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TRAFFIC (Trade Records Analysis
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▶ PEOPLE'S TRUST TO FUND BULLETIN ◀

In future there will be 6 issues of the Bulletin each year, starting in the New Year. This slight reduction in frequency will allow more time for production, and hopefully give a better product. A second, more important change, is that it will be available free not only to all group members, but also to Government agencies and conservation organisations and other institutions in a position to further the conservation of threatened species. Of course, donations to help defray the costs will continue to be welcomed. The Bulletin will continue to be available to commercial enterprises and private individuals for \$10 (£5.00) to cover mailing.

These changes have been made possible by a grant from The People's Trust for Endangered Species (PTES).

The PTES is one of Britain's newest and most successful conservation and fundraising bodies and since soon after its inception has worked closely with the Fauna Preservation Society and TRAFFIC. Until May 1980 the Director was Nick Carter, well known for his work on international wildlife trade when he worked for ISPA (International Society for the Protection of Animals).

In May 1980 Bill Jordan succeeded Nick Carter as Director of PTES. Formerly Head of the Wildlife Department of the RSPCA, he was a founder member of the TRAFFIC group. While at the RSPCA he supervised the production of the 'Guidelines for the Transportation of Live Animals' which the RSPCA produced with TRAFFIC, and were adopted by the parties to CITES. Other areas of cooperation were numerous, studies of Indian birds and of tortoises among them, and the PTES funding of the Bulletin is the first in a programme of cooperation.

DISCREPANCIES IN CITES TRADE STATISTICS 1978 - PART 3: UK

By Caroline Boydell

The CITES Reports analysis now in progress has brought to light many discrepancies in the trade in wildlife between countries which are party to the Convention.

The two tables below give some idea of this with regard to the UK. The trade recorded by the UK CITES report gives a false impression of the amount of trade undertaken by the UK. The report is one of the longest of those available, but even so there is well over half as much trade again (recorded by the other Parties who have produced reports) not recorded by the UK. In addition it is presumed that there is more unrecorded trade in Appendix species between the UK and those countries which have not produced reports and countries not party to the Convention.

However, in all the report comparisons so far prepared, large numbers of discrepancies have been found, so the UK is no exception.

Table 1 gives an example of the sort of discrepancies found with regard to imports into the UK from CITES parties and Table 2 with regard to exports.

In Table 1 the Federal Republic of Germany claims that a re-export of 17 100.7 kg of turtle meat (*Chelonia mydas*) to the UK (not recorded by the UK), and exported from the Cayman Islands, was derived from captive bred animals and as such should be given Appendix II status. However, although the Cayman Turtle Farm, where this meat presumably came from, now claims to be self sufficient in turtles, it certainly has no claim to say at present that the turtle products it is exporting are exclusively from captive bred individuals.

TABLE 1 - IMPORTS TO UK 1978

APP EN DIX	SPECIES	EXPORT	(ORIGIN)	IMPORTS REPORTED	EXPORTS/RE-EXPORTS* REPORTED BY OTHER PARTY CONCERNED
I	<i>Panthera pardus</i>	S Africa		2 live	Nil
(I)	<i>Tapirus indicus</i>	FRG	(Switzerland)	Nil	3 live*
(I)	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	FRG		3 live	Nil
I	<i>Lophura edwardsi</i>	USA		Nil	6 live
I	<i>Polyplectron emphanum</i>	Hong Kong		Nil	12 live
I	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	FRG	(Cayman Is.)	Nil	17 100.7 kg meat*
II	<i>Lutra canadensis</i>	Canada		Nil	930 skins
II	<i>Felis rufus</i>	USA		Nil	423 skins
II	<i>Loxodonta africana</i>	India	(?)	Nil	53 324 pieces*
II	<i>Caiman crocodilus</i>	France	(Bolivia)	Nil	600 skins*
II	<i>Crocodylus novaeguineae</i>	USA	(?)	100 skins	Nil*
II	<i>Varanus exanthematicus</i>	France	(?)	3 139 skins	Nil*

() = Captive Bred.

Although captive bred, and therefore treated as Appendix II, it is disturbing to note that a number of rare and endangered species are in trade without proper records being kept of transactions by one or other party in quite a number of instances.

Examples of this can be seen in both tables. Also, even more worrying is the occurrence of presumably wild caught Appendix I species which are not being recorded, e.g. the UK records importing 2 live *Panthera pardus* from South Africa (see Table 1), but South Africa does not report any exports of this species to the UK during 1978. The re-export of a total of 4 080 skins of *Varanus bengalensis* to the Federal Republic of Germany, Switzerland and Canada recorded by the UK but not by the other parties (see Table 2) is another example of the sort of discrepancies that occur.

There is a great deal of incompletely recorded trade in Appendix II species, as can be seen in the two tables. One striking example is the re-export of 22 681 skins of *Varanus salvator* to the USA, reported by the UK, but not by the USA (see Table 2).

TABLE 2 - EXPORTS/RE-EXPORTS FROM UK 1978

APP EN DIX	SPECIES	OR IG IN	DESTINATION	EXPORTS/RE-EXPORTS*	IMPORTS REPORTED BY OTHER PARTY CONCERNED
I	<i>Acinonyx jubatus</i>	?	Australia	2 live	Nil
I	<i>Panthera tigris</i>	?	FRG	2 live	4 live
I	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	?	Italy	3 live	Nil
I	<i>Branta sandvicensis</i>	?	Switzerland	Nil	4 live
I	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	?	Denmark	Nil*	3 169 kg turtle soup
I	<i>Varanus bengalensis</i>	?	FRG	2 804 skins*	Nil
	-ditto-		Switzerland	267 skins*	Nil
	-ditto-		Canada	1 009 skins*	Nil
II	<i>Pellis wiedii</i>	?	Switzerland	267 skins*	Nil
	-ditto-	?	Denmark	2 247 skins*	1 204 skins
II	<i>Loxodonta africana</i>	?	FRG	1 628.5 kg ivory*	Nil
	-ditto-	?	USA	Nil*	558 skins
II	<i>Caiman c crocodilus</i>	?	Italy	3 184 skins*	Nil
II	<i>Tupinambis teguixin</i>	?	FRG	1 250 skins*	Nil
	-ditto-	?	Italy	3 184 skins*	Nil
II	<i>Varanus exanthematicus</i>	?	Canada	1 505 skins*	Nil
II	<i>Varanus salvator</i>	?	FRG	4 022 skins*	Nil
	-ditto-	?	USA	22 681 skins*	Nil

One major cause of discrepancies almost certainly results from the lack of data concerning seizures. If an animal, plant or product is seized by Customs upon the entry of that item into the country of import, technically this is not an import and as such need not be recorded in the CITES report for that year by the importing country. However, the item may well have been recorded as an export from the country of export/origin; hence the discrepancy.

For instance, the 22 681 skins of *Varanus salvator* imported into the USA from the UK may in fact have been seized by US customs.

Ideally Parties to the Convention should publish a list of seizures with the other trade data for that year; in fact, under Article VIII Para 1(b) they are supposed to "provide for the confiscation or return to the state of export of such specimens."

The evidence suggests that countries which are party to the Convention may not be keeping proper records of their trade in Appendix species. By not doing so they greatly undermine the whole point of the Convention. It can only be hoped that when these facts are brought to the notice of the countries involved they will seek to improve their standard of recording, and with proper records, efficient monitoring of the wildlife trade can be undertaken. Ultimately this will aid effective conservation of our wildlife, which is after all what the Washington Convention is all about.

SEIZURES OF PLANTS, ANIMALS AND THEIR DERIVATIVES IN THE UK BY HM CUSTOMS AND EXCISE

Not followed by prosecution

1977	1978	1979	1980 (to July)
<p>PLANTS</p> <p>8 SEIZURES OF:</p> <p>9 Cacti</p> <p>LIVE BIRDS</p> <p>2 SEIZURES OF:</p> <p>1 kestrel</p> <p>2 lammer falcons</p> <p>PARTS AND DERIVATIVES</p> <p>26 SEIZURES OF:</p> <p>150 pieces ivory</p> <p>33 python skins</p> <p>14 animal teeth</p> <p>10 leopard skins</p> <p>16 turtles shells etc</p> <p>14 cervical skins</p> <p>2 tiger skins</p> <p>2 snake skins</p> <p>2 cheetah skins</p> <p>2 gennet skins</p>	<p>PLANTS</p> <p>2 SEIZURES OF:</p> <p>4 Cacti</p> <p>BIRDS</p> <p>4 SEIZURES OF:</p> <p>3 chartered goshawks</p> <p>1 angar buzzard</p> <p>50 tanagers</p> <p>ANIMALS</p> <p>2 SEIZURES OF:</p> <p>3 monitor lizards</p> <p>8 cotton top marmosets</p> <p>PARTS AND DERIVATIVES</p> <p>41 SEIZURES OF:</p> <p>30 crocodile skins</p> <p>13 leopard skins</p> <p>11 snake skins</p> <p>6 turtles</p> <p>5 stuffed birds</p> <p>3 cheetah skins</p> <p>3 cervical skins</p> <p>3 otter skins</p> <p>2 mongoose and snake sets</p> <p>2 antelope skins</p> <p>2 stuffed lizards</p> <p>1 stuffed crocodile</p> <p>1 tiger skin</p> <p>1 civet skin</p> <p>1 cheetah head</p>	<p>PARTS AND DERIVATIVES</p> <p>64 SEIZURES OF:</p> <p>30 pieces ivory</p> <p>28 turtles</p> <p>10 stuffed birds</p> <p>8 stuffed crocs</p> <p>8 turtles</p> <p>2 snake skin articles</p> <p>4 kangaroo skins</p> <p>4 mongoose and snake sets</p> <p>4 leopard skins</p> <p>3 colobus monkey skins</p> <p>2 stuffed mongoose</p> <p>2 tiger skins</p> <p>1 civet skin</p> <p>1 skin jacket</p> <p>1 elephant skin</p> <p>1 lion skin</p> <p>1 pr deer horns</p>	<p>PARTS AND DERIVATIVES</p> <p>50 SEIZURES OF:</p> <p>4 400 jungle cat skins</p> <p>50 crocodile skin articles</p> <p>49 crocodile skins</p> <p>23 pieces ivory</p> <p>18 turtles</p> <p>12 feather masks</p> <p>9 snake skin articles</p> <p>9 kangaroo skins</p> <p>6 tusks</p> <p>4 leopard skins</p> <p>2 stuffed birds</p> <p>1 lion skin</p> <p>1 stuffed monkey</p> <p>1 kangaroo skin</p> <p>1 kangaroo skin article</p> <p>1 wildcat skin article</p> <p>1 wildcat skin</p> <p>1 stuffed reptile</p>

REPORT FROM SIERRA LEONE

By Geza Teleki

Geza Teleki recently conducted a 6-month nationwide survey of chimpanzees and other large mammals in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry in Sierra Leone. The survey is now completed, and extensive information on wildlife trade from Freetown to other global points has been collected. A special report on trapping and exporting operations within all of Sierra Leone is to be prepared for the Ministry and for international conservation agencies. Below is a brief account of the trade in Sierra Leone and Senegal.

The two wildlife dealers that account for at least 90% of the live animals and animal products exported from Sierra Leone during the past decade are:

Dr Franz Sitter	and	Mr Suleiman Mansaray
Zoological Station		S.L. Birds and Animals
P O Box 262		84 Kissy-Bye Road
Freetown, S.L.		Freetown, S.L.

These two businesses are still in operation, though the export of chimpanzees has now been prohibited by Presidential intervention. Franz Sitter in particular derives substantial income from exports of all varieties of live animals as well as trophies, skins, ivory, etc. I estimate that the net overseas market value of only the chimpanzees exported by these dealers in 1973-1979 was in excess of \$1 000 000 per year, which gives some impression of the scale of these operations. Complete export figures for chimpanzees and other primates for the years 1973-1979, obtained from the Sierra Leone government's Customs Division, will be included in my special report.

During my passage through Senegal, where I also visited some parks, I found large amounts of ivory, in both carved and raw forms, for sale at the Dakar airport. On questioning sellers about possible purchases, I found that sales are not accompanied by any official documents authenticating the source of the ivory, or by release forms from the government licensing export of these items from Senegal. After working in Sierra Leone, I discovered that some of the ivory now leaving via Dakar probably comes from as far afield as northern Sierra Leone, where there is a smuggling route that crosses Guinea.

There are also several street stalls openly selling carved and raw ivory in Freetown, Sierra Leone, again without documentation from the government, even though elephant hunting must be licensed by the Chief Conservator of Forests, Mr M.B.D. Feika of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests. The largest volume of trade occurs in a town called Makeni, where a Mr Mamudu Kandeh does custom carving, mostly for American missionaries. In fact, missionaries do most of the elephant hunting in Sierra Leone, often without licenses, and then transport carved and raw ivory out with personal baggage to Europe and North America. There is a large missionary group of avid hunters in the area of Kabala town, who even bring their teenage children on hunting holidays from the USA. These people account for about 90% of the annual kills per year within all of Sierra Leone. I estimate that there may be 200 to 250 still surviving in the country, with about 25 to 30 being shot annually. Another large buyers market for ivory within Sierra Leone is the US Peace Corps.

I was much discouraged to discover that the two major groups encouraging the slaughter of rare species by support of a local commercial market happen to be missionaries and Peace Corps volunteers.

NEWS FROM THE SEA

SEA CUCUMBERS

According to a report in Fishing News International (September 1980), Sea Cucumbers (*Coelenterata*) are being taken in considerable numbers off the Jaffna Peninsula, northern Sri Lanka. They are collected by divers at depths of 6-20 metres and an estimated 2000 people are involved in the growing cottage industry. The exports, mainly to Singapore, are currently valued at about 12 million rupees per annum.

COD RECOVERING

Five years ago, after the so-called 'cod wars', Iceland took control of the fish within 200 miles of her coast, and a recent report suggests that protection measures instigated are paying off. Cod, herring, haddock and saithe are among the species which are increasing. However, Fishing News International reports fears that the extra fish caught may not be in demand, and may cause a fall in prices.

THE UNKNOWN ALBACORE TUNA

Each year the French and Spanish tuna boats are going further afield in their search for albacore tuna - last year the French landed some 6500 tonnes and the Spaniards 28000. Yet virtually nothing is known of the species. As a headline in Fishing News International stated "The life history of the albacore tuna is still surrounded in mystery, but the young fish bring good fishing for French and Spanish boats." In addition to the French and Spanish catch, Korea and Taiwan take 45000 tonnes, and Brazil and Venezuela take 120,000 of albacore, skipjack and bluefin tuna. At this rate tins of tuna could end up controlled by CITES. In fact it is possible that even now some species of tuna would fulfil the Berne criteria for addition to Appendix II.

Meanwhile, according to Monitor (USA) "six million dolphins have been killed by the tuna industry since 'setting on porpoise' began in the late 1950s."

SEA VEGETABLES

An advertisement by Yamaha, manufacturers of marine engines, states that the take of seaweeds is increasing. In 1978 1,422,000 tonnes were taken, of which 638,000 tonnes were gathered by Japan.

NEWS FROM THE FAR EAST

A recent report by Martin Brendell, an entomologist on the Indonesian leg of the 'Operation Drake' voyage, has provided TRAFFIC with some interesting observations on wildlife trade.

On the east coast of Sulawesi members of the expedition were shown dugong teeth made into cigarette holders and were told that this was now the main reason for killing dugong; two tusks are found only in the male dugong.

In Kendari and Ujung-Pandang bracelets made from local black coral sold for ca. £1 (sterling); two shops visited both had stocks of more than 200 bracelets. The bracelets are popular both with tourists and with male Indonesians.

Another member of the expedition saw fresh turtle shells (Appendix I) being taken through the streets of Ujung-Pandang.

On his way back Martin Brendell visited Sham Chun, a town in China close to Hong Kong. There he saw live pangolins on sale, which had been "rendered moribund by severe injury to one side of the head. Thus they were easy to retain in a 'fresh' condition until sold".

SRI LANKA

Dr Ranjen Fernando of Sri Lanka, who visited the TRAFFIC (International) office when in London in August, sent us this short account recently.

In June a ship that was in the Trincomalee harbour had in its hold seven leopard skins. The Chief Engineer and his assistant were fined a sum of RS 38,000/- (£1,000) for illegal possession. The skins were confiscated.

One of the game guards patrolling the Wilpattu National Park was shot to death at point blank range by poachers.

A superintendent of an estate in the hill country was found guilty of shooting a wild boar within the National Park. He was sentenced to three months imprisonment.

SNAILS AND THE FRENCH

According to a report in the British magazine 'The Beast' (Autumn 1980), the French eat 17,000 tonnes of snails a year, and by 1983 a short-fall of 7,000 is expected. A company named Gasteropolis, which has an annual turnover of \$7. million, are now offering a patented pre-fabricated snail farm, producing 800,000 snails per annum for \$54,000.

THE TRADE IN AFRICAN ELEPHANT IVORY IN INDIA

A special report by K. Prasad, Assistant Director Wildlife Preservation, New Delhi, India.

INDIA'S IMPORTS OF AFRICAN IVORY

With the increase in international trade in African ivory, India has been importing for several years sizeable quantities from many African countries to sustain her large ivory trade. It is difficult to gauge the quantity of African ivory imported as perhaps there was not much restriction on such imports before February 4, 1977, when this species was included in Appendix II of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). Generally, ivory is used by village women in the states of Rajasthan and Gujarat. A rough estimate was carried out in 1978 and such stock was found to be around 36,700 Kg. 5,012 Kg of African ivory was imported during 1979 based on export permit, bill of entry submitted by the importers. A break up of such imports is given below in Table I.

TABLE I - INDIAN IMPORTS OF AFRICAN IVORY FOR 1979		
COUNTRY OF EXPORT	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	QUANTITY IN KG
FED. REP. OF GERMANY	KENYA	710
HONG KONG	AFRICAN	070
	SUDAN	327
	TANZANIA	319
	TCHAD	500
KENYA	KENYA	1 349
SUDAN	SUDAN	132
TANZANIA	TANZANIA	605
UGANDA	UGANDA	577
UNITED KINGDOM	AFRICAN	423
		<u>5 012</u>

INDIA'S EXPORTS

India has for a very long time occupied an important position in international trade in ivory articles. Artistic excellence of intricate ivory carvings is well known and is valued all over the world.

In order to assess the quantity of African ivory available in India for export and said to have been imported before February 4 1977, a Public Notice was issued by the Ministry of Commerce requesting the manufacturers/dealers to declare their stock held by them on February 19 1980. From the records received from the All India Handicrafts Boards till June 13 1980, it appears that only 10,255 Kg. was declared. As against this figure, 12,950 Kg was exported during 1979 in the shape of chess sets, ornaments, statues, pill boxes, powder boxes, etc. valued at Rs. 21,519,000. Table 2 gives details of India's contribution to international trade and estimated number of African elephants involved in it. The last column is based on a mean tusk weight of 6.9 Kg, derived from the records of the Wildlife Regional Office, New Delhi.

IMPORTING COUNTRY	FOB VALUE 00,000 Rs.	WEIGHT OF AFRICAN IVORY (KG)	EXPECTED NO. OF AFRICAN ELEPHANTS INVOLVED
BELGIUM	6 06	470	34
CANADA	2 87	115	8
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	1 05	36	3
DENMARK	16 26	721	52
FRANCE	38 65	2 310	167
FED. REP. GERMANY	57 36	3 190	231
HONG KONG	3 43	212	15
ITALY	33 75	1 677	125
JAPAN	1 81	64	5
NETHERLANDS	12 59	564	41
SINGAPORE	2 14	273	26
SPAIN	5 81	380	25
SWITZERLAND	4 71	121	9
UK	4 67	323	23
USA	15 88	778	54
USSR	3 69	63	4
OTHERS	4 46	1 653	126
	215 19	12 950	948

Mean tusk weight has, however, been found to vary according to statistics of other countries. One of the largest pools of assessable data in Africa is the Ivory Room of the Tanzania Game Division in Dar es Salaam. Devitz in 1977 calculated that during 1971-77 43,877 tusks entered the Ivory Room with a mean weight of 4.84 Kg. Ian Parker found the mean weight as 7.8 Kg in Hong Kong. The Royal African Company Court of Sales handled 162,300 tusks with a mean weight of 11.9 Kg.

THE POSITION OF AFRICAN CRAFTSMEN IN THE SYSTEM

Trade is controlled by exporters who pay a pittance to the craftsmen. There are comparatively few exporters and all of them are well known. Ivory carving is a family business and is located in Varanasi, Lucknow, Delhi, Jaipur, Mysore and Trivandrum. Personal interviews with some of these carvers revealed that even after decades in the trade their working conditions have not improved much. These craftsmen are not considered as part of the trade, which means it is possible to circumvent application of Labour Laws, Minimum Wages Act and Provident Fund benefits.

EFFECT OF THE TRADE ON WILD ELEPHANTS

Dr Iain Douglas Hamilton, in his 'African Elephant Ivory Trade Study' report 1976-79 has estimated the African elephant population as 1,343,340. The elephant survey covers 35 African countries. In 28 of them the elephant populations are declining. Shrinkage of habitat, massive poaching in line with rocketing ivory prices, are deadly to the elephant in many parts of the African continent. Study on the African Elephant Ivory Trade by Ian Parker quoted in the IUCN Bulletin shows that ivory, like gold, is a commodity which may be traded as a "currency equivalent". It has been estimated that world import of African ivory by Belgium, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Hong Kong, Italy, Japan, Singapore, Spain, Switzerland and the USA between 1950 and 1978 was 14,389,813 Kg, with an average annual figure of 496,200 Kg.

The demand for ivory remains as great as ever, for no wholly satisfactory artificial substitute has ever been found. In recent years market value has increased. It attracts poachers who want to become rich overnight. A Kenyan poacher in a weeks work to get a pair of 10 Kg elephant tusks stands to make the equivalent of 8 to 17 months normal wages. It is clear that the majority of traded ivory comes from Africa.

After losing an estimated two-thirds of its elephant population between 1970 and 1978, Kenya has now clamped a total ban on hunting and selling of ivory trophies. Zaire remains the principal source of African ivory. Kenya and Zaire are both party to the CITES.

African ivory coming to market far exceeds the natural mortality rate (i.e. 4% of population). In order to check the illegal ivory exports it is essential for more elephant exporting countries to join CITES and for CITES controls to be rigorously administered.

India can help by:

- i. channelling the imports/exports through a Government agency to eliminate unscrupulous dealers;
- ii. importing African ivory tusks only from those countries which are members of the CITES;
- iii. using bones and plastics as a substitute wherever possible.

Sources:

Records of Wildlife Regional Office, New Delhi.

Neil Murray; The Love of Elephants.

Dr Iain Douglas Hamilton; African Elephant Trade Study

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World Wildlife Fund - India, Newsletter No. 32.

UK SPERM OIL EXPORTS FOR 1979 AND 1980

1979

COUNTRY	WEIGHT (KG)	VALUE (STERLING)
FRANCE	2 454	£ 9 769
NETHERLANDS	135 940	73 513
GERMANY	27 311	14 999
ITALY	81 290	49 375
NORWAY	169 680	45 240
SWEDEN	11 128	6 918
FINLAND	999	596
SWITZERLAND	113 240	63 093
TUNISIA	1 500	879
NIGERIA	1 000	774
PAKISTAN	1 000	461
INDIA	55 931	30 541
TRINIDAD	5 955	2 942
(EEC	246 995	147 656 i.e. 41% weight, 49% value)
TOTAL	607 428	299 100

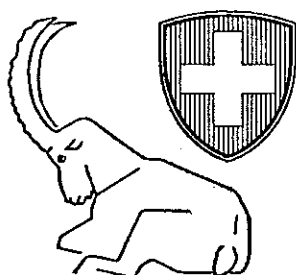
1980 - JANUARY TO END OF APRIL

NETHERLANDS	15 760	£ 11 032
ITALY	63 830	37 867
NORWAY	54 037	26 588
SWITZERLAND	30 260	20 894
INDIA	1 100	883
ANTIGUA	400	419
MEXICO	28 352	15 438
TOTAL	193 739	113 121

UK SPERM OIL TRADE FOR JANUARY TO APRIL 1980

MONTH	IMPORTS (KG)	EXPORTS (KG)
JANUARY	NIL	80 458 £42 523
FEBRUARY	NIL	51 120 £29 837
MARCH	NIL	44 701 £33 166
APRIL	29 854 £3 691	17 460 £7 595) - NORWAY

April figures: All exports to Norway
68% imports (20 tonnes £2 000) from EEC.



News from Switzerland

FEDERAL VETERINARY OFFICE

- Out of 1550 animal species listed on CITES Appendices I and II only 332 have been traded in Switzerland and Liechtenstein during the last five years:

	listed on Appendix I/II	traded in CH / FL	%
Mammals	476	120	25,2
Birds	621	93	15,0
Reptiles	329	101	30,7
Amphibia	16	1	6,3
Fish	24	1	4,2
Molluscs	ca. 45	0	0
Insects	38	16	42,1
T o t a l	ca. 1549	332	20,9

While some species not registered in Switzerland may have been traded elsewhere, other species on the Appendices are of no commercial interest at all and should, in the opinion of the Veterinary Office, be removed from the Appendices.

- The Federal Department of Public Economy has released a decree on the recognition of scientific institutions in connection with Article VII.6 of CITES. This decree will enter into force on January 1st, 1981. Summary of its contents:

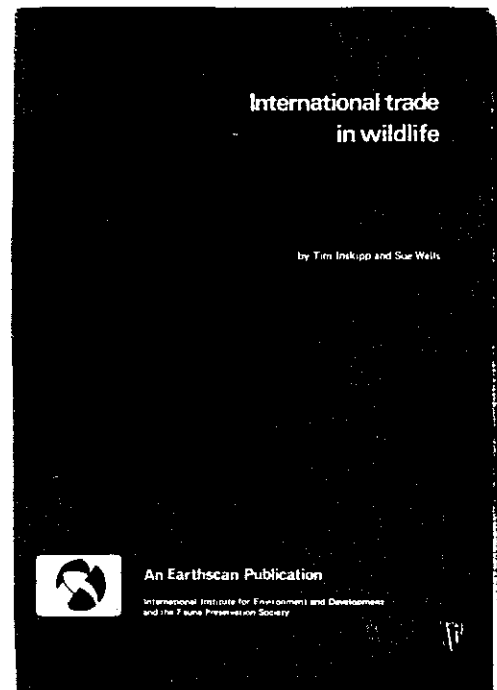
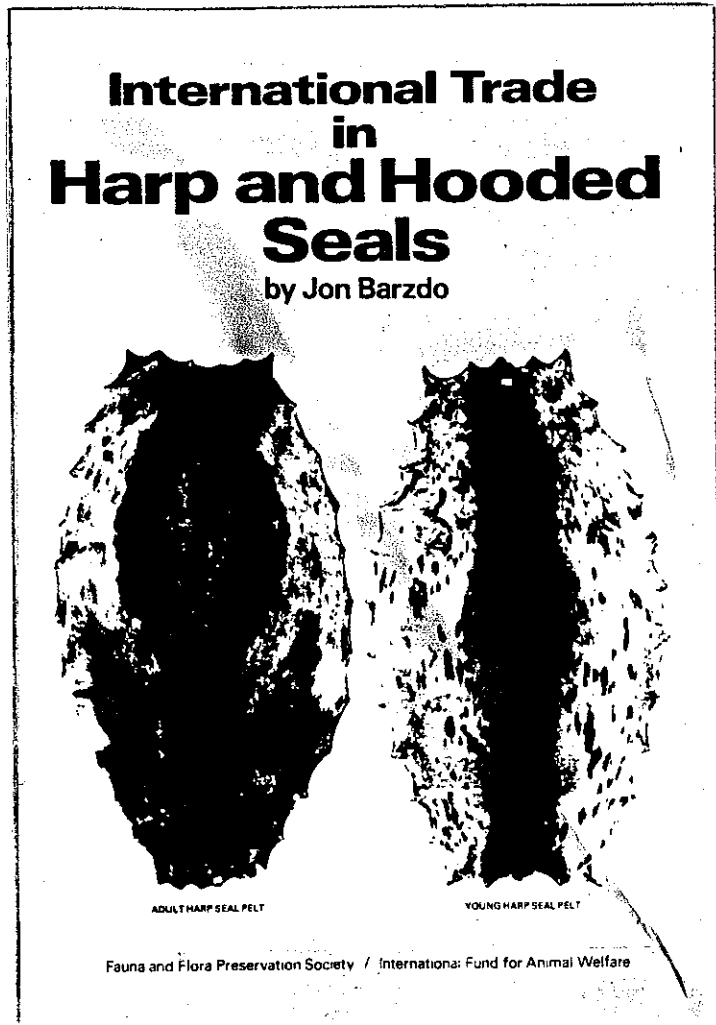
● The Federal Veterinary Office may recognize as scientific institutions in the terms of Article VII of CITES:

- institutions open to the public and directed under scientific criteria;
- university institutes;
- research institutes of the Federal Government or adequate scientific institutes.

The institutes must dispose of a permanent collection, accessible to all qualified users; they have to keep detailed records on labels, catalogues etc.; a special control has to be kept on the loan or exchange of specimens.

The recognition is valid for two years. The Veterinary Office may decree special conditions to exclude any commercial use of specimens.

Institutes in other Parties are recognized if they have been registered by their Management Authority, Institutes in Non-Parties may be recognized by the Veterinary Office after consultation with the CITES Secretariat.



In 1978 the Fauna & Flora Preservation Society hired Jon Barzdo to study the International Trade in Harp & Hooded Seals. The report of the project has now been published and is available from FFPS, c/o Zoological Society of London, Regent's Park, London NW1 4RY, UK. Also the International Trade in Wildlife by Tim Inskipp and Sue Wells, a must for conservationists. The International Trade in Harp & Hooded Seals costs £4 (\$9.60); £3 (\$7.20) to FFPS members and £2 (\$4.80) for orders of 5 or more. P&P 20p in UK, 88p elsewhere. International Trade in Wildlife costs £2.50 (\$5.00). For orders of 5 or more £1.50 each (\$3.60).

ORDER FORM

Please send me _____ copies of: International Trade in Harp & Hooded Seals

Please send me _____ " " International Trade in Wildlife.

I enclose cheque/postal order for _____

Name _____

Address _____

Fauna & Flora Preservation Society, c/o Zoological Society of London,
Regent's Park, London NW1 4RY

JOHN BURTON NOT TO RESIGN

Despite reports, rumours and gossip concerning the resignation of John Burton from TRAFFIC, John is continuing as chairman until the next SSC meeting in Delhi, India in February 1981.

As from the beginning of 1981 a new Wildlife Trade Monitoring Unit (WTMU) is being established alongside the Species Conservation Monitoring Unit (SCMU), which produces the Red Data Books. The WTMU will, by March 1981, take over most of the functions of TRAFFIC (International) and all TRAFFIC group members will be circulated in the near future about their relationship with the new unit.

RWANDA ACCEDES TO CITES

The Republic of Rwanda deposited an instrument of accession to the Convention on International Traded in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora on 20th October 1980. It will become the 62nd Party to the Convention on 18th January 1981.

HEAD OF THE BLACK LEMUR. (After Mevius)

