



WG on pangolins under CITES

Current state of play

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First Pangolin Range States Meeting
24-26 June 2015
Da Nang, Viet am



Establishment and composition of the WG

- *Established by Standing Committee 65 (Geneva (Switzerland), 7-11 July 2014)*
- *Chair: European Union*
- *Members: Cameroon, China, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Malaysia, Namibia, the Philippines, South Africa, Uganda, USA, Zimbabwe*
- IUCN, Animal Welfare Institute, Annamiticus, Born Free Foundation, Conservation International, Humane Society International, IFAW, Lewis and Clark College, Species Survival Network, TRAFFIC, Wildlife Conservation Society, Wildlife Protection Society of India, WWF and the Zoological Society of London*



Mandate of the intersessional WG 1

Request the Secretariat to invite Parties to provide information on the conservation of and trade in Asian and African pangolin species, based on a questionnaire developed by the WG in cooperation with the Secretariat

> Notification 2014/059 including the questionnaire was published on 8 December 2014.



Mandate of the intersessional WG 2

Next steps

Review the information provided by Parties following the Notification under point 1., and any other relevant information received.

> Draft recommendations to address the illegal trade in pangolin species and report back on these recommendations to the 66th meeting of the Standing Committee.



Replies received to date

Deadline for submission of replies is 30 June 2015.

To date, [34] responses have been received

[18] African countries

[12] Asian countries

[4] Non-range countries

Content of the questionnaire

9 chapters with several sub-questions. Submissions should cover at least the last five years.

- A. General information and population status
- B. Legislation / Regulatory framework
- C. International trade
- D. Enforcement
- E. Uses of parts and derivatives
- F. Stockpiles
- G. Captive-breeding facilities
- H. Demand management
- I. Education and awareness raising

Preliminary results of the questionnaires (1)

A. General information and population status

- Very little recent information available
- Most countries consider the species data deficient
- Overall trend is decline (only Brunei reported an increase)

Preliminary results of the questionnaires (2)

B. Legislation / Regulatory framework

Further clarification will be required in some cases

- Most countries have national legislation in place to regulate trade, at least for native species, or operate under the CITES provisions
- Domestic use is also covered by legislation in the majority of countries
- Penalties vary significantly – sometimes only fines, if imprisonment maximum levels between 1 month and 20 years

Preliminary results of the questionnaires (3)

C. International trade

Generally, no legal imports or exports recorded

UAE report about imports

Nigeria and Cameroon report about exports

Preliminary results of the questionnaires (4)

D. Enforcement

Several countries report about seizures

Management, storage and disposal of confiscated specimens regulated in half of the countries

Dedicated enforcement actions rare

Challenges: identification, fight against ritual beliefs, lack of finance and resources, insufficient information, weak coordination nationally and internationally, lack of awareness, online illegal trade, enforcement of legislation in place

Preliminary results of the questionnaires (4)

Actions aimed at combating illegal trade:

Awareness raising campaigns towards the public and the judiciary, capacity building workshops, joint operations, networks, increased fines, participation in international operations (such as Cobra III), regular controls

Preliminary results of the questionnaires (5)

E. Uses of parts and derivatives

Mostly meat consumption, leather and medicinal uses but also display and decorative carving (in both rural and urban areas)

Preliminary results of the questionnaires (6)

F. Stockpiles

Mentioned by Singapore, Senegal, Namibia, Liberia, Italy, Zimbabwe

G. Captive-breeding facilities

Mentioned only by Singapore and Vietnam

Preliminary results of the questionnaires (9)

H. Demand management

Mostly media/ awareness raising campaigns

I. Education and awareness raising

Countries quite active in this field (media, schools, judiciary, local markets)

Next steps

- *WG will work on recommendations to be presented to SC 66*
- *WG would welcome recommendations from the Vietnam work shop which it can take into consideration when developing its own recommendations, in line with its mandate*