



## **BIENNIAL REPORT OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN (2013-2014)**

#### A. General information

Party	Uzbekistan
Period covered in this report (e.g. 1 January 2003 to 31 December 2004)	1 January 2013 - 31 December 2014
Details of agency preparing this report	"DAVBIONAZORAT" (State Inspection on guards of the Wildlife and reserves) at the State Committee on Nature Protection
Contributing agencies, organizations or individuals	21 a Choshtepa str., 100049, Tashkent city, Uzbekistan

## B. Legislative and regulatory measures

1	Has information on CIT been provided under the Project? If yes, ignore questions	e CITES N		Yes (fully) Yes (partly) No No information/unknown				
2	If any CITES-relevant le	egislation h	nas been	planned, drafted				the
	Title and date: 20	14		Status: <b>read</b>	у			
	Brief description of cont Cabinet of Ministers of CITES requirements							16
3	Is enacted legislation av		one of the	e working	Yes			
	languages of the Conve	ention?			No ⊠			
					No information			
4	If yes, please attach a c				legislation attached			
	or key legislative provis	ions that w	vere gaze	etted.	provided previously			
					not available, will send later			
5	Which of the following is measures adopted for 0 accordance with Article	CITES-liste	ed specie	s (in	domestic	Т	ick all appli	cable
		TI	he condit	ions for:	The co	mplete	prohibition	of:
	Issue	Yes	No	No information	Yes	No	No informa	ation
	Trade				$\boxtimes$			
	Taking				$\boxtimes$			
	Possession		$\boxtimes$					
	Transport				$\boxtimes$			
	Other (specify)							

	Additional comments: in case of CITES and the Red Book of Uzbekistan, the use is permitted by the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers and the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan							
6	What were the results of any review the effectiveness of CITES legislated following items?			Ti	ck all applicable			
	Item Adequate Partially Inadequate No information							
	Powers of CITES authorities	$\boxtimes$						
	Clarity of legal obligations	$\boxtimes$						
	Control over CITES trade							
	Consistency with existing policy on wildlife management and use							
	Coverage of law for all types of offences		$\boxtimes$					
	Coverage of law for all types of penalties		$\boxtimes$					
	Implementing regulations							
	Coherence within legislation		$\square$					
	Other (please specify)							
	Please provide details if available	:						
7	If no review or assessment has ta	•	ne	Yes	$\boxtimes$			
	planned for the next reporting per	riod?		No				
				No info	ormation			
	Please provide details if available							
8	Has there been any review of leg subjects in relation to implementa			Ti	ck all applicable			
	Subject		Yes	No	No information			
	Access to or ownership of natural	resources						
	Harvesting							
	Transporting of live specimens		$\square$					
	Handling and housing of live spec	cimens		$\boxtimes$				
	Please provide details if available Offences", in terms of increasing transport of species listed in the	ng responsibil	lity for the coll					
9	Please provide details of any add							

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## C. Compliance and enforcement measures

		Yes	No	No information
1	Have any of the following compliance monitoring operation	s been und	ertaken?	
	Review of reports and other information provided by traders and producers	$\boxtimes$		
	Inspections of traders, producers, markets	$\boxtimes$		
	Border controls	$\boxtimes$		
	Other (specify):			
2	Have any administrative measures (e.g. fines, bans, suspensions) been imposed for CITES-related violations?			
3	If Yes, please indicate how many and for what types of viol attach details.	ations. If av	ailable, p	olease
4	Have any significant seizures, confiscations and forfeitures of CITES specimens been made?			
5	If information available:  Significant seizures/confiscations  Total seizures/confiscations  If possible, please specify per group of species or attachdetails.		Numbe	er
	In April 2013, by the border post "Keles railway" were delayed 600 turtles, which were transferred to the Tashkent Zoo.			
	In April 2014, by the Border Guard Service of the military unit 9207 "Keles" were delayed 624 and 388 turtles, which were transferred to the nursery on the content of the turtles.	8		
	In November 2014, by the Syrdarya regiona military unit 9252 were delayed 43 turtles. The turtles were transferred to the nursery on the content of the turtles. In August 2013 the members of the military unit 9207 of the Tashkent region detained 23 Saker. The birds were transferred to the Tashkent Zoo.			
	In August 2014, by the members of the Syrdarya Border Service were delayed 32 Saker. The birds are rehabilitated and released into the wild environment.			
	In October 2014, by the Employees of the Ministry of Internal Affairs during the inspection Jizzakh vehicles were seized 4 Saker and 1 Peregrine. The birds are rehabilitated and released into the wild environment.			

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6	Have there been any criminal prosecutions of significant CITES-related violations?		$\boxtimes$					
7	If Yes, how many and for what types of violations? If available, please attach details as Annex.							
8	Have there been any other court actions of CITES-related violations?							
9	If Yes, what were the violations involved and what were the results? Annex.	Please attach de	tails as					
10	How were the confiscated specimens usually disposed of?  Return to country of export	Tick if a	ipplicable					
	<ul> <li>Public zoos or botanical gardens</li> </ul>		$\boxtimes$					
	Designated rescue centres		$\boxtimes$					
	Approved, private facilities							
	<ul><li>Euthanasia</li><li>Other (specify):</li></ul>							
	Comments: nurseries for the rehabilitation for subsequent r	elease into the w						
	if you can not do it because of the weather conditions, etc., for the breeding, or subsequent trading							
11	Has detailed information been provided to the Secretariat	Yes						
	on significant cases of illegal trade (e.g. through an ECOMESSAGE or other means), or information on convicted	No	$\boxtimes$					
	illegal traders and persistent offenders?	Not applicable						
		No information						
	Comments:							
12	Have there been any cooperative enforcement activities with other countries (e.g. exchange of intelligence, technical support,	Yes						
	investigative assistance, joint operation, etc.)?	No						
40		No information						
13	If Yes, please give a brief description:							
14	Have any incentives been offered to local communities to assist in the enforcement of CITES legislation, e.g. leading to the	Yes						
	arrest and conviction of offenders?	No No information						
15	If Yes, please describe:	No imormation						
16		Yes						
10	Has there been any review or assessment of CITES-related enforcement?	No						
		Not applicable						
		No information						
	Comments:	. 10						
17	Please provide details of any additional measures taken:							

#### D. Administrative measures

## D1 Management Authority (MA)

1	Have there been any changes in the designation of or contact information for the MA(s) which are not yet reflected in the CITES Directory?	Yes No No information	
2	If Yes, please use the opportunity to provide those changes here.		
3	If there is more than one MA in your country, has a lead	Yes	
	MA been designated?	No	$\boxtimes$
		No information	
4	If Yes, please name that MA and indicate whether it is identified a CITES Directory.	s the lead MA in the	
5	How many staff work in each MA? 2		
6	Can you estimate the percentage of time they	Yes	
	spend on CITES-related matters?	No	$\boxtimes$
		No information	
	If yes, please give estimation:		
7	What are the skills/expertise of staff within the MA(s)?	Tick if appli	
	<ul> <li>Administration</li> </ul>		$\boxtimes$
	<ul><li>Biology</li></ul>		
	<ul><li>Economics/trade</li></ul>		
	<ul><li>Law/policy</li></ul>		
	<ul><li>Other (specify):</li></ul>		
	<ul> <li>No information</li> </ul>		
8	Have the MA(s) undertaken or supported any research	Yes	$\boxtimes$
	activities in relation to CITES species or technical issues (e.g.	No	
	labelling, tagging, species identification) not covered in D2(8) and D2(9)?	No information	
9	If Yes, please give the species name and provide details of the kir		ed.
	<b>Identification of Saiga horn</b> together with Institute of Gene Pool Sciences of Uzbekistan	of the Academy of	
10	Please provide details of any additional measures taken: prepare species, included in CITES	the Check List of lo	cal

## D2 Scientific Authority (SA)

1	Have there been any changes in the designation of or contact information for the SA(s) which are not yet reflected in the CITES Directory?	Yes No No information					
2							
3	Is the designated Scientific Authority independent from the Management Authority?	Yes No					

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						No informat	ion 🗌	
4	What is the structure of the SA(s)?						if applicable	
	<ul><li>Govern</li></ul>	ment institution						
	<ul> <li>Academic or research institution</li> </ul>							
	<ul><li>Permar</li></ul>	nent committee						
	<ul><li>Pool of</li></ul>	individuals with	certain expertise	!				
	- Other (	specify):						
5			ch SA on CITES cientific experts		like perma	nent stuff an	d	
6			entage of time th	ney spend o	on CITES-	Yes		
	related ma	atters				No		
						No informat	ion	
	-	ase give estimat						
7	What are	the skills/expertis	se of staff within	the SA(s)?		Tick	if applicable	
	<ul><li>Botany</li></ul>							
	- Ecology	•						
	– Fisherie							
	<ul><li>Forestr</li></ul>	•						
	<ul><li>Welfare</li></ul>	9						
	– Zoolog	y						
	· ·	specify):						
	<ul><li>No info</li></ul>	rmation						
8			es been undertak	ken by the	SA(s) in	Yes		
	relation to	CITES species?				No	. 📙	
	16.7					No informat		
9		ase give the spe	cies name and p	·				
	Species name	Populations	Distribution	Off take	Legal trade	Illegal trade	Other (specify)	
	Saiga antelope	Ustyurt	Uzbekistan	X	S	X		
	Hubara	Kyzyl Kum	Uzbekistan	X	<b>.</b>			
	bustard	desert	OZDENISIAN	^				
	Horsfield tortoise	Kyzyl Kum desert, steppe regions in some districts of Uzbekistan	Uzbekistan				Monitoring and count of animals	
						No informat	ion 🗌	
10			s for scientific re			Yes		
	submitted	to the Secretaria	at under Resoluti	on Conf. 12	2.2?	No	$\boxtimes$	

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							No information _	
11	Please provide de	tails of	any addition	onal meas	sures 1	taken:		
D3 En	forcement Authorit	ties						
1	authorities that have been designated for the receipt of confidential enforcement information related to CITES?						Yes No No information	
2	If No, please design	nate th	em here (	with addre	ess, p	hone, fa	ax and email).	
3	Is there a specialized unit responsible for CITES-related enforcement (e.g. within the wildlife department, Customs, the police, public prosecutor's office)?						Yes No Under consideration No information	
4	If Yes, please state	e which	is the lea	d agency	for en	forcem	ent:	
5	Please provide de							
D4 Co	mmunication, info	rmatior	n manage	ment and	d exch	nange		
1	To what extent is CITES information computerized?  - Monitoring and reporting of data on legal trade  - Monitoring and reporting of data on illegal trade  - Permit issuance  - Not at all							ole
2	<ul><li>Other (specify):</li><li>Do the following au</li></ul>		s have ac	cess to th	e Inte	rnet?	 Tick if applical	□ ole
	Authority	Yes, continuous and unrestricted		Yes, but only through a different office	Some offices only	Not at all	Please provide details wher appropriate	
	Management Authority	$\boxtimes$						
	Scientific Authority	$\boxtimes$						
	Enforcement Authority							
3	Is there an electron CITES species?	nic infor	mation sy	stem prov	/iding	informa	ntion on Yes No No information	

4	If Yes, does it provide information on:	Tick if appli	cable
	Legislation (national, regional or international)?		
	Conservation status (national, regional, international)?		
	Other (please specify):		
5	Is it available through the Internet:	Yes	
		No	
		Not applicable	
		No information	
	Please provide URL:		

6	Do the authorities indicated have access to	Tick if applicable		
	Publication	Management Authority	Scientific Authority	Enforcement Authority
	2003 Checklist of CITES Species (book)		$\boxtimes$	
	2003 Checklist of CITES Species and Annotated Appendices (CD-ROM)	$\boxtimes$		
	Identification Manual		$\boxtimes$	
	CITES Handbook	$\boxtimes$	$\boxtimes$	
7	If not, what problems have been encounter	ed to access this	information?	
8	Have Enforcement Authorities reported to t on:	he Management	Authority	Tick if applicable
	Mortality in transport?			
	– Seizures and confiscations?			$\boxtimes$
	<ul> <li>Discrepancies in number of items in per of items actually traded?</li> </ul>	mits and number		
	Comments:			
9	Is there a government website with informa	tion on CITES ar	nd its Yes	
	requirements?		No	
			No i	nformation
	If Yes, please give the URL:			
10	Have CITES authorities been involved in an activities to bring about better accessibility of the Convention's requirements to the wide	to and understan		Tick if applicable
	Press releases/conferences			
	Newspaper articles, radio/television app	earances		
	<ul> <li>Brochures, leaflets</li> </ul>			
	<ul><li>Presentations</li></ul>			$\boxtimes$
	– Displays			
	<ul> <li>Information at border crossing points</li> </ul>			
	<ul> <li>Telephone hotline</li> </ul>			
	Other (specify):			
	Please attach copies of any items.			
11	Please provide details of any additional me	asures taken:		

## D5 Permitting and registration procedures

1	Have any changes in perm signatures of officials emp certificates been reported  If no, please provide detail	owered to sign ( previously to the	CITES pe	rmits/		Yes No Not applicable No information	
	<ul> <li>Changes in permit forn</li> </ul>						
	<ul> <li>Changes in designation</li> </ul>						
2	To date, has your country any of the following?	developed writte	en permit	procedure	s for	Tick if appl	icable
				Yes	No	No information	on
	Permit issuance/acceptane	ce					
	Registration of traders						
	Registration of producers			$\square$			
3	Please indicate how many period? (Note that actual to question refers to issued do	rade is reported locuments).					
	Year 2013	Import or introduction from the sea	Export	Re- export	Other	Comment	S
	How many documents were issued? 380	53	238	21		68 permits are realized	non
	How many applications were denied because of serious omissions or misinformation?						
	Year 2014 How many documents were issued? 237	45	137	16		20 permits are realized	non
	How many applications were denied because of serious omissions or misinformation?						
4	Were any CITES documer and replaced because of s				?	Yes No No information	
5	If Yes, please give the rea	sons for this.					
6	Please give the reasons for other countries.	or rejection of CI	TES docu	uments fro	m	Tick if appl	icable
	Re	ason		Yes	No	No information	on
	Technical violations					$\boxtimes$	
	Suspected fraud					$\boxtimes$	
	Insufficient basis for finding	g of non-detrime	ent			$\boxtimes$	
	Insufficient basis for finding	g of legal acquis	sition			$\boxtimes$	
	Other (specify):						
7	Are harvest and/or export procedure for issuance of		a manag	ement tool	in the	Yes	

		No
		No information
	Comments	
8	How many times has the Scientific Authority been requested to provide	•
	According to necessity (quotas, import and export permits), mor year	e than 20 times per
9	Has the MA charged fees for permit issuance, registration or related CITES activities?	Tick if applicable
	<ul> <li>Issuance of CITES documents:</li> </ul>	$\boxtimes$
	<ul> <li>Licensing or registration of operations that produce CITES species</li> </ul>	s $\square$
	<ul> <li>Harvesting of CITES-listed species</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>Use of CITES-listed species</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>Assignment of quotas for CITES-listed species</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>Importing of CITES-listed species</li> </ul>	
	Other (specify):	
10	If Yes, please provide the amounts of such fees.	
11	Have revenues from fees been used for the implementation of CITES or wildlife conservation?	Tick if applicable
	<ul><li>Entirely</li></ul>	
	– Partly	
	- Not at all	
	<ul> <li>Not relevant</li> </ul>	
	Comments:	
12	Please provide details of any additional measures taken:	

## D6 Capacity building

1	Have any of the following activities been undertaken to enhance  Tick if applicable effectiveness of CITES implementation at the national level?								
	Increased budget for activities		Improvement of national networks						
	Hiring of more staff		Purchase of technical equipment for monitoring/enforcement						
	Development of implementation tools		Comp						
	Other (specify):								
2	Have the CITES authorities received building activities provided by extern			rom any	y of th	ne fol	lowing capacity-		
	Please tick boxes to indicate which target group and which activity.  Target group	Oral or written advice/guidanc	Technical assistance	Financial assistance	Training	Other (specify)	What were the external sources?		
	Staff of Management Authority								
	Staff of Scientific Authority								
	Staff of enforcement authorities								
	Traders								
·	NGOs				$\boxtimes$				
	Public								
	Other (specify):								
3	Have the CITES authorities been the	provide	ers of a	ny of th	e foll	owin	g capacity-building		
	activities?	4.		<u> </u>					
	Please tick boxes to indicate which target group and which activity.  Target group	Oral or written advice/guidance	Technical assistance	Financial assistance	Training	Other (specify)	Details		
	Staff of Management Authority				$\boxtimes$				
	Staff of Scientific Authority				$\boxtimes$				
	Staff of enforcement authorities	$\boxtimes$			$\boxtimes$				
	Traders								
·	NGOs								
·	Public								
	Other parties/International meetings								
	Other (specify)								
4	Please provide details of any addition	al mea	sures t	aken:					

## D7 Collaboration/cooperative initiatives

1	Is there an inter-agency or inter-sectoral committee on CITES?						Yes	
				No				
							No informa	ation $\square$
2	If Yes, which ag	encies a	are represe	ented and	how often do	oes it me	et?	
3	If No, please inc Management Au SAs, Customs, I	uthority t	to ensure o					ther MAs,
		Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Annually	None	No information	Other (specify)
	Meetings				$\square$			
	Consultations							
4	At the national le		e there be	en any eff	orts to	Tick if	applicable	Details if available
	Agencies for de	velopme	ent and tra	de				
	Provincial, state	or territ	orial autho	rities				
	Local authorities	s or com	ımunities					
	Indigenous peop	ples						
	Trade or other p	orivate s	ector asso	ciations				
	NGOs						$\boxtimes$	
	Other (specify)							
5	To date, have a arrangements for agreed between agencies?	or institu	tional coop	peration rel	lated to CITI	ES been	ıl Tick	if applicable
	Scientific Author	rity						
	Customs							
	Police							
	Other border au	ıthorities	(specify):					
	Other governme	ent agen	cies					
	Private sector be	odies						
	NGOs							$\boxtimes$
	Other (specify):	Consult	ations					$\boxtimes$
6	Have governme related to CITES		participate	d in any re	gional activi	ties	Tick	if applicable
	Workshops							$\boxtimes$
	Meetings							$\boxtimes$
	Other (specify):							
7	Has there been	any effc	ort to enco	urage any	non-Party to	accede	Yes	

	to the Convention?	No	$\boxtimes$
		No information	Ш
8	If Yes, which one(s) and in what way?		
9	Has technical or financial assistance been provided to	Yes	
	another country in relation to CITES?		$\boxtimes$
		No information	
10	If Yes, which country(ies) and what kind of assistance was provided	d?	
11	Has any data been provided for inclusion in the CITES	Yes	
	Identification Manual?	No	$\boxtimes$
		No information	
12	If Yes, please give a brief description.		
13	Have measures been taken to achieve coordination and reduce	Yes	
	duplication of activities between the national authorities for CITES and other multilateral environmental agreements (e.g. the	No	
	biodiversity-related conventions)?	No information	$\boxtimes$
14	If Yes, please give a brief description.		
15	Please provide details of any additional measures taken:		

#### D8 Areas for future work

1	Are any of the following activities needed to enhance effectivenes implementation at the national level and what is the respective level.			
	Activity	High	Medium	Low
	Increased budget for activities		$\boxtimes$	
	Hiring of more staff		$\boxtimes$	
	Development of implementation tools		$\boxtimes$	
	Improvement of national networks		$\boxtimes$	
	Purchase of new technical equipment for monitoring and enforcement			
	Computerization			$\boxtimes$
	Other (specify):			
2	Were any difficulties encountered in implementing specific	Yes		
	Resolutions or Decisions adopted by the Conference of the	No		
	Parties?	No infor	mation	
3	If Yes, which one(s) and what is the main difficulty?			
4	Have any constraints to implementation of the Convention	Yes		
	arisen in your country requiring attention or assistance?	No		
		No infor	mation	
5	If Yes, please describe the constraint and the type of attention or required.	assistand	e that is	
6	Have any measures, procedures or mechanisms been identified	Yes		
	within the Convention that would benefit from review and/or simplification?	No		

		No information	
7	If Yes, please give a brief description.		
8	Please provide details of any additional measures taken:		

#### E. General feedback

Please provide any additional comments you would like to make, including comments on this format.

Thank you for completing the form. Please remember to include relevant attachments referred to in the report. For convenience, these are listed again below:

Question	Item		
B4	Copy of full text of CITES-relevant legislation	Enclosed	$\boxtimes$
		Not available	
		Not relevant	
C3	Details of violations and administrative measures imposed	Enclosed	
		Not available	$\boxtimes$
		Not relevant	
C5	Details of specimens seized, confiscated or forfeited	Enclosed	$\boxtimes$
	Testudo horsfieldi 2013 = 600	Not available	
	Testudo horsfieldi 2014 - 624 + 388 +43 = 1055	Not relevant	
	Falco cherrug 2013=23		
	Falco cherrug 2014 -32+4=36		
	Falco peregrinus 2014=1		
C7	Details of violations and results of prosecutions	Enclosed	
_	,	Not available	$\boxtimes$
		Not relevant	
C9	Details of violations and results of court actions	Enclosed	
	Testudo horsfieldii. Cases goes to trial.	Not available	$\boxtimes$
	Falco cherrug. At the stage of the investigation.	Not relevant	
D4(10)	Details of nationally produced brochures or leaflets on CITES	Enclosed	
	produced for educational or public awareness purposes	Not available	$\boxtimes$
		Not relevant	
	Comments of the forthcoming second edition of the Determinant of species included in the CITES List, in Uzbek and Russian languages. Posters, illustrated of re-		
	introduction of the tortoises into the wild, posters of the		
	Saiga antelope, brochures and presentations on the		
	protection and restoration of species included in the CITES		
	(Saiga tatarica, Horsfield tortoise, Houbara bustard, etc.)		

Prepared by Head of the CITES

Management Authority of Uzbekistan

30 October 2015

A. Grigoryants

#### STATE COMMITTEE OF NATURE PROTECTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

State inspection on guards and rational use of Animal and Vegetative world and reserves

"DAVBIONAZORAT"

Department of Statebiocontrol (GOSBIOCONTROL)

# **CITES Management Authority of Uzbekistan**

# CITES implementation and enforcement in Uzbekistan. ANNUAL REPORT

REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

**Year 2014** 

#### **GENERAL**

The Republic of Uzbekistan joined the Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna in 1997. On the 10<sup>th</sup> of July, 1997 Oliy Majlis (the Parliament of Republic of Uzbekistan) accession the Convention CITES which has come into force for the country since 8<sup>th</sup> of October 1997.

Since this time according to the decision of the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan the State Committee on Nature Protection was commissioned to organize the CITES Management Authority of Uzbekistan. Then the functions of MA CITES were executed by the Department of State inspection of the Republic of Uzbekistan on protection and rational use of the flora, fauna and reserves (GosBioControl – now "DAVBIONAZORAT") under the State Committee of Nature Protection of Republic of Uzbekistan. The Department of "Davbionazorat" closely cooperates with the institutes of INSTITUTE OF THE GENE POOL OF PLANTS AND ANIMALS of the Academy of Sciences RUz, which perform the functions of Scientific Authority of CITES of Uzbekistan.

- **Management Authority**: State Committee on Nature Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan "DAVBIONAZORAT" 2 part-time persons 21a Choshtepa str., 100149, Tashkent city, Republic of Uzbekistan. (phone +99871-2157935, fax +99871-2157936, e-mail: gosbiocontrol-ruz@mail.ru, gbk@uznature.uz)
- Scientific Authority: INSTITUTE OF THE GENE POOL OF PLANTS AND ANIMALS of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan (2 part-time persons)
- 32 Durmon-yuli street, 100125, Tashkent city, Republic of Uzbekistan. Tel. +99871-2890465, +99871-2891207, fax +99871-2627938
- **Enforcement Authority**: "DAVBIONAZORAT" Department of State inspection of the Republic of Uzbekistan on protection and rational use of the flora, fauna and reserves. Total stuff 110 peoples, and inspectors 64 peoples.

#### **LEGISLATION**

There are a lot of Governmental Laws and Acts about Nature protection in Uzbekistan:

- The Law RUz "On Nature Protection" (09.12.1992)
- The Law RUz "On Protection and Use of Animal World" (26.12.1997)
- The Law RUz "On Protection and Use of Plants World" (26.12.1997)

- The Decree of Oliy Majlis (Parliament) RUz No.937 from 03.09.1993 "On Protection strengthening of valuable and endangered species of plants and animals and Regulation of their Use" (Getting of animals, their import and export. The order of writing out the permits is indicated.)
- "The Rules of Hunting and Fishing on the territory of RUz" confirmed by State Committee on Nature Protection of RUz (02.05.2006)
- The Instruction of Kabinet of Ministers RUz No.76-F from 19.02.1996 on Prohibition of catching, import and export of falcons.
- The Decree of Oliy Majlis (Parliament) RUz "On Confirming the Rules on the State Committee on Nature Protection of RUz (26.04.1996)

Regrettably, the above acts do not correspond completely the requirements of the CITES Convention.

In 2004 were prepared the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan from 28/10/2004 No.508 "On strengthening the control over rational use of biological resources, their imports and exports outside the Republic of Uzbekistan".

nditionally returned to the Management Authority of CITES.

At the present time was developed the main regulations on the implementation of the CITES Convention based on the documents which sent from the CITES Secretariat. Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan on October 20, 2014 № 290 approved the Regulations on the procedure of passing the licensing procedures in the field of international trade in species of wild fauna and flora, Endangered (SITES) in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Also, the Cabinet of Ministers on October 20, 2014 № 290 approved the Regulations on the procedure for the distribution of funds received as payment for the use of animal and plant life, penalty amounts and the amounts collected from violators of environmental law for damages.

#### IMPORT, EXPORT, RE-EXPORT.

From 1998 till 31 December 2014 **2537** CITES permits was given by "DAVBIONAZORAT" (export, re-export and import permits, valid and invalid).

In 2014 was written out 237 CITES permits (from No.002300 till No.00237). The number of import permits is 45. The total number of export permits is 137. Re-export is 16. Non realized - 20.

More detail information present in the tables below.

All permits were given with protected stamps. All permits were written in English.

The main number of export permits were written for reptiles – tortoises (*Testudo (Agrionemys) horsfieldii*).

For birds the main numbers of permits was written for parrots for pet trade. I was also issued temporary import and export permits for falcons, which comes for hunting from Arab countries.

Import and export of mammals is rather small – usually it is mammals from zoo or circus.

**SIGNIFICANT TRADE** – Horsfield tortoises (Agrionemys "Testudo" horsfieldi) – in 2014 year the CITES quota was 50000 wild specimens and 50000 ranching specimens – official data. The main importers of wild tortoises – USA. The main importers of ranching specimens – EU countries.

During 2014 was confiscated 1055. These tortoises were transferred to the tortoises farms. They were subsequently exported.

Illegal export – by approximate till 5000 specimens. The main imports countries for illegal tortoises - Russian Federation and Ukraine.

#### **ILLEGAL TRADE in:**

Saiga antelope (Saiga tatarica) – no official data. In 2014 was burn 300 Saiga antelope horns, which was seized before. **Bear** – no official data, but probably some bears shooting by poachers for meat, skin and a hole.

**Snow leopard** – no official data, very rare animal. Probably some animals shooting for skin trade. Was confiscated 1 skin in 2008. Was prosecuted and the guilty punished.

**Falcons** – In September 2013 on the border with Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan Customs was seized 23 saker falcon. Falcons trying to import into the Republic of Uzbekistan to further send to Arab countries. Saker falcons were transferred to Tashkent Zoo. The guilty are punished according to the law.

In August 2014 on the border with Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan Customs was seized 32 saker falcon (Falco cherrug). In October 2014 in Djizzakh Region of the Republic of Uzbekistan police was seized 4 Falco cherrug and 1 Falco pereginus. The birds were transferred to a specialized nursery. There they were rehabilitated and released into the wild. How to release the birds into the wild was controlled by inspectors of nature protection.

Before, from 1998 till 2012 - 35 illegal falcons was confiscated. But real volume of illegal traffic of falcons per year is unknown.

#### **OTHER ACTIVITY:**

Workshops were held with customs.

It was seminars together with customs officers about CITES, CITES requirements for export and import live animals and plants, and their derivates.

#### CITES activities in the country, in respect to:

#### a. Review of Significant Trade

Uzbekistan exports and imports of the wild animals included in Appendixes of CITES. First of all it is commercial operations - sale of tortoises (Agrionemys (Testudo) horsfieldi, decorative birds (parrots - Psittacidae) and some birds of prey (from Falconidae - Falco subbuteo, Falco columbarius, from Accipitridae - Accipiter gentiles, Accipiter nisus, Accipiter baidus, from Strigiformes - Asio otus, Otus scops, Otus brucei, Athene noctua). Import and re-export of falcons for the purpose of falconry hunting also takes place to be. As well as exchange of animals between zoos. Management authority of CITES, together with Scientific Authority and customs service is carried out control over moving of animals.

#### b. CITES projects

With the funding from "Flora and Fauna International" was create a joint project for protection of Saiga antelope (*Saiga tatarica*) on the territory of Usturt Plateu near the border with Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan. One of the aims of this project – organisation special reserve for Saiga antelope (estimation territory – 1000 square km).

#### c. Registration of operations breeding Appendix-I animal species for commercial.

In Uzbekistan there are a lot of nurseries (breeding stations), where keep and breed different kinds of animals, some of which is included in Appendices of Convention CITES. In total are 28 nurseries (from them in 9 nurseries contain the animals included in the Appendix 1).

Including:

- Two breeding stations «Emirates Birds Breeding Center for Conservation» and «Emirates Center for Conservation of Houbara» on cultivation of the houbara bustard (*Chlamydotis undulata*) which get divorced with the purpose of the introduction to the nature.
- In ecocenter "Dzhejran" on cultivation of a Przhevalsky horse (*Equus przewalskii*), koulan (*Eguus hemionus*), a Bukhara mountain Sheep (*Ovis vignei* Blyth) and markhor (*Carpa falconeri*) in the scientific purposes, for an exchange with other nurseries or zoos. Also an introduction of Persian gazelle (*Gazella subgutturoza*) into nature.
  - Nursery in Zarafshan Reserve for Bukhara deer (Cervus elaphus bactrianus)
  - Nursery in Baday-Tugay Reserve for Bukhara deer (Cervus elaphus bactrianus).

- Nursery in Nurata Reserve for Severzov sheep (Ovis ammon severtzovi)
- "Zoocomplex" Company keep and breed the steppe tortoises (Agrionemys (Testudo) horsfieldi) in commercial purposes.
- The Tashkent zoo: the Amur tiger (*Panthera tigris sibirica*), a leopard (*Panthera pardus*), birds of prey (*Falconidae*, *Accipitridae*), including the condor of And (*Vultur gryphus*), and a white crane (*Grus leucogernaus*) included in the Appendix 1: primacies (*Primates*), including the mandrill (*Mandrillus (Papio) sphinx*), gibbons (*Hylobatidae spp.*), tamarins (*Callithrix spp.*), included in the Appendix 1 and others. The animals are keep and breed with the purpose of studying in a captivity, an exchange of animals with other zoological gardens and propagation of protection of fauna.
  - Private nurseries under maintenance and cultivation of parrots and other birds, which are used, mainly in commercial purposes.

All animals that are grown up in nurseries, are used in scientific, nature protection, informative and commercial purposes.

1

Information concerning present status on ranching and trading Central Asian tortoise Agrionemys horsfieldii (Gray, 1884) in Uzbekistan. Report of Uzbekistan to the CITES Secretariat in accordance with Res. Conf. 11.16 2015

#### 1. Status of considered wildlife population.

One of the main exported from Uzbekistan types of animals is the Central Asian tortoise. Agrionemys horsfieldii (Gray, 1884) listed in the 2-nd Appendix of the CITES Convention, with status "concern". Presently, according to the Decision of the 64-th meeting of the CITES Secretariat Standing Committee, Central Asian tortoise in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan is assigned a status of "species of possible concern", which means obligatory assignment of quotas for the quantity withdrawn tortoise from wildlife and population monitoring.

Quotas for harvesting and export of tortoise to be approved by the interdepartamental committee under the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan (AS RUz), session of which is on 12 March 2014. Committee composition includes representatives of Administrative and Scientific bodies of CITES, Academy of Sciences, State Environmental Committee (Goskomprirody). Permission for harvesting tortoise and collection of eggs is issued by special authority of biological control - Gosbiokontrol (State biological control) at the State Committee on Nature Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan under the auspices and control of Administrative and Scientific bodies of CITES.

Annually, Scientific body of CITES (Institute of zoology at the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan), jointly with Gosbiokontrol (State biological control) conduct scientific researches, which include monitoring and population status evaluation of exported types to determine quotas for harvesting tortoise and amount of payment for license to collect eggs (during the year 2014 research was conducted between 5 to 19 April). Data obtained as a result of complex data analysis, were presented in the form of annual expert opinion and considered as determinant for issuance of quotas. On the basis of obtained data, new areas are identified with high density of population, suitable for harvesting tortoise.

Observations have shown that population of tortoise in natural landscapes did not experience significant fluctuations and remained stable. According to various data, in total, based on expert estimate, Uzbekistan is inhabited by approximately 20 million specimen of Central Asian tortoise. Animals are unevenly distributed in the territory of the republic. Depending on conditions, population density varies from 0,001 - 3 tortoise per ha in places unsuitable for habitat to areas with very high population density - 200-220 tortoise / ha.

Presently, tortoise harvesting is mainly carried out in the Navoi region, where the population size is very high. According to expert data of Gosbiokontrol (State biological control), jointly with representatives of Scientific Bodies of CITES, tortoise population in Navoi region estimates to 12 million specimens.

#### Number of specimens (eggs, young or adults) annually harvested from wildlife.

The ratio of males and females population in Uzbekistan recorded in an average of 0,75:1.

Harvesting of eggs to grow tortoise by ranching method is carried out in all regions of the country. Annually, works are carried out on tortoise population density estimation and identification of borders with increased population. Eggs are harvested in areas with low density, since, based on previously conducted studies we revealed that, that in places where the population size makes 10-30 tortoise / ha. reproductive ability of the population is very low. Due to a so-called negative feedback: increasing population density increases the effects of mechanisms that reduces the density.

When testing females, with respect to presence of eggs. in places with a high population density, number of pregnant females ranges from 1-2 per 10-15 females. In a population with an average or low density, the number of pregnant females reaches 8-9 per 10-12 females. Apparently, it is due to an occurrence of a well-known biological law of self-regulation and recovery of populations. An example is the captive breeding of A.horsfieldii - at a very high density population, breeding can only be achieved when using stimulants. Sexual behavior and reproduction is observed only at low population density in the cage. The same is noted by other collectors upon overcrowded captivity of Testudo graeca.

Harvesting of eggs is carried out in Jizzakh, Kashkadarya, Navoi and Bukhara regions.

#### Assessment of productivity in wild populations, harvested for ranching.

Presently, in Uzbekistan, there are 9 operational nurseries on breeding and growing tortoise by ranching method.

Table 1. Data on breeding of tortoise in various nurseries of Uzbekistan for the year 2014.

	Source of origin of eggs					
Name of	(spe.)	Collected eggs	Hatched tortoise	Hatched tortoise	Died tortoise	Died tortoise
nursery		(spe.)	(tort.)	(%)	(tort.)	(%)
1.	R	7000	6450	92,1	98	0,8
	M	5930	5250	88,5		
2.						
	R	4000	3500	87,5	48	1.4
3.						
	R	4000	3300	82,5	67	2,0
4.	R	8000	5370	67,1	105	1,5
	M	2840	1735	61,1		
5.						
	R	4000	3100	77,5	54	1,7
6.						
	R	4000	3000	75	78	2,6
7.						
	R	3000	2150	71,7	47	2.2
8.	R	3000	2344	78,1	23	0,7
	M	1431	1077	75.3		
9.	R	12000	11725			
	M	8188	8027	97.8*	177	0.9

\* A high percentage of breeding in nursery is associated with the use of high-tech equipment - ovoscope and device for early diagnosis of fertile eggs (Buddy Digital Egg Motion).

Several effective breeding populations are exploited for many years. Thus, the breeding population of Jizzakh is exploited since 1995. Long-term observations have shown that eggs obtained from a given population over 20 years of stability by hatchability, noted only a slight decrease in fertile tortoises by 3-6%. Often there are repeated layings are noted.

The second breeding population, located in Samarkand region, which is exploited since 2011, has the same rate of fertile eggs.

Third exploited populations - Navoi, the largest, but due to an unstable collection of eggs productivity it is not studied that well. However, in the field of harvest, observation is made of unchanged (constant) density, both of juvenile, and newborn specimens.

In our reports on breeding tortoises in nurseries provided for the years 2012,

2013, also 2014, is is stated that part of the incubated eggs were obtained from the breeding stock, therefore, generation hatched from these eggs must be marked as C (captivity). However, due to the fact that the quota for ranched tortoise R (ranching) was higher than the hatched tortoise, thus, all specimens mere marked as R.

#### The number of animals released and their survival rates estimated on the basis of research and tagging programs, if such are available.

Scientific body of CITES jointly with with Gosbiokontrol (State biological control), with the assistance of Zookompleks LLC., developed a program for annual release of 3-5% of tortoise grown in the nursery, from eggs harvested from wildlife. Tortoise grown upto a size of not less than 70 mm, only then, released to places where harvesting of eggs is carried out. The program entered into force since spring 2011.

In spring 2014, Program is implemented on assessment of survival rate for released tortoise. Studies were conducted in the Jizzakh and Samarkand regions.

Based on obtained results, it is possible to conclude, that successful survival size for tortoise makes 6-7 cm and larger, they are quite viable their survival makes 85-90 %%. However, younger specimens, size of which makes 5 cm or less, have a significantly lower survival rate from 10 to 25 %%.

### The mortality rate in nurseries and causes of death

According to our observations, Central Asian tortoise juveniles are fully viable under appropriate conditions of breeding and have a high survival rate. During the eight-month period of keeping - from hatching to reaching a commercial size (60 mm or more), and further exports, mortality rate makes approximately 3-4%. This mortality rate is maintained throughout many years. Most die during the first 3 months after hatching, among the smallest, weakest, or with birth defects of specimens, which did not have a chance of survival in the wild.

#### Conservation program and scientific experiments carried out in relation to ranching and wild population.

Every year, since 2009, biological resources Monitoring team under Gosbiokontrol (State Biological Control) with herpetologists of the Institute of Zoology at the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan (presently known as the Institute of gene pool of flora and fauna) conduct population accounting of Central Asian tortoise in key regions of Uzbekistan, in territories of Navoi, Bukhara, Kashkadarya, Surkhandarya and Jizzakh regions, both in areas where tortoise was harvested and non harvested areas.

Localizations are known in Navoi region with extremely high population (208 specimens / ha). In average, is typical habitats, population makes 6-10 specimen / ha. Population status in the country has a stable status. However, there are threats to the species: poaching and degradation and reduction of natural habitats.

Map of tortoise distribution in natural-territorial complexes of Uzbekistan.



## Information on population accounting of Central Asian tortoise Agrionemys horsfieldii (Gray, 1844) in Uzbekistan for the year 2014

			Year 20	)14				
	route track	ting	Area		ratio in sample	ratio in sample areas		
	Density tort/ha	Ratio female/male %%	S	Density tort/ha	Ratio female/male	Ratio female/male/juv en (%%)		
Sundukli sands near lake Sychankul	0,2	0:100	10000	0,15	1:0	100:00:00		
Kemerikum Sands	0,05	0:100	10000	2,3	1,2:1:0,06	52,9:44.1:2,9		
Foothills of Kuldjuktau	0,9	50:50	10000	2,2	1:1:0,07	48.3:48,3:3,4		
Out. k. Kinir	0,3	33,3:50:16,7	10000	1,0	1,2:1	53,8:46,2		
T. 1 Navoi region, Central Qyzylqum	2,1	47,6:52,4	10000	2,65	2,7:1	73,2:26,8		
T. 2 Navoi region, Central Qyzylqum	7,35	40,1:59,2:0,7	10000	6.75	2,7:1:0,1	71,3:26,3:2,5		
T. 3 Navoi region,								
Central Qyzylqum	12,15	54.7:44,9:0,4	10000	6,25	2,7:1	73,2:26,8		
T. 4 Navoi region, Central Qyzylqum	8,3	60,2:39,8	10000	8,3	2,4:1	70,8:29,2		

T. 5 Navoi region,						
Central Qyzylqum	5,5	55,5:44,5	10000	4,6	2:1:0,2	62,3:31,1:6,6
Year 2015						
Navoi Region,						
Balpantau	3,75	59,2:40,8				
Navoi Region,	2.75	54 2:45 9				
Balpantau	3,75	54,2:45,8				
Navoi Region,	3,5	36,9:63,1				
Bulkantau	5,5	50,7.05,1				
Navoi Region, Bulkantau	5,5	87,5:12,5				
Navoi region	0.5	100:00:00				
Navoi region	10,5	66,7:14,5:18.8				
Navoi region	3,5	65,5:34,5				
Navoi region	5,75	64,3:35,7				
Navoi region	22.5	63,0:34,7:2,3				
Navoi region			10000	4,6	2.3:1:0,02	68.2:31.9:0,35
Navoi region			2500	12,4	5,9:1:0.8	74,4:13,7:11,9

Presently, large scale works are carried out in Uzbekistan to identify places with commercial population of tortoises. Today, estimated population of one such population in Navoi region makes 12 million specimens. Half of this population has a commercial value. Commercial resources in this territory are maintained in strictly prescribed size. Particular attention is paid to the presence of mature tortoises. Population must be maintained in such a condition, in which the highest reproductive performance is registered. Thus, increasing the reproductive ability of the population, it is possible to harvest from 3 to 10% of tortoise commercial population without causing damage. Consideration must also be given to the fact that 3-5% are releases out of total harvested eggs in these territories, as well as natural movement of tortoises from regions with large population to territories with a small population, as well as in places of harvest.

Considering various aspects of tortoise protection problems, in the light of development of national programs, we see the main direction of our work in suppressing illegal catching, harvesting and artificial incubation of eggs, and seizure from nature and rearing of juvenile. Effective enforcement of existing legislation, study of biology and behavior of tortoises, annual monitoring and the changes in this regard in protection status.

In April 2013, the "Keles railway" border post apprehended 600 tortoises. Which were handed over to the Tashkent Zoo. In April 2014, "Keles" militarized border police 9207 apprehended 624 and 388 tortoises. Which were handed over tortoise nursery. In November 2014 in Syrdarya regional military unit 9252 apprehended 43 tortoises. Tortoises were handed over to the tortoise nursery.

Tashkent, 28<sup>th</sup> October 2013. The report is prepared by:

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