

TRAFFIC (International) BULLETIN

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REPORT FROM TRAFFIC (E.AFRICA) ON KENYAN TRADE	61	<p>Editors: Shirley Bennett and John A. Burton</p> <p>TRAFFIC (Trade Records Analysis of Flora and Fauna in Commerce) is a specialist group of the Survival Service Commission of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources. Its function is to monitor the international trade in wildlife.</p> <p>Any opinions expressed in this Bulletin are those of the writers and do not necessarily reflect those of IUCN or any other organisation connected with TRAFFIC. Information may be quoted freely, but an acknow- ledgement to the TRAFFIC Group of IUCN/SSC should be made where appropriate.</p>
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EXCERPTS FROM THE REPORT ON TRADE IN FAUNA AND FLORA IN KENYA FOR 1979

By Ted Norris, Director of TRAFFIC (East Africa)

The Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife in Kenya has agreed on the necessity to establish a committee to cover all aspects associated with trade transactions in wild fauna and flora of Kenya. An inaugural meeting of the Committee was held on 29 November 1979.

Members of the Committee are:

Mr C.E. Norris	Director, TRAFFIC (East Africa)
Mr Z.O. Kongoro	Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources
Mr F.N. Pertet	Wildlife Conservation and Management Department
Mrs P. Widdowson	Kenyan Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals
Mr E.T. Monks	World Wildlife Fund (Kenya).

CITES

Kenya ratified the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora on 13 December 1978. So far no specific records of the trade carried out in fauna and flora have been maintained, other than details of the licences issued. But as a number of taxa have not required permits for export a change has to be effected to the Kenya law. In fact, the regulations laid down by CITES to help effect a universal, common procedure have not been followed. It is hoped that ways can be worked out to effect a change at an early stage.

A Scientific and Management Authority are to be set up as required by the Convention.

The Wildlife Conservation and Management Department are holding confiscated stocks of trophies from curio dealers. Forfeited articles such as elephant tusks, rhino horns and skins have been impounded by the police, valued at KSh 1.6 million in 1979.

No items contained in Appendix I, such as rhino horn and leopard skins, should be traded again. It would therefore appear necessary for an Amendment to be effected, so that such articles can be made use of for the benefit of the conservation movement.*

EXPORT OF KENYAN FAUNA

Since the ban on the hunting and export of trophies this trade has declined, but in view of the ban on the killing or collecting of wildlife species Section 45(1)(b) of the Wildlife Conservation & Management Act requires the Minister to authorise each licence with his written permission for the export of any animal. This is not being carried out for primates, and some other species, and indicates the necessity, *inter alia*, of amending the Act.


PERSONAL EFFECTS

The recorded data at the airport (Livestock Officers' records) in respect of personal exports leaves a lot to be desired. None of the following information is available:

1. consignor's name and address;
2. carrier airline;
3. forwarding agent;
4. in many cases, the species involved;
5. no export licence appears to be issued;
6. it is not clear if a health certificate is issued as there is no detail recorded;
7. consigned destination or consignee's address.

PRIMATES

In July 1979 a shipment of 40 baboons from Messrs Animal Farms (K) Ltd was carried by Scandinavia Airlines (SAS) on an itinerary: Nairobi - Copenhagen - Bangkok - Taipei, consigned to Leo Foo Village Co. Ltd, 168 Chang Chun Road, Taipei, Taiwan. On arrival in Bangkok, Thai International refused to carry them on to Taipei because the crates were sub-standard and did not comply with IATA regulations. Thai International wanted to return the shipment to Copenhagen, but SAS Copenhagen telexed for the consignment to be disposed of in Bangkok. They were consequently sent to the Bangkok Wildlife Company, a notorious wildlife smuggling company, and transferred to Tokyo and then to Taipei by Japan - Asia Airways. Japan - Asia Airways appeared prepared to accept the substandard crates although they are Signatories to the IATA regulations.

A closer co-ordination between the actual number of animals shown on permits against the numbers appearing on the way-bills is necessary (see recommendations). It was found, when scrutinising the permits issued for the export of 1220 Vervet monkeys and 146 Baboons, the actual export against these permits were for 1450 Vervet monkeys and 282 Baboons. Also, upon evidence collected, it would appear, in some instances, the export dates entered on way-bills are before the permit issue dates, sometimes by as much as a week! 

*NB: This view, put forward by the Kenyan TRAFFIC Committee, has been suggested by various Parties to CITES also. However, IUCN, TRAFFIC (International) and the majority of CITES parties are of the opinion that confiscated Appendix I specimens should not normally be resold as this might encourage trade in those species.

In most instances, when issuing permits for capture, there appears no insistence on specific operational localities in which trapping is to take place, nor are there any rules as to the techniques to be followed.

Exporters' holding-grounds have been found to be wanting in a number of instances, necessitating KSPCA intervention.

During 1979 no bushbabies appear to have been exported and it is understood that this trade has been stopped.

The trapping firms involved in the primate trade are:

VERVET MONKEY	Messrs Mann & Miller, Animal Farms (K) Limited.
BABOONS	Messrs Mann & Miller, Primates Limited, Animal Farms (K) Limited
COLOBUS MONKEY	Heini Demmer, Mount Kenya Game Ranch.

(Demmer was the dealer shipping Toto, the baby gorilla seized at London airport last year).

IVORY

It appears purely academic to give past figures which have been so freely published; only figures for 1979 are given below.

OFFICIAL CUSTOMS RETURN FOR IVORY EXPORTS 1979

	FRANCE	JAPAN	USA	UK	GREECE	IRELAND	Kg
JAN-MAY	3 072	50	25	-	-	-	
JUN-JUL	-	14	-	75	-	-	
AUG-SEP	58	-	-	-	83	30	

At the time of writing no information of imports from such centres as Hong Kong etc. has been received.

RHINO HORN

OFFICIAL CUSTOMS RETURNS FOR RHINO HORN EXPORTS FROM KENYA

	FRG	HONG KONG	N. YEMEN*	GREECE	DENMARK	OTHERS	TOTAL	Kg
1975	92	3 912	779	-	-	-	4 783	
1976	-	-	1 946	-	-	1 393	3 339	
1977	-	-	-	10	74	-	84	
1978	-	-	40*	-	-	-	40	

* The imports into Yemen according to the Annual Reports of the Central Bank of Yemen were:

1975	8 319 Kg
1976	6 843 Kg
Total:	<u>15 153 Kg</u>

This shows that 12 428 Kg of the above amount may have been illegally smuggled, as it is assumed that the majority of supplies comes from Kenya.

* This represents two trophy heads so the actual weight of horn is suspect.

In comparison with the foregoing figures, the following table makes interesting reading:

JAPANESE IMPORTS OF RHINO HORN					Kg
YEAR	HONG KONG	KENYA	SINGAPORE	S. AFRICA	TANZANIA
1974	27	409	-	164	84
1975	16	143	-	22	-
1976	55	704	-	64	-
1977	229	304	3	25	-
1978	120	367	16	350	-

BIRDS

The following exports have been recorded during 1979:

	HOLLAND	USA	JAPAN	TAIWAN	IRAQ	ITALY	BAHRAIN	TOTAL
CROWNED CRANES (<i>Balearica regulorum</i>)	147	130	130	20	6	6	6	445
TURACO (<i>Musophagidae spp.</i>)		33						33
SUPERB STARLING (<i>Spreo superbus</i>)		100						100
SPURWING PLOVER (<i>Hoplopterus spirosus</i>)		50						50
CROWS (<i>Corvus spp.</i>)		10						10
BLACKSMITH PLOVER (<i>Hoplopterus armatus</i>)		10						10
SACRED IBIS (<i>Threskiornis aethiopicus</i>)		40						40
YELLOW-BILL STORK (<i>Mycteria ibis</i>)		40						40
MARABOU STORK (<i>Leptoptilos crumeniferus</i>)		20						20
PELICAN (GREAT WHITE) (<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i>)				12*				12
SPOONBILL (<i>Platalea alba</i>)		20						20
GUINEA FOWL (<i>Acryllium/Guttera/Numida spp.</i>)							30	30
PARTRIDGES (<i>Flancolinus spp.</i>)							44	44
BUSTARDS (<i>Ardeotis/Eupodotis/Neotis spp.</i>)							16	16
SECRETARY BIRD (<i>Sagittarius serpentarius</i>)							5	5
VULTURE (<i>Spp</i>)		14						14
UNSPECIFIED SPECIES		36						36

*Exported by David Roberts to: Leo Foo Village Co. Ltd., 168 Chang Chun Road, Taipei, Taiwan.

Firms involved in the export of birds in Kenya are:

Messrs Mann & Miller; David Roberts; Carr Hartley; Heini Demmer; Mt. Kenya Game Ranch.

AFRICAN GREY PARROT (*Psittacus erithacus*)

The procedure at present being followed for the import of wild caught Grey parrots from Zaire and other countries outside Kenya is most unsatisfactory. The majority of birds appear to succumb very shortly after arrival in Nairobi just living long enough to be sold to unsuspecting customers.

One application for the import of 200 African Grey parrots by Mulamba Salumu of Zaire was refused during 1979.

- No controlled documentation is obtained by the importer. In a number of cases it is suspected that the birds are smuggled in the boot of a car, or in an airless box carried on the roof of a bus.
- A large number of the birds are unfledged. It takes most species of parrots up to 14 weeks from hatching to be independent of their parents.
- The birds on arrival in Kenya are unsuitably housed. They are certainly not kept in quarantine except in exceptional cases during which time they should be receiving prophylactic treatment.
- Parrots are the carriers of the disease Psittacosis, which can be transmitted to humans. It is caused by a virus closely resembling pneumonia. Birds kept in unhygienic conditions are most susceptible.
- By allowing the importation of these birds, Kenya is being indirectly responsible for the depletion of wild stocks from Zaire, Uganda and possibly from some West African countries.*
- If a reasonable import trade is to be maintained then it must be placed solely in the hands of reputable importers and dealers, who quarantine their birds and take care that they are not sold until they have completed a quarantine period and are healthy.

(*Ed.note: The Ghanaian authorities are concerned about the trade in Grey parrots, and have requested any data. We will be pleased to pass on any information).

There exists a small local trade in aviary birds to meet the demand of aviculturists. Capture has generally been entrusted to a licenced trapper.

AMPHIBIANS AND REPTILES

The Kenya law does not require a permit to be obtained for the capture or export of amphibians and reptiles, which is a serious omission and does not fulfil CITES obligations.

Owing to this trade being uncontrolled it is not, as yet, known in detail what species are involved. The trade for 1979 is given in the table below.

Mr Alex Duff-Mackay of the National Museum, Kenya states there is considerable demand for many of the Kenyan frogs, which are often attractive. The ease with which most species (especially *Hyperolius spp.*) can be found and caught in the breeding season may well endanger local populations.

EXPORT OF AMPHIBIANS AND REPTILES FROM KENYA FOR 1979
EXPORTER: JONATHAN LEAKEY

	LIVE FROGS	LIVE REPTILES
USA	391 979	84 737
JAPAN	15 500	9 098
HOLLAND	3 320	12 365
UK	200	3 533
FRANCE	50	454
AUSTRIA	80	184
WEST GERMANY	65	16 443
SWITZERLAND		1 090
DENMARK		1 281
SWEDEN		224
TOTAL	411 194	129 409

Pancake tortoises and shovel-nosed snakes are also being seriously affected by exploitation.

It is hoped to be able to obtain information as to all the species involved and to make it mandatory for a permit to be obtained in future.*

CROCODILES

In spite of there being a ban on the sale and export of wildlife products which apparently includes crocodiles, there is still a small trade in crocodile skins. The Nile crocodile *Crocodylus niloticus*, which is the only species which occurs in Kenya, is on Appendix I of CITES.

The trade carried out, taken from Kenya Customs returns is:

	1977	FRANCE	1 200 Kgs
		JAPAN	100 Kgs
		AUSTRIA	?
To August-	1978	FRANCE	200 Kgs
	1979	?	20 Kgs

(Value was only KSh 186, suggesting this amounted to just over 1 Kg.)

ENTOMOLOGICAL SPECIMENS

Here again the law requires no permit for the capture or export of specimens. The trade is not large but, with present day values rising, it may well grow, so needs controlling in these early stages.

**Ed. note: there is also concern about the Kenyan chamaeleon exports; a report will be published in a future Bulletin.*

PET TRADE

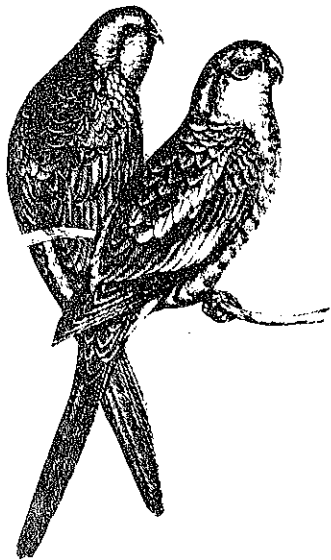
The majority of the imports concerning fauna and flora into Kenya come under the heading of the Pet Trade. These consist mainly of birds and fresh water aquarium fish.

An import permit is necessary but the whole procedure needs overhauling as, at present, the initial application is made to the Veterinary Department, which also clears the shipment through the Livestock Officer at the airport.

All dealers and owners of aviaries have to be in possession of a licence issued by the Wildlife Conservation Management Department.

IMPORTS

During 1979 the following applications were made:



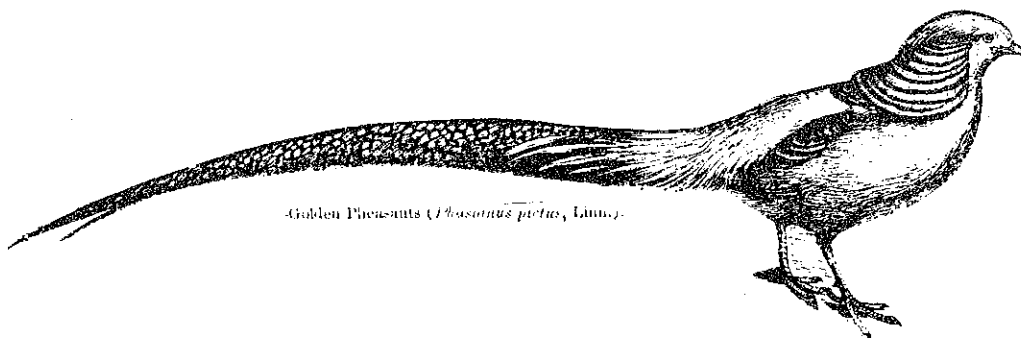
Ringed Parakeet (*Palaornis torquatus*, Vig.)

PARROTS	2 067 -	Indian	720
		Indonesian	400
		Amazon	303
		African Grey	644
COCKATIELS	20		
WATERFOWL	85		
GAME BIRDS & PHEASANTS	466		
QUAIL	172		
PARAKEETS	1 416		
ASSORTED FINCHES	900		
CANARIES	194		
OTHER SPECIES	2 055		

The dealers place their orders with overseas agents and have to wait until their requirements have been collected for despatch. At other times the dealers fill the orders with their own selections. This practice means that permits are open for prolonged periods, many only being partially filled, which makes the trade difficult to control as there is no obligation on the importer to keep anyone informed as to arrivals, so checks cannot be carried out at the port of arrival.

Recently two consignments sent to 'Tropicals' pet shop in Nairobi included 2 Swinhoe's pheasant, listed on Appendix I of CITES. There is no reason to doubt that these birds are captive-bred, but the dealer has sent no assurances nor has the procedure laid down by CITES been followed.

Appendix II species in the form of Splendid Parrots have also been received as captive-bred birds.



Golden Pheasants (*Phasianus pictus*, Linn.)

MARINE SHELLS, CORAL AND AQUARIUM FISH TRADE

Although this trade is considerable, as shown by the report by Susan M. Wells for 1978 concerning shells from the Kenyan coast*, there is still little detail known as to the endangered species, threatened areas, or the effect of the tourists' wasteful way of collecting ending up in the rubbish bin as soon as they start to smell!

It will be necessary to set up a small group of specialists to investigate the current position and for them to submit their recommendations so that better and closer controls may be effected.

At the same time, the prawn and lobster trade needs investigating as an inadequate control of sales to hotels is depleting the species concerned.

PLANTS (Indigenous)

This area needs to have someone monitoring all activities. The species requiring investigation are:

1. ORCHIDS
2. MEDICINAL PLANTS - (as an example the case of *Maytenus buchanani* from the Shimba Hills was being researched by Dr Robert Perdue of the US Agricultural Research Service. In 1972 9 tonnes (9 000 Kilos) were collected. In 1972 20 000 plants were planted in a 2 hectare plot near Mombasa. In 1977 16 000 of these plants were still existing).
3. DESERT ROSE (*Adenium*) One seed is said to be worth US\$ 1; volume of trade is unknown.
4. ALL XEROPHYTIC PLANTS from the desert areas.
5. BULBOUS PLANTS such as *Haemanthus* and lilies of *Crinum spp;* *Amaryllis spp.* need watching.

INDIGENOUS TIMBER

The export trade in furniture made from high quality indigenous hardwoods needs investigating together with the export of wood carvings which must constitute a considerable drain on natural stocks of timber.

The forests in the Mountain Lodge area of Mount Kenya yielded some 16 358 tons of quality timber for a local sawmill during 1979.

PETRIFIED TIMBER

The unique forests of fossilised, petrified timber in the region of Baragoi are being decimated by collectors. Many of these collectors cut and polish petrified trunks of trees, which constituted a forest in a former era. These articles are sold to tourists and exported.

If this desecration is allowed to continue then a unique phenomenon will be taken from Kenya. Time is fast running out in this instance.

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Copies of the full report can be obtained from TRAFFIC (East Africa), PO Box 42406, Nairobi, Kenya for \$5 (inc. p & p).

*Kenyan Shell Trade 1978 by Susan M. Wells.

MORE MONKEY BUSINESS IN UGANDA

In the last issue of the TRAFFIC Bulletin we reported on a letter written by the Chief Game Warden for Uganda, John Bushara, offering for sale an annual quantity of patas monkeys, chimpanzees and gorillas (see Vol.II, Nos 5&6, page 58).

We believed then that the letter was written to an American University, but we have since learnt that it was sent to Hartelust & Co., Europe BV, PO Box 21705, 5001 CD TILBURG, The Netherlands.

Since this initial letter of 1 November 1979, we have been informed that Uganda will export neither chimpanzees nor gorillas to the Netherlands. Apparently however 500 patas monkeys will still be exported there. This is because, according to John B. Bushara, 4000 Patas monkeys are destroyed annually as vermin, so no one should object to the export of 500.

HOWEVER: Dr Thomas T. Struhsaker, research zoologist for the New York Zoological Society, had previously written in a report dated July 1980:

".....There is only one reliable estimate of patas monkey population densities anywhere in Africa. This comes from the work of the late Professor K.R.L. Hall (1965, p.39) who studies the patas in Kabalega National Park, Uganda. He concluded there was about one patas monkey for every 29 km². This is a very low density, but one which is consistent with impressions I gained during a 6-month survey of patas monkeys in the Acholi, Lango, Teso, Sebei, and Karamoja districts of Uganda.

Patas monkeys occur only north of the Victoria Nile in Uganda. To my knowledge they do not occur in Busoga and probably occur in less than half of Bukedi and Sebei districts. Combined with the total area of the other districts lying north of the Nile (W.Nile, Madi, Acholi, Lango, Teso, Karamoja), there is a total land area of some 93,000 km² which might have patas monkeys. We know from work in Cameroun, W.Africa that patas monkeys are restricted to areas affording permanent water (Struhsaker and Gartlan 1970). Thus, much of the area in Uganda north of the Nile is probably not suitable habitat for patas. The following rough estimates can be made, assuming patas density is on average one per 29 km² throughout its range in Uganda:

- 1) if the total area of 93,000 km² is occupied, there are some 3 200 patas in Uganda;
- 2) if only 80% of the area north of the Nile is occupied, there are some 2 565 patas in Uganda;
- 3) if only 50% of the potential area is occupied, there are some 1 600 patas in Uganda.

Whichever of these three estimates is most accurate, it should be clear that the patas monkey population in Uganda is not high.

....CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The patas monkey population in Uganda is too small to allow an annual harvest of 500 individuals.

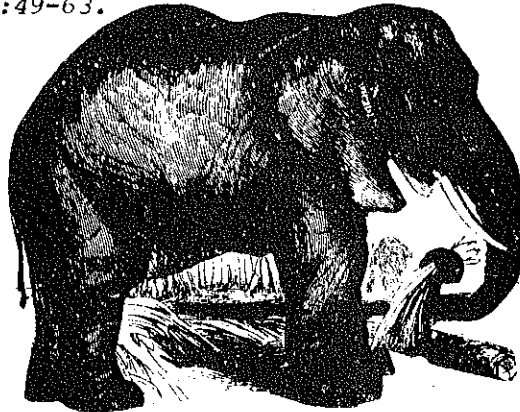
Capturing and exporting primates in the face of Uganda's total ban on hunting is contradictory and will prove an embarrassment to conservationists in Uganda and elsewhere.

It is recommended that primates be given the same protection as other wildlife in Uganda and that the immediate plan for capturing and exporting any primate from Uganda be cancelled because it is inconsistent with the hunting ban and principles of scientific wildlife management."

References:

Hall, K.R.L. 1965. Behaviour and ecology of the wild Patas monkey, *Erythrocebus patas*, in Uganda. *J. Zool.* 148:15-87.

Struhsaker, T.T. and Gartlan, J.S. 1970. Observations on the behaviour and ecology of the patas monkey (*Erythrocebus patas*) in the Waza Reserve, Cameroun. *J. Zool.* 161:49-63.



ZAIRE RECONFIRMS TOTAL BAN ON IVORY EXPORTS

Zaire has had a total ban on ivory exports since 18 August 1978. On 15 March 1980 the CITES management authority in Kinshasa (the Commissariat à l'Environnement, Conservation de la Nature et Tourisme) issued a public statement reconfirming the ban on elephant hunting and ivory trade, prohibition of crocodile hunting and trade without licence, and that the possession of all specimens of wildlife and trophies is subject to licence restrictions (permis de legitime detention).

(Source: Sylvestre M. Kobo's report to the 3rd Meeting of the CITES Standing Committee).

GERMAN TOURISTS CREATE PROBLEMS FOR NORTH AFRICA

Tourists, in particular from the Federal Republic of Germany, apparently visit Morocco for the sole purpose of collecting wildlife species for commercial purposes. This was discovered by Jaques Berney, executive officer of the CITES Secretariat, on his recent visit to Morocco. Some of the tourists or pseudo-tourists request a permit to capture wild animals, but this is systematically refused by the Administration des Eaux et Forêts, the competent licensing authority. However, other tourists simply go directly to the reserves to capture the animals. Recently a married couple from the Federal Republic of Germany called at the offices of the Administration des Eaux et Forêts claiming that they were studying the Eleanor's falcon, *Falco eleanorae*, on Essaouira Islands. These two people were later found in possession of 500 falcon eggs! Another example of smuggling occurred when two mini buses belonging to citizens from the FRG were stopped by Moroccan customs officers and were found to contain about a hundred specimens of reptiles, birds and mammals. The specimens were confiscated.

Morocco is a party to the CITES and, in principle, trade and all exports of fauna, except for scientific purposes, is prohibited. However, customs officials are, apparently, rather too sympathetic towards the pseudo-tourists in cases similar to those cited above. The need for nature protection is not generally understood in Morocco and the means of control are rather limited.

One of the major problems, currently, is the almost continual arrival of hunting parties from Saudi Arabia, which carry out wildlife massacres with the help of falcons and of cross-country vehicles equipped with radar to locate the animals. They pay no attention to protected areas or close seasons. The species most sought after is the Houbara bustard, *Chlamydotis undulata* (CITES Appendix I). Unfortunately, the authorities have no way of intervening.

DISCREPANCIES IN CITES TRADE STATISTICS 1978 - PART 2: SOUTH AFRICA

By Caroline Boydell

As with all discrepancies, there are of course perfectly legitimate reasons for some. However, the quantity and quality of discrepancies is such that not all can be explained away. We leave the interpretation of the discrepancies to the reader.

West Germany features as one of the main countries involved - as is the case in most of the analyses carried out - but all countries examined show similar sorts of discrepancies.

The two tables shown here give some examples of the discrepancies to be found in the South African report. In certain cases South Africa has recorded the export of an animal or product not recorded as imported by the other party; in other cases the second country has no record of an export or re-export to it from South Africa.

Table 1 shows some exports to South Africa as recorded by other parties, but not by South Africa. Indeed, South Africa records only 3 imports during 1978, these all being live specimens. Thus, export to South Africa of 796 skins of *Caiman crocodylus fuscus* and 300 skins of *Caiman c. crocodylus* re-exported from Federal Republic of Germany, originating in Colombia, is an example of the sort of discrepancies occurring.

TABLE I - EXPORTS TO SOUTH AFRICA FOR 1978

APP EN DIX	SPECIES	EXPORTING COUNTRY	ORIGIN	IMPORTS REPORTED BY SOUTH AFRICA	EXPORTS/RE-EXPORTS* REPORTED BY OTHER PARTY CONCERNED
II	<i>Loxodonta africana</i>	India Hong Kong	? Africa	NIL NIL	1 925 pieces* 2 897.5 kg tusks
I	<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	Seychelles		NIL	2 stuffed
II	<i>Podocnemis expansa</i>	Italy	?	NIL	349 skins*
II	<i>Caiman c. crocodylus</i>	FRG	COLOMBIA	NIL	796 skins*
I/II	Orchidaceae	USA		NIL	198 live

Table 2 gives some examples of discrepancies in export trade records from South Africa. South Africa claims to have exported 1 472 plants of *Euphorbia* species to the USA, but the USA has no record of importing them. Often South Africa has not recorded exports reportedly coming from there by the country of import; e.g: FRG records importing 2 trophies of *Rhinocerotidae* from South Africa, but South Africa does not record such an export. As in the case of *Panthera pardus*, of which FRG records importing 4 trophies, and South Africa exporting only 1 skin, sometimes countries agree about the export and import of a certain species but not the number involved.

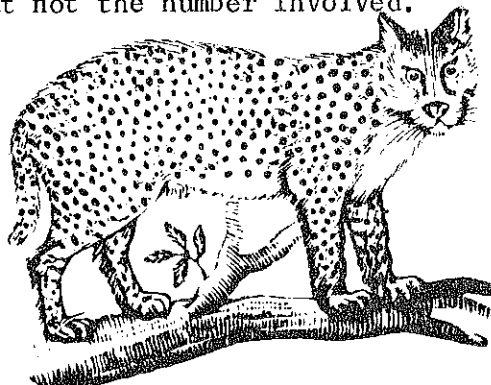
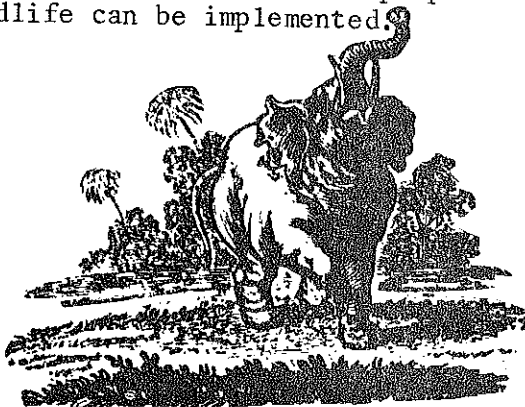


TABLE 2 - EXPORTS FROM SOUTH AFRICA FOR 1978

APP EN DIX	SPECIES	DESTINATION	ORIGIN	EXPORTS/RE-EXPORTS* RECORDED BY SOUTH AFRICA	IMPORTS REPORTED BY OTHER PARTY CONCERNED
I	<i>Panthera pardus</i>	FRG		1 skin	4 trophies
I	<i>Panthera tigris</i>	FRG	?	2 skulls	NIL
I	<i>Rhinocerotidae</i> <i>spp.</i>	FRG		NIL	2 trophies
I	<i>Riceros bicornis</i>	Hong Kong		NIL	344.71 kg horn
I	<i>Riceros bicornis</i>	Hong Kong		NIL	91 kg skin
I	<i>Pamalisaio d.</i> <i>dorcas</i>	FRG		NIL	3 trophies
II	<i>Loxodonta</i> <i>africana</i>	FRG		NIL	3 300 kg ivory
II	<i>Loxodonta</i> <i>africana</i>	USA		26 kg ivory	106 kg ivory
I/II	<i>Varanus spp.</i>	FRG		NIL	5 000 skins
I/II	<i>Cactaceae</i>	USA		NIL	270 live
II	<i>Euphorbia spp.</i>	USA		1 472 live	NIL

The discrepancies occurring point to the fact that party states are not keeping accurate records of their imports and exports, and so not fulfilling their obligations under the terms of the Convention. South Africa is certainly no exception to this, and it must be hoped that, in the future, countries party to the CITES will make a more determined effort to keep accurate records of all their trade in Appendix species so that proper monitoring and successful control of trade in wildlife can be implemented.



STOP PRESS • STOP PRESS • STOP PRESS • STOP PRESS • STOP PRESS • STOP PRESS

Japan accepted the CITES on 6.8.80, effective 4.11.80, with 9 Appendix I reservations (see Bulletin Vol.II Nos 5 & 6, p.46).

AUSTRIA TO JOIN CITES

Austria is to join CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora). In a letter to Sir Peter Scott dated June 1980, the Austrian Minister for Business and Industry confirmed that the Convention and draft of implementation law had already been approved.

PET SHOP CHAIN BANS TORTOISE SALES

A report by the RSPCA (*see Bulletin Vol II No 4, p.37*) highlighting the suffering of tortoises on their journey to England, has prompted Cramphorns, a pet shop chain in Essex, to stop stocking them.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

RABIES AND WILDLIFE by D.W. Macdonald (1980)

Pub. Oxford University Press/Earth Resources Research Limited (Paperback £3.95)

Earth Resources Research has produced a detailed analysis of the possible implications of the introduction of rabies into the UK, written by the new chairman of the SSC Canid Group.

The implications of rabies in the UK spreads far beyond disease control since the legislation relating to it is a far more effective means of controlling trade in wildlife than any of the conservation legislation relating to mammals.

FORTHCOMING CONFERENCES

Third International Theriological Congress

University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland

16 to 20 August 1982.

The Congress will be arranged by a local Organizing Committee on behalf of the IUBS Section of Mammalogy (Theriology).

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