

CONVENTION SUR LE COMMERCE INTERNATIONAL DES ESPÈCES
DE FAUNE ET DE FLORE SAUVAGES MENACÉES D'EXTINCTION



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

Questions spécifiques aux espèces

ANTILOPE DU TIBET (*PANTHOLOPS HODGSONII*) :
RAPPORT DU SECRÉTARIAT

1. Le présent document a été préparé par le Secrétariat.
2. La résolution [Conf. 11.8 \(Rev. CoP17\)](#), *Conservation et contrôle du commerce de l'antilope du Tibet*, paragraphe 2 b), donne les instructions suivantes au Comité permanent :

2. CHARGE

...

- b) *le Comité permanent d'examiner régulièrement les mesures de lutte contre la fraude prises par les Parties visant à éliminer le commerce illicite des produits de l'antilope du Tibet sur la base du rapport du Secrétariat, et de communiquer ses résultats à chaque session de la Conférence des Parties ;*

Mise en œuvre de la résolution Conf. 11.8 (Rev. CoP17)

3. Le Secrétariat a publié la notification aux Parties n° 2020/038 le 28 avril 2020, invitant les Parties à lui soumettre toute information pertinente sur leur mise en œuvre de la résolution Conf. 11.8 (Rev. CoP17). Le Secrétariat a reçu des réponses de la Chine, un État de l'aire de répartition de l'antilope du Tibet, ainsi que du Cambodge, du Canada, de la Nouvelle-Zélande et de la Suisse. Le Secrétariat remercie ces Parties d'avoir soumis leurs rapports. Les réponses sont compilées en annexe du présent document, dans leur langue d'origine.
4. Le Secrétariat rappelle que la décision 17.131 encourageait toutes les Parties concernées par le commerce illégal de spécimens d'antilope du Tibet à profiter de l'assistance offerte par l'organe de gestion CITES de la Suisse, en particulier en ce qui concerne les méthodes d'identification et l'échange d'informations et de connaissances sur le sujet. Le Canada a ainsi pris contact avec la Suisse et ses agents ont pu développer leurs capacités à identifier les spécimens et produits dérivés d'antilopes du Tibet. Les autres Parties concernées par le commerce illégal de spécimens d'antilopes du Tibet sont encouragées à profiter de l'aide offerte par l'organe de gestion CITES de la Suisse.
5. La Chine indique que l'antilope du Tibet est une espèce protégée majeure et qu'elle bénéficie du plus haut niveau de protection possible en vertu de la loi sur la protection des espèces sauvages. Le pays fait le bilan des activités réalisées et annonce que ces efforts ont permis le rétablissement de la population d'antilopes du Tibet. La Chine mentionne avoir informé le Comité permanent, à sa 54^e session (Genève, Suisse, octobre 2006), que le nombre d'antilopes du Tibet était estimé à 200 000 sur l'ensemble de son territoire. Elle souligne en outre que le nombre d'individus était estimé à 300 000 au milieu des années 2010 et qu'une

enquête récente a confirmé la taille de la population, celle-ci étant stable ou avec une légère tendance à la hausse.

6. La Nouvelle-Zélande indique que des sanctions sévères sont prévues par la loi en cas de commerce illégal d'antilopes du Tibet et qu'aucun cas d'importation, de réexportation ou de commerce illégal de spécimens n'a été enregistré dans le pays entre 1989 et juillet 2020.
7. La Suisse indique avoir continué à saisir un grand nombre de châles, principalement auprès de particuliers ces dernières années, et annonce qu'aucune saisie commerciale n'a eu lieu dans le pays ces deux dernières années. La Partie mentionne que les saisies concernaient aussi bien des châles récents, ornés de motifs occidentaux modernes, que des châles traditionnels en shahtoosh, certains étant de très haute qualité avec une forte teneur en fibres de shahtoosh. La Suisse souligne qu'un niveau élevé de connaissances et d'expertise est nécessaire à l'identification du shahtoosh par les agents de lutte contre la fraude ; le pays continue donc à former les agents des douanes à cet effet. La formation a permis d'augmenter le nombre de châles détectés et d'identifier de nouvelles zones sensibles. Les saisies récentes auraient principalement eu lieu à Genève et dans la région de Saint-Moritz. La Partie indique également avoir échangé des informations sur ce commerce illégal avec l'Inde et l'Italie, un grand nombre des individus en possession de châles en shahtoosh étant arrivés en provenance de ces deux Parties ces dernières années. La Suisse souligne enfin dans son rapport l'importance de la sensibilisation des acheteurs potentiels et indique avoir rédigé plusieurs communiqués de presse, ainsi qu'un article publié dans la revue [National Geographic](#) en avril 2019. Chaque année, l'organe de gestion suisse publie également une mise à jour sur ce sujet et actualise les données relatives aux saisies sur son [site Internet](#).
8. En plus des renseignements fournis par les Parties en réponse à la notification n° 2020/038, l'Office des Nations Unies contre la drogue et le crime (ONUDC) a communiqué au Secrétariat une compilation des données CITES annuelles soumises par les Parties sur ce commerce illégal entre 2016 et 2020. Six Parties (États-Unis d'Amérique, Inde, Népal, Pays-Bas, Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord, Suisse) ont fait état de 194 spécimens d'antilopes du Tibet saisis au total, comme l'illustre le tableau ci-dessous. La Suisse est responsable de 96 % de ces saisies.

Année	Nombre total de saisies	Nombre total de spécimens saisis	Nombre et type de spécimens saisis					
			Vêtements	Médicaments	Extraits	Tissus	Peau	Corne
2016	19	27	25					2
2017	18	88	73	10		5		
2018	29	94	41			50	3	
2019	67	81	78	1	1	1		
2020	61	90	90					
Total	194	380	307	11	1	56	3	2

9. Les spécimens d'antilopes du Tibet saisis se sont avérés être principalement des vêtements (81 %), suivis de tissus (15 %). Les médicaments (3 %), la peau (0,8 %), la corne (0,5 %) et les extraits (0,3 %) ne concernaient que quelques spécimens.

Remarques finales

10. Les efforts déployés par la Suisse pour lutter contre le commerce illégal de spécimens d'antilopes du Tibet ont conduit à une augmentation du nombre de châles en shahtoosh saisis. Les Parties doivent continuer à renforcer leurs capacités à identifier les spécimens d'antilopes du Tibet et poursuivre leurs activités de sensibilisation afin de prévenir ce commerce illégal.

Recommandations

11. Le Secrétariat recommande que le Comité permanent :

- a) encourage les Parties affectées par le commerce illégal de spécimens d'antilopes du Tibet à continuer de s'adresser à l'organe de gestion CITES de la Suisse afin d'obtenir de l'aide sur les méthodes d'identification et d'échanger informations et connaissances à ce sujet ;
- b) encourage l'Inde et l'Italie à faire preuve de plus d'efforts pour renforcer les capacités de leurs agents frontaliers à identifier les spécimens d'antilopes du Tibet, notamment les vêtements et les tissus, y compris en faisant appel à l'aide offerte par la Suisse si nécessaire ; et
- c) fasse rapport sur ce sujet lors de la 19^e session de la Conférence des Parties, dans le cadre du rapport du président prévu dans l'annexe 1, paragraphe 2 i), de la résolution Conf. 18.2, *Constitution des comités*.

Responses from Parties to Notification No. 2020/028 on Tibetan antelope (*Pantholops hodgsonii*)

Cambodia



ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
Kingdom of Cambodia
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ
Nation Religion King

ក្រសួងកសិកម្ម រុក្ខាប្រមាញ់ និងនេសាទ
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
សមត្ថកិច្ចគ្រប់គ្រងសាយភ័ក្ត្រកម្ពុជា
CITES Management Authority of Cambodia

No: 050/20 CMAC Phnom Penh 25 May 2020

Ms. Ivonne Higuero
Secretary-General
CITES Secretariat, International Environment House,
Chemin des Anémones, CH-1219 Châtelaine,
Geneva, Switzerland

Subject: Tibetan antelope (*Pantholops hodgsonii*)

Dear Ms. Ivonne,

Reference is made to the CITES Secretariat Notification to the Parties No. 2020/038, dated 28 April 2020, the CITES Management Authority of Cambodia herewith submits its response to the concerning associated with Tibetan antelope (*Pantholops hodgsonii*) that required under the Resolution Conf. 11.8 (Rev.CoP17). The CITES Management Authority of Cambodia would like to inform you that Tibetan antelope (*Pantholops hodgsonii*) species is not native to Cambodia. The country does not have sufficient information on trade, conservation and law enforcement data of this species, but Cambodia has established a Wildlife Rapid Rescue Team (joint cooperation between government enforcement agencies and the Wildlife Alliance) which have the national remit to suppress wildlife crime in the whole country.

For the implementation of the Resolution Conf. 11.8 (Rev.COP17), Cambodia commits itself to ensure that law enforcement will be conducted in compliance with the country national law and the guidelines that are encouraged to use by the CITES Secretariat.

Please accept our warmest thanks for your cooperation and assurance of our highest regards.



Prof. NAO THUOK, PhD
 Secretary of State
 Chairman CITES Management Authority of Cambodia
 Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

CC:

- Cabinet of the Minister
- Forestry Administration
- Cambodia CITES Secretariat
- File

សាយវិស័យ: អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋានព្រៃឈើ និងរុក្ខាប្រមាញ់ និងនេសាទ ក្រសួងកសិកម្ម រុក្ខាប្រមាញ់ និងនេសាទ រាជធានីភ្នំពេញ ខណ្ឌដូនពេញ ផ្ទះលេខ ២០០ មហាវិថីព្រះនរោត្តម សង្កាត់ត្នោតឈូក ខណ្ឌដូនពេញ ភ្នំពេញ កម្ពុជា ទូរស័ព្ទ: ០១៨ ៤៩៩ ២២៣
 #200 Preh Norodom Blvd, Sangkat Tonle Basak, Khan Chamkarmorn, Phnom Penh, Cambodia. Tel/Fax: +855-17 499 223 Email: cambodiacitesmaff@gmail.com

**Environment and Climate Change Canada - Enforcement Branch input to
CITES Notification #38 - Tibetan antelope (*Pantholops hodgsonii*):**

- The Enforcement Branch (EB) of Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC) has taken measures to increase the detection of illegally traded parts and derivatives of Tibetan antelope.
- After CoP17, Switzerland kindly provided shahtoosh samples to our organization to build our enforcement identification capacity.
- EB provided shahtoosh samples and identification kits to our strategic enforcement offices across the country.
- Having real shahtoosh samples enabled our organization to practice with the identification material provided by the other CITES Party (Switzerland) and facilitated the learning of our officers.
- This gave the tools and knowledge to our officers to ensure they have the capacity to identify products and derivatives made from tibetan antelope.
- In the past three years, EB made two inspections of products suspected to be made with shahtoosh. Both were negative.

China

Response to Notification No. 2020/038 Regarding Tibetan antelope (*Pantholops hodgsonii*)

In the international concerted efforts to combat illegal trade in Tibetan antelope, China focuses on cutting off supply of raw materials to manufacturing country by, among other things, taking active and decisive measures to tackle poaching and trafficking.

1. Legislation

Enlisted as a first-class state key protected species, the Tibetan antelope enjoys the highest level of protection possible under China's Wildlife Protection Law (latest amended in 2018) that prohibits the hunting and killing of Tibetan antelope.

2. Combating poaching and trafficking

China takes a holistic approach to tackle rampant and catastrophic poaching and trafficking by addressing every link of the trade chain from poaching to smuggling across the international border. The wildlife rangers patrolled the range of the Tibetan antelope regularly, roadblocks were set up at the main highways to stop the transportation of the illegal Tibetan antelope products, local governments of all levels were obliged to police their individual jurisdiction to educate the general public and to identify and report any signs of poaching and trafficking and to track the whereabouts of potential offenders, markets authorities made every effort to police the markets and bust trading and processing facilities in towns and cities, custom officers and border police were trained in detect and identify Tibetan antelope contraband at airports and border ports, forests police undertook specific law enforcement operation to clamp down on poaching and offenders were promptly prosecuted with deterrent penalty.

The anti-poaching measures were so effective that by 2003 poaching of the Tibetan antelope came to an abrupt stop. By now no report of massive poaching has been registered in the last decade.

3. Inter-agency coordination mechanism.

The National Inter-agency CITES Enforcement Coordination Group (NICECG) was set up in 2011. It is charged with the duties to coordinate CITES enforcement within China and to conduct international enforcement cooperation. Up to now, it consists of 10 departments general in 8 ministries, including forestry, agriculture, police, customs, market regulation, coast guard, post, tourism, and other departments.

The inter-agency joint meeting mechanism against illegal wildlife trade was established in November 2016. With the National Forestry and Grassland Administration as coordinator, it consists of 25 ministries, which play extreme role in combating illegal trade in Tibetan antelope products.

4. Public awareness raising

In all the major social functions such as the annual celebration of the Wildlife Protection Month, World Wildlife Day, International Biodiversity Day, the Tibetan antelope is always a focal species to raise public awareness of the plights facing this endemic species and the need for conservation measures by every walk of the society.

5. Punishment

In the Chinese Criminal Law, poaching of Tibetan antelope, trafficking and smuggling of its products are prohibited. Poachers and traffickers were prosecuted promptly with deterrent punishment. The poaching, trafficking and smuggle of Tibetan antelope are regarded as criminal crimes and subject to steep punishment.

The punishment is measured out by the number of Tibetan antelopes poached, or the economic value of the Tibetan antelope products seized.

At least in the past recent 6 years, there has been no case of smugglings.

6. Population

As a result of the coordinated efforts listed above, especially the elimination of large scale poaching activities, the population of the Tibetan antelope has recovered significantly. China advised the Standing Committee at its 54th meeting (Geneva, Switzerland, 02-06 October 2006) that the population numbers of Tibetan antelope across China were estimated to have increased to 200,000. Its population was estimated to be 300,000 individuals in the middle of 2010s. According to a recent survey that population size is reaffirmed, with a steady or slightly increasing trend.

New Zealand

Tibetan antelope (Pantholops hodgsonii)

1) In paragraph 2 b) of Resolution Conf. 11.8 (Rev. CoP17) on Conservation of and control of trade in the Tibetan antelope, the Conference of the Parties directs the Standing Committee to undertake a regular review of the enforcement measures taken by Parties in eliminating the illicit trade in Tibetan antelope products on the basis of the Secretariat's report, and to report the results at each meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

2) To facilitate the preparation of the Secretariat's report to the 73rd meeting of the Standing Committee, and the work of the Committee, Parties are invited to submit information on their implementation of Resolution Conf. 11.8 (Rev. CoP17) and any other information deemed relevant to the Secretariat by 31 May 2020 at info@cites.org.

New Zealand response (submitted by New Zealand CITES Management Authority)

No import, re-export or illegal trade in Pantholops hodgsonii specimens has been recorded by New Zealand in the period 1989 to date (07/07/2020). Pantholops hodgsonii is listed as 'endangered' under New Zealand's Trade in Endangered Species Act 1989 and requires CITES permits or certificates for all trade, the exception being commercial trade, which is not permitted.

Trade in Pantholops hodgsonii across New Zealand's border without requisite CITES documentation may be subject to enforcement action including prosecution, resulting in fines of up to \$100,000 for individuals and up to \$200,000 in the case of a body corporate, or a term of imprisonment not exceeding 5 years.

Border officials and those appointed as Endangered Species Officers under New Zealand's legislation, have an awareness of Tibetan antelope as a CITES listed species, including the product, shahtoosh. As directed to Parties in Resolution 11.8 (Rev.CoP17), all seizures will be notified to the country of origin and transit and further investigation undertaken where possible.

Contact details: New Zealand CITES Management and Scientific Authorities

Department of Conservation, 18-32 Manners Street, Wellington 6011, New Zealand

Email: cites@doc.govt.nz

Switzerland

In response to Notification No. 2020/038 on the Tibetan antelope (*Pantholops hodgsonii*) we would like to submit the following information:

Switzerland continues to confiscate a large number of Shahtoosh shawls. In recent years, the shawls were primarily confiscated from private individuals; there have not been any commercial seizures in the last two years.

We continue to seize newer shawls with modern, westernized patterns as well as traditional Shahtoosh shawls. There have been a number of seizures of shawls with a very high quality, meaning a high content of Shahtoosh fibers.

Through further training of border officials, new hotspots have been identified: Many of the seizures in the last two years have been made in Geneva, alongside the seizures in the St.Moritz area which has been known to be a hotspot for many years. Our experience is that where customs officials are well trained in identifying Shahtoosh shawls, there will be detections. We still suspect that the fact that the identification requires a high level of knowledge and expertise is one of the reasons that many other countries are not making any seizures.

Information on the trade has been exchanged with India and recently also with Italy, one of the countries that many of the people wearing the shawls are entering from.

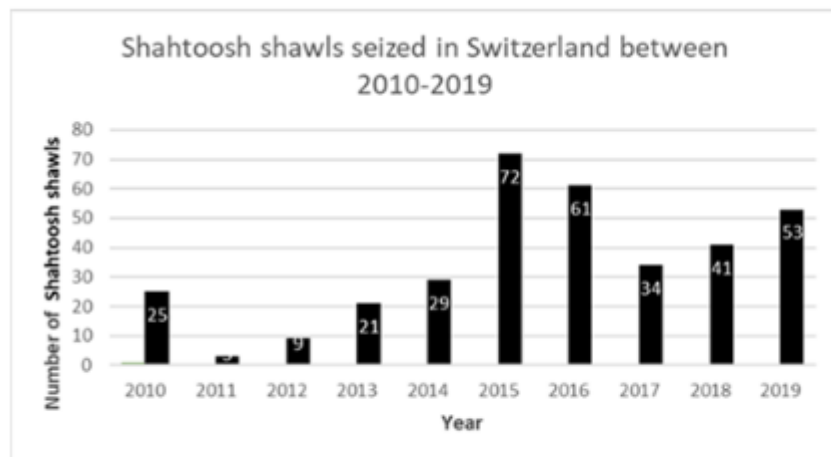
Alongside the training of customs officials and inspections, Switzerland believes that awareness raising is one of the key elements for a consumer country to tackle and there have been several media releases, alongside an article published in national geographics in april of 2019, which hopefully reached a broad audience.

<https://www.nationalgeographic.com/animals/2019/04/tibetan-antelope-killed-to-make-luxury-scarves/>

The Swiss Management Authority publishes a yearly update on the issue and the seizure data on our website:

<https://www.blv.admin.ch/blv/en/home/das-blv/auftrag/vollzug/artenschutz/illegaler-handel/shahtoosh-schals.html>

2



We would be very interested in hearing about any seizures of information from other Parties and remain open for any further collaboration with countries that also experience issues with this trade.