

CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES
OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA



Seventy-seventh meeting of the Standing Committee
Geneva (Switzerland), 6–10 November 2023

Species conservation and trade

Fauna

SAIGA ANTELOPES (SAIGA SPP.)

1. This document has been prepared by the Secretariat.
2. At its 19th meeting (CoP19; Panama City, 2022), the Conference of the Parties adopted Decisions 19.213 to 19.217 on *Saiga antelope* (*Saiga spp.*) as follows:

Directed to range States of saiga antelope (Saiga spp.) (Kazakhstan, Mongolia, the Russian Federation, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan), and important consumer and trading countries of saiga parts and derivatives

- 19.213** a) *The range States of the saiga antelope (Saiga spp.) and important consumer and trading countries of saiga parts and derivatives, as identified by the Secretariat on the basis of CITES trade data, should fully implement the measures directed to them in the Medium-Term International Work Programme for the Saiga Antelope for 2021-2025 [MTIWP (2021-2025)], developed in support of the Memorandum of Understanding concerning Conservation, Restoration and Sustainable Use of the Saiga Antelope (Saiga spp.) and its Saiga Action Plan; and*
- b) *Consistent with the measures directed to saiga range States in MTIWP (2021-2025), the range States of the saiga antelope are encouraged to establish internal market controls for saiga parts, including registration of stockpiles, labelling of parts and products, and registration of manufacturers and traders, and report such information to the CITES Secretariat.*

Directed to the Secretariat

19.214 *Subject to the availability of external resources, the Secretariat shall:*

- a) *review, in consultation with the CMS Secretariat, the conservation of and trade in saiga antelope, Saiga spp., based on available data on legal and illegal trade, materials and outcomes of the fourth meeting of Saiga MOU signatories, and stakeholder consultations, and report any consequent findings and recommendations to the Animals Committee, and to the Standing Committee in the context of the implementation of Resolution Conf. 13.3 on Cooperation and synergy with the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS) and the Joint CMS-CITES work programme;*
- b) *consult saiga range States and major trading and consumer States concerning their management of stockpiles of saiga specimens; review processes and practices; and provide assistance in ensuring effective stockpile management and monitoring, including the development of inventories and strengthening stockpile security;*

- c) *provide training to strengthen cross-border cooperation in CITES implementation, identification of saiga products and techniques for countering illegal trade; and*
- d) *report to the Animals Committee and Standing Committee on the implementation of this Decision, as appropriate.*

Directed to the Animals Committee

19.215 *The Animals Committee shall, as appropriate, consider any findings and recommendations submitted by the Secretariat in accordance with Decision 19.214, and make recommendations to the Standing Committee.*

Directed to the Standing Committee

19.216 *The Standing Committee shall, as appropriate, consider any findings and recommendations submitted by the Animals Committee and the Secretariat in accordance with Decisions 19.214 and 19.215, and make recommendations as necessary.*

Directed to saiga antelope range States, Parties, multilateral environmental agreements, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, and other stakeholders

19.217 *Saiga antelope range States, Parties, multilateral environmental agreements, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and other stakeholders are encouraged to collaborate in the conservation and restoration of the saiga antelope (Saiga spp.), and to support the implementation of MTIWP (2021-2025) as well as the technical coordination of the Saiga MOU.*

Implementation of Decision 19.213

3. In July 2023, the Secretariat wrote to four range State Parties of saiga antelope (Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Russian Federation and Uzbekistan) and consumer and trading countries or regions of saiga parts and derivatives¹ previously identified as important consumer and trading countries or regions of saiga parts and derivatives ([SC74 Doc. 78](#)) or identified on the basis of CITES trade data (see details in the Annex to the present document). Turkmenistan is a range State of saiga antelope but, as Turkmenistan is not a Party to CITES and no saiga antelopes have been observed in Turkmenistan for the last 20 years, no letter was sent. The Secretariat invited the range States and/or important consumer and trading countries/regions to provide information on measures and activities undertaken to implement the [Medium-Term International Work Programme for the Saiga Antelope for 2021-2025](#) during the period 2021-2025 (MTIWP 2021-2025), including establishment of internal market controls for saiga parts as directed in Decision 19.213, paragraphs a) and b).
4. The Secretariat further enquired in the letters whether range States and important consumer and trading countries/regions intended to request the Secretariat for assistance in ensuring effective stockpile management and monitoring of stockpiled saiga specimens, noting that any such assistance would have to be subject to securing external resources, as directed in Decision 19.214, paragraph b).
5. At the time of writing, the Secretariat had received responses from Japan, Malaysia, Ukraine, Uzbekistan and Viet Nam. In August 2021, in implementation of Decision 18.270, the Secretariat wrote to the same Parties listed in paragraph 3 requesting information on the implementation of MTIWP (2016-2020) and (2021-2025) and internal market controls for saiga parts. China, Hong Kong SAR of China and Japan provided responses in 2021, which were reported to the 74th meeting of the Standing Committee (SC74; Lyon, March 2022). Kazakhstan provided a late response in 2022, which has not yet been reported to the Standing Committee. For the Parties that provided a response to the letter in 2021, updates or new information since their previous response were requested in the letter sent in July 2023. The information provided in the responses, including the information received from Kazakhstan in 2022, are summarized below:
 - a) Kazakhstan: In response to the letter sent in 2021, Kazakhstan informed the Secretariat that there has been a prohibition on the use of saiga and its derivatives, except for scientific purposes, since 1999. The moratorium has been extended multiple times and will remain in effect until the end of 2023. Due to the prohibition, there is no internal regulation of the market for saiga parts, including the registration

¹ China and Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Singapore, Ukraine and Viet Nam

and labelling of stocks, producers and sellers. Kazakhstan reports that, due to the measures taken to protect saiga, the saiga population has increased from 21,000 individuals in 2003 to 1.318 million in 2022. With regards to the MTIWP (2021-2025), Kazakhstan reports on the need to prioritize goals 3.6 on establishing market controls, 3.10 on initiating research on feasibility, conditions and requirements for sustainable use and 3.11 on using the outcomes contained in the CMS report "Sustainable Use of Saiga Antelope: Perspectives and Prospects". Kazakhstan further informed the Secretariat that a mechanism for marking saiga horns has been developed and requested the assistance of the Secretariat on stockpile management and monitoring. In addition, following studies on the feasibility and conditions for sustainable commercial use of specific saiga populations, Kazakhstan informed the Secretariat that it was considering submitting a proposal to amend the existing saiga annotation (A zero export quota for wild specimens traded for commercial purposes).

- b) Japan: Japan reported on implementing the MTIWP, especially as it related to sustainable use and trade of saiga. Japan stated that the main gateways for international trade are seaports and airports, which are strictly controlled by customs. From 2021 to 2022, five seizures were made for saiga horns and medicine containing saiga horn without export permits. Japan informed the Secretariat that saiga horn or antelope horn is used in traditional medicine in Japan and has been approved for use only as a constituent ingredient in medicine. Since the addition of the annotation to saiga at CoP18, Japan had taken urgent measures to allow the removal of antelope horn from raw materials of pharmaceutical products in 2020 and to allow the use of buffalo horn as an alternative material in 2021. With regards to stockpile management, Japan reported an annual import amount of 320 kg of saiga horn on average for medicines, which is stable across the years with the exception in 2018 which is due to a decrease in domestic stocks. Japan also reported a downward trend in the average amount of use for medicine since the entry into force of the CoP18 annotation and that imports have continued since the annotation but from transit countries where saiga had already been imported prior to the annotation coming into force.
- c) Malaysia: Malaysia reported that *S. tatarica* is listed in the Third Schedule as Appendix II of the International Trade in Endangered Species Act 2008 [Act 686] and domestic trade and consumption of the species is allowed and regulated through the domestic laws i.e. First Schedule of the Wildlife Conservation Act 2010 [Act 716] for Peninsular Malaysia, Wildlife Conservation Enactment 1997 in Sabah, and First Schedule of the Wild Life Protection Ordinance 1998 in Sarawak. Malaysia informed the Secretariat that in Peninsular Malaysia, *S. tatarica* was only imported by dealers and that all businesses involving wildlife and its parts and derivatives must be licensed and are obligated to record details of the trade/stockpiles. Malaysia further informed the Secretariat that 3,710 kg of *S. tatarica* specimens were imported between 1995 and 2015 from China, Hong Kong SAR of China and Singapore. In the same period, 2,270 kg of horn derivatives were exported to Hong Kong SAR of China, New Zealand, Singapore and the United States of America, while 1,431 kg were used domestically. Furthermore, Malaysia reported that, as of 14 August 2023, 6,117 g of horn, 3,036 g of horn shaving, 104 g of horn powder and 15 bottles of horn bottle drink are in *S. tatarica* stockpiles in Peninsular Malaysia.
- d) Ukraine: Ukraine reported that it did not have wild populations of saiga antelopes but that it had a relatively large semi-captive population in the territory of Askania Nova Biosphere Reserve. Ukraine informed the Secretariat that there was an increase in interest in promoting breeding of saiga in captivity using saiga from the Askania Nova Biosphere Reserve. With regards to the internal market controls, Ukraine reported that rules on registration of CITES specimens are currently under development and could be used to establish control of internal trade in saiga specimens. Ukraine further reported that document control of the application of export of saiga specimens had been enhanced and that a number of applications for CITES permits had been rejected due to a lack of evidence of legal origin. Due to increased demand for saiga and attempts of illegal trade, Ukraine informed the Secretariat that a legal ban on exports was being considered. For stockpiles of saiga specimens, Ukraine stated that the only known stockpiles were in Askania Nova Biosphere Reserve consisting of 270 skulls of saiga but no up-to-date information was available due to the current conflict.
- e) Uzbekistan: Uzbekistan is a signatory to the CMS Saiga MoU and is implementing MTIWP (2021-2025), specifically goals 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 13. Uzbekistan informed the Secretariat that a ban on the taking and use of saiga and its parts and derivatives was in place and that there were no legal stocks of body parts (horns) and their derivatives in Uzbekistan nor legal trade in this species. Accordingly, there was no registration of warehouse stocks, marking of parts and products, or registration of facilities and traders. Furthermore, Uzbekistan reported a general population estimate of 300-500 individuals and reported on various ongoing habitat protection and saiga conservation measures, including a patrol system to monitor and enhance anti-poaching activities.

- f) Viet Nam: Viet Nam informed that Secretariat that according to the Law on the Management of Utilization of Public Property, confiscated saiga antelope specimens were entrusted to the provincial-level authorities and each specimen in the stockpile is managed and sealed by the relevant agencies within the provinces in which they were seized. Viet Nam reported that, since 2021, three seizures of saiga horn were made: 350 horns in November 2021 and 116 horns in May 2022 in Quang Ninh Province and 6 horns in June 2022 in Cao Bang Province.

Implementation of Decision 19.214

6. Decision 19.214, paragraph a), directs the Secretariat to, in consultation with the Secretariat of CMS, review the conservation of and trade in saiga antelope, based on available data on legal and illegal trade, materials and outcomes of the fourth meeting of Saiga MOU signatories, and stakeholder consultations.

Information on trade in specimens of saiga antelope

7. In order to inform the Standing Committee on the evolution of trade in saiga antelope specimens, the Secretariat provides an updated analysis of the saiga antelope trade since its report ([SC74 Doc. 78](#)) to SC74. The update of the trade focuses on the years 2016-2021 and is presented in the Annex to the present document. In summary, the analysis shows the following:
- a) The majority of reported trade in *Saiga* spp. is in *S. tatarica* with very few records of *S. borealis*. While the number of shipments recorded of *S. tatarica* decreased over the five-year period, the trade in weight does not show the same trend and 2019 recorded the largest volume traded by weight.
 - b) The main exporter of trade by weight was Singapore for re-exports and Ukraine for direct exports. The main importer of trade by weight was Hong Kong SAR of China (Annex, Table 1). Horns made up the majority of trade in weight with export being primarily of source code U and O and with re-export being primarily of source code W and O (Annex, paragraphs 5-6).
 - c) The main exporter and importer of trade by number of specimens differed based on whether the data was reported by exporters or importers. Hong Kong SAR of China and Japan were the main re-exporters and Indonesia and Hong Kong SAR of China were the main importers (Annex, Table 2). Medicine was the majority of items being reported in numbers and were exclusively re-exports. Other trade reported in numbers were small quantities of skulls, specimens, skins, live animals and trophies.
8. Records for *Saiga tatarica* and *S. borealis* from the annual illegal trade reports were queried from the CITES illegal trade database for the period between 2016-2021 on 8 August 2023. A total of 493 records with 4 records of *S. borealis* seizures and 489 records of *S. tatarica* reported by 16 Parties were included in the database. There is a decreasing number of seizures recorded in the database over the five-year period (see Figure 1). The low number of records for 2021 could be attributed to Parties that have not yet submitted the annual illegal trade report. Only two saiga antelope range State Parties submitted annual illegal trade reports (Mongolia [2016-2018] and Uzbekistan [2016-2021]) with Mongolia reporting one seizure of 6 bodies of *S. tatarica* in 2016 and Uzbekistan reporting none. All seven Parties and one region identified as important consumer and trading countries or regions of saiga parts and derivatives have submitted annual illegal trade reports and three Parties (China, Japan and Singapore) reported saiga antelope seizures.

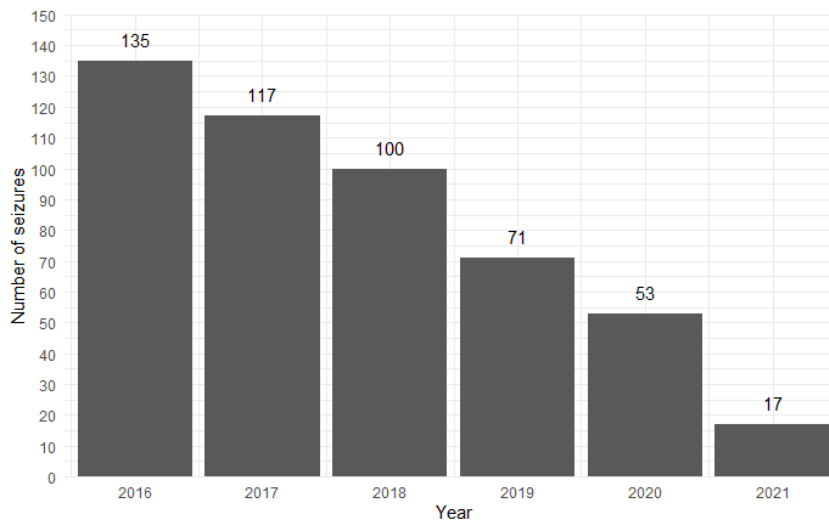


Figure 1. Number of *Saiga* spp. specimen seizures between 2016 and 2021 as reported in annual illegal trade reports.

9. For *S. borealis* seizures, one seizure of 290 horns and 3 small seizures of medicines are recorded in the database. For *S. tatarica* seizures, the most commonly seized saiga specimen was medicine (454 records) followed by a small number of seizures on horns (15 records), extracts (7 records) and powder (6 records). Figure 2 and Figure 3 provides a breakdown of the number of seizures for each specimen type. While medicine seizures are mostly of low numbers, the largest such seizure is of 13,160 specimens. Ten of the seized horn records are reported in numbers, which adds up to 27 horns and five records are reported in kilograms, which adds up to almost 170 kg. One seizure of 20 horn pieces is also reported.

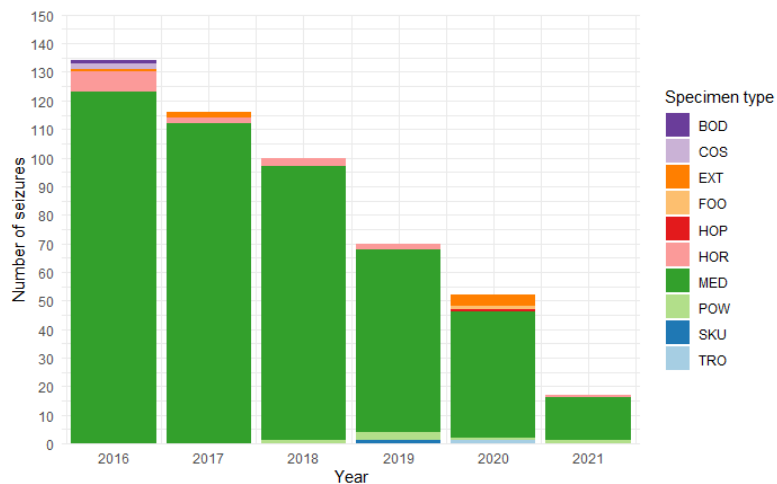


Figure 2. Number of *S. tatarica* seizures between 2016 and 2021 coloured by specimen type as reported in annual illegal trade reports. BOD = body; COS = cosmetics; EXT = extract; FOO = foot; HOP = piece - horn; HOR = horn; MED = medicine; POW = powder; SKU = skull; TRO = trophy

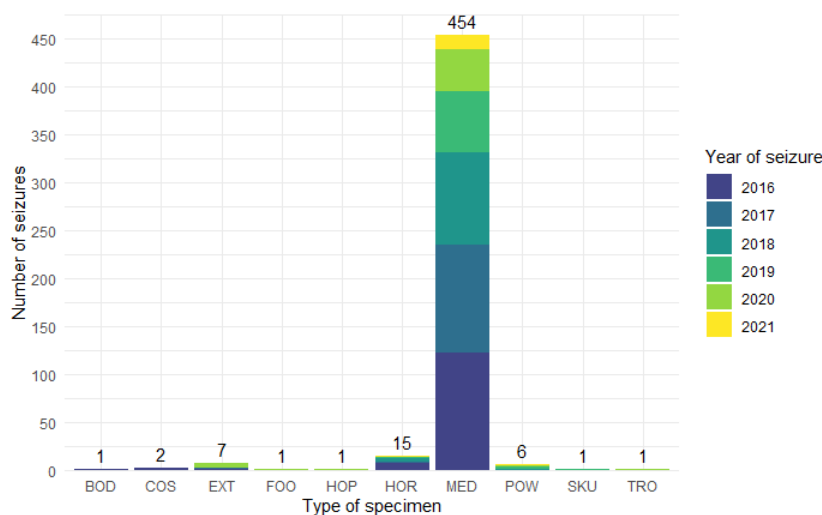


Figure 3. Number of *S. tatarica* seizures for each specimen type coloured by year of seizure from 2016 to 2021 as reported in annual illegal trade reports. BOD = body; COS = cosmetics; EXT = extract; FOO = foot; HOP = piece - horn; HOR = horn; MED = medicine; POW = powder; SKU = skull; TRO = trophy

Materials and outcomes of the fourth meeting of Saiga MOU signatories

10. The Secretariat reported on the outcomes of the fourth meeting of the Saiga MOU signatories to SC74 (see document [SC74 Doc. 78](#)). In response to the letters sent by the Secretariat, Parties provided updates on the implementation of the MTIWP (2021-2025), which are summarized in paragraph 5.
11. In response to a request from Kazakhstan and in line with the MTIWP for the Saiga MOU (2021-2025), the CMS Secretariat organized a consultative meeting, *Identifying solutions to human-wildlife conflict involving Saiga Antelopes in Kazakhstan*, in cooperation with the Forestry and Wildlife Committee of Kazakhstan, the Association for the Conservation of Biodiversity of Kazakhstan and UNDP Kazakhstan. Upon request by Kazakhstan and in the context of the implementation of Resolution Conf. 13.3 on *Cooperation and synergy with the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS)* and the Joint CMS-CITES work programme, the Secretariat attended the meeting, which aimed to develop a strategy for the conservation and management of saiga antelopes in Kazakhstan and to provide technical support on the implementation of the Convention and on stockpile management.
12. For the implementation of Decision 19.214, paragraph b), the Secretariat is prepared to provide support on general guidance on management stockpiles to Parties that request support and notes Kazakhstan's request for assistance. The Secretariat is working on making existing stockpile management materials available to Kazakhstan, noting that it is only available in English. For saiga specific guidance, the Secretariat is in dialogue with a donor over funding for a review of saiga stockpile management and support to Parties. When these funds become available, they will be allocated to reviewing the processes and practices in place in saiga range States and major trading and consumer States concerning their management of stockpiles of saiga specimens, development of a saiga specific stockpile management guidance taking into consideration other ongoing initiatives as described in paragraph 21 and support Parties that request support with management of saiga stockpiles.
13. In fulfilment of Decision 19.214, paragraph c), the Secretariat attended a *Regional Workshop for Central Asia on Combating Illegal Wildlife Trade* co-hosted by the Ministry of Natural Resources, Ecology and Technical Supervision of the Kyrgyz Republic, TRAFFIC and Fauna and Flora in the Kyrgyz Republic from 4 to 6 July 2023. CITES authorities and relevant law enforcement authorities (mostly customs administrations) from Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan attended the workshop in person and participants from Tajikistan attended part of the workshop online. The Secretariat informed the participants of CITES implementation and enforcement, including national and cross-border cooperation, information sharing, available tools provided by the CITES Secretariat and the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime, including on species identification. The Secretariat also highlighted the importance of submitting annual illegal trade reports and presented the *Guidelines for the preparation and submission of the CITES annual illegal trade report* and the CITES Illegal Trade Database, including its dissemination platform.

Implementation of Decision 19.215

14. At its 32nd meeting (AC32; Geneva, June 2023), the Animals Committee reviewed document [AC32 Doc. 35](#) on *Saiga antelopes* (*Saiga spp.*) and document [AC32 Doc. 14.2](#) on *Review of Significant Trade in specimens of Appendix-II species - Selection of new species/country combinations for review following CoP19*, which included trade records of *S. tatarica*.
15. With respect to the document on saiga antelopes (*Saiga spp.*), the Animals Committee invited the Secretariat to convey to the Standing Committee the concerns raised by the United States of America about the re-exports of *Saiga spp.* when there is a zero export quota for wild specimens traded for commercial purposes and about the possible incorrect use of purpose code “M” for a 2021 trade record [see executive summary [AC32 Sum. 2 \(Rev. 1\)](#)].
16. With respect to the document on Review of Significant Trade, the Committee further invited the Secretariat to follow up with Ukraine on its use of source code “U” for *S. tatarica* (noting that it is not a range State for the species) and report any issues of concern to the Standing Committee [see executive summary [AC32 Sum. 4 \(Rev. 1\)](#)].
17. The Secretariat notes that the trade record it was tasked to follow up on regarding the use of purpose code “M” referred to in paragraph 15 and the use of source code “U” in paragraph 16 is the same trade record. As requested by the Animals Committee, the Secretariat wrote to the CITES Management Authority of Ukraine on 5 July 2023 requesting information on two exports from Ukraine using source code “U” in 2019 and 2021, one of which, was recorded under purpose code “M”:

Year	Taxon	Importer	Exporter	Importer reported quantity	Exporter reported quantity	Term	Unit	Purpose	Source
2021	<i>Saiga tatarica</i>	CN	UA	600	-	Horn	kg	M	U
2019	<i>Saiga tatarica</i>	CN	UA	996	996	Horn	kg	T	U

18. Ukraine provided a response on 12 July 2023. Based on this response, the Secretariat was able to ascertain the following:
 - a) purpose code “M” recorded in the CITES Trade Database is a reporting error as the export permit was issued by Ukraine with purpose code “T”;
 - b) source code “U” seems to have been used to reflect the various sources of the specimens concerned, which might have included specimens imported from different places within the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics before 1990.
19. The Secretariat notes that the use of source code “U” in these export permits does not seem to meet the requirements of Resolution Conf. 12.3 (Rev. CoP19) on *Permits and certificates*.
20. The Secretariat therefore recommends that range States of the saiga antelope (*Saiga spp.*) and important consumer and trading countries and regions of saiga parts and derivatives refer to Resolution Conf. 18.7 (Rev. CoP19) on *Legal Acquisition Findings* when verifying the origin of specimens and only use source code “U” in accordance with the provisions of Resolution Conf. 12.3 (Rev. CoP19).

Implementation of Decision 19.217

21. The Secretariat notes several ongoing projects on the conservation and restoration of the saiga antelope, including several projects funded by the United States of America. Of note is a project in Malaysia on establishing an effective saiga horn stockpile management system that complements Decision 19.214, paragraph b), and a project in Mongolia, which aims *inter alia* to develop a chain of custody system for confiscated horns, including a horn storage and monitoring protocol. The Secretariat will take into consideration the outcomes of these projects during the continued implementation of Decision 19.214, paragraph b).

Recommendations

22. The Standing Committee is invited to:

- a) take note of the progress range State Parties and important consumer and trading countries/regions of saiga parts and derivatives have made on the implementation of the *Medium-Term International Work Programme for the Saiga Antelope for 2021-2025*; and
- b) recommend that range States of the saiga antelope (*Saiga* spp.) and important consumer and trading countries and regions of saiga parts and derivatives refer to Resolution Conf. 18.7 (Rev. CoP19) on *Legal Acquisition Findings* when verifying the origin of specimens and only use source code “U” in accordance with the provisions of Resolution Conf. 12.3 (Rev. CoP19) as proposed by the Secretariat in paragraph 20.

OVERVIEW OF TRADE IN SAIGA SPP. BETWEEN 2016 AND 2021

1. This overview is based on trade data downloaded from the CITES Trade Database on 27 July 2023 and covers the years between 2016 and 2021.

Saiga borealis

2. Between 2016 and 2021, very low levels of *Saiga borealis* trade were recorded with one shipment of seized/confiscated (source code I) specimens for personal purposes in 2017 and two shipments of wild-sourced (source code W) specimens for medicinal purposes in 2018.

Saiga tatarica

Trade by number of shipments

3. The majority of trade in *Saiga* spp. was in *Saiga tatarica* and this overview focuses on *S. tatarica* records with source code I and purpose code S excluded to focus on commercial trade of saiga antelopes and its parts and derivatives. The number of shipments on *S. tatarica* trade records have decreased over the five-year period (Figure 1). In 2020, there were no records of import/export of *Saiga* spp. and only a few records of re-exports.

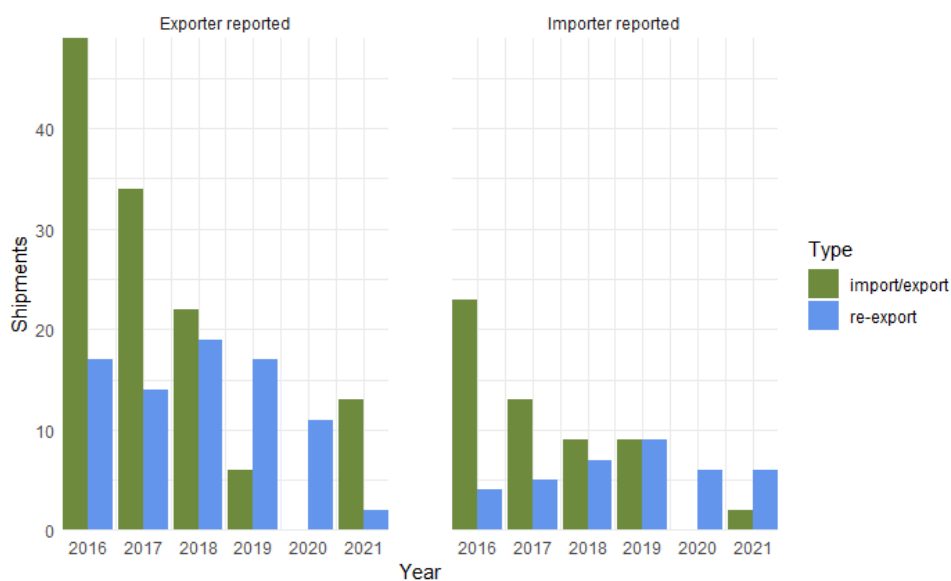


Figure 1. Number of shipments reported by exporters and importers between 2016 and 2021 shown by type of trade (import/export or re-export).

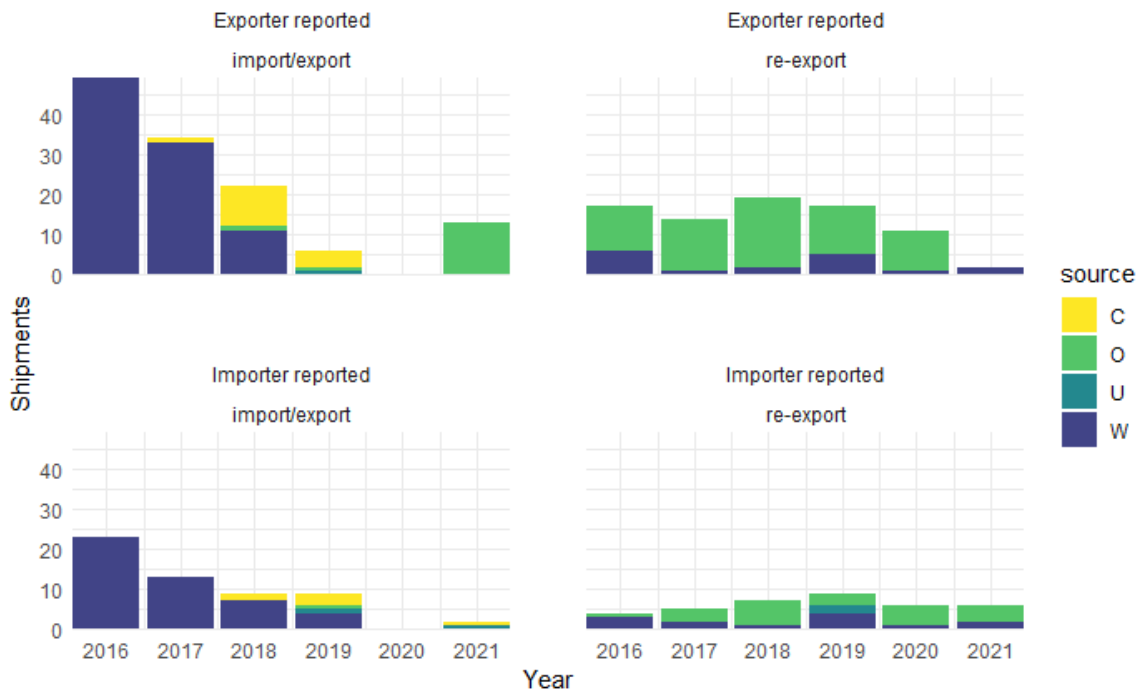


Figure 2. Number of shipments reported by exporters and importers between 2016 and 2021 shown by type of trade (import/export or re-export) and coloured by the source code reported in the record.

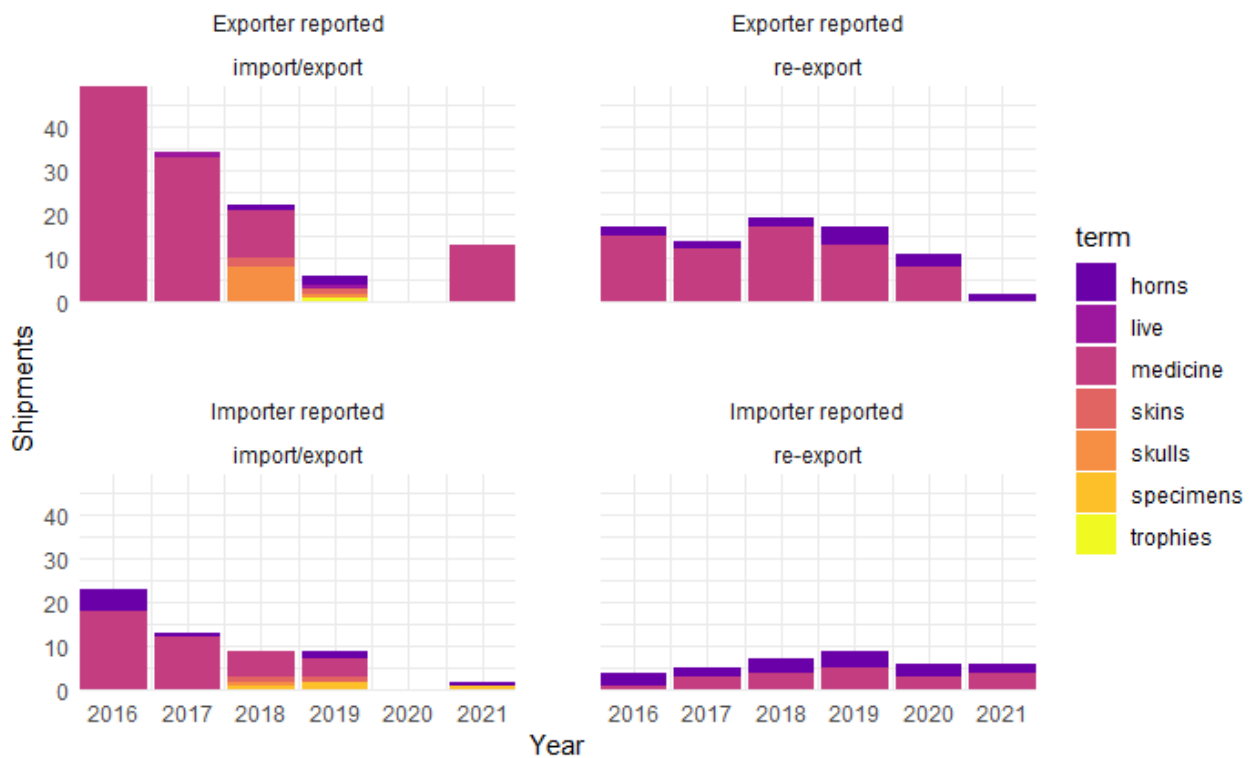


Figure 3. Number of shipments reported by exporters and importers between 2016 and 2021 shown by type of trade (import/export or re-export) and coloured by the term used in the record.

Trade by weight

- The trade reported in grams or kilograms were analysed by reporter type (i.e., exporter reported data or importer reported data) to identify the main exporters and importers of *S. tatarica*. The main exporters and importers by weight is shown in Table 1. The main exporter of trade reported by weight was Ukraine for direct

trade and Singapore for re-exports. The main importer of trade reported by weight was Hong Kong SAR of China followed by Japan.

Table 1. Main exporters and importers of *S. tatarica* reported by weight between 2016 – 2021 and percentage of total trade accounted for, as reported by exporters (divided into exports and re-exports) and importers.

Main exporters		Main importers	
Reported by exporters	Reported by importers	Reported by exporters	Reported by importers
Exports	Exports	Hong Kong SAR of China (4,625 kg; 45.4%)	Hong Kong SAR of China (4,706 kg; 44.3%)
Ukraine (1,494 kg; 14.7%)	Ukraine (2,094 kg; 19.7%)	Japan (3,778 kg; 37.1%)	Japan (3,806 kg; 35.8%)
China (993 kg; 9.8%)	China (720 kg; 6.8%)	China (1,494 kg; 14.7%)	China (2,094 kg; 19.7%)
Singapore (255 kg; 2.5%)		Singapore (283 kg; 2.8%)	Singapore (16 kg; 0.2%)
Japan (23 kg; 0.2%)			
Re-exports	Re-exports	Thailand (5.6 kg; 0.05%)	
Singapore (7,056 kg; 69.2%)	Singapore (7,401 kg; 69.7%)	Unknown (4.8 kg; 0.05%)	
Hong Kong SAR of China (215 kg; 2.1%)	Hong Kong SAR of China (215 kg; 2.0%)	Australia (1.3 kg; 0.01%)	
Japan (155 kg; 1.5%)	Japan (159 kg; 1.5%)	United States (0.1 kg; 0.001%)	
	China (28 kg; 0.3%)		
	Switzerland (5.2 kg; 0.05%)		

5. The trade reported by weight was mostly of source code W, followed by source code O and two records of source of U (Figure 4; the source code U transactions are the same as those reported in paragraph 17). The highest amount of *S. tatarica* was traded in 2019 with an export of around 2,500 kg exported and re-export of around 3,000 kg.

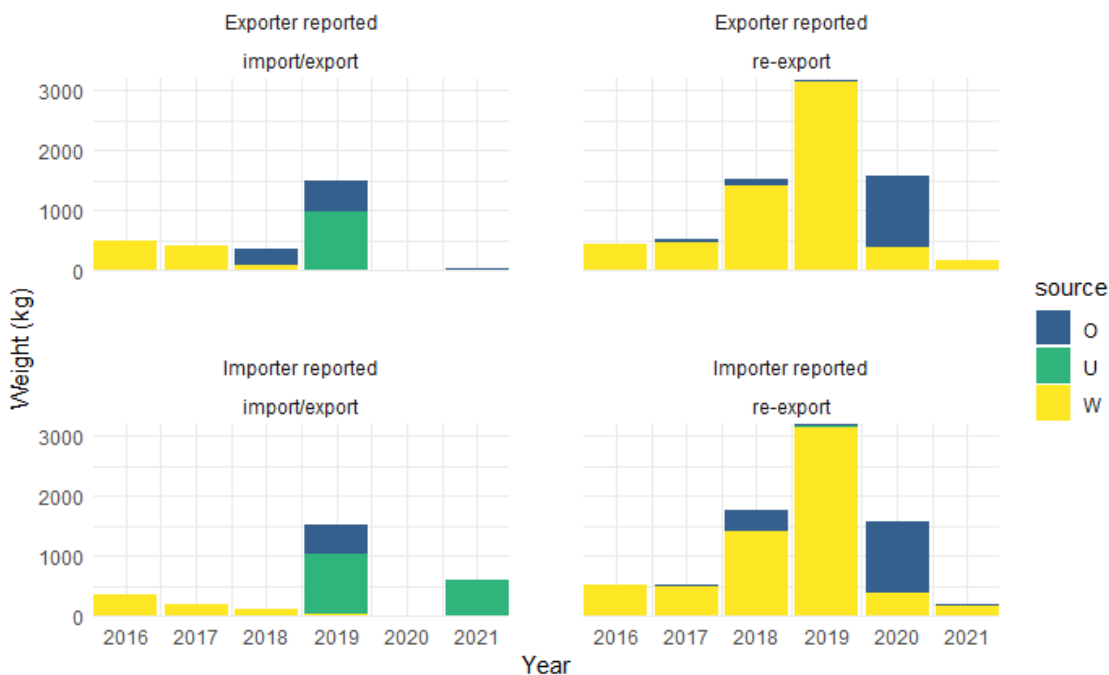


Figure 4. Trade in *S. tatarica* reported by weight as reported by exporters and importer between 2016 and 2021 shown by type of trade (import/export or re-export) and coloured by the source code reported in the record.

6. When examining the term used in trade of *S. tatarica*, the majority of trade reported by weight was of horn and smaller quantities of medicine (Figure 5).

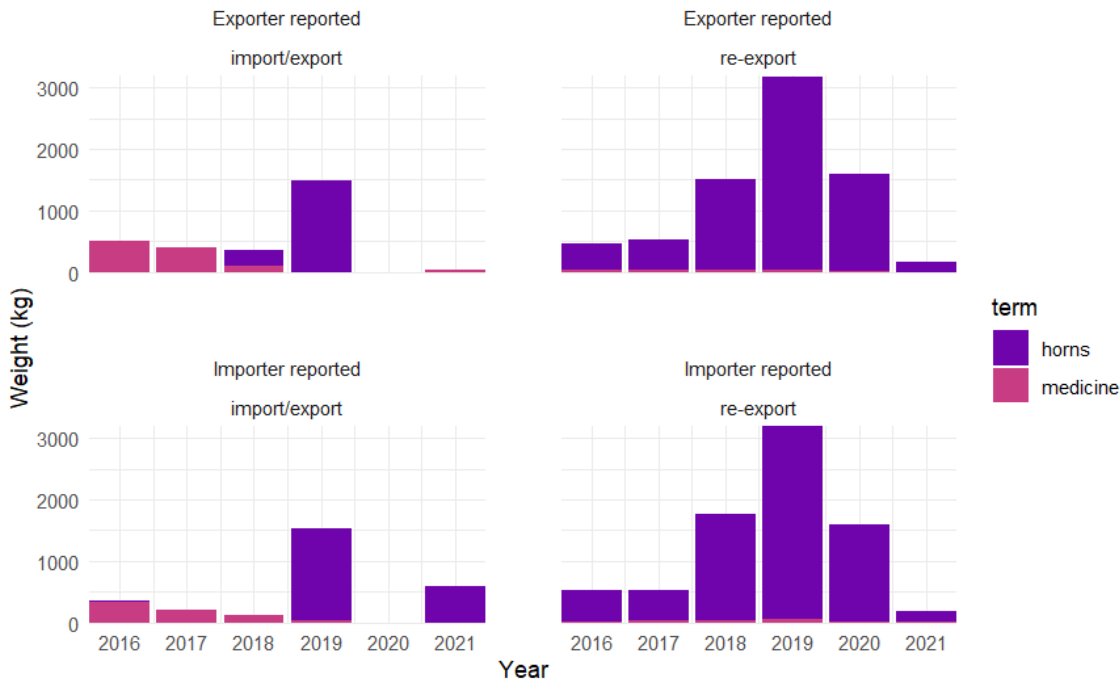


Figure 5. Trade in *S. tatarica* reported by weight as reported by exporters and importer between 2016 and 2021 shown by type of trade (import/export or re-export) and coloured by the term reported in the record.

Trade by number

7. The trade reported in number of specimens or without a unit were analysed by reporter type (i.e., exporter reported data or importer reported data) to identify the main exporters and importers of *S. tatarica*. As noted in the *Guidelines for the preparation and submission of CITES annual reports*, if no unit is specified, it is assumed to mean “number” (e.g., number of live animals). The main exporters and importers by number is shown in Table 2 with the number of items traded and the type of specimens reported. The main exporter of trade reported by number for was Hong Kong SAR of China or Japan re-exports depending on whether the data examined is reported by exporters or importers. The main importer of trade reported by number was Indonesia or Hong Kong SAR of China depending on whether the data examined is reported by exporters or importers. Parties are not obligated to issue import permits for Appendix-II listed species which may explain the difference in the main exporter/importer when examining importer- or exporter-reported data.

Table 2. Main exporters and importers of *S. tatarica* reported by number of items between 2016 – 2021 and percentage of total trade accounted for, as reported by exporters (divided into exports and re-exports) and importers.

Main exporters		Main importers	
Reported by exporters	Reported by importers	Reported by exporters	Reported by importers
<p>Exports</p> <p>Ukraine (339 live, skins, skulls; 0.4%)</p> <p>Russia (1 trophy; 0.001%)</p> <p>Re-exports</p> <p>Hong Kong SAR of China (75,300 medicine; 99.6%)</p>	<p>Exports</p> <p>Ukraine (231 skins, skulls, specimens; 0.08%)</p> <p>Mongolia (21 specimens; 0.007%)</p> <p>Re-exports</p> <p>Japan (290,337 medicine; 99.9%)</p>	<p>Indonesia (70,300 medicine; 92.9%)</p> <p>Canada (5,000 medicine; 6.61)</p> <p>China (336 live, skins and skulls; 0.4%)</p> <p>Slovenia (3 live; 0.004%)</p> <p>United States (1 trophy; 0.001%)</p>	<p>Hong Kong SAR of China (290,337 medicine; 99.9%)</p> <p>China (231 skins, skulls, specimens; 0.08%)</p> <p>United Kingdom (21 specimens; 0.007%)</p>

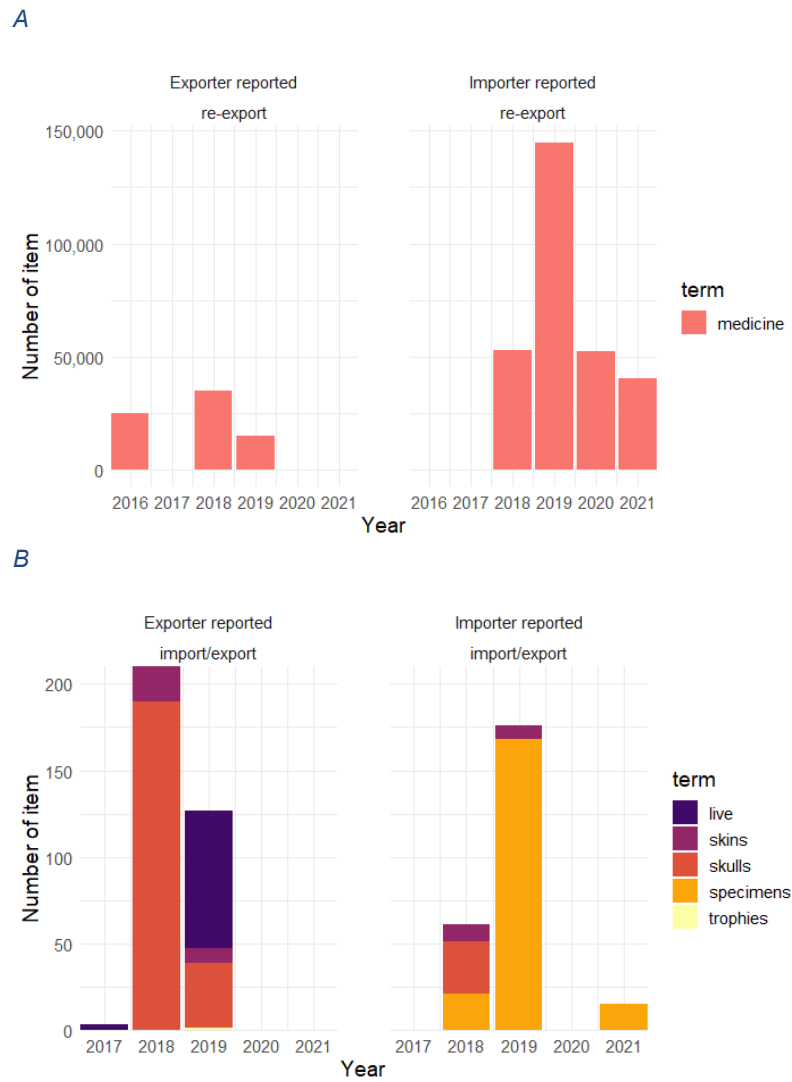


Figure 6. Number of medicines (A) and other items other than medicine (B) reported by exporters and importer between 2016 and 2021.

8. The trade reported by number was mostly of medicine, followed by smaller quantities of skulls, specimen, skins, live animals and trophies (Figure 6). All medicine traded between 2016 and 2021 were re-exports by Hong Kong SAR of China and Japan while trade in all other specimens reported by number were import/export records (Table 2).