

Symposium celebrating the 40th anniversary of CITES
**Wildlife Trade and CITES:
Global Trend and Global Cooperation**

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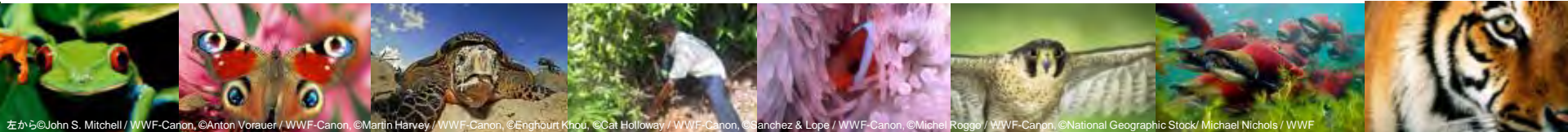
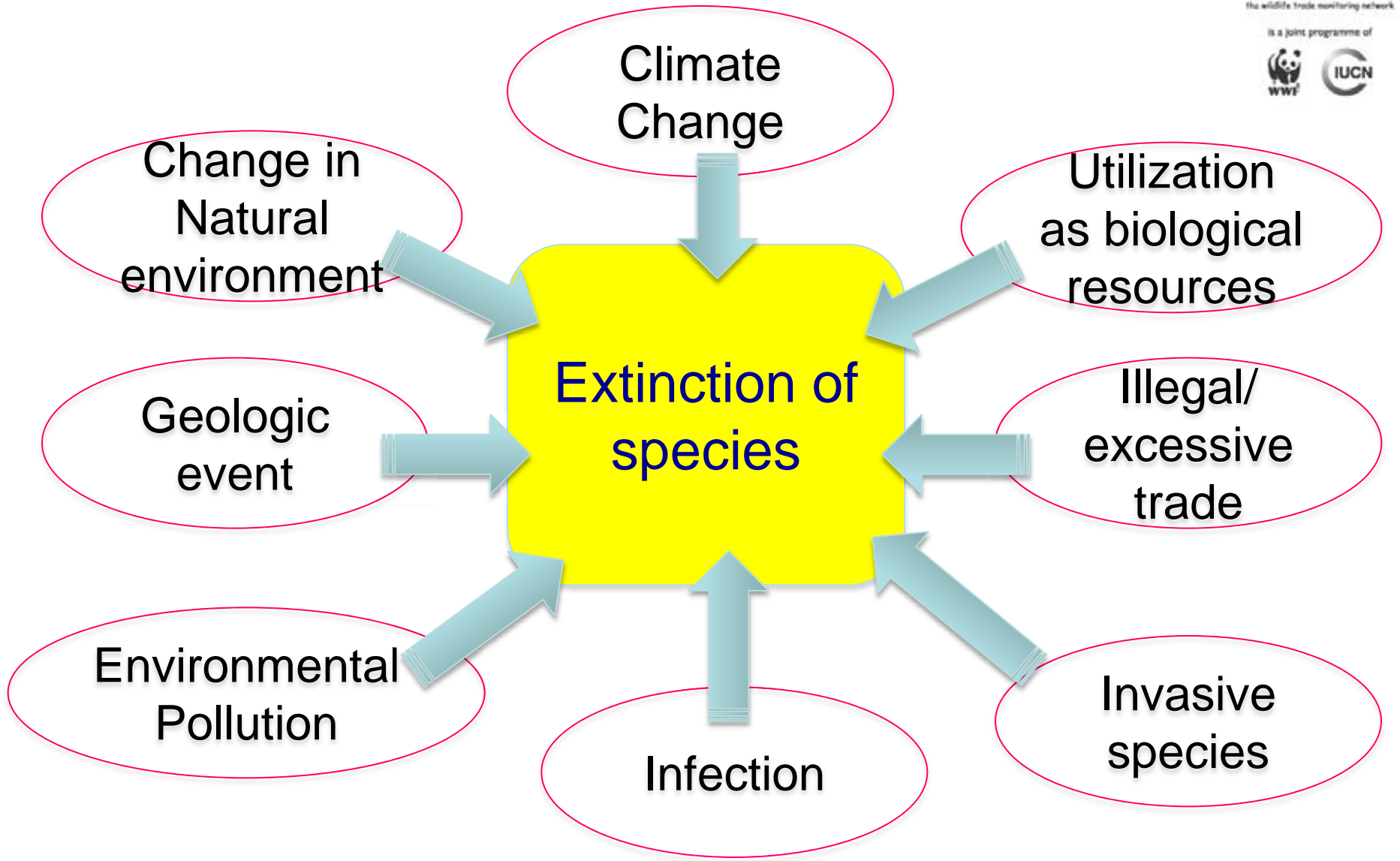


Introduction

Extinction of species become
more and more fast

⌘ Current speed of extinction is 50~100 times of
natural speed







CITES is



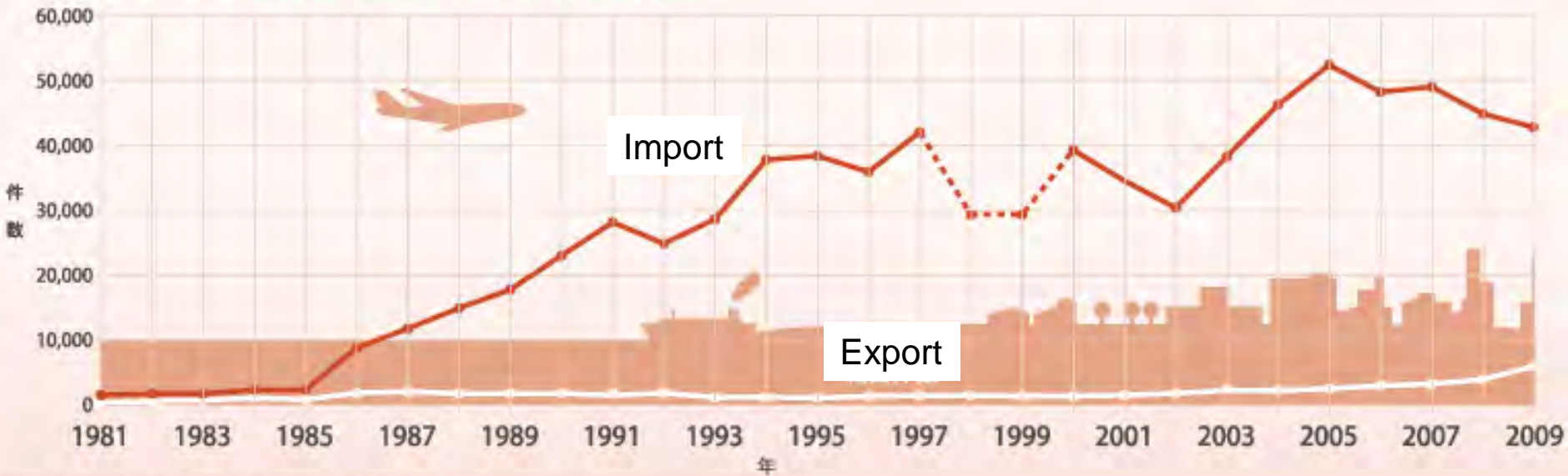
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora

www.CITES.org

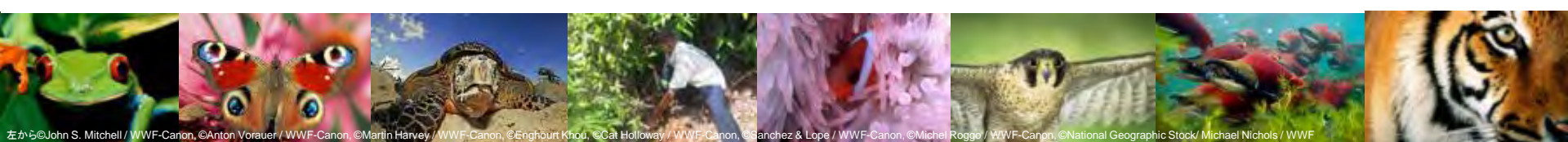
In Japanese: 絶滅のおそれのある野生動植物の種の国際取引に関する条約

Japan is a big importer of wildlife compared to export.

Trend in numbers of import and export of CITES listed species.



※1998, 1999年の件数は集計方法が異なるため、他の年とは比較できない。
出典：経済産業省.ワシントン条約年次報告書1981-2009





European eel

Caviar (Sturgeons)





Spider tortoise

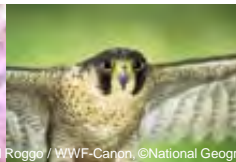
Slow lorises





Aromatic tree (Agarwood)

Coral



Responsibility of each Party

CITES is an agreement as international rule
⇒ It is not a binding on national regulation.

Each Party are responsible for national management schemes, legal systems and its enforcement.

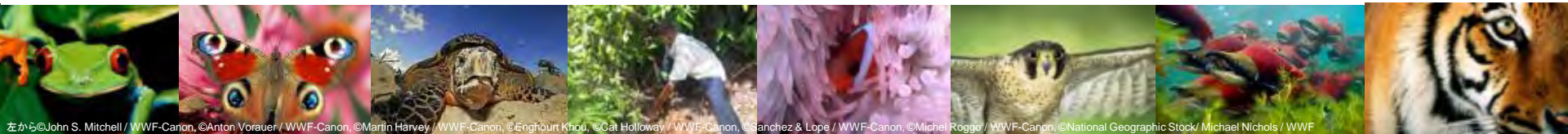
Related law in Japan:

Border control

⇒ Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Control Law

Internal distribution management

⇒ Law for the Conservation of Endangered Species



Global trend in wildlife trade



⌘ Increase in demand in Asia

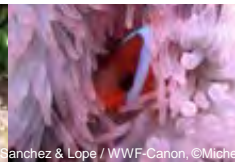
Ivory:

- Rising demand especially in China and Thailand
- Symbol of wealth and status



Rhino horn:

- Rapid increase in demand in Viet Nam
- Medicine for serious illness and analeptic
- Gift symbolizing wealth and status



⌘ Surge in smuggling Rhinos in South Africa

- 13 rhinos to poaching in 2007
- The worst ever 668 rhinos in 2012
- Already 553 rhinos in August 2013

⌘ Rhinos in Asia about to extinct

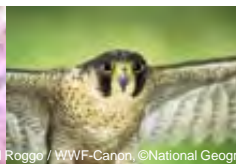
- The last Javan Rhino was killed and its horn removed in Viet Nam in 2010. Only 35 to 45 of them remain in Indonesia.

Rhinoceroses
In 1977 Ban on international trade
(Appendix I)



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source: Department of Environmental Affairs, South Africa, 2013; TRAFFIC 2013; IUCN 2013



⌘ Smuggling of African elephants keeps rising, rendering it worst in the last decade

- Estimated 25,000 was killed in 2011
- Deteriorating in Central and West Africa

⌘ Illegal ivory trade is at the worst level since 1989 when international trade is all banned.

- Largest of 35 tons seizure in 2011, 17 large seizures (over 800kg)

African Elephant
In 1989 Ban on international trade
(Appendix I)

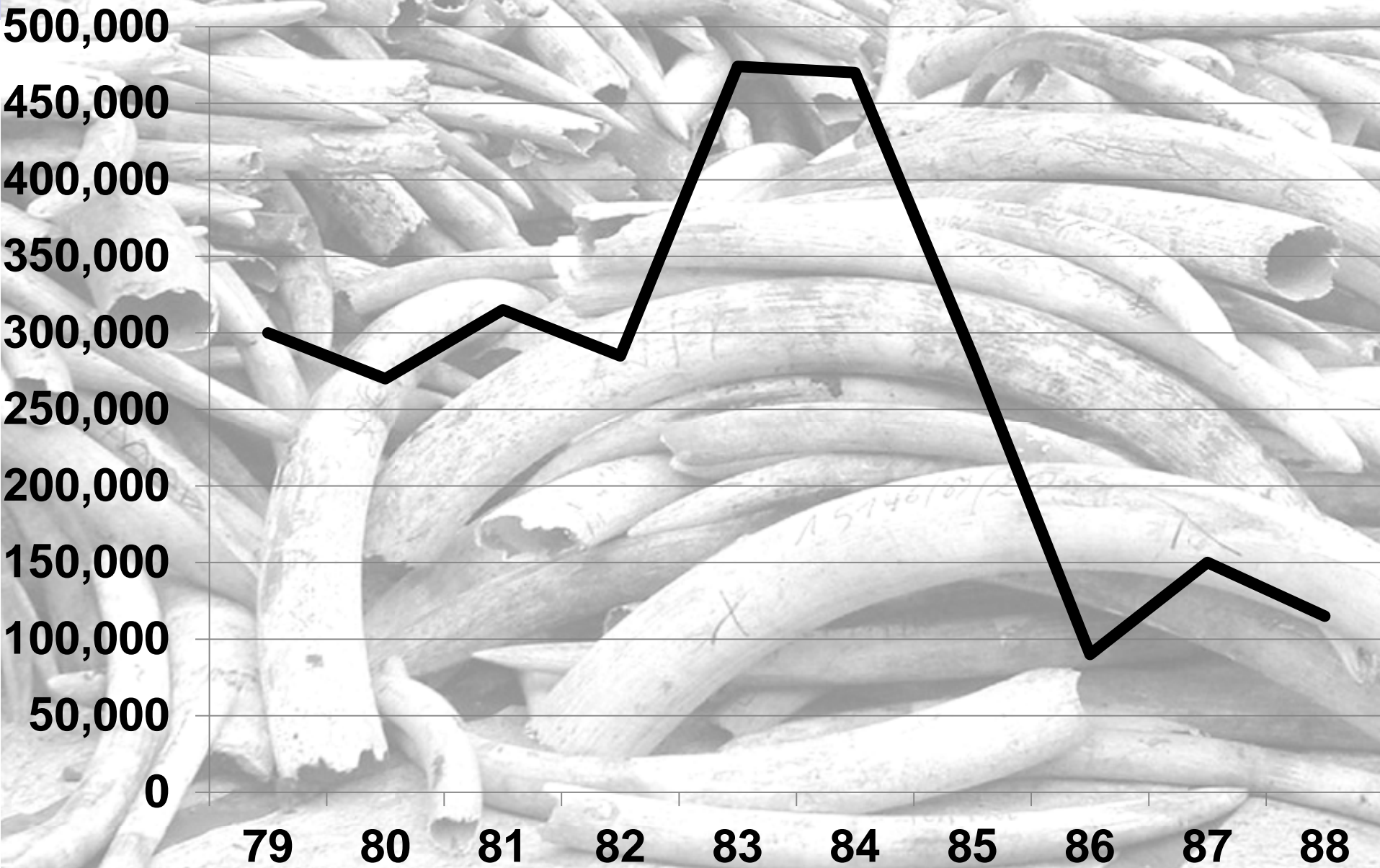


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Nearly 450 elephants were killed in the National Park in Cameroon in February 2012

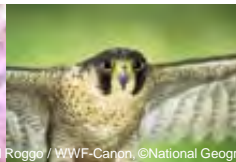


Volume of Ivory Imported to Japan 1979-1988



⌘ Involvement of international organized crime

- Smuggling by armed group
- Weak law enforcement and corruption
- Low risk, high return
- Local security and treasure is lost



Various external causes trigger expanding legal/illegal wildlife trade.

Globalization

**Expansion of IT
Information tool
Exchanges via SNS**

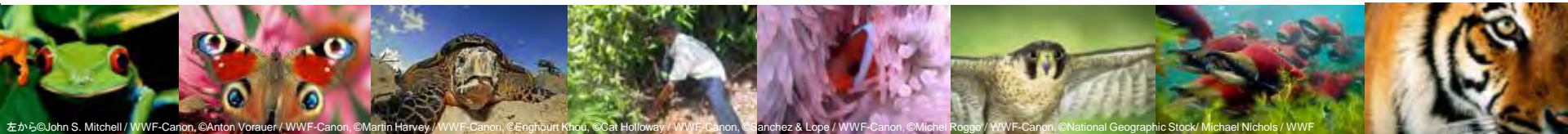
Wildlife trade

**Political
instability
Flow of weapons**

**Development
of distribution
systems**

**Economic
development in
emerging nations**

**Improvement in
storage and
refrigeration
technology**



Necessity of various global cooperation



Source countries

End-use countries

CITES

Trading-hub countries

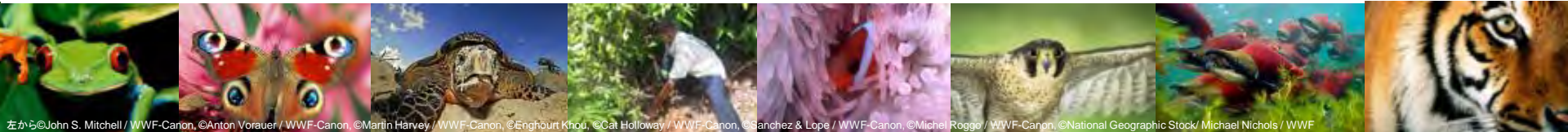


Commitment through initiative led by politicians

Protecting wildlife is a stewardship responsibility for us and this generation and future generations. But it is also a national security issue, a public health issue, and an economic security issue that is critical to each and every country.



⌘ Former U.S. Secretary Clinton:
November 2012
Remarks at the Partnership Meeting
on Wildlife Trafficking

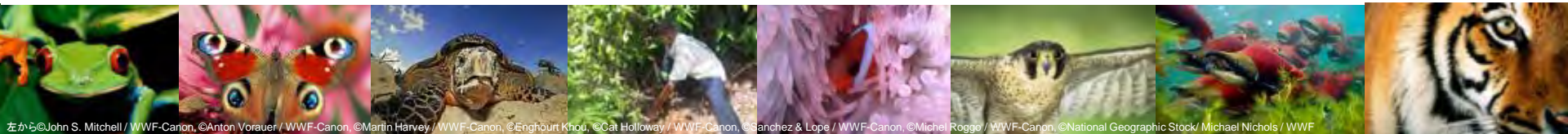




⌘ CITES COP16: March 2013

- Attention was paid on recent critical conditions of elephants and rhinos.

- A remark from prime minister in Thailand to address illegal ivory trade in the country
- Mr. Scanlon calls for urgent actions
- As a result, there were many commitment agreed by Parties



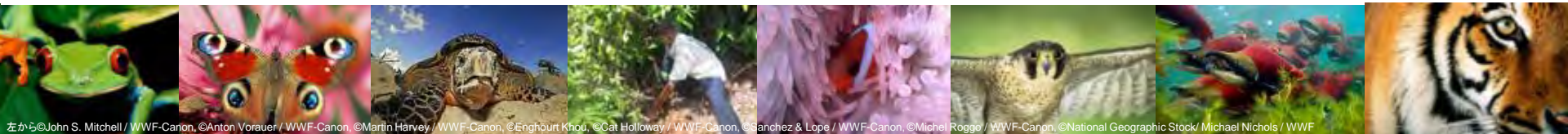


⌘ G8 leaders commitment:
June 2013:

Need to fight against illegal trade in wildlife as well as trafficking of drugs and people



⌘ U.S. President Obama: July 2013
Office of the Press Secretary, the White House
Executive Order
“Combating Wildlife Trafficking: a pledge of US\$10 million to tackling wildlife crime”

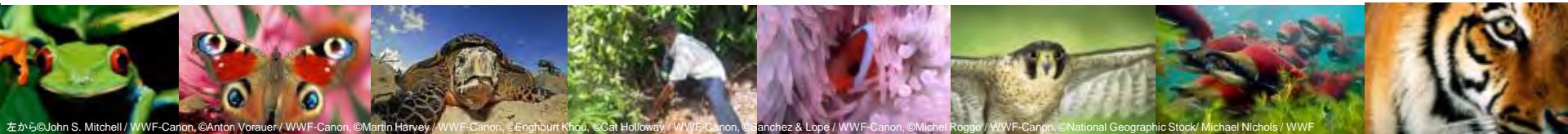
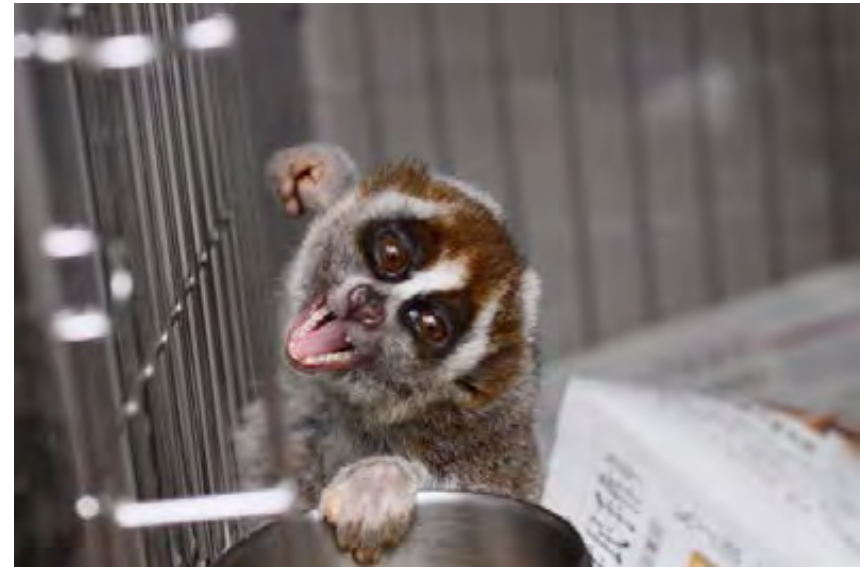


Strengthen legal system and enforcement

In Japan, Law for the Conservation of Endangered Species has been amended after 20 years

Penalty for illegal wildlife trade becomes much stronger than before

⇒ Some issues still remain: we expect further amendment within three years



Collaboration between ministry and NGO for CITES support

Capacity Building

By Ministry of the Environment-Japan
and TRAFFIC

『Training workshop for CITES
listed species』



ESABII (East and Southeast Asia
Biodiversity Initiative)



Identifying Shark Fins: Oceanic Whitetip, Porbeagle and Hammerheads

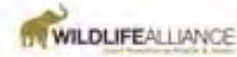


PEW

Identification guidebook By NGOs and experts

IDENTIFICATION SHEETS FOR WILDLIFE SPECIES TRADED IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

English (Restricted version)
(No national legislation included)



Awareness raising and behaviors change led by NGOs





**All species are
assets of the Earth**

Our duty is to hand over them to next generation

**International cooperation
based on precautional approach is prerequisite**



Thanks for your attention.