Trends in CITES listed bird's trade in South Asian countries in view of evolution of Indian Laws during last four decades

Dr. Asha Poonia, Department of Zoology
Faculty of Life Science
Chaudhary Bansi Lal University, Bhiwani
asha.poonia@cblu.ac.in

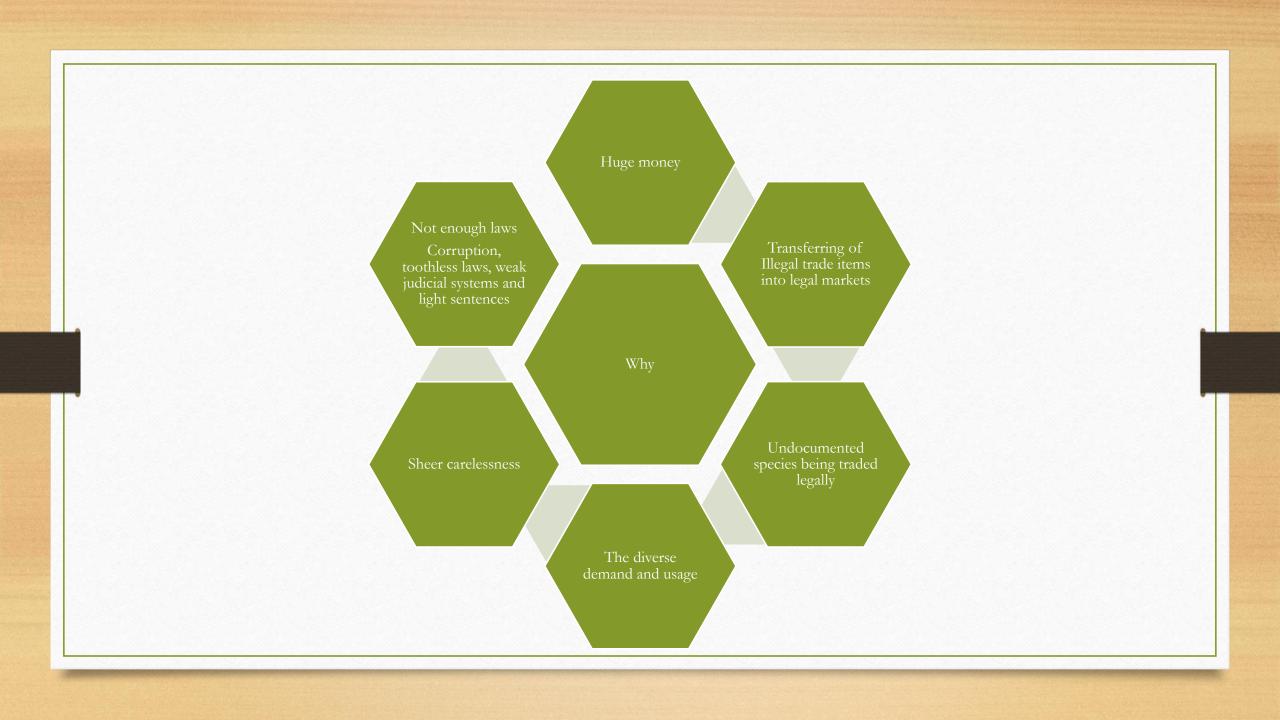
For 1st International Electronic Conference on Biological Diversity, Ecology and Evolution

#### What is Wildlife trade??











#### TOTAL NUMBER OF LAND AND ENVIRONMENTAL DEFENDERS KILLED IN 2019 BY COUNTRY M {Parrot Researchers Groxx | Conservation Biologist | X | Conservation Bi ← → C ↑ ☐ globalwitness.org/en/campaigns/environmental-activists/defending-tomorrow/ 🔛 Apps 💲 Intensification of Re... 🚱 e-PMS Department... 🚱 Applied Ecology an... 📧 Water Advanced Re... 🔆 Search for funding... 🎳 "On the Trail" n°25... 🚱 About the Journal 🗫 COPUS Journals global witness 谷 Countries & regions ∨ About Campaigns ∨ Colombia Philippines Brazil Mexico Honduras Guatemala Venezuela India Nicaragua Indonesia DRC By clicking "Allow cookies", you agree to the Burkina Faso 2 storing of cookies on your device. You can Romania change your preferences at any time in Kazakhstan cookie settings. Learn more Uganda **Cookie settings** Allow cookies Cambodia Bolivia ■ WhatsApp Image....jpeg ^ ■ WhatsApp Image....jpeg ^ ■ WhatsApp Image....jpeg ^ WhatsApp Image....jpeg WhatsApp Image....jpeg ^ Show all X Type here to search

## Monitoring wildlife trade

- CITES
- Wildlife Crime Control Bureau (WCCB)
- Wildlife Trade Monitoring Network 'TRAFFIC'
- Monitoring the Illegal Killing of Elephants (MIKE)

### What is CITES?

- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, is a global agreement among governments to regulate or ban international trade in species under threat.
- Also known as the **Washington Convention**. CITES is one of the largest and oldest conservation and sustainable use agreements in existence. Participation is voluntary.
- It was drafted as a result of a resolution adopted in 1963 at a meeting of members of the <u>International Union for Conservation of Nature</u> (IUCN). The convention was opened for signature in 1973 and CITES entered into force on 1 July 1975.
- All countries taken in the study have become parts of CITES relatively early i.e. Nepal in 1973, Pakistan and India in 1976, Bangladesh in 1981.

- Roughly 5,000 species of animals and 29,000 species of plants are protected by CITES against over-exploitation through international trade.
- Each protected species or population is included in one of three lists, called appendices.
- Appendix I, about 1200 species, are species that are threatened with extinction and are or may be affected by trade. Commercial trade in wild-caught specimens of these species is illegal (permitted only in exceptional licensed circumstances) ex. <u>Asiatic lion</u>
- Appendix II, about 21,000 species, are species that are not necessarily threatened with extinction, but may become so unless trade in specimens of such species is subject to strict regulation in order to avoid utilization incompatible with the survival of the species in the wild. Ex. great white shark
- Appendix III, about 170 species, are species that are listed after one member country has asked other CITES Parties for assistance in controlling trade in a species. Ex. African civet
- India sought to boost the protection status of 5 species at CITES CoP18 Smooth-coated otter, Oriental small-clawed otter/ Asian small-clawed otter, Star Tortoise, Tokay Gecko, Whitespotted wedgefish, Indian rosewood

## What CITES do?

- Maintain the data of trade of CITES listed species and make it publically available
- Collected data of import and export of CITES listed birds to and from India,
   Pakistan, Nepal and Bangladesh
- Period of study: 1975 to 2018

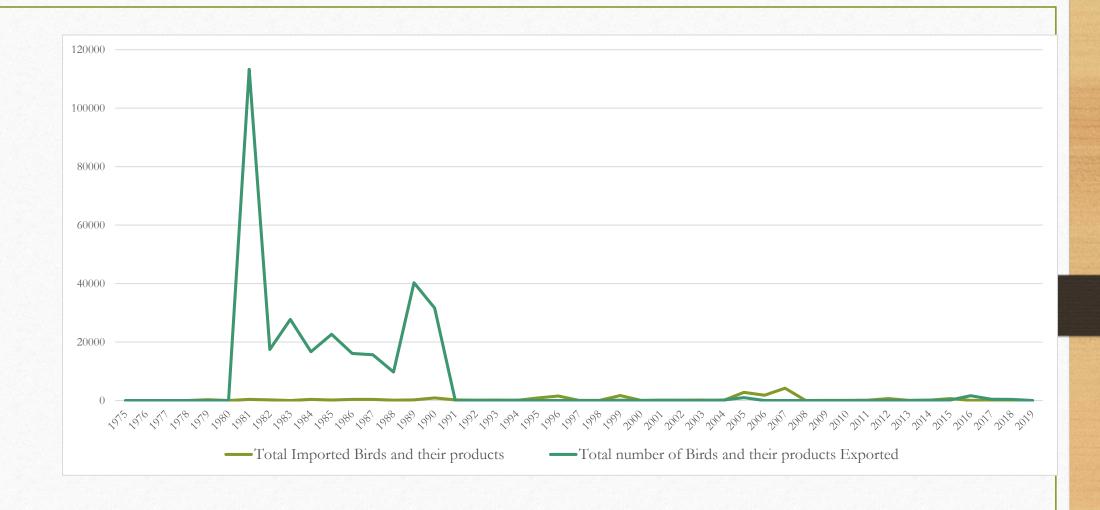


Figure 1. Import and Export of live birds and their products

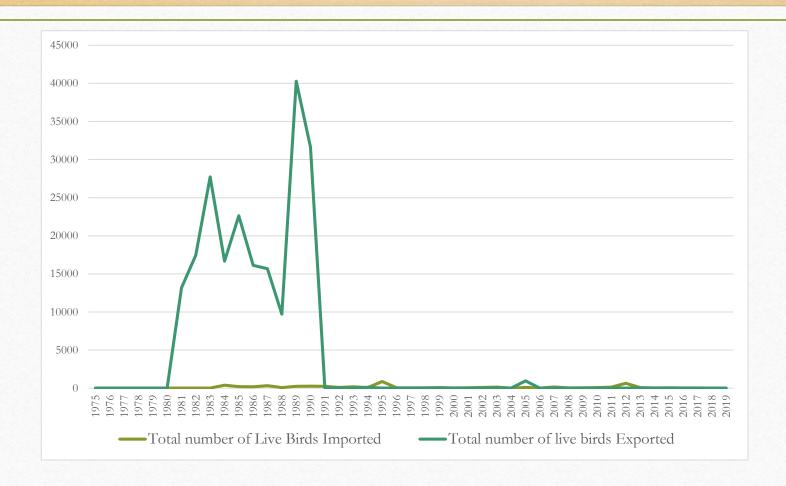


Figure 2. Import and Export of live birds

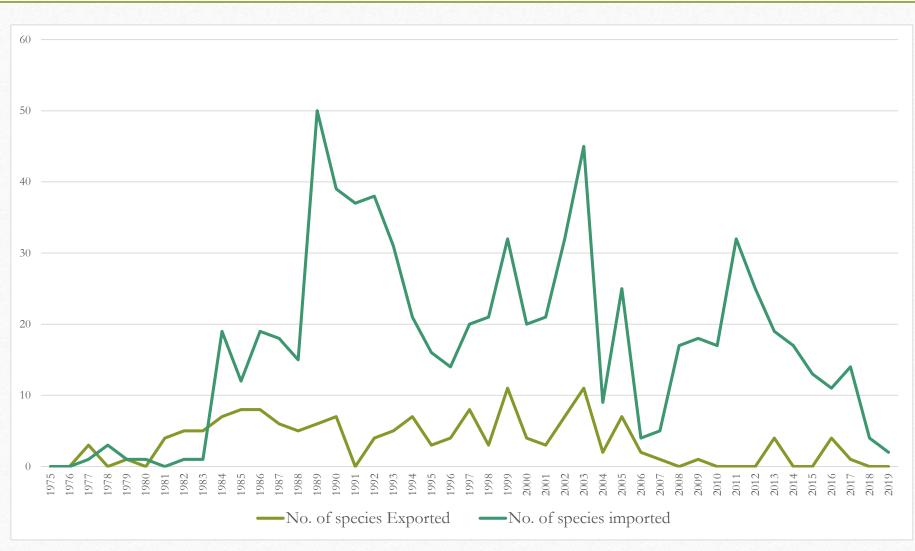


Figure 3. Import and Export of number of species of live birds

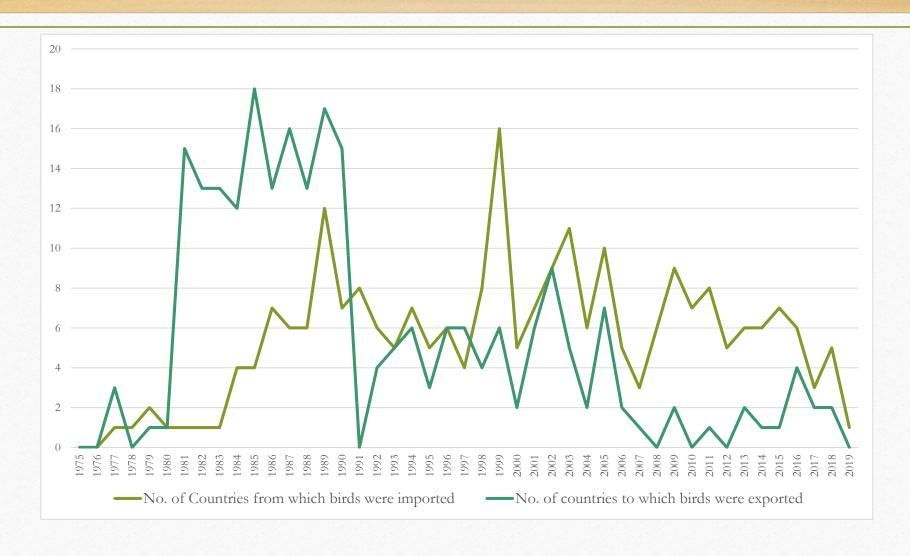


Figure 4. Number of countries to which live birds were imported and exported

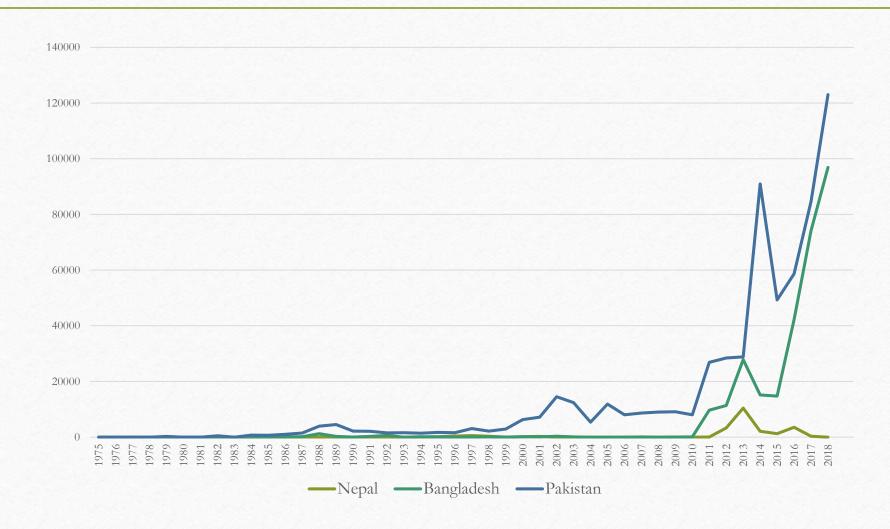


Figure 6. Import of live birds and their products

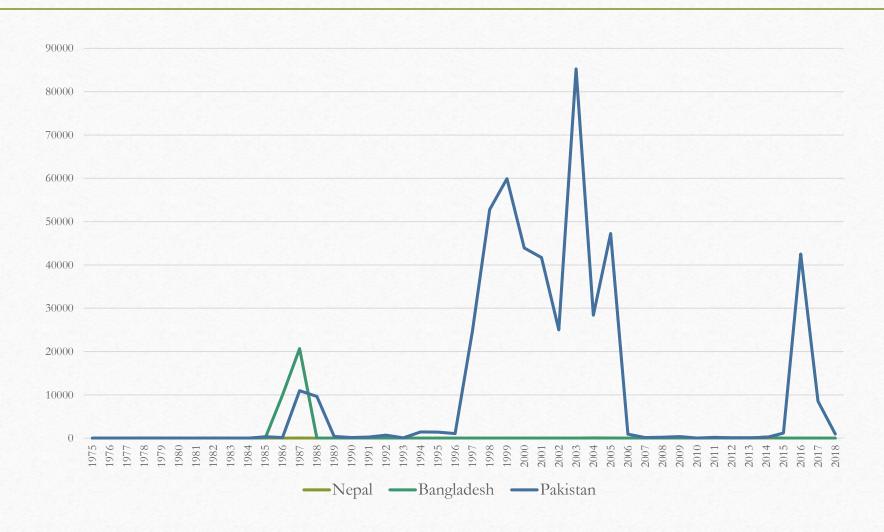
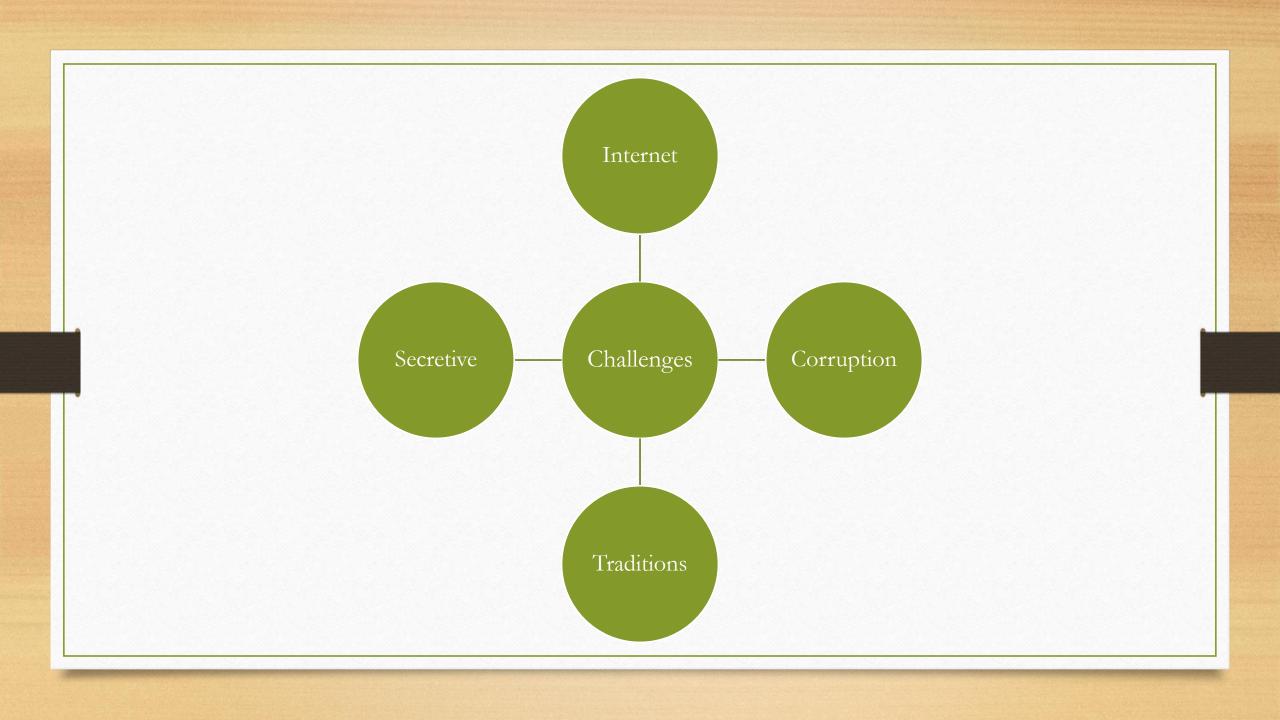
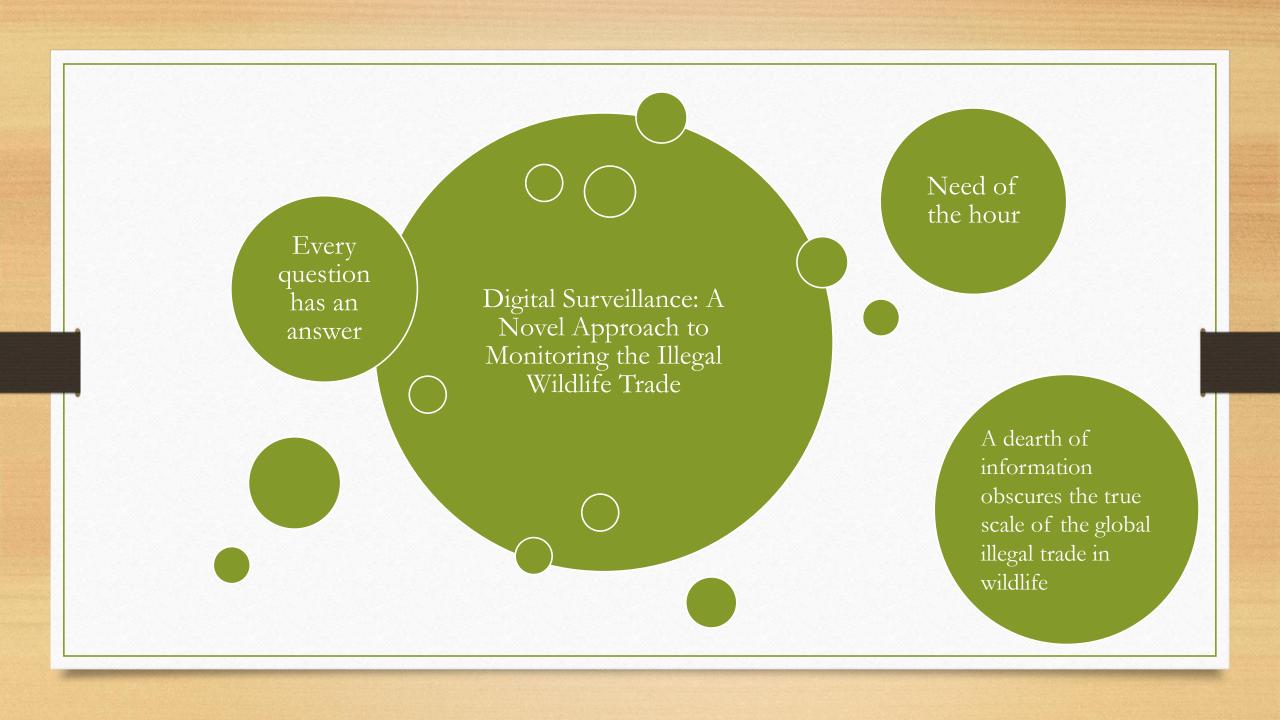


Figure 7. Export of live birds and their products

### Indian laws which control wildlife trade

• The Wild Life (Protection) Act which has been amended many times since the independence of India i.e. in 1982, 1986, 1991, 1992, 2002, 2006, 2013 and 2017.







Cytogenetics and Biodiversity Lab,
Department of Zoology,
Chaudhary Bansi Lal University, Bhiwani
Email address- asha.poonia@cblu.ac.in











# Questions???

Thanks a lot..