

**Law enforcement regarding commercial trade in tigers and tiger parts**

RECALLING that four out of nine subspecies of tigers have become extinct largely due to illegal wildlife trade, habitat loss, retaliatory killing associated with human-tiger conflict, and hunting in the last century;

NOTING findings in a recent TRAFFIC report on tiger seizures from 2000 to 2018 showing that the survival of tiger populations continues to be seriously threatened by illegal trade in whole tigers and their parts;

RECOGNISING the efforts of existing international conventions and legislation to mitigate negative effects of wildlife trade;

ACKNOWLEDGING Resolution 6.010 *Conservation of Amur tiger (Panthera tigris altaica) and Amur leopard (Panthera pardus orientalis) in Northeast Asia* (Hawai'i 2016) which contributes to the conservation of Amur tiger in Northeast Asia;

BUILDING ON Resolution 5.024 *Enhancing anti-poaching and wildlife resource protection efforts, using rhino and elephant as indicators* (Jeju, 2012) that deplored the commercial exploitation of animal species by international organised criminal syndicates and requested IUCN to encourage State Members, governments and civil society, and local and international non-governmental organisations and foundations, to enhance anti-poaching and wildlife-resource protection efforts;

MINDFUL of Resolution 5.027 *Conservation of tropical Asia's threatened species* (Jeju, 2012) that urges all governments to ensure that import of endangered species originating from South and Southeast Asia is legal and sustainable in accordance with the Convention on Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) and Resolution 3.076 *Illegal and unsustainable international trade in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and Mekong river riparian states* (Bangkok, 2004), which advocates an international effort to control illegal and unsustainable international trade in Southeast Asian states;

ALSO MINDFUL of CITES Decision 14.69 which states that: "Parties with intensive operations breeding tigers on a commercial scale shall implement measures to restrict the captive population to a level supportive only to conserving wild tigers; tigers should not be bred for trade in their parts and derivatives";

NOTING that only two tiger subspecies are included in the above-mentioned Resolutions;

CONCERNED that high market demand persists for tiger body parts used as traditional medicine and luxury products;

DEEPLY CONCERNED that recent seizures have exposed well-organised trafficking networks for products originating from tigers that were from captive sources both in and outside of tiger range countries and territories; and

CONCLUDING that there is room for further actions and improvements to address the trade in tigers and tiger parts;

**The IUCN World Conservation Congress 2020, at its session in Marseille, France:**

1. CALLS ON IUCN Members, including State, government agency and non-governmental organisations to take immediate action to eliminate illegal trade in tigers and tiger parts by:

- a. providing data and expertise to assist with intelligence-led law enforcement;
- b. sharing information, especially in relation to cross-border incidents;
- c. identifying and removing legislative loopholes that facilitate illegal trade;
- d. increasing, where appropriate, penalties and fines to act as stronger deterrents;
- e. employing more robust 'wildlife diplomacy' to promote conservation and discourage countries from introducing measures and decisions that incentivise illegal trade; and
- f. ensuring that the *ex situ* tiger populations in human care are adequately registered and regularly monitored to evidence that they serve non-commercial purposes, such as: research directly related to the conservation of *in situ* and *ex situ* populations, scientific conservation education, and conservation breeding aimed at ensuring genetic diversity of the global *ex situ* population demonstrably for the purposes of species conservation; and

2. REQUESTS states and government agencies, donors and funding agencies to make more funding available to improve enforcement and regulation as indicated above.