutter contre le commerce illégal de tigres et d'autres spécimens de grands félins. Par exemple, des médias et des rapports des ONG¹ signalent que la police vietnamienne a saisi 24 tigres vivants dans des établissements d'élevage illégaux en août 2021, et que les douanes vietnamiennes ont saisi près de 90 kg d'os de tigre, de léopard et de lion en décembre 2021. En outre, la Thaïlande a indiqué que deux des établissements identifiés comme préoccupants dans le document [SC70 Doc. 51](#) ont été fermés, et qu'une nouvelle fermeture est prévue. Bien que ces exemples d'activités entreprises soient encourageants, il reste encore beaucoup à faire. La poursuite des saisies de spécimens de grands félins d'Asie, y compris de spécimens provenant d'établissements d'élevage en captivité, et les conséquences potentielles de ce commerce illégal sur les populations de grands félins d'Asie restent préoccupantes. Cela montre que des efforts supplémentaires sont nécessaires et qu'il est essentiel que les Parties intensifient encore leurs efforts pour lutter contre le commerce illégal des grands félins d'Asie. Les États de l'aire de répartition, de transit et de destination touchés par le commerce illégal des grands félins d'Asie devraient poursuivre activement la mise en œuvre complète de la résolution Conf 12.5 (Rev. CoP17), *Conservation et commerce du tigre et des autres grands félins d'Asie de l'Annexe I*. Les Parties sont encouragées à renforcer l'échange d'informations en portant sans délai les saisies importantes de spécimens de grands félins d'Asie faisant l'objet d'un commerce illégal à l'attention des autorités des pays d'origine, de transit et de destination, le cas échéant et selon le cas. Cela devrait inclure la fourniture de toutes les informations connexes disponibles sur la saisie afin de permettre la tenue d'enquêtes de suivi.
42. La mise en œuvre de certaines décisions reste limitée ou ponctuelle, comme la décision 18.103. La décision 18.103 et la résolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP18) paragraphe 1 l) sont donc rappelées aux Parties qui procèdent à des saisies de peaux de tigre sur leur territoire. Les États de l'aire de répartition du tigre qui disposent de bases de données d'identification photographique des tigres et sont en mesure d'identifier les tigres à partir de photographies de peaux sont énumérés au paragraphe 14 du document [SC70 Doc. 42.1](#).
43. Le Secrétariat saisit également cette occasion pour rappeler aux Parties que le guide de terrain intitulé *Guide for law enforcement agencies to combat illegal trade in Asian big cat specimens* (Guide à l'intention des agences de lutte contre la fraude pour combattre le commerce illégal de spécimens de grands félins d'Asie) est disponible sous forme électronique dans le Collège virtuel CITES et que des copies papier restent également disponibles. Les Parties affectées par le commerce illégal de spécimens de grands félins d'Asie sont invitées à soumettre une demande de copies papier au Secrétariat comme indiqué dans la [notification aux Parties 2018/014](#) du 30 janvier 2018. Le guide de terrain est disponible en anglais et en chinois et est destiné à être distribué aux autorités douanières et policières, ainsi qu'à toute autre autorité nationale chargée de la lutte contre la fraude liée aux espèces sauvages.

Recommandations

44. Le Secrétariat invite le Comité permanent à :
- a) encourager les Parties à mettre en œuvre – si ce n'est pas encore fait – une surveillance et des inspections régulières des établissements détenant des grands félins d'Asie en captivité, en prenant en considération la décision 17.226 et en mettant en œuvre des mesures qui permettront la tenue de registres précis pour tous les tigres détenus en captivité ;
 - b) encourager les Parties sur le territoire desquelles se trouvent des établissements d'élevage en captivité identifiés comme préoccupants dans le document SC70 Doc. 51, à accorder une attention particulière aux activités de ces établissements dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre de la résolution Conf 12.5 (Rev. CoP17), *Conservation et commerce du tigre et des autres grands félins d'Asie de l'Annexe I* et de la décision 17.226, et à prendre des mesures rapides et décisives concernant toute activité non autorisée ou illégale qui pourrait être détectée ;
 - c) encourager toutes les Parties qui ont effectué des saisies de peaux de tigre sur leur territoire à appliquer la décision 18.103 ; et

¹ https://congan.com.vn/an-ninh-kinh-te/gan-90kg-xuong-ho-bao-va-nhieu-san-pham-dong-thuc-vat-nguy-trang_124998.html; [WWF commends Nghe An provincial authorities for tiger seizures in Viet Nam | WWF \(panda.org\)](#)

- d) encourager les Parties affectées par le commerce illégal de spécimens de grands félins d'Asie à rappeler à leurs autorités nationales chargées de la lutte contre la fraude liée aux espèces sauvages l'existence du guide de terrain intitulé *Guide for law enforcement agencies to combat illegal trade in Asian big cat specimens* (Guide à l'intention des agences de lutte contre la fraude pour combattre le commerce illégal de spécimens de grands félins d'Asie) disponible sous forme électronique dans le Collège virtuel de la CITES, et à demander des copies papier au Secrétariat, si nécessaire, afin de les mettre à la disposition des autorités compétentes.

Décisions sur les Grands félins d'Asie (Felidae spp.) and
les Spécimens élevés en captivité et en ranch

À l'adresse des Parties

- 18.100** Les Parties touchées par le commerce illégal de spécimens de grands félins d'Asie, en particulier les Parties identifiées dans le document CoP18 Doc. 71.1, sont encouragées à prendre en compte les informations figurant dans l'annexe 4 du document CoP18 Doc. 71.1, et à poursuivre les efforts de lutte contre la fraude pour combattre le commerce illégal, notamment en lançant des enquêtes et des opérations conjointes visant à interpeller les membres des réseaux du crime organisé tout au long de la chaîne du commerce illégal.
- 18.101** Les Parties, sur le territoire desquelles il existe des marchés touristiques contribuant au commerce transfrontalier illégal de spécimens de grands félins d'Asie sont encouragées à renforcer la coopération en matière de lutte contre la fraude avec les Parties voisines pour combattre ce commerce illégal.
- 18.102** Les Parties sur les territoires desquelles se trouvent des établissements détenant en captivité des grands félins d'Asie visés par la décision 18.108, paragraphe a) sont invitées à accueillir une mission du Secrétariat pour la visite de ces établissements.
- 18.103** Toutes les Parties qui ont procédé à des saisies de peaux de tigre depuis la 17^e session de la Conférence des Parties sont encouragées à communiquer les photographies de ces peaux, conformément à la résolution Conf 12.5 (Rev. CoP17), *Conservation et commerce du tigre et des autres grands félins d'Asie de l'Annexe I*, paragraphe 1 l) avant le 31 décembre 2019 et toutes les Parties sont encouragées à leur communiquer les photographies des peaux saisies par la suite, dans les 90 jours suivant les saisies.
- 18.104** Les Parties sont encouragées, conformément à leurs règlements nationaux, à communiquer des échantillons de spécimens de tigres, prélevés sur des animaux vivants, des animaux saisis ou des produits qui pourraient contenir de l'ADN de tigre, au point focal national de la République tchèque, pour utilisation dans le projet de recherche génétique TigrisID axé sur le développement de techniques nouvelles en vue de faciliter la lutte contre le commerce illégal de spécimens de tigres.
- 18.105** Les Parties, en particulier celles qui sont mentionnées dans la section 3.1.5 de l'annexe 4 du document CoP18 Doc. 71.1, sont encouragées à tenir sérieusement compte des préoccupations concernant le commerce illégal des parties et produits de léopards décrites dans l'annexe 4 du document CoP18 Doc. 71.1 et à prendre des mesures pour y remédier.
- 18.106** Les États de consommation de spécimens de tigres et autres espèces de grands félins d'Asie sont priés de prendre des mesures pour mettre fin à la demande de parties et produits illégaux de tigres et autres espèces de grands félins en collaborant avec les spécialistes compétents tels que des experts de la modification du comportement des consommateurs, du marketing social et de la communication pour mener des initiatives visant le changement des comportements afin de s'assurer que les initiatives reposent sur des preuves solides, soient dûment référencées et prévoient un suivi et une évaluation rigoureux, y compris les mesures appropriées pour évaluer l'efficacité ; et en adoptant et appliquant les mesures législatives et réglementaires appropriées pour dissuader les consommateurs d'acheter des produits illégaux de grands félins.
- 18.107** Les Parties sont invitées à rendre compte au Secrétariat des progrès d'application des décisions 18.100 à 18.106 suffisamment à l'avance pour permettre au Secrétariat de préparer son rapport au Comité permanent et à la Conférence des Parties, selon les conditions prévues au paragraphe 2 a) de la résolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP18).

18.108 À l'adresse du Secrétariat

Le Secrétariat :

- a) sous réserve d'un financement externe, se rend en mission auprès des Parties identifiées dans le document SC70 Doc. 51 et sur les territoires desquels se trouvent des établissements susceptibles de détenir des grands félins d'Asie, dans le but de mieux comprendre le fonctionnement et les activités de ces établissements ; et
- b) fait rapport au Comité permanent, à ses 73^e et 74^e sessions sur l'application des décisions 18.107 à 18.108, paragraphe a) et sur les progrès des missions concernées et formule des recommandations pour examen par le Comité permanent.

18.109 À l'adresse du Comité permanent

Le Comité permanent, à ses 73^e et 74^e sessions, examine le rapport et les recommandations du Secrétariat concernant l'application des décisions 18.100 à 18.108, et détermine s'il est nécessaire de prendre d'autres mesures assorties d'un calendrier contraignant et spécifiques à certains pays, pour renforcer l'application de la Convention, de la décision 14.69 et du paragraphe 1 h) de la résolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP18).

17.226 À l'adresse des Parties ayant des établissements d'élevage en captivité de grands félins d'Asie

Toutes les Parties sur le territoire desquelles sont présents des établissements d'élevage en captivité de grands félins d'Asie sont priées :

- a) d'examiner les pratiques de gestion et les mesures de contrôle en place au plan national pour ces établissements, afin de veiller à ce que ces pratiques de gestion et mesures de contrôle permettent d'empêcher que des spécimens de grands félins d'Asie provenant de ces établissements ou transitant par ces établissements n'entrent dans le commerce illégal ;
- b) de veiller à la stricte application de toutes les pratiques de gestion et mesures de contrôle mises en œuvre pour réglementer les activités des établissements détenant en captivité des grands félins d'Asie, y compris concernant l'utilisation des spécimens de grands félins d'Asie morts en captivité ; et
- c) de faire rapport au Secrétariat sur les progrès accomplis dans la mise en œuvre de cette décision.

14.69 À l'adresse des Parties, en particulier des États de l'aire de répartition des grands félins d'Asie de l'Annexe I

Les Parties ayant des établissements d'élevage intensif de tigres à échelle commerciale prennent des mesures pour limiter la population en captivité à un niveau ne faisant que soutenir la conservation des tigres dans la nature ; les tigres ne devraient pas être élevés pour leurs parties et produits.

Réponses des Parties à la notification 2020/039 sur
les grands félins d'Asie (Felidae spp.) du 29 avril 2020

Autriche

Dear CITES Secretariat, Dear Colleagues,
(cc EU Commission)

Regarding Notification No. 2020/039 concerning Asian big cats (Felidae spp.) and Decision 17.226 and 18.104 in particular we like to provide the following information:

According to the Austrian Federal Act on the Protection of Animals (Animal Protection Act), the keeping of specimen of the subfamily Pantherinae, including Asian big cats, is restricted to approved Zoos and registered scientific institutions in accordance with the Animal Protection Act. The Ordinance of the Federal Minister for Health and Women Affairs on minimum requirements for zoos (Zoo Ordinance) further clarifies that only "Category A" Zoos (these have the strictest requirements) are allowed to keep specimen of the subfamily Pantherinae. The relevant Zoos and scientific institutions are regularly checked by the competent authorities.

In a relevant case Austria has provided samples to the TigrisID research project.



ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
Kingdom of Cambodia
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ
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Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
សមត្ថកិច្ចគ្រប់គ្រងសាយភក្តកម្ពុជា
CITES Management Authority of Cambodia

No: ០៥៥/២០ CMAC

Phnom Penh 17 June 2020.....

Ms. Ivonne Higuero

Secretary-General

CITES Secretariat, International Environment House,

Chemin des Anémones, CH-1219 Châtelaine,

Geneva, Switzerland

Subject: Asian Big Cats (*Felidae* spp.)

Dear Ms. Ivonne,

In reference to the CITES Secretariat Notification to the Parties No. 2020/039, dated on 29 April 2020, the CITES Management Authority of Cambodia herewith submits its response to the concerning associated with Asian Big Cats (*Felidae* spp.) that required under the Decision 17.226 and the Decisions 18.100 to 18.109 agreed by the Conference of Parties.

For the implementation of paragraph a, b and c of the Decision 17.226, we would like to inform that Cambodia has only two facilities that are keeping tigers in captivity, which including Phnom Tamao Zoo and Wildlife Rescue Centre and Phnom Penh Safari. Currently, there are 4 tigers being kept in Phnom Tamao Zoo and Wildlife Rescue Centre, a government institution under management of the Forestry Administration. Other 2 tigers are being kept in Phnom Penh Safari, a private operation. However, Cambodia hasn't yet developed a national management practice and controls that regulate the activities of facilities keeping Asian big cats in captivity.

Response to the implementation of the Decisions 18.100 to 18.106, Cambodia has established a joint wildlife crime unit from the government enforcement multi-agencies which includes the Forestry Administration, Military-Police General Department and the Fisheries Administration. This unit is under the support of the Wildlife Alliance and is known as Wildlife Rapid Rescue Team (WRRT). The WRRT has a national remit to suppress wildlife crime and works daily to arrest wildlife offenders, seize wildlife contraband and file cases to the court. As required, the operations of this specialized unit are also regularly cooperating with Cambodia Customs agency. Since 2001, the WRRT has seized over 70,000 live animals, 30 tons of bush meat, over 30 tons of body parts (for use in traditional Chinese medicine) and arrested close to 4,000 illegal wildlife traders. Currently, the WRRT are continuing intensively on investigating and combating illegal wildlife trades including Asian Big Cat and their parts and derivatives. As an example, the result of a 2014 raid, this specialized unit has seized 3 leopard skins (1 fake), 19 clouded leopard skins and 2 Asian golden cat skins from an illegal wildlife trader. For the implementation of Decisions 18.103 and 18.104, Cambodia have never had any records on the seizures of tiger skins since the 17th meeting of the Conference of the Parties; therefore, we won't be able to provide or share any samples of tiger specimens.

Upon the implementation of Resolution Conf.12.5 (Rev.CoP18) that requested the Asian big cats range States to report the information regarding the status of the Asian big cats in the wild within their territories. The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries issued an official Ministerial Declaration No.020 (Prakas No.020.MAFF, dated on 25 January 2007) that classified all the terrestrial wildlife in Cambodia into three main groups, which included: "Nearly Extinction Species", "Rare Species" and "Common Species". In Cambodia, there are 8 animal cat species in the Felidae Family and which are classified Ministerial Declaration with the detail information as follows:

No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	CITES Appendix	Cambodia Classification (Prakas No.020.MAFF)
1	Tiger	<i>Panthera tigris</i>	I	"Nearly Extinction"
2	Leopard	<i>Panthera pardus</i>	I	"Rare"
3	Clouded Leopard	<i>Neofelis nebulosa</i>	I	"Nearly Extinction"
4	Marbled Cat	<i>Pardofelis marmorata</i>	I	"Rare"
5	Asian Golden Cat	<i>Catopuma temminckii</i>	I	"Rare"
6	Fishing Cat	<i>Prionailurus viverrinus</i>	II	"Common"
7	Jungle Cat	<i>Felis chaus</i>	II	"Rare"
8	Leopard Cat	<i>Prionailurus bengalensis</i>	I, II	"Common"

Cambodia is still lacking the scientific research to confirm on the current status of those 8 animal cat species in the wild. There was only a recent study conducted to determine the current distribution of Leopard, and estimate its population in Cambodia through the reviewing data from camera traps and other wildlife surveys conducted during the past 20 years. According to this study, Leopard now occurs only in 8.0% of its historical range in Cambodia. Leopard was recently detected in 4 Protected Areas in Cambodia, and in which in Mondulkiri Protected Forest, the largest Protected Area in the country with the highest biodiversity, the Leopard density declined about 70% from 2009 (3.6 leopard/100 km²) to 2014 (1.0 leopard/100 km²).

**Reply of the Czech Republic to CITES notification No. 2020/039
Implementation of CITES decisions on Illegal Trade in Asian big cats**

Czech Republic

June 2020

(Compiled by the Ministry of the Environment of the Czech Republic)

In reference to the CITES Secretariat notification No. 2020/039, please find below a response of the Czech Republic concerning the implementation of the relevant resolution and decisions on Illegal trade in Asian big cats (*Felidae spp.*)

1. Decision 17.226 and Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev CoP18) Conservation of and trade in tigers and other Appendix I Asian big cat species

Since revealing a significant case of illegal killing of tigers and trade in tigers, tiger parts and derivatives in 2018 ([SC 70 Inf. 24](#)), a number of measures to prevent and combat illegal trade in tiger specimens have been implemented in the Czech Republic ([SC 70 Inf. 23](#)). These include among others:

- As a precautionary measure the Czech Republic has suspended issuing CITES permits for (re-)export of live captive bred tigers from the Czech Republic (the given declaration of the Minister of the Environment came into force on 29th July 2018 - International Tiger Day) to third countries (outside of the EU) for commercial purposes. Only export of tigers from the Czech Republic for breeding in zoos in third countries can be permitted.
- Furthermore, the conditions for issuing EU certificates allowing trade in captive bred tigers within the EU have been strengthened in the Czech Republic. The issuing regional Management Authorities have been recommended by the Ministry of the Environment to issue such certificates only as transaction specific documents and only for purposes of breeding, research and education in zoos.
- Checks of all existing facilities in the Czech Republic breeding tigers in captivity have been conducted by the Czech Environmental Inspectorate, samples (hair, excrements) from tigers for archivation and for possible future identification through DNA analysis have been taken.
- The Project TigrisID financed by the Ministry of Interior of the Czech Republic to develop inter alia reliable DNA diagnostic tools for processed medicinals launched in 2018 and will continue till the end of 2022 (a progress report of the project attached for the information).

- Methodic guidance for proper control of tiger carcasses and their disposal has been released for competent veterinarian authorities in order to avoid misuse of carcasses for further illegal trade in tiger parts and other products. Death of tigers and other big cat species have to be also announced by the owners to the competent CITES Management Authorities according to the CITES national legislation, documents about proper disposal of the carcasses is required.

Currently, there have been registered 177 live specimens of tigers in the Czech Republic. Although it is premature to evaluate quite recently implemented stricter national measures, it has been recorded a decline in number of newly registered tigers in the Czech Republic (33 live specimens in the year 2018 in comparison to 16 specimens in the year 2019) and a decrease in number of cancelled registrations due to export or mortality of the specimens.

Enforcement matters:

The checks of breeders of tigers are conducted regularly and samples for DNA analysis are also continuously taken from new offspring of tigers born or imported to the Czech Republic.

In 2019 the Czech Environmental Inspectorate seized and confiscated 2 live specimens of white tigers (*Panthera tigris*) due to the fact that the specimens (legally acquired) were not marked by microchips as it is prescribed by our CITES national legislation and the EU Wildlife Trade Regulations. Given specimens have been consequently moved to the facility of [Malkia Park](#) (Slovakia) specialized in breeding and rescue of big cat species.

A tiger skeleton (without a skull) and a separate tiger skull was confiscated on 2nd October 2019. Another case with the stuffed tiger body without proving of legal origin of the specimen seized in 2019 has not been finished yet.

Legislative measures:

Amendments of veterinarian legislation - Act No. 246/1992 Coll., on the protection of animals against abuse, strengthening the conditions of keeping and breeding tigers (and also other big cat species) by private breeders was adopted by the Government of the Czech Republic in 2019 and is currently waiting for its adoption by the Parliament of the Czech Republic. The proposed strengthened conditions include for example prohibitions of production of tigers and other big cat species by private breeders and also prohibited import of tigers and other big cat species from abroad for keeping by private breeders or trade.

2. Decision 18.102

On 27th July 2019, the Czech Republic received the letter of from Ms. Ivonne Higuero, the CITES Secretariat – General with the request for information about the facilities keeping Asian big cats in captivity identified as of possible concern that tigers kept in these facilities may be misused for illegal trade tiger parts and derivatives. Ministry of the Environment of the Czech Republic in its reply of 31st October 2019 submitted the requested information about the facilities concerned. Because of the fact that there is still ongoing trial case and further investigation with the breeder operating the facilities concerned, it has been recommended to consider the postponement of the possible mission of the CITES Secretariat to the Czech Republic to visit such facilities until the trial case and investigation are completely finished.

3. Decision 18.104

Until now the Czech Republic has received samples of tiger specimens containing tiger DNA for genetic research Tigris ID from various sources (zoos, private breeders, seized specimens) from several countries of the European union (e.g. Slovakia, France, Germany etc.), no samples have been shared by the third countries (outside of the EU) yet.

4. Decision 18.105

Relevant measures described above in the section 1 as applied for Asian big cat species, incl. *Panthera pardus*.

The Security Research for the Needs of the State 2016–2021 scheme

Project name: Applied research on the genetics of selected species of animals protected under the international convention of CITES

Investigator: Forenzní DNA servis, s.r.o., Managing Director: RNDr. Daniel Vaněk, Ph.D.

Expert point of reference: Czech Environmental Inspectorate (CEI)

Project duration: 4 years; opening: 01–2018

The goal of the project is to achieve the following outcomes:

- Develop an analytical kit for the species-specific determination of the tiger in an unknown sample
- Develop an analytical kit for individual identification of tigers, hyacinth macaws and palm cockatoos, as well as an RT-PCR quantification kit
- Develop a reference database of DNA profiles of tigers, hyacinth macaws and palm cockatoos
- Develop population studies for tigers, hyacinth macaws and palm cockatoos
- Produce a comprehensive report

The progress as per February 7th, 2020

At the beginning of 2020, the research is in the stage of testing *Panthera tigris* specific DNA quantification system, 2 multiplexes for individual identification of *Panthera tigris*, specie identification of *Panthera tigris* in processed artifacts of Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM)s. According to information available to CEI, the investigator is now in the process of agreeing co-operation with other laboratories (including the U.S.) in order to run beta-testing for the quantification and individual identification of tigers. No significant success has been achieved so far in identifying *Panthera tigris* in heavily temperature damaged samples of material (long-term broths / bouillon cubes) where the procedures applied so far have not produced positive results. Therefore the research activities also focused on proteomic analysis. The research segment concerning the genetics of macaws and cockatoos is currently focussed on the testing of suitable loci for new multiplexes and generation of population studies

Collecting samples for the purpose of the project

Work involving sampling records and output protocols from the analyses (including statistical evaluation) was started in June 2018. The **Primary sample collection record** can cover the following:

- (I) By whom the collection was made (CEI officer / project Investigator / 3rd party – e.g. zoos/holders);
- (II) Primary Identification of the sample / collection kit;
- (III) Chip no.;
- (IV) Animal owner name;
- (V) Animal name (if known); and
- (VI) Whether or not a photo-documentation of the sample has been carried out.

Collection kits vary depending on the type of the primary sample (hair/feathers, blood, saliva, tissue, excrements). For the sake of sample stabilisation, testing was initiated of preparations suitable for stabilising samples of biological material at normal temperature.

As per February 7th, 2020, DNA as isolated from the following number of individuals:

- Palm cockatoo + other Cacatuidae: 27
- Hyacinth macaw + other Psittacidae: 104
- Tiger: 424

For related carnivore species, reference DNA is available from the following felines: *Panthera leo*, *Puma concolor*, *Panthera onca*, *Panthera pardus* and *Felis catus* (isolated and quantified DNA).

For the related species of birds, reference DNA is available from the following species: *Ara militaris*, *Ara ambiguus*, *Primolius couloni*, *Guarouba guarouba*, *Ara rubrogenys*, *Ara macao*, *Amazona aratrix*, *Amazona leucocephala* (isolated and quantified DNA).

The collection of reference materials of other related species is currently underway in co-operation with CEI and Czech zoos.

Testing, method development and setting up a database of DNA profiles

- Testing and validation of methods and procedures to identify a species in an unknown sample

Primers are continuously tested on forensic samples of tigers (excrements, hair, bone (native/processed), tissue, tanned/untanned skin and blood). This activity includes testing for the PCR robustness and tolerance to common inhibitors as well as bioinformatics analysis of the resulting sequences. Primers for species identification are continuously tested on biological materials sampled from other animals. In 2019, experiments were initiated to identify the dependence of DNA degradation on the skin tanning procedure. We have found a strong correlation between the chemicals used for the skin processing (especially the formic acid) and DNA degradation and crosslinking.

- Developing a database user shell

The database software for the comparison of animal DNA profiles was finished by the end of 2019, the validation phase at the CEI should be accomplished within few months. The database user interface allows logging, recording activities of authorized users, data backup, comparing database profiles against each other, exporting individual records, exporting the number of records, and so on. In addition to making direct comparison of profiles, a request was made for the function to be established of searching for candidate profiles that correspond to the parent-child relationship.

The instrumentation newly acquired as long-term tangible assets (the SeqStudio sequencer and the QuantStudio 5 RT-PCR system) was validated and is now fully used to address the individual aims of the project. This year, the equipment above will be subject to scheduled inspections carried out as part of the warranty period.

Overall commentary:

The timetable is continuously being met; considering the stage of the project, intermediate targets are being achieved as required.

**Government of India
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
Wildlife Division**

**6th Floor, Vayu Wing,
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New Delhi-110003**

File No: 4-1/2021-WL (Part 1)
Dated: 31 March 2021

CITES Secretariat
International Environment House
11 Chemin des Anémones
CH-1219 Châtelaine, Geneva
Switzerland

Sub: Asian Big Cats

Sir/Madam,

Please find annexed to this letter a brief update on India's implementation of Decision 17.226, and Decisions 18.100 to 18.106 on Asian big cats.

Annex

S. No.	Decision	Matter	India Remarks
1	17.226	Directed to Parties with Asian big cat captive facilities All Parties in whose territory there are facilities keeping Asian big cats in captivity are requested to: a) review national management practices and controls that are in place for such facilities, to ensure that these management practices and controls are adequate to prevent Asian big cat specimens from entering illegal trade from or through such facilities; b) ensure strict application of all management practices and controls implemented to regulate the activities of facilities that keep Asian big cats in captivity, including with regard to the disposal of specimens from Asian big cats that die in captivity; and c) report to the Secretariat on progress with regard to the implementation of this Decision.	Asian big cats in captivity in India are only in zoological parks. These zoological parks (Zoos) have been established under enabling provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. These Zoos are regularly monitored & evaluated by the Central Zoo Authority, Govt. of India, MoEF&CC for animal welfare and housekeeping standards. There are no facilities of the nature of "tiger farms" in India.
2	18.100	Parties affected by illegal trade in Asian big cat specimens, in particular Parties identified in document CoP18 Doc. 71.11, are encouraged to take into consideration the information in Annex 4 to document CoP18 Doc. 71.1, and pursue enforcement efforts to address this illegal trade, including through the initiation of joint investigations and operations aimed at halting the members of organized crime networks across the entire illegal trade chain.	Illegal trade in Asian big cats is dealt with as per the relevant provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972. Further, India has established a dedicated Wildlife Crime Control Bureau (WCCB) to deal with the menace of wildlife crime. In addition, India has established a National Repository of Camera Trap Photographs of Tiger (NRCTPT) to ascertain the origin of seized tiger skin specimens.
3	18.101	Parties, in whose territory tourist markets exist that are contributing to illegal cross border trade involving Asian big cat specimens, are encouraged to strengthen law enforcement cooperation with their neighbouring Parties to target such illegal trade.	India has a formal understanding with China, Bangladesh and Myanmar and bilateral engagements with Nepal, Bhutan and Russia wherein information related to wildlife crime are shared for establishing linkages in illegal trade.
4	18.102	Parties in whose territories there are facilities keeping Asian big cats in captivity referred to in Decision 18.108, paragraph a)	Not applicable

		are invited to welcome a mission from the Secretariat, to visit these facilities.	
5	18.103	All Parties that have made seizures of tiger skins since the 17th meeting of the Conference of the Parties are encouraged to share images in accordance with Resolution Conf 12.5 (Rev. CoP18) on Conservation of and trade in tigers and other Appendix-I Asian big cat species, paragraph 1 l) by 31 December 2019 and all Parties are encouraged to share images of any skins seized hereafter within 90 days of such seizure.	India has established a National Repository of Camera Trap Photographs of Tiger (NRCTPT) which is fed with camera trap images of tiger captured during the quadrennial All India Tiger Estimation exercise conducted in 2006, 2010, 2014 and 2018 besides the annual Phase-IV exercise conducted in tiger source areas. Information from this database is shared as and when required between States in India as well as with neighbouring countries.
6	18.104	Parties are encouraged, in accordance with their national regulations, to share samples of tiger specimens from living animals, seized animals or products that could contain tiger DNA with the Czech Republic national focal point for use in the genetic research project Tigris ID which is focusing on the development of novel techniques to facilitate tackling illegal trade in tiger specimens.	Conservation genetics forms an important part in tiger estimation in low density areas as well as in determining genetic constitution of India's tigers in different landscapes. Further, India is finalizing a set of primers which shall be used as the minimum standard for ascertaining tiger samples in cases of wildlife crime.
7	18.105	Parties, in particular those mentioned in section 3.1.5 of Annex 4 to document CoP18 Doc.71.12, are encouraged to take serious consideration of the concerns regarding illegal trade in leopard parts and derivatives as outlined in Annex 4 to document CoP18 Doc.71.1 and take measures to address these.	India has initiated population estimation of leopards in tiger landscapes to ascertain the trend in leopard numbers which shall also shed light on impact of illegal trade on the species. Apart from this, protocols in leopard conservation genetics have also been formalized.
8	18.106	Consumer States of specimens from tiger and other Asian big cat species, are urged to take action to end demand for illegal tiger and other big cat parts and derivatives by working with relevant specialists such as consumer behaviour change, social marketing and communication experts to conduct targeted behaviour change initiatives ensuring initiatives are underpinned by sound evidence, are properly baselined, and have strong monitoring and evaluation built in, including appropriate metrics to assess efficacy; and adopting and implementing appropriate legislative and regulatory measures, to deter consumers from purchasing any illegal big cat products.	Awareness generation activities which <i>inter alia</i> include aspects of wildlife crime are being assisted under the ongoing scheme of Project Tiger.

Pays-Bas

17.226

In the Netherlands it is prohibited to possess live big cat species. Only registered zoos and special rescue centers can get a permit to keep big cats. If you want to transfer an Appendix I species to a different location within the NL/EU, you need an EU-certificate. EU-certificates are issued only if the animal is legally acquired. The zoos are bound to the Dutch zoo legislation, which states that you may only transfer an animal to another zoo, if it will be housed in similar facilities and taken care of in a similar way. Housing facilities are inspected by the government regularly. Most zoos that keep Asian big cats are members of EAZA and only exchange these animals within the breeding programme.

18.100-18.106 as applicable:

There are no tourist markets in the Netherlands involving Asian big cats.

The Netherlands has not confiscated any tiger products in 2019. The only product of an Asian big cat that was confiscated in 2019, were traditional medicines with an ingredient of *Panthera pardus*. These were confiscated at Amsterdam airport and came from a tourist travelling from Hong Kong to the Netherlands.

Pakistan: Report on the implementation of CITES Decisions on Conservation of and trade in tigers and other Appendix-I Asian big cat species (CITES Notification No.2020/039 dated 29 April 2020).

A. Introduction

In Pakistan following two species of Asian big cats are found in wild:

- i. Common leopard (*Panthera pardus*)
- ii. Snow leopard (*Panthera uncia*)

i. Common leopard (*Panthera pardus*)

Distribution and Status: In Pakistan common leopard is confined to Himalayan forest regions up to limit of the tree-line or the lower altitude valleys in the more arid mountainous regions further north. It is mainly found in the mountain forests of Punjab, Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa, lower Gilgit and Azad Jammu and Kashmir. It is also found in the highlands of Baluchistan and Sindh. The common leopard is "Critically Endangered" in Pakistan. Except a few thick forest patches and protected areas, where a reasonable degree of protection has helped the species to grow in numbers, it is dwindling in other parts of its distribution range. The total population of this beautiful cat in Pakistan may be in between 150-250.

Threats: The main threats to this species include:

- o Habitat degradation, disturbance in the form of forest cutting, livestock grazing and fodder collection due to which their natural habitat is shrinking day by day.
- o Growing livestock population can create forage competition with wild ungulates, resulting in overgrazing and decline or local extinction in natural prey of common leopard.
- o Human-animal conflict; killing of common leopard by locals as retaliatory killing due to its predation on their livestock.
- o Lack of awareness among the local community.

ii. Snow leopard (*Panthera uncia*)

Distribution and Status: In Pakistan Snow leopard is found in northern mountainous systems; Hindu Kush, Pamirs, Karakorams, and Himalayas. An estimate of 200-420 snow leopards, exist across Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa, Gilgit-Baltistan and Azad Jammu and Kashmir. A national-level assessment deemed the species "Critically Endangered" within the country (Sheikh and Malour, 2004).

Threats: The main threats to this species are more or less similar to those of common leopard, which include:

- o Habitat loss and degradation
- o Livestock-based livelihood, impacting natural prey base
- o Human-animal conflict and retaliation killing
- o Weak institutional Capacity
- o Lack of awareness
- o Climate Change

Conservation activities for Big Cats in Pakistan: For conservation of snow leopard, Pakistan along-with other range states of snow leopard is a part of Global Snow Leopard and Ecosystem Protection Program (GSLEP). In line with GSLEP priorities an exclusive project titled Pakistan Snow Leopard and Ecosystem Protection Program (PSLEP) has been launched in Pakistan. It is a US\$4.64 million Landscape Based Conservation Project funded by Global Environment Facility (GEF) through United Nations Development Program (UNDP) Pakistan. The project is being implemented over a five-year period (2018-2023). It follows UNDP's NGO execution modality and the Snow Leopard Foundation (SLF) is implementing the project under the supervision of the Ministry of Climate Change (MoCC).

In general, Provincial/Territorial Wildlife Departments undertake various activities for conservation and protection of big cats. In these efforts, there is active collaboration and supports from NGOs; Snow Leopard Foundation Pakistan, WWF Pakistan, Wildlife Conservation Society, Himalayan Wildlife Foundation and IUCN. Conservation activities include:

- **Legal Protection:** Both big cats in Pakistan (Common leopard and Snow leopard) are "Protected" under respective provincial wildlife legislations and their hunting, killing and capturing has been completely banned. Any violation is punishable with imprisonment or a fine or with both.
- **Establishment of Protected Areas:** For conservation and preservation of the species a system of protected areas has been established in the country. In Pakistan total protected area comprise of more than 12% of the total area.
- **Watch and Ward:** Provincial wildlife authorities ensure strict enforcement through watch and ward in and around the protected areas.
- **Community-based Trophy Hunting Programme:** Trophy hunting of wild ungulates (Markhor, Urial, Ibex and Blue Sheep) is being successfully implemented in Pakistan and is world recognized. The local communities get 80% shares of the revenue generated, which is used for their socio-economic uplift, in return the communities protect wildlife with a sense of ownership. This programme has great potential in changing public attitude toward wildlife.
- **Predator Proof Corrals:** To reduce livestock depredation by big cats predator proof corrals are being constructed in big cats habitat areas.
- **Livestock Vaccination:** To control transmission of disease from

livestock to wildlife and vice versa livestock vaccination is carried out in big cat habitats.

- **Livestock Insurance Scheme:** To address community grievances from big cat's depredations livestock insurance scheme has been launched in some areas. Scope of these schemes is to be extended in other areas.
- **Research and Monitoring:** To enhance understanding of the big cat species many research activities have been undertaken on various aspects that include; population status and distribution, habitat mapping, ecology, food habits, ranging movements, as well as to properly document human-leopard conflicts in its range.
- **Improving habitat:** Activities to protect and restore habitat of the big cats include; protecting forests, stabilizing landslides and providing alternative energy to local communities to reduce pressure on forest for fuelwood.
- **Awareness Raising:** Awareness raising activities are undertaken to increase acceptance of big cats by highlighting their importance and role in ecosystem. Local communities, students and other stakeholders are involved in these campaigns.

B. Implementation of Decisions (Decision 17.226 and Decisions 18.100 to 18.109) on Illegal trade in Asian big cats (Felidae spp.)

For effective enforcement of CITES provisions in Pakistan an exclusive legislation at federal level, The Pakistan Trade Control of Wild Fauna and Flora Act, 2012 was enacted and Rules under it titled, The Pakistan Trade Control of Wild Fauna and Flora Rules, 2018 have been notified. Any violation (illegal trade of CITES-listed species), is punishable under the said Act; with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than one year or more than two years or with fine which shall not be less than 0.500 million Pak. Rupees or more than 1.000 million Pak. Rupees. Moreover, there is a comprehensive document titled; "Guidelines for the Acquisition and Management of *Felids* (Cat Species) in Captivity" which provides detailed guidelines regarding acquisition and management of felids in captivity (Copies of the documents enclosed for reference).

In Pakistan there are two types of captive big cats;

- o within government zoos/facilities
- o within private zoos/facilities

In government facilities parts of any felid expired in captivity are disposed off properly to prevent illegal trade. Some parts like pelt and bones are donated to public sector museums for research and education purpose; however record of such parts is maintained by the provincial wildlife departments and verified from time to time.

In private facilities felids are kept in accordance with the approved "Guidelines for the Acquisition and Management of *Felids* (Cat Species) in Captivity" which has provision of proper disposal of expired big cats and Provincial wildlife departments ensure implementation.

Provincial/Territorial Wildlife Departments staff carryout strict enforcement of provincial wildlife laws through watch and ward to control poaching and trade of wildlife species including big cats. At entry and exit points of the country, Pakistan Customs in collaboration with Ministry of Climate Change and Provincial/Territorial Wildlife Departments ensure strict implementation of CITES. Moreover with reference to CITES Notification No. 2018/014 dated 30 January 2018, CITES Management authority of Pakistan received 140 copies of "**A guide for law enforcement agencies to combat illegal trade in Asian big cat specimens**" which were accordingly distributed among the relevant law enforcement agencies.

For collaboration at regional level, Pakistan is member of following forums which are working on conservation of big cats:

- South Asia Wildlife Enforcement Network (SAWEN).
- Global Snow Leopard and Ecosystem Protection Program (GSLEP).

Reference: Sheikh KM, Molur S. 2004. Status and red list of Pakistan's mammals based on the Pakistan mammal conservation assessment & management plan workshop. Karachi City: IUCN, 312.

Lien vers : [Guidelines for the acquisition and management of felids \(cat species\) in captivity](#)

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ISLAMABAD, MONDAY, DECEMBER 31, 2018

PART II

Statutory Notifications (S. R. O.)

GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN

MINISTRY OF CLIMATE CHANGE

NOTIFICATION

Islamabad, the 27th December, 2018

S.R.O. 1639(I)/2018.— In exercise of the powers conferred by section 28 of the Pakistan Trade Control of Wild Fauna and Flora Act, 2012 (XIV of 2012), the Federal Government is pleased to make the following rules, namely:—

1. **Short title and commencement.**—(1) These rules may be called the Pakistan Trade Control of Wild Fauna and Flora Rules, 2018.

(2) These rules shall come into force at once.

2. **Definitions.**—(1) In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(3451)

Price : Rs. 10.00

[8050(2018)/Ex. Gaz.]

- (a) "Act" means the Pakistan Trade Control of Wild Fauna and Flora Act 2012 (XIV of 2012);
- (b) "certificate" or "permit" or "licence" means the official document used to authorize import, export, re-export, or introduction from the land, sea or air of specimens of species or their parts and derivatives listed in Appendices I, II or III of the Convention and covered by any other law;
- (c) "enforcement authority" means provincial wildlife departments or any other department duly authorized by the Federal Government for application of the Act and these rules;
- (d) "readily recognizable part or derivative" means any specimen which appears from an accompanying document, packaging, mark, label, deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) or from any other circumstances, to be a part or derivative of a wild animal or plant;
- (e) "rescue or rehabilitation centre" means a center designated by the Federal or a Provincial Government as the case may be, to look after the welfare of living specimen, particularly those that have been confiscated;
- (f) "specimen" any animal or plant, whether whole or a part, alive or dead and any readily recognizable part or derivative thereof specified in any Appendix of the Convention in relation to the species; and
- (g) "trade" means export, re-export, import and introduction from the sea.

(2) All other terms and expressions used but not defined in these rules shall have the same meanings as are assigned to them in Act, and the United Nation Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora 1973.

3. **Management Authority.**—(1) For the purposes of this Act the Management Authority shall be as follows, namely:

S.No.	Organization	Designation
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Federal Minister of the Division concerned.	Chairman
2	Secretary, of the Division concerned.	Vice-Chairman
3	Inspector General Forests.	Member-cum-Secretary

4	Secretary, Forest, Wildlife and Fisheries Department, Government of Punjab.	<i>Member</i>
5	Secretary, Forest and Wildlife Department, Government of Sindh.	<i>Member</i>
6	Secretary, Environment Department, Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.	<i>Member</i>
7	Secretary, Forests and Wildlife Department, Government of Balochistan.	<i>Member</i>
8	Secretary, Forests, Wildlife and Fisheries Department, Government of Azad Jammu and Kashmir.	<i>Member</i>
9	Secretary, Forest, Wildlife and Environment Department, Government of Gilgit-Baltistan.	<i>Member</i>
10	Chairman, Capital Development Authority.	<i>Member</i>
11	A representative not below the rank of regional head from International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources-Pakistan (IUCN -Pakistan).	<i>Member</i>
12	A representative not below the rank of Director of World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF-Pakistan).	<i>Member</i>
13	A prominent Non-Official member of civil society from each province or territory nominated by the Division concerned on the recommendation of the province or territory concerned.	<i>Member</i>

(2) The Management Authority shall meet at least once a year unless earlier required.

(3) The Division concerned on the recommendation of Management Authority shall designate an office to provide secretariat support including inter-agency coordination.

(4) The Management Authority shall perform all the requisite duties under the Act and which includes the following, namely:—

- (a) to consider issuing of licence or permit or certificate throughout Pakistan relating to import, export, re-export and certificate of origin of any species listed in any Appendix of the Convention and the local legislation or policy, and to attach any condition to any permit or certificate that it may deem necessary;

- (b) to seek and act on the advice of Scientific Authority to exercise its functions relating to implementation of the Act and the rules made thereunder;
- (c) to communicate with the CITES Secretariat and the Management and Enforcement Authorities of other Parties to the Convention on scientific, administrative, enforcement and other issues related to implementation of the Convention;
- (d) to maintain records of international trade in specimens, as per the provisions of section 22 of the Act, and prepare an annual report concerning trade, and timely submit this report to the Convention Secretariat;
- (e) to prepare a biennial report on legislative, regulatory and administrative measures taken to enforce the Convention, and timely submit this report to the CITES Secretariat;
- (f) to coordinate national implementation and enforcement of the Convention and these rules and to cooperate with relevant Federal and Provincial authorities and other stakeholders in this regard;
- (g) to consult with the Scientific Authority on the issuance and acceptance of Convention documents, the nature and level of trade in species listed in the Convention, the setting and management of quotas, the registration of traders and production operations, the establishment of Rescue or Rehabilitation Centers and the preparation of proposals to amend the Convention Appendices;
- (h) to represent Pakistan at national and international meetings related to Convention and any related matters;
- (i) to develop and provide awareness-raising, capacity-building, training, education material and information related to the Convention;
- (j) to advise on designation of one or more rescue or rehabilitation centre for seized and confiscated living specimens;
- (k) to provide capacity building opportunities and any other facility or resources to any confiscating authorities including return of the confiscated consignment from other country, and safe-keeping and release into wild of the live specimen;

- (l) in consultation with Scientific Authority and Convention secretariat, provide necessary advice or instructions including resources for safe disposal of confiscated consignment of dead specimen or derivatives;
- (m) to provide technical advice to the court of law and to the enforcement authority in any matter under the Act and these rules;
- (n) to coordinate requirements and allocation of annual export quota allotted to provinces and other territories; and
- (o) to perform any other function which the Federal Government may authorize to carry out the objectives of the Act.

4. **Scientific Authority.**—(1) A Scientific Authority may be constituted in each Province and region of Pakistan with Provincial Forest and Wildlife Department as its focal point. The Scientific Authority may include the following on the basis of requisite scientific information, namely:—

- (i) Department of Zoology of relevant universities in the Province or region;
- (ii) Department of Botany of relevant universities in the Province or region;
- (iii) fisheries departments, Inland and Marine;
- (iv) independent Wildlife and Forestry experts or researchers; and
- (v) any other relevant agency or individual.

(2) The Scientific Authority shall render advice after consultation with relevant scientific experts or agencies to the Management Authority as required by the Convention.

5. **Export.**—(1) The export of any specimen of species included in any Appendix of Convention and non-listed species shall require the prior grant and presentation of a valid export permit or certificate of origin issued by the Management Authority in accordance with the provisions of section 5 of the Act, after obtaining a no objection certificate (NOC) issued by the respective Provincial Wildlife Department.

(2) Any person desirous of trading in specimens shall present permit, certificate for clearance only at the designated Customs ports of entry and exit, as

specified in Annexure-I through which Convention listed and non-listed species can be imported, exported or re-exported only.

6. **Import.**—(1) The import into Pakistan of any specimen of species included in any Appendix of Convention shall require the prior presentation of an import permit or NOC issued by the Management Authority and either export permit or re-export permit or certificate of origin issued by the country of export.

(2) The import permit for import into Pakistan of any specimen of species included in Appendix-I of the Convention and NOC for Appendix-II or III of the Convention, into Pakistan, shall be granted in accordance with the provisions of section 6 of the Act. To mitigate spread of any contagious disease, the Management Authority may take such actions as deemed appropriate, subject to the advice of Scientific Authority.

7. **Re-export.**—The re-export from Pakistan, of any specimen of species included in any Appendix of the Convention, shall require the prior grant and presentation of a valid re-export permit issued by the Management Authority in accordance with the provisions of section 7 of the Act.

8. **Introduction from the Sea.**—The introduction from the sea of any specimen of species included in any Appendix of Convention shall require prior permission and presentation of a permit or certificate issued in accordance with the provisions of section 8 of the Act.

9. **Permit, no objection certificate and certificate.**—(1) The permit, certificate and NOC granted under the Act and these Rules shall be issued by CITES Management Authority with the deposit of prescribed fees.

10. **Registration.**—(1) Any firm or person who wishes to trade specimens of any species listed in Appendices of Convention and non-listed species internationally shall have prior registration with the Management Authority on recommendation of Provincial or relevant authorities and with the deposit of prescribed fees.

11. **Enforcement.**—(1) The Management Authority shall monitor the enforcement by an enforcement authority authorized under the Act.

(2) For registration of a case at least two officials of the concerned Provincial Wildlife Department in the case of fauna, and at least one official from concerned Provincial Forestry Department in case of flora shall be nominated to act as the authorized persons to register a case under the Act.

(3) The Federal and Provincial Governments may make provisions in their annual non-development budget to facilitate implementation of this Act, and prosecution of the case registered under the Act.

ANNEX-I

[see rule 6]

List of Land Ports, Airports and Harbors designated for Import, Export and Re-Export

1. Land Ports

- (a) All International land or dry ports of Pakistan.
- (b) Pak-China Border Post, Khunjerab Pass;
- (c) Pak-Afghan Border Post, Khyber Pass;
- (d) Pak-Afghan Border Post, Chaman;
- (e) Pak-India Border Post, Wagah Post;
- (f) Pak-India Border Post, Khokhrapar Post;
- (g) Pak-Iran Border Post, Taftan Post; and
- (h) Pak-Iran Border Post, Mand Post.

2. Airports and Harbors

- (a) all International Airports of Pakistan; and
- (b) all International Seaports of Pakistan.

[File No. 18-3/96-CC.]

EHSAN-UL-HAQ,
Deputy Secretary (Admin-II).



Directorate for Nature, Biodiversity and Landscape Protection

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Your ref.
Notification No.
2020/039

Our ref.
8199/2020-6.2
25484/2020

Contact person/☎
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Bratislava
3rd June 2020

Subject:

Notification No. 2020/039 on Asian Big Cats – reply of Slovakia

In relation to the Notification No. 2020/039 from 29th April 2020, published by the CITES Secretariat, we are sending following information to relevant decisions and resolution:

1. Decision 17.226 and Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP18) Conservation of and trade in tigers and other Appendix-I Asian big cat species

a) legislation

As a result of review of the Slovak national CITES legislation, on 1st January 2019 amendment of the Act No 15/2005/15 Coll. on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein and on the amendment to certain acts came into force. Regarding Asian big cats, aim of the amendment was to prevent Asian big cat specimens (*Panthera tigris*, *Panthera pardus*, *Neofelis nebulosa*, *Uncia uncia* and *Panthera leo*) that die in captivity (and their parts) from entering illegal trade.

Regarding holding live animals, we have in place administrative obligations as record keeping on a separate species card (prescribed form in the Decree No 110/2005 Coll.). The holder is obliged to notify the CITES Management Authority (CITES MA) on every change of data in the species card by delivering a copy of the part of the species card containing the change within 15/30 days from the registration of the change. Aim of this provision is to have information on keeping, breeding, handling and trading on above mentioned specimens in Slovakia.

On disposal of dead specimens and their parts, on 1st January 2019 we introduced duty to the holder of died specimens of the above mentioned species to refer to the State Nature Conservancy of the Slovak Republic (SNC) on the date of hand over of a dead specimen to a licensed person for destroying the specimen or a licensed taxidermist. The hand over is than realised under supervision of the SNC that performs the physical identification of the specimen and its unique marking. The SNC shall execute a record of hand-over and send its copy to the CITES MA within 30 days from the date of its execution. The holder of dead specimen shall be obliged to provide cooperation in identifying the specimen. In case that the holder decided for processing the specimen by the taxidermist, after processing he is obliged to keep records of the treatment of the dead specimen and notify to CITES MA every change of data in the record of treatment of the dead specimen (prescribed form in the Decree No 110/2005 Coll.) by delivering a copy of a part of the record with the change designated within ten business days from the date of recording the change.

In case that the dead specimen is tiger, SNC takes also samples of hairs of such died tigers. One sample taken from the dead specimen is collected for the purposes of the TIGRIS ID project in Czech Republic and one sample is stored for our national purposes in National ZOO Bojnice. More detailed information on our contribution to this project is referred under the Decision 18.106.

In last years, number of facilities focused on direct contact with big cat species is growing. As this is more welfare problem, we suggested changes in the veterinarian legislation to avoid the direct contact with the animal (excepting persons regularly caring for the specimen). Amendment of the veterinarian legislation came into force on 1st March 2020.

b) controls

In 2018 Slovak Environmental Inspectorate (SEI) collected from several information resources (CITES Authorities, veterinarian authorities) data about subjects who might keep/keep *Felidae* species in Slovakia. Based on this data, regional inspectorates carried out inspections of together 10 facilities (including one circus from the Czech Republic). Administrative offences were detected in two cases. Inspection in case of one facility is still ongoing (preliminary, no violation of CITES legislation detected in relation to big cat species).

During inspections focused on *Felidae* species (2017 – 2019) were taken samples (hairs) from 65 live tigers for the purposes of the TIGRIS ID project in Czech Republic.

c) other management practices

In case of processing applications for intra EU (domestic) trade, we apply strict approach in permitting procedures. In general, we are extremely careful in case of proceedings and applications concerning relevant *Felidae* species, and in the event of any sign of doubt, we order DNA tests. Using this method is however in some cases complicated due to the frequent crossbreeding. In case of intra EU trade, we apply also restriction of the exemption to one transaction. The goal is to keep track of the movement of the specimen in case of changing the holder.

2. Decision 18.104

Based on good cooperation between SEI and Czech Environmental Inspectorate, in 2019 SEI shared samples taken from 65 live tigers holding in Slovakia and 2 samples from died specimens for the purposes of the genetic research project TIGRIS ID. SEI plans to contribute with the samples also in the future, especially from died specimens.

3. Decision 18.105

As you can see in point 1, we have applied the same measures also for the species *Panthera pardus*.

Notificación 2020/039

España cuenta con diferentes instalaciones (centros zoológicos) en los cuales se encuentran los especímenes indicados en la tabla número 1.

Algunos de ellos son instituciones o refugios que no crían grandes felinos asiáticos con fines comerciales y están incluidos en programas de conservación [Europeos](#).

Estos ejemplares, de los cuales se conoce su origen, han sido identificados y marcados. Asimismo, cada centro informa de nacimientos y muertes. De hecho, cuando se produce un nuevo nacimiento se realiza una inspección física para verificarlo.

En cuanto a la aplicación de las Decisiones 18.100 a 18.106, España no es objeto de comercio ilícito de este tipo de especies. No obstante, en los centros que a continuación se mencionan, se producen inspecciones periódicas para corroborar que se cumple con la normativa CITES.

Alicante

- AAP [Primadomus](#)
- SIRER/SAFARI AITANA
- Río Safari Elche
- [Terranatura](#)

Barcelona

- Zoo de Barcelona

Bilbao

- Parque de la Naturaleza de Cabárceno
- Zoológico de Santillana
- [Karpin](#) Fauna
- Senda Viva

Cádiz

- Zoológico de Jerez
- Zoológico de Castellar

Gijón

- NZ El Bosque

Las Palmas

- Centro de Rescate [Canaryfauna](#) S.L. (Parque de cocodrilos)
- Rancho Texas Park

Málaga

- [Qasys](#) Park

Madrid

- Zoo de Madrid
- Safari Madrid
- Fauna y Acción

Murcia

- JACAS FALCONS SL
- Zoo Terra Natura

Palma de Mallorca

- Safari Zoo
- Fundación Natura Parc

Sevilla

- Zoo de Córdoba
- Zoo de Guillena (Sevilla)

Tenerife

- Loro Parque
- Jungle Park

Vigo

- Zoo de Vigo

Tabla nº 1.- Especímenes de especies de grandes felinos asiáticos presentes en núcleos zoológicos en España.

	Alicante	Barcelona	Bilbao	Cádiz	Gijón	Las Palmas	Málaga	Madrid	Murcia	Palma de Mallorca	Sevilla	Tenerife	Vigo
<i>Panthera tigris</i>	26	X	20	4	1	5	X	18	X	6	4	2	2
<i>Panthera pardus</i>	1	X	4	2	X	X	X	3	2	X	1	1	1
<i>Panthera leo persica</i>	4	X	2	1	X	X	X	3	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Panthera leo</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	6	3	X	X	X
<i>Panthera pardus saxicolor</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	2	1	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Panthera pardus kotiya</i>	X	2	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Panthera tigris sumatrae</i>	X	2	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Neofelis nebulosa</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	2	X	X	X	X

**Thailand Report on the Implementation of Decisions 17.226 and
Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev.CoP18)
Asian big cat (Felidae spp.)**

Background

According to Notification to the parties no. 2020/039 dated 29 April 2020, to facilitate the preparation of the Secretariat's report to the 73rd meeting of the Standing Committee, and the work of the Committee,

- a) Parties in whose territory there are facilities keeping Asian big cats in captivity are requested to report on their implementation of Decision 17.226;
- b) Parties are invited to, as applicable, submit information on their implementation of Decision 18.100 to 18.106; and
- c) Parties are invited to submit information on their implementation of Resolution Conf.12.5 (Rev. CoP18). Asian big cat range States are encouraged to include in their report information regarding the status of Asian big cats in the wild within their territories..

Measures put in place to ensure the application of Decision 17.226

Currently there are a total of 23 public zoos with less than 49 tigers in their possession and 9 public zoos with more than 49 tigers in their possession in Thailand. There are 10 facilities in Thailand that were identified as being concern. The names of those 10 facilities with number of tiger kept in their facilities are shown in the table below.

Table1 Current status of Asian big cat in captive facilities of concern in Thailand

No.	Name of Facility	Reason	Number of tiger in possession		Remark
			2019	2020	
1	Safari World, Bangkok	a)	221	224	
2	Star Tiger Zoo, Chaiyaphum	b)	7	5	
3	Sriracha Tiger Zoo, Chonburi	a) and b)	272	288	
4	The Million Years Stone Park and Pattaya Crocodile Farm, Chonburi	b)	55	69	
5	Tiger Temple, Kanchanaburi	a) and b)	-	-	Closed down
6	Safari Park open Zoo Camp, Kanchanaburi	b)	28	23	
7	Mukdahan Tiger Zoo and Farm, Mukdahan	b)	50	49	
8	Mali-Salika Zoo, Nakhon Nayok	a)	-	-	Closed down
9	Phuket Tiger Kingdom, Phuket	a)	44	13	will close down soon
10	Huahin Zoo and Animal Park, Prachuap Khiri Khan	b)	35	47	
		Total	712	718	

Data as of June 2020

In general, Thailand does not have any intensive operations breeding tigers on a commercial scale for trade in their parts and derivatives. According to Thailand's Wild Animal Reservation and Protection Act B.E.2535 (1992), breeding tiger for commercial purpose is prohibited. The newly published Wild Animal Reservation and Protection Act, B.E.2562 (2019), which came into effect in November 2019, continues the prohibition of breeding tiger for commercial purpose and additionally has standards for establishing and running public zoos that must be met. If it is later found that the license holder fails to meet the standard of zoo management or if the interior of zoo is found to be risk to the public or animal well-being then the minister has the authority send the letter to the license holder to fix the problems.

Thailand has adopted an effective measure in managing and regulating tigers in our public zoos. The 9 public zoos with more than 49 tigers in their possession are most being large zoos or open zoos that have sufficient area spaces to accommodate large cage areas or open spaces for free-roaming for the purposes of conservation, education, and tourism. Some zoos operate their business by being a place of edutainment which incorporate both entertainment and education into its model by giving knowledge on the caretaking and research of tigers to the general public to imprint both knowledge and experience of tigers. These zoos also generally cooperate with educational or research institutes that are related to various researches of tiger. There must be measures taken to regulate the population of tiger. This is to be done by separating the cages of male and female specimens to prevent unregulated reproductions as well as measures for zoos for birth control to regulate the number of newborn cubs each year.(operation under the notification of the Ministry to Natural Resource and Environment B.E. 29 January 2558 (2015) on "Term of caretaking protected species B.E. 2558(2015)" Moreover, permission to breed must be received from the officials on a yearly basis on how many newborns are allowed and for what purposes will the newborns fulfill.

Management practices and controls to prevent illegal trade in tiger parts and derivatives

Thailand implements the following management practices and controls to prevent parts and derivatives from tigers from entering illegal trade from or through the facility:

1) Establish a registry for safe keeping evidential documentations of captive tigers and updating it to the latest iteration according to the information collected from captive tigers which includes gender of tiger, identification number (microchip), and photograph of tiger stripe patterns from all 6 sides.

2) In the event of a change in tiger population by either birth or death, the changes in population must be notified to the DNP immediately within 24 hours through the hot line 1 3 6 2 for further official inspection. The official notification on increase or decrease in population must be submitted to DNP within 60 days.

2.1) The newborn tigers are subjected to identification marking (microchip) within 90 days. The photos of six-side stripe pattern and their DNA samples are also to be collected.

2.2) The newly deceased tigers are to be kept for inspection by the officials. Veterinarians are to conduct necropsy for cause of death, to inspect tigers' identification mark, and to extract a sample for DNA test. The remains of the tigers are not allowed to be moved outside the vicinity of the public zoological gardens until it is inspected by officials.

3) Managing the specimens or parts of captive Asian big cats.

3.1) In the case of safekeeping of the specimen, the request of safekeeping must be submitted to the official for approval. State of intention of safekeeping and detail of the specimen or part to be kept such as the skin, bones, teeth, furs, claws, or etc. must be specified. All specimens or parts to be kept must apply the identification mark.

3.2) The preservation of biopsy, skeleton, organs, or skins of the diseased or dead specimen for research must be properly registered by species, sex, date, and identification number (microchip) on the preservation utilities and have its record registered in the laboratory. The samples will be kept in a sealed room, locked by keys, and where all withdrawals and deposits are recorded every time.

3.3) In the case of disposal, the disposal methods will be through incineration, the presence of official is mandatory for every disposal.

4) Terms and conditions in transferring and transporting specimens between zoos:

Tiger is protected species according to the Wild Animal Reservation and Protection Act. The possession is only allowed for the public zoo for educational purpose. The transfer of tiger between zoos must perform the following measures:

4.1) The list of tiger with detail of individual, identification mark, and documents on the acquisition of the specimen that's being transferred must be provided and submitted to the DNP for approval before transferring and transporting. The security measures must be applied and prioritized for safety of the specimen and general public. A veterinarian must be on-duty to take responsibility over the caretaking of the specimen. The exchange or transfer of wildlife species ownership between public zoological gardens must be for the purpose of displaying the specimen in the zoo vicinity in accordance with the natural business of the public zoological garden(s), without intention of advertised selling.

4.2) both public zoological gardens who send and receive the transferred tigers must notify the change in number of tiger individual in their possession to the related official authority for further inspection.

5) in order to monitor and control the captive management of facilities, the collaborative operation team comprises of DNP and police officers has been appointed, and conduct an inspection at the facilities at least once a month. If a violation of the law or duty was found then law enforcement will be strictly enforced.

Thailand can reassure the Secretariat that we do not have any intensive operations breeding tigers on a commercial scale for trade in their parts and derivatives. We welcome a mission by the Secretariat.

Implementation of Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP18) (Information regarding the status of Asian big cats in the wild in Thailand)

Thailand is one of the Tiger's country of origin with a successful conservation of the specimens in nature. At present it is estimated that the tiger population size is collectively around 150 – 200 in the 31 protected forest areas. Thailand has systematically placed implementations for the care of tigers such as the supervision of tiger habitats through the increased installation of the SMART patrol system in hunting areas of tigers, which have resulted in the increase in size of the tiger territory into adjacent forest areas. There have also been evidence of tiger in a newly formed conservation site which haven't contained tigers for a very long time such as the Salakpra Wildlife Sanctuary and the Erawan National Park in Kanchanaburi Province. In addition, efforts to revive the tiger population in Thailand have also received the approval of Hollywood star "Leonardo DiCaprio" who thanked the Thai government for revitalizing and protecting Thailand's tiger population, as seen in Huai Kha Khaeng Wildlife Sanctuary in Uthai Thani province where the tiger population have increased from 41 to 60-65 (a 66% increase in population) since 2010. This effectively shows that Thailand have been successful in wild tiger conservation, with Thailand hoping to increase the tiger population size by 50% in 2022 in accordance to the Thailand Tiger Action Plan while giving emphasis to the areas of the Western Forest Complex and the Dong Phrayayen-Khao Yai Forest Complex.

UK response to CITES notification 2020/039 concerning Asian big cats (Felidae spp.)

As requested by the CITES Secretariat in CITES notification 2020/039 concerning trade in Asian big cats, we are pleased to provide the information below on the UK's implementation of Decision 17.226, Decisions 18.100 to 18.106 and Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP18).

Decision 17.226 Directed to Parties with Asian big cat captive facilities

The UK is not a range state for Asian big cats, however there are Asian big cats in captivity in the UK. The UK submitted a response to Notification No. 2018/002 concerning Asian big cat captive facilities in 2018. We have no further updates to report with regard to implementation of this Decision.

Decisions 18.100 to 18.106 and Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP18)

The UK government is committed to tackling illegal trade of wildlife products, including tigers and other Asian big cats, and has contributed financial and technical assistance to enable range states to comply with the implementation of these Decisions and Resolution.

The UK is providing up to £4 million funding (since 2016) to the International Consortium on Combatting Wildlife Crime (ICWC) to support the delivery of its strategic programme, which delivers a wide range of key activities globally, including:

- o Strengthening of regional cooperation and law enforcement;
- o Regional threat assessments;
- o Training on specialised investigation techniques – anti money laundering, controlled deliveries, online investigations;
- o Training on anti-corruption;
- o Support to prosecutorial network – promoting prosecutorial/judicial networking;
- o The ICWC toolkit – implementation of the toolkit, the toolkit recommendations and the indicator framework.

The UK government (Defra) also manages the Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund, which is a competitive grants scheme with the objective of tackling illegal wildlife trade and, in doing so, contributing to sustainable development in developing countries. Projects funded under the Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund address one, or more, of the following themes:

- Developing sustainable livelihoods to benefit people directly affected by IWT
- Strengthening law enforcement
- Ensuring effective legal frameworks
- Reducing demand for IWT products.

Over £26 million has been committed to 85 projects since the Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund was established in 2013. Ten projects were awarded in the latest Challenge Fund Round 6 in 2020, including two that will address threats to tigers:

- **IWT085: Social marketing to reduce demand for tiger products in Vietnam**
 - o £400,200 awarded to a project led by TRAFFIC International.
 - o Priority species: tigers, lions and leopards.
 - o Summary: Vietnamese demand for tiger products threatens the future of the species. TRAFFIC's 2017 consumer survey found that 6% of Vietnam's urban population self-reported using tiger products; 64% of them would recommend these to others. Drivers of consumption include gifting, medicine, and good luck. This project will build on these behavioural insights and recent successes to reduce rhino horn consumption to

implement a culturally relevant and carefully targeted social marketing campaign, aiming to stop consumption of tiger products of main user groups.

- **IWT081: *Enabling and promoting communities to tackle IWT (including tiger) in Southern Myanmar***
 - £380,725 awarded to a project led by Fauna and Flora International (FFI).
 - Priority species: Asian elephant, Sunda pangolin and tiger.
 - Summary: Southern Tanintharyi, on the Myanmar-Thailand border, is one of Myanmar's last strongholds for globally threatened species including tiger, Asian elephant and Sunda pangolin. All are threatened by poaching and illegal trade, primarily across the border into Thailand. In response, FFI will support six local communities at key trade routes to become active in addressing these threats, in exchange for support with development of sustainable livelihoods and improved resource management. This will be complemented with improved law enforcement.

Details of all projects awarded in Challenge Fund Round 6 are available on the Defra website at <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/illegal-wildlife-trade-challenge-fund-list-of-existing-projects>.

UK CITES Management Authority
June 2020

Notification to the Parties No. 2020/039 on *Asian big cats (Felidae spp.)*

U.S. seizure data (December 2016-present) – provided by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service,
Office of Law Enforcement

During the period of December 2016 to the present, the Office of Law Enforcement has seized a total of 127 shipments containing Asian big cats (*Panthera tigris*, *Panthera pardus*). The majority of the seized imports were from Asia.

- Shipments primarily transported by passengers and packages shipped via international mail.
- Shipments consisted of medicinal products (i.e., medicinal balls, pills)
 - o 67 of the 127 shipments contained ~~medicinals~~ totaling over 10,000 pills, patches, medicine balls
 - o 4 of the 127 contained a total of 2,758 grams of ~~medicinals~~
 - o 1 shipment contained an eye pathology specimen
 - o 1 shipment contained an unspecified specimen
- Other products imported included claws, teeth, bones, small skin pieces, and paws
 - o 35 of the 127 shipments contained a total of 39 claws
 - o 11 shipments contained a total of 13 teeth
 - o 2 shipments contained skin pieces
 - o 2 shipments contained paws
 - o 2 shipments contained bones only
 - o 1 shipment contained a trophy specimen
 - o 1 shipment contained a garment

IMAGES PROVIDED BY FWS/OLE FIELD OFFICES:

Medicinals



Claws



Tiger skin piece



Paw



Fetal Specimen





To:
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11-13, Chemin des Anémones
1219 Châtelaine, Genève,
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**Report on
Situation of conservation and trade of tiger and Appendix I Asian big cats species**

Pursuant to Resolution 12.5 on Conservation of and trade in tigers and other Appendix-I Asian big cat species.

Pursuant to the Notification No. 2020/039 of the CITES Secretariat on Asian big cats.

Vietnam CITES Management Authority submits report on the conservation of tigers and Asian big cats in Appendix I CITES as follows:

I. LEGAL REGULATIONS

The Asia tiger and big cats in Appendix I are strictly prohibited to trade for commercial purposes according to Viet Nam regulations.

All big cat species such as *Panthera tigris corbetti*, *Neofelis nebulosa*, *Panthera pardus* and *Catopuma temminckii* are in Group IB in accordance with Vietnam laws, list of endangered, precious and rare forest plants and animals in accordance with the Government's regulations (Decree No. 06/2019 / ND-CP). They are strictly prohibited to exploit and use for commercial purposes. The above species are also on the list of endangered precious and rare species prioritized for protection. All violations of the law on the protection of tigers and big cats in Appendix IB as well as Appendix I of CITES are strictly punished accordance with Article 244 of the Criminal Code 2015 (amended 2017) with maximum penalty of 15 years in prison and a maximum fine up to VND 15 billion.

Tigers are under national conservation accordance with the Prime Minister's Decision No. 539/QĐ-TTg of April 16, 2014, approving the Tiger Conservation Program for the period of 2014-2022.

II. STATUS OF TIGER IN THE WILD

According to a survey conducted in 2012, the tiger's current distribution area belongs to six protected areas, named as Muong Nhe Nature Reserve, Pu Mat National Park, Vu Quang National Park, Song Thanh Nature Reserve, Chu Mom Ray National Park, and Yok Don National Park. Tiger population has been strongly reduced, the number of individuals is estimated under 20 individuals in few small groups and under strong pressure of hunting and habitat loss.

Viet Nam do not have updated database of tiger and big cat species because there are lack of comprehensive field survey for tiger and appendix I big cats species recently.

The Government promulgated Decision No. 539/QĐ-TTg of April 16, 2014 on approving the national program for tiger conservation in the period of 2014-2022, focusing on establishing and building priority areas to recover tiger population, their prey and their habitat.

III. MANAGEMENT OF TIGERS AND BIG CATS FACILITIES IN VIETNAM

1. Currently, Vietnam has a total of 20 tigers and big cats facilities with 360 individuals, including 14 facilities belonging to zoos, display facilities and rescue centers (*Panthera pardus*, *Panthera onca*) for non-commercial purposes (conservation education and display). Vietnam law does not allow to captive the tiger and big cats for commercial purposes.

Particularly, the Soc Son Wildlife Rescue Center that under Hanoi Department of Agriculture and Rural Development, rescues and receives specializedly wildlife animals. Currently, the Center has caring for 36 tigers those seized from by enforcement agencies and then transferring to this Center.

2. Enclosure condition

The majority of big cat facilities are privately owned (accounting for 84% of all big cat facilities in the country). Therefore, the increase and decrease of individuals are concerned and strictly controlled by local forest protection department. All tiger's facilities are managed and checked periodically by the provincial forest protection department (shown on individual checking note and tracking book).

Vietnam CITES Management Authority has collaborated with the authorities to strictly control the origin of tigers at these facilities. 8 facilities have been granted Management codes or certificates for non-commercial purposes in accordance with Decree No. 06/2019/ND-CP. All tiger specimens at these facilities have original sources such as (i) import and (ii) exchange specimens among zoos by regulations.



Tiger in My Quynh facility

However, housing enclosure conditions in some facilities are limited due to the narrow area, and constructed many years ago. Some facilities do not keep a safe distance for people and animals. CITES MA are reviewing to consult competent authorities solutions to manage facilities that do not meet enclosure conditions.

In order to enhance safety management, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development is developing a general technical requirements for cages for dangerous animals, including tiger.

CITES MA and other relevant agencies regularly conduct monitoring visit and directing local authority to strengthen management of tiger and big cat facilities (at least twice a year)

3. Marking specimens

Vietnam CITES MA in collaboration with the Institute of Ecology and Biological Resources collected and analyzed DNA samples of all tiger facilities in Vietnam in 2012. However, the activities of marking specimens, the management and monitoring of tigers and wildlife have been carried out by the Provincial Forest Protection Department (be responsible for supervision and monitoring). For Felidae, especially big tigers, attaching a microchip for marking management is not highly effective. It is highly costly to test as the result of anesthesia. Some facilities have applied the number of method for captive, and reproduced, and microchip management for imported specimen.

III. ENFORCE WILDLIFE PROTECTION LAW RELATED TO TIGER AND BIG CATS

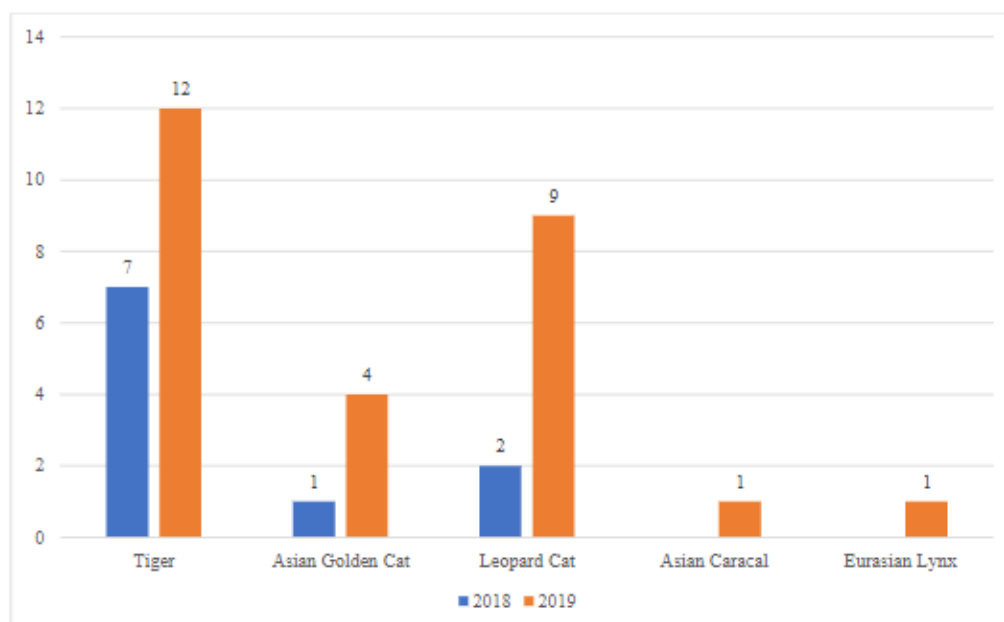
1. Interdisciplinary coordination in trade control

Vietnam authorities investigated and arrested 31 cases of illegal trafficking, transportation and storage of tiger specimens and big cats (Appendix 1) in the period of 2018-2019. Of which, there were 15 cases of illegal trading, transporting and illegal keeping of tiger specimens (accounting for 48.38% of the total number of arrests). In particular, trading and transportation activities often occur in provinces bordering Laos such as Nghe An. Besides, trading and transporting tiger specimens were also discovered in Hanoi. Most of illegal tiger specimen seized by enforcement agencies were frozen tiger (individual), some skins, such as 07 tiger specimen seized by Hanoi police, the species on the way from Nghe An to Hanoi.



Three suspicion people and exhibits were investigated in Hanoi in July 2019

Vietnam authorities had collaborate with non-governmental organizations and international conservation organizations such as WCS, Traffic, ENV, and WJC to carry out inspection and surveillance campaigns at wildlife trade hotspots. Several main targets in the tiger trade and transport line had been arrested as result. All cases of trafficking, possession of tigers and big cats are arrested and prosecuted by the authorities. The court in Hanoi sentenced a total of imprisonment 16 years to 03 illegal dealers of 07 tigers in July 2019.



Movements of seizures of tigers and big cats in 2018-2019

2. Training and raising awareness

Viet Nam CITES Management Authority coordinated with scientific and enforcement agencies to organize training and capacity building for 1,000 provincial forest protection, customs and environment police, border guards, market management officer for CITES implementation and identification of wildlife species frequently traded, including tigers in period of 2018-2019. Based on these activities, CITES enforcement agencies have made great efforts in inspecting, controlling, detecting and preventing the illegal trade, transportation and storage of tiger specimens. In particular, the dissemination of the provisions of Article 244, the Criminal Code 2015 (amended in 2017), Decree No. 06/2019 /ND-CP, Decree No. 64/2019/ND-CP and other provisions of the law on wildlife protection encourage the

people to raise awareness on the protection and conservation of tiger and endangered, precious and rare wild animals.

Viet Nam CITES Management Authority in collaboration with CITES Scientific Authority compile documents guiding the implementation of Decree No. 06/2019/ND-CP for Forest and Fishery protection department in whole country has been developed. It is expected to organize a training course for 300 forest rangers will be organized throughout the country in 2020.

Viet Nam CITES Management Authority in collaboration with Department of Legislation and Scientific Management (Supreme People's Court) to organize to compile "Intensive training materials on the provisions of the Criminal Code on violations of regulations on protection of endangered, precious and rare wild animals" and to train 200 judges in whole country in the first quarter of 2020.

Viet Nam CITES Management Authority in collaboration with scientific organizations to develop a "Process of expertise, collection, storage, preservation and transportation of specimens from illegal trade, transportation and stockpiling of endangered, precious and rare wildlife". It is expected to organize training courses for executing staffs in the third quarter of 2020.

Viet Nam CITES Management Authority in collaboration with Anti-Smuggling Investigation Department (General Department of Customs) to develop a Customs Handbook of Customs Control of wildlife and wildlife products in 2019. It is expected to organize training courses for customs officers working at border gates in whole country in the third quarter of 2020.

Viet Nam CITES Management Authority cooperate with organizations such as ENV, Traffic, WCS to conduct investigation and survey of demand for tiger specimens and tiger parts and its derivatives in 2019.



3. International cooperation in trade control

Organizing annual dialogue between Vietnam and Laos on wildlife trade control in border provinces between the two countries, in which discussions on tiger trade has been controlled.

Organizing the bilateral meetings between Vietnam and China on strengthening cooperation in CITES implementation.

Submitting the reporting regularly to the CITES Secretariat and the Animal and CITES Standing Committee on the seizure of CITES wildlife, including tigers in 2017 and 2018; reporting to CITES Secretariat and India CITES MA on tiger skin image seizures in 2017-2018.

Exchanging regularly information with ASEAN countries within the framework of the ASEAN Working Group on CITES and wildlife protection, updating and sharing information on seizures and proposing national and ASEAN regional control measures.

Pictures of tiger skin from seizure in Vietnam in 2019 (Appendix 2) are summarized and sent to CITES Secretariat.

IV. PLAN FOR INTENSIVE MANAGEMENT IN THE FUTURE

1. Proposing the Prime Minister to give instructions to comprehensively assess tiger facilities activities in whole country, tighter management solutions, and prohibition tiger facilities for commercial purposes.

2. Proposing the Prime Minister to direct local government agencies to ensure breeding conditions, strengthen the management, inspection and supervise raising

activities of big cat cultivate facilities, and ensuring the maintenance of existing numbers. Measures to destroy dead specimens must be taken immediately according to the provisions of law in the case of tiger death of at rearing facilities.

3. Implementing measures to mark tiger specimens by taking photos of "tiger skin", attaching microchips, and numbering for management. It shall be done by DNA sampling management for long term.

4. Strengthening interdisciplinary coordination among law enforcement authorities on trade control on tigers and wildlife in key areas and provinces sharing the border with China and Cambodia and Laos.

V. RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE CITES SECRETARIAT

1. Recommend CITES Secretariat to re-plant to implement Decision 18.102 by sending a mission to visit selected tiger facilities in Vietnam after controlling the Covid - 19 epidemic.

2. Proposing the Conference of the Member States to amend Resolution 12.5 to further clarify the concept of "tiger facility on a non-commercial scale".

3. Proposing relevant international organizations to provide technical and financial support for Vietnam to strengthen the management of tiger breeding.

Annex 1. The seizures of tiger and other big cats in the period of 2018-2019

Date	Enforcement agency	Place	Species	Quantity
16 July 2018	Cai Rang Police	Can Tho	<i>Panthera tigris</i>	02 heads
5 July 2018	Ha Long Police	Quang Ninh	<i>Panthera tigris</i>	41 kg
8 June 2018	Long Bien Police	Ha Noi	<i>Panthera tigris</i>	01 head
6 June 2018	Nghe An Police	Nghe An	<i>Panthera tigris</i>	05 heads
01 July 2018	Ha Long Police	Quang Ninh	<i>Panthera tigris</i>	05 heads
01 July 2018	Ha Long Police	Quang Ninh	<i>Panthera tigris</i>	01 kg
01 July 2018	Ha Long Police	Quang Ninh	<i>Panthera tigris</i>	41 kg
01 February 2018	Hoa Binh Police	Hoa Binh	<i>Catopuma temminckii</i>	03 heads
1 November 2019	Sop Cop Police	Son La	<i>Prionailurus bengalensis</i>	02 heads
10 November 2019	Sop Cop Police	Son La	<i>Catopuma temminckii</i>	01 head
20 September 2019	Quang Ninh Police	Quang Ninh	<i>Panthera tigris</i>	09 heads
20 September 2019	Quang Ninh Police	Quang Ninh	<i>Panthera tigris</i>	03 heads
30 September 2019	Me Linh Police	Ha Noi	<i>Prionailurus bengalensis</i>	01 head
4 October 2019	Ha Noi Forest Protection Department	Ha Noi	<i>Catopuma temminckii</i>	01 head
16 September 2019	Quang Ninh Police	Quang Ninh	<i>Panthera tigris</i>	01 head
9 September 2019	Dzien Chau Police	Nghe An	<i>Prionailurus bengalensis</i>	01 head

1

Date	Enforcement agency	Place	Species	Quantity
29 July 2019	Ha Noi Police	Ha Noi	<i>Panthera tigris</i>	07 heads
25 July 2019	Hai Phong Police	Hai Phong	<i>Prionailurus bengalensis</i>	10 heads
26 June 2019	Dong Nai Forest Protection Department	Dong Nai	<i>Lynx lynx</i>	01 head
26 June 2019	Dong Nai Forest Protection Department	Dong Nai	<i>Caracal caracal</i>	01 head
6 May 2019	Le Chan Police	Hai Phong	<i>Prionailurus bengalensis</i>	01 head
29 May 2019	Thai Nguyen Police	Thai Nguyen	<i>Panthera tigris</i>	30 kg
29 May 2019	Thai Nguyen Police	Thai Nguyen	<i>Panthera tigris</i>	01 head
29 May 2019	Thai Nguyen Police	Thai Nguyen	<i>Catopuma temminckii</i>	01 head
23 April 2019	Tu Son Police	Bac Ninh	<i>Panthera tigris corbetti</i>	02 heads
21 April 2019	Hoang Mai Police	Ha Noi	<i>Prionailurus bengalensis</i>	03 heads
16 April 2019	Tay Ho Police	Ha Noi	<i>Prionailurus bengalensis</i>	02 heads
11 April 2019	Mong Cai Police	Quang Ninh	<i>Panthera tigris</i>	01 head
22 March 2019	Nghe An Police	Nghe An	<i>Panthera tigris corbetti</i>	02 heads
4 March 2019	Thuong Tin Police	Ha Noi	<i>Prionailurus bengalensis</i>	02 heads
29 March 2019	Ky Son Police	Nghe An	<i>Catopuma temminckii</i>	01 head
30 January 2019	Bac Tu Liem Police	Ha Noi	<i>Panthera tigris</i>	18 heads
30 January 2019	Bac Tu Liem Police	Ha Noi	<i>Panthera tigris</i>	01 head

2

Date	Enforcement agency	Place	Species	Quantity
31 January 2019	Thanh Xuân Police	Ha Noi	<i>Prionailurus bengalensis</i>	04 heads
8 January 2019	Nam Tu Liem Police	Ha Noi	<i>Panthera tigris</i>	05 heads
25 December 2018	Ha Dong Police	Ha Noi	<i>Prionailurus bengalensis</i>	03 heads
25 December 2018	Dong Da Police	Ha Noi	<i>Prionailurus bengalensis</i>	05 heads

Annex 2. Photo of tiger skin in all seizures in 2019



Seizured by Police in Quang Ninh Province, 19 June 2019



Seizured by Police in Quang Ninh Province, 19 June 2019



Seized by Police in Ha Noi, 23 July 2019



Seized by Police in Quang Ninh Province, 5 August 2019



Seized by Police in Thai Nguyen Province 29 May 2019



Seized by Police in Thai Nguyen Province 29 May 2019



Seizured by Police in Thai Nguyen Province 29 May 2019

