

CONVENCIÓN SOBRE EL COMERCIO INTERNACIONAL DE ESPECIES
AMENAZADAS DE FAUNA Y FLORA SILVESTRES



Septuagésima cuarta reunión del Comité Permanente
Lyon (Francia), 7 - 11 de marzo de 2022

Cuestiones específicas sobre las especies

ANTÍLOPE TIBETANO (*PANTHOLOPS HODGSONII*):
INFORME DE LA SECRETARÍA

1. Este documento ha sido preparado por la Secretaría.
2. En el párrafo 2 b) de la Resolución [Conf. 11.8 \(Rev. CoP17\)](#), sobre *Conservación y control del comercio del antílope tibetano*, se encarga al Comité Permanente:

2. ENCARGA

...

- b) *al Comité Permanente que emprenda un examen periódico de las medidas de observancia adoptadas por las Partes con objeto de erradicar el comercio ilegal de productos del antílope tibetano sobre la base del informe de la Secretaría, y presente un informe sobre los resultados en cada reunión de la Conferencia de las Partes;*

Aplicación de la Resolución Conf. 11.8 (Rev. CoP17)

3. La Secretaría publicó la Notificación a las Partes No. 2020/038, de 28 de abril de 2020, invitando a las Partes a que le sometiesen información sobre su aplicación de la Resolución Conf. 11.8 (Rev. CoP17). Se recibieron respuestas de China, un Estado del área de distribución del antílope tibetano, así como de Camboya, Canadá, Nueva Zelandia y Suiza. La Secretaría expresó su agradecimiento a esas Partes por los informes remitidos, que se adjuntan en el Anexo al presente documento, en el idioma en que fueron recibidos.
4. La Secretaría recuerda que en la Decisión 17.131 se alienta a todas las Partes concernidas por el comercio ilegal de especímenes de antílope tibetano a que acepten la oferta de apoyo de la Autoridad Administrativa CITES de Suiza, en particular en lo que concierne a los métodos de identificación y el intercambio de información y conocimientos sobre este tema. Canadá entabló contacto con Suiza y se estableció capacidad entre sus oficiales para identificar productos y derivados fabricados a partir de antílope tibetano. Se alienta a otras Partes afectadas por el comercio ilegal de especímenes de antílope tibetano a hacer uso de la ayuda disponible a través de la Autoridad Administrativa CITES de Suiza.
5. China notificó que el antílope tibetano es una especie protegida clave y goza del mayor nivel de protección bajo su Ley de protección de la vida silvestre. Además, China informó acerca de una serie de actividades emprendidas y declara que, como resultados de esos esfuerzos, la población de antílope tibetano se ha recuperado bien. China señala que informó al Comité Permanente, en su 54ª reunión (Ginebra, Suiza, octubre de 2006) de que estimaba que la población de antílope tibetano en toda China había aumentado hasta unos 200.000 ejemplares. La Parte informa además de que estimaba que, a mediados de 2010, su población era de 300.000 ejemplares y que un reconocimiento reciente reafirmó el tamaño de la población y que ésta muestra una tendencia constante o ligeramente ascendente.

6. Nueva Zelanda informó de que en su legislación se prevén sanciones estrictas en relación con el comercio ilegal, y de que en el periodo comprendido entre 1989 y julio de 2020 no se habían registrado importaciones, reexportaciones o comercio ilegal de especímenes de antílope tibetano en su país.
7. Suiza declaró que en los últimos años había seguido confiscando un número considerable de chales, principalmente a particulares, y que no se habían realizado incautaciones comerciales en Suiza en los últimos dos años. La Parte informa de que se incautaron chales más recientes con motivos modernos occidentalizados, así como chales de shahtoosh tradicionales, algunos de ellos de excelentísima calidad con gran contenido de fibras de shahtoosh. Suiza recalcó que la identificación requiere un alto nivel de conocimientos y experiencia entre los oficiales de aplicación de la ley y sigue proporcionando esa capacitación a los oficiales de aduanas. La capacitación ha provocado un aumento de las detecciones, incluyendo la identificación de nuevos puntos calientes. Se informó de que las incautaciones más recientes se efectuaron en Ginebra y en la zona de St. Moritz en Suiza. La Parte informó además de que había intercambiado información sobre el comercio ilegal con India e Italia, dado que muchos de los particulares encontrados en posesión de los chales en los últimos años entraban en Suiza procedentes de esas Partes. Suiza señala también en su informe la importancia de fomentar la sensibilización, y declara que ha publicado varios comunicados de prensa, junto con un artículo publicado en el [National Geographic en abril de 2019](#). La Autoridad Administrativa de Suiza publica también una actualización anual sobre la cuestión y los datos de incautaciones en su [sitio web](#).
8. Además de la información proporcionada por las Partes en respuesta a la Notificación a las Partes No. 2020/038, la Oficina de las Naciones Unidas contra la Droga y el Delito (ONUDD) proporcionó a la Secretaría una compilación de los datos del comercio ilegal anual CITES sometidos por las Partes durante el periodo comprendido entre 2016 y 2020. Seis Partes (Estados Unidos, India, Nepal, Países Bajos, Reino Unido y Suiza) comunicaron un total de 194 incautaciones de especímenes de antílope tibetano, como se muestra en el cuadro *infra*; 96 % de esas incautaciones se realizaron en Suiza.

Año	Número total de incautaciones	Número total de especímenes incautados	Número y tipo de especímenes incautados					
			Prenda	Medicina	Extracto	Tela	Piel	Cuerno
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. Los especímenes de antílope tibetano incautados fueron principalmente prendas (81%) seguido de tela (15%), y solo algunos relacionados con medicina (3%), piel (0,8 %), cuerno (0,5%) y extracto (0,3%).

Observaciones finales

10. Los esfuerzos desplegados por Suiza para combatir el comercio ilegal de especímenes de antílope tibetano resultaron en un aumento de las incautaciones de chales de shahtoosh. Es importante que las Partes sigan creando capacidad para detectar el comercio ilegal de especímenes de antílope tibetano, y fomentando la concienciación para prevenir ese comercio ilegal.


Recomendaciones

11. La Secretaría recomienda que el Comité Permanente:
- aliente a las Partes afectadas por el comercio ilegal de especímenes de antílope tibetano a seguir manteniendo contacto con la Autoridad Administrativa CITES de Suiza para recabar ayuda en relación con los métodos de identificación y el intercambio de información y conocimientos sobre este tema;
 - aliente a la India e Italia a redoblar esfuerzos para reforzar la capacidad de sus oficiales fronterizos en lo que concierne a la identificación de especímenes de antílope tibetano, en particular prendas y tela, inclusive recurriendo al apoyo disponible de Suiza, según proceda; e

- c) informe sobre esta cuestión en la 19ª reunión de la Conferencia de las Partes como parte del informe de la Presidencia con arreglo al párrafo 2 i) del Anexo 1 de la Resolución Conf. 18.2, sobre *Establecimiento de comités*.

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

Cambodia



ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
Kingdom of Cambodia
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ
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ក្រសួងកសិកម្ម រុក្ខាប្រមាញ់ និងនេសាទ
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
សមត្ថកិច្ចគ្រប់គ្រងសាយភិតកម្ពុជា
CITES Management Authority of Cambodia

Phnom Penh, 25 May 2020

No. 050/20 CMAC

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

ស្នាក់នៅ: អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋានព្រៃឈើ និងសត្វព្រៃ វិទ្យាស្ថានព្រៃឈើ និងសត្វព្រៃ ផ្លូវជាតិលេខ ៦០០ បណ្តោយទិសបឹងបាសាក់ ខណ្ឌព្រៃសាទរ ភ្នំពេញ ទូរស័ព្ទ: ០១៧ ៤៩៩ ២២៣
#200 Preh Norodom Blvd, Sangkat Tonle Basak, Khan Chamkarmorn, Phnom Penh, Cambodia. Tel/Fax: +855-17 499 223 Email: cambodiacitesmaff@gmail.com

Canada

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.

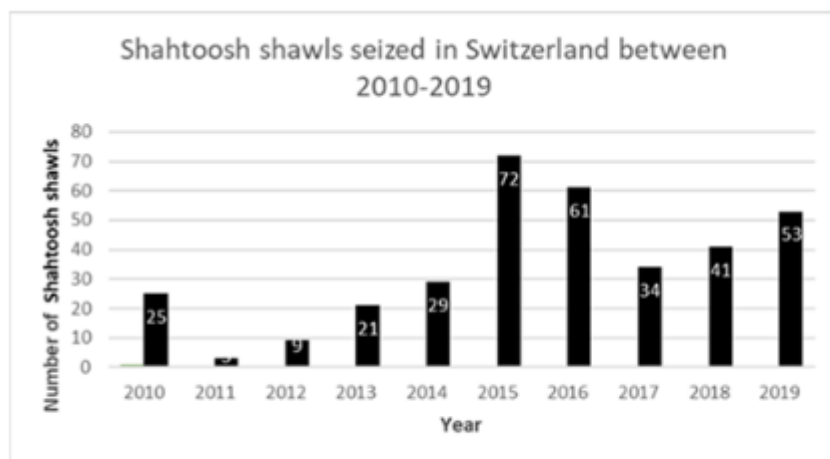
Alongside the training of customs officials and inspections, Switzerland believes that awareness raising is one of the key elements for a consumer country to tackle and there have been several media releases, alongside an article published in national geographics in april of 2019, which hopefully reached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

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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.