

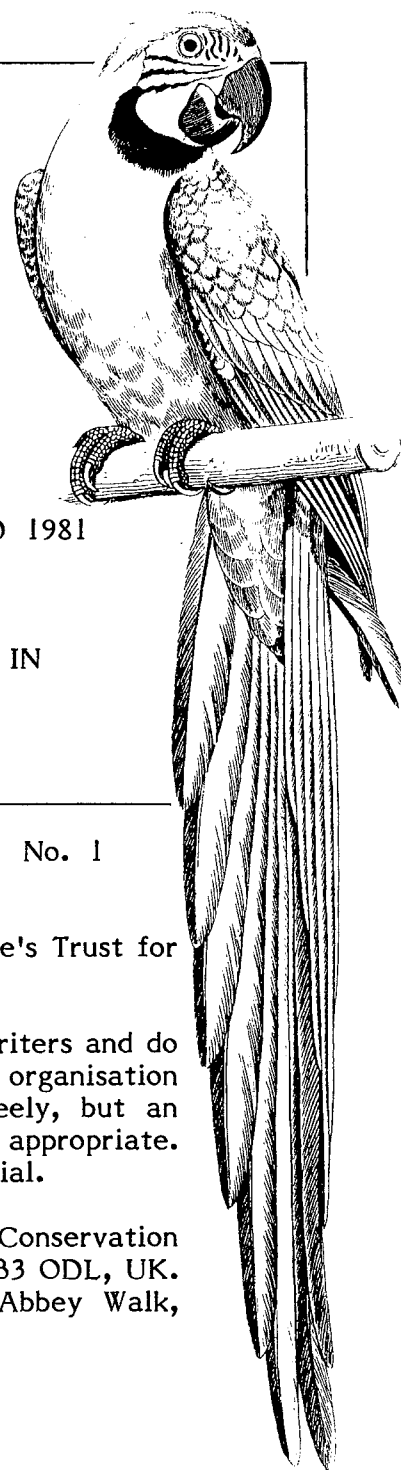


WILDLIFE TRADE MONITORING UNIT

Traffic Bulletin

**Publication of the TRAFFIC Bulletin is funded by
THE PEOPLE'S TRUST FOR ENDANGERED SPECIES**

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Date of Publication: 3 May 1983

VOL. V No. 1

Publication of the Traffic Bulletin is funded by the People's Trust for Endangered Species, 19 Quarry St., Guildford, Surrey, UK.

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Published by the Wildlife Trade Monitoring Unit, IUCN Conservation Monitoring Centre, 219c Huntingdon Road, Cambridge, CB3 0DL, UK. Tel: Camb. 277427. Printed by Foister & Jagg Ltd., Abbey Walk, Cambridge.

ISSN 0144-0896

Compulsory Ivory Markings

The South African CITES authorities have announced that from 1 January 1983 the import, export or re-export of unworked ivory of more than 1 kg will only be allowed if it is marked in accordance with the CITES recommendation. People with stocks of unworked ivory have been asked to comply with the regulation by having their stocks marked by the Government.

South African Government Press Release

Zoo Director Suspended

The director of Los Angeles Zoo was recently suspended for five days for failing to "carry out his management responsibilities" in connection with the disappearance of more than 200 pieces of ivory artwork entrusted to the zoo.

More than 1,600 ivory pieces had been confiscated by Los Angeles police officers from an art gallery and placed in the zoo's protective vault and investigators recently discovered the missing pieces. 30 pieces were found to be in the possession of zoo employees but the remaining pieces cannot be accounted for.

Los Angeles Times, 12.3.83

Timber Trade Talks

Exporters and importers involved in the timber trade recently met to negotiate terms of an international agreement to curb the destruction on tropical forests, according to officials of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Switzerland. The expected agreement will enable developing countries to reafforest depleted woodlands and raise earnings by increasing processing facilities.

New York Times, 15.3.83

Grant for Canadian Sealing Association

With the loss of the European market for the sale of seal products, the provincial government of Newfoundland has made a \$500,000 grant to the Canadian Sealing Association in an effort to establish domestic markets.

Monitor, 21.3.83

\$5m Contract Cancelled

America's largest seafood restaurant chain of shops has decided not to purchase fish from nations that will not comply with the International Whaling Commission's decision to phase out commercial whaling by 1986. This action will affect Norway quite considerably, cancelling contracts worth more than \$5m. The \$500m corporation, Long John Silver's Seafood Shoppes, has more than 1,300 restaurants across the US and is the world's largest buyer of cod fillets with 80% of its fish coming from Iceland. Iceland and Canada will now get Norway's lost business.

Monitor, 28.2.83

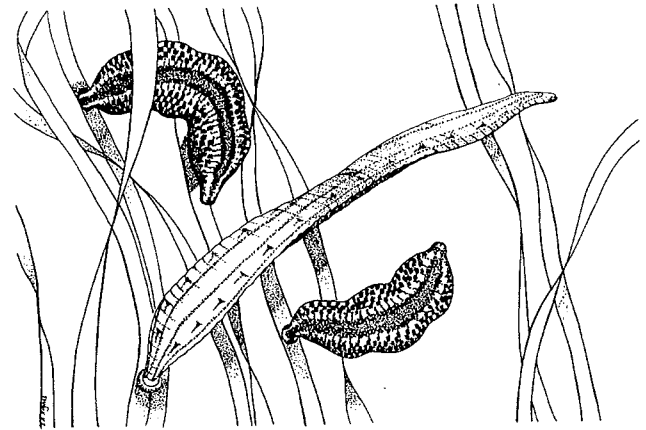
* Dealer Charged

The owner-operator of Anthony Botanical Gardens, Donna, USA, has been charged with smuggling 12 parrots and forging documents to import 100,000 cacti. He has been sentenced to a one-year suspended sentence and fined \$5,000.

Valley Morning Star, Texas, 14.3.83

IUCN Invertebrate RDB

The IUCN Red Data Books are acknowledged as the authoritative international works on threatened species. As the latest and most innovative of these, the Invertebrate RDB is breaking new ground. Compiled jointly by S.M. Wells, R.M. Pyle and N.M. Collins and illustrated by S.A. Hughes, it is the first of its kind and presents a wide-ranging and balanced set of case histories illustrating pressures on invertebrate populations and habitats and the range of threatened invertebrates worldwide. Each phylum is discussed in introductory sections which detail its biology and significance to man. Over 200 taxa are reviewed in detail and 50 illustrations depict a selection of fascinating and beautiful creatures.



Medicinal leech

This book draws attention to the need for conservation of an extremely important and hitherto neglected group. There are probably between 3 and 10 million extant invertebrate species, although only about 1.4 million of these have been scientifically described. Even the latter outnumber all other living species by at least three to one. The richest areas in terms of invertebrate diversity are often the least studied and the most vulnerable. The destruction of rainforest alone is believed to be causing daily extinctions of invertebrate species, many unknown to science. Several species affected by trade and listed under CITES are also included, eg. Queen Alexandra's birdwing butterfly Ornithoptera alexandra, Apollo butterfly Parnassius apollo and black coral, ANTIPATHARIA spp. and some non-CITES listed species which are in trade, eg. medicinal leech Hirudo medicinalis, European edible sea urchin Echinus esculentus, Homerus swallowtail butterfly Papilio homerus and red-knee tarantula spider Brachypelma smithi.

This book can be obtained from The Conservation Monitoring Centre, 219c Huntingdon Road, Cambridge CB3 0DL or IUCN Publications, Avenue du Mont-Blanc, 1196 Gland, Switzerland at a cost of £12 (US\$20) plus £2 (US\$3) postage and packing per volume surface mail (air mail by request only) - 10% of total purchase price for surface mail, 30% for airmail for orders from Switzerland. In the USA, Canada, Latin America and the Caribbean, orders should be placed with: UNIPUB, Box 433, Murraby Hill, New York, NY 10016, USA.

An Analysis of Psittacines Imported at Schiphol Airport during 1980 and 1981

by M van den Berg, M van der Plas-Haarsma and N Wijker.

INTRODUCTION

In the period between 1 May 1980 and 31 August 1981, at least 33379 wild psittacines were imported through Schiphol Airport, Amsterdam, all imports being checked by Customs and officers of the Veterinarian Service. The data in this report were obtained in co-operation with the Veterinary Service at Schiphol Airport, and published with the kind permission of Dr A Osinga, Head of the Veterinarian Service at Haarlem.

The Netherlands are not a Party to CITES, but since 1977 the provisions of the Endangered Species Act, which prohibit buying, selling, transporting and possessing listed animals, have been in force. Inspectors (professional and honorary) of the Fauna and Flora Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fishery visit the airport regularly for routine-checks on shipments of psittacines.

Species that are listed in the Endangered Species Act (ESA) were found on a few occasions in the shipments, although we know from other sources that these species were sold in our country during this period. It is assumed that they were imported from Belgium.

On some of the import documents no scientific name was given. The common English name was compared to that on previous invoices and other reference material (eg. Forshaw 1978) to establish specific identification. Non-specific names were included in the category 'unknown', eg. 'parrots' or Ara species.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA

The number of psittacines arriving at Schiphol Airport from South and Central America varied from 330 to 2340 per month, with a total of 15200 during the study period. Apart from young Amazona parrots which were caught and transported during the species' breeding seasons, there were no seasonal fluctuations in the numbers imported. This was due to large numbers (about 50% of the total) of small psittacines (eg. Forpus) which are captured and transported at all times of the year.

The main countries exporting to the Netherlands were Peru, Trinidad, Brazil and Uruguay. Of the total psittacines imported at Schiphol Airport, nearly 75% came from these four countries. Although Peru exported the largest number (35.5%), the species concerned were the smaller ones such as Forpus species. Trinidad and Brazil exported mainly Amazona species, the most common of which being orange-winged amazon A. amazonica and yellow-headed amazon A. ochrocephala from Trinidad, while Brazil exported mainly blue-fronted amazons A. aestiva. Trinidad and Brazil were the most important exporting countries for the blue-and-yellow macaw Ara ararauna, and the only green-winged macaws A. chloroptera also came from Brazil.

From a financial point of view, Peru, Trinidad and Brazil were the biggest psittacine exporters to the Netherlands. These three countries received nearly 74% of the total amount of money paid to South and Central America by Dutch bird traders.

The number of psittacines which were not identified specifically on invoices or import documents comprised 21.1% of the total number. The two most popular genera were Amazona and Forpus, respectively 37.9% and 20.2%. The amount of money paid for amazons was more than 55% of the total amount. Although the number of

macaws was only 2.1% of the total, the amount of money paid for them was much higher - about 14% of the total sum. Forpus species, being small psittacines, are relatively cheap and only accounted for about 8% of the total amount of money which was paid. The yellow-faced parrotlet Forpus xanthops, which is restricted to one valley in Peru, was far more valuable than the other widely distributed Forpus species.

TABLE 1

Psittacines imported through Amsterdam Airport from South and Central America

Year	1980	1981
January	-	740
February	-	840
March	-	1000
April	-	130
May	770	650
June	1290	1630
July	2340	330
August	660	620
September	1070	-
October	520	-
November	1540	-
December	1070	-
TOTAL:	9260	5940

TABLE 2

Country of origin of psittacines imported through Amsterdam Airport from South and Central America expressed as a percentage of the total

Country	%
Peru	35.5
Trinidad	15.7
Brazil	12.0
Uruguay	11.5
Ecuador	8.7
Mexico	5.5
Guyana	4.8
Suriname	3.3
Bolivia	3.0

TABLE 3

Amount of money received by each country of origin for the psittacine export to the Netherlands through Amsterdam Airport

Country	US\$	%
Trinidad	136510	36.0
Brazil	80290	21.2
Peru	62690	16.5
Mexico	26950	7.1
Ecuador	22960	6.1
Bolivia	14160	3.7
Guyana	13980	3.7
Uruguay	11230	3.0
Suriname	10100	2.7
TOTAL:	378870	



Ara chloroptera
(Green-winged macaw)

TABLE 4

List of species imported from South and Central America through Amsterdam Airport

<i>Ara ararauna</i>	282	1.9
<i>A. chloroptera</i>	4	0.0
<i>Ara</i> species	32	0.2
<i>Ara</i> : TOTAL	318	2.1
<i>Aratinga wagleri</i>	665	4.4
<i>Aratinga</i> species	250	1.6
<i>Bolborhynchus aurifrons</i>	539	3.5
<i>B. orbygnesi</i>	116	0.8
<i>Forpus passerinus</i>	1320	8.7
<i>F. sclateri</i>	20	0.1
<i>F. coelestis</i>	230	1.5
<i>F. xanthops</i>	413	2.7
<i>Forpus</i> species	1085	7.1
<i>Forpus</i> : TOTAL	3068	20.1
<i>Brotogeris pyrrhopterus</i>	713	4.7
<i>Pionites melanocephala</i>	59	0.4
<i>Pionus menstruus</i>	33	0.2
<i>P. sordidus</i>	5	0.0
<i>P. chalcopterus</i>	81	0.5

<i>P. fuscus</i>	252	1.7
<i>Pionus</i> species	100	0.7
<i>Pionus</i> : TOTAL	471	3.1
<i>Amazona finschii/viridigenalis</i>	577	3.8
<i>A. autumnalis</i>	75	0.5
<i>A. aestiva</i>	1475	9.7
<i>A. ochrocephala</i>	1926	12.7
<i>A. amazonica</i>	1172	7.7
<i>A. farinosa</i>	108	0.7
<i>Amazona</i> species	423	2.8
<i>Amazona</i> : TOTAL	5756	37.9
<i>Deropterus accipitrinus</i>	40	0.3
<i>Psittacine</i> species	3205	21.1
TOTAL NUMBER:	15200	

SOUTH-EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC

The number of psittacines arriving from Asia and the Pacific region varied from 880 (September 1980) to 11 (January 1981) per month, with a total of 6468 during the study period. Numerically India was the most important exporting country with 52.3% of the total number. Only four species were exported, the Alexandrine parakeet *Psittacula eupatria*; blossom-headed parakeet *P. cyanocephala*; rose-ringed parakeet *P. krameri* and moustached parakeet *P. alexandri*.

Next in importance was Singapore with 32.6%. Most psittacines exported from this country were re-exports, for example 70% of all cockatoos that arrived at Schiphol Airport. Generally the English name only was mentioned on the invoice and so the species were identified by applying the following criteria:- lesser sulphur-crested and citron-crested were identified as *Cacatua sulphurea* and *C. s. citrinocristata*; medium and greater sulphur-crested were identified as *Cacatua galerita*; umbrella cockatoo as *C. alba*; Goffin's as *C. goffini*; and red-vented as *C. haematuropygia*. The 45 red-vented cockatoos were exported by the Philippines and all 95 galahs *Eolophus roseicapillus* came from Bahrain. Thailand exported 152 cockatoos, none of them identified specifically. Only small numbers of cockatoos came from Indonesia and all of these were almost certainly pets brought in by passengers.

The parrots imported from the Philippines comprised 45 large-billed parrots *Tanygnathus megalorhynchus*; 20 blue-naped parrots *T. lucionensis*; 20 blue-backed parrots *T. sumatranus* and 200 Philippine hanging parrots *Loriculus philippensis*.

Malaysia exported 100 unspecified parakeets; Thailand 50 hanging parrots *Loriculus* spp., and 15 Desmarest's fig parrots *Psittaculirostris desmarestii*. All lorries and lorikeets and other parrots came from Singapore.

TABLE 5

Psittacines imported through Amsterdam Airport from South-east Asia and Pacific

Year	1980	1981
January	-	11
February	-	798
March	-	88

April	-	599
May	429	75
June	281	497
July	31	534
August	411	758
September	880	-
October	623	-
November	125	-
December	328	-
<u>TOTAL:</u>	<u>3108</u>	<u>3360</u>

TABLE 6

Country of origin of psittacines imported through Amsterdam Airport from South-east Asia and the Pacific expressed as a percentage of the total

Country	%
India	52.3
Singapore	32.6
Thailand	6.3
Philippines	5.1
Bahrain	1.6
Malaysia	1.5
Indonesia	0.5

For some birds exported from Singapore (2108 in total) the country of origin was given on the invoice.

1567 birds (74.3%) had Indonesia as country of origin.

183 birds (8.7%) " Irian Jaya (Indonesia) " " " .

52 birds (2.5%) " Burma " " " .

306 birds (14.5%) were of unspecified country of origin.

TABLE 7

Amount of money received by each country of origin for the psittacine export to the Netherlands through Amsterdam Airport

Country	US\$	%
Singapore	135487	72.2
Thailand	29400	15.7
India	16432	8.8
Philippines	4800	2.6
Bahrain	1415	0.7
Malaysia	-	-
Indonesia	-	-
<u>TOTAL AMOUNT:</u>	<u>187534</u>	

TABLE 8

List of species imported from South-east Asia and Pacific through Amsterdam Airport

<u>Chalcopsitta atra</u>	8	0.1
<u>Eos bornea</u>	21	0.3
<u>E. b. cyanonothus</u>	3	0.1
<u>Trichoglossus ornatus</u>	10	0.2
<u>T. haematodus</u>	22	0.3
<u>T. flavoviridis</u>	35	0.5
<u>T. goldiei</u>	30	0.5
<u>Lorius garrulus</u>	17	0.3
<u>Lories (not specified)</u>	<u>164</u>	<u>2.5</u>
Lories: TOTAL	<u>310</u>	<u>4.8</u>
<u>Charmosyna pulchella</u>	10	0.2
<u>C. papou goliathina</u>	12	0.2
Lorikeets (not specified)	<u>2</u>	<u>0.0</u>
Lorikeets: TOTAL	<u>24</u>	<u>0.4</u>
<u>Eolophus roseicapillus</u>	95	1.5
<u>Cacatua sulphurea</u>	142	2.2
<u>C. sulphurea citrinocristata</u>	132	2.0
<u>C. galerita</u>	128	2.0
<u>C. alba</u>	108	1.7
<u>C. moluccensis</u>	124	1.9
<u>C. haematuropygia</u>	45	0.7
<u>C. goffini</u>	303	4.7
<u>Cacatua species</u>	<u>572</u>	<u>8.8</u>
Cockatoos: TOTAL	<u>1649</u>	<u>25.5</u>
<u>Psittaculirostris desmarestii</u>	15	0.2
<u>Psittinus cyanurus</u>	8	0.1
<u>Tanygnathus megalorynchos</u>	45	0.7
<u>T. lucionensis</u>	40	0.6
<u>T. sumatranus</u>	20	0.3
<u>Eclectus roratus</u>	6	0.1
<u>Alisterus amboinensis</u>	4	0.1
<u>Aprosmictus erythropterus</u>	4	0.1
<u>A. e. papua</u>	8	0.1
Parrots (not specified)	<u>77</u>	<u>1.2</u>
Parrots: TOTAL	<u>227</u>	<u>3.5</u>
<u>Psittacula eupatria</u>	534	8.3
<u>P. krameri</u>	890	13.8
<u>P. cyanocephala/roseata</u>	1230	19.0
<u>P. alexandri</u>	330	5.1
<u>P. longicauda</u>	26	0.4
Parakeets (not specified)	<u>998</u>	<u>15.4</u>
Parakeets: TOTAL	<u>4008</u>	<u>62.0</u>
<u>Loriculus philippensis</u>	200	3.1
<u>Loriculus species</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>0.8</u>
Hanging parrots: TOTAL	<u>250</u>	<u>3.9</u>
TOTAL NUMBER:	<u>6468</u>	

AFRICA

During the period of investigation, 11811 psittacines arrived at Schiphol Airport from Africa. Numbers varied from 45 (April 1981) to 1424 (September 1981). There seemed to be no correlation with the breeding season of the species involved.

Nine African countries exported psittacines to the Netherlands. Tanzania was numerically the most important exporting country but Zaire was financially the most important.

The genus most commonly imported was *Agapornis* (5964). Tanzania exports three of its indigenous species:- Fischer's lovebird *Agapornis fischeri*; Masked lovebird *A. personata* and Nyasa lovebird *A. lilianae*. In the accompanying papers they were generally described as 'Assorted Lovebird'. Other countries that exported *Agapornis* were Madagascar with 1 shipment of 500 grey-headed lovebird *Agapornis cana* in August 1980 and Ethiopia with a shipment of 100 black-winged lovebird *A. taranta*. Another very popular parrot was the African grey parrot *Psittacus erithacus*. The total number imported was 4256. Most of them (46%) came from Zaire, but Liberia exported 26% and Cameroon 16.1%. Although the African grey parrot does not occur in Mali and Senegal, both countries exported this species to the Netherlands. Senegal also exported the Senegal parrot *Poicephalus senegalus*; Mali exported 200 of this species; Tanzania exported 35 Meyer's parrot *P. meyeri*.

TABLE 9

Psittacines imported through Amsterdam Airport
from Africa

<u>Year</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>
January	-	881
February	-	1052
March	-	1026
April	-	45
May	50	295
June	430	1020
July	200	538
August	1125	1090
September	1424	-
October	285	-
November	1360	-
December	990	-
<u>TOTAL:</u>	<u>5864</u>	<u>5947</u>

TABLE 10

Country of origin of psittacines imported through
Amsterdam Airport from Africa expressed as a
percentage of the total

<u>Country</u>	<u>%</u>
Tanzania	44.8
Zaire	17.3
Senegal	10.9
Liberia	10.4
Cameroon	5.8
Mali	5.6
Madagascar	4.2
Ethiopia	0.8
Togo	0.2

TABLE 11

Amount of money received by each country of origin for
the psittacine export to the Netherlands
through Amsterdam Airport

<u>Country</u>	<u>US\$</u>	<u>%</u>
Zaire	153302	50.3
Liberia	51430	16.9
Senegal	20667	6.8
Cameroon	38044	12.5
Mali	21920	7.2
Togo	1140	0.3
Tanzania	17965	5.9
Ethiopia	350	0.1
Madagascar	FMG 500000	



TABLE 12

List of species imported from Africa through
Amsterdam Airport

<i>Psittacus erithacus</i>	4256	36.0
<i>Poicephalus meyeri</i>	35	0.3
<i>P. senegalus</i>	980	8.3
<i>Agapornis cana</i>	500	4.2
<i>A. pullaria</i>	124	1.0
<i>A. fischeri</i>	280	2.4
<i>A. taranta</i>	100	0.9
<i>Agapornis</i> species (mostly <i>A. personata</i> , <i>A. lilianae</i> and <i>A. fischeri</i>)	4960	42.0
Parrots (not specified)	576	4.9
<u>TOTAL NUMBER:</u>	<u>11811</u>	

TABLE 13
Psittacines Protected by the Dutch Endangered
Species Act

*II <u>Agapornis swinderniana</u>	Black-collared lovebird	*I <u>Aratinga guarouba</u>	Golden conure
II <u>Amazona agilis</u>	Black-billed amazon	II <u>Cacatua tenuirostris</u>	Long-billed corella
I <u>Amazona arausiaca</u>	Red-necked amazon	II <u>Coracopsis species</u>	Vasa parrots
I <u>Amazona barbadensis</u>	Yellow-shouldered amazon	II <u>Cyanoliseus patagonus</u>	Patagonian conure
I <u>Amazona brasiliensis</u>	Red-tailed amazon	I <u>Cyanopsitta spixi</u>	Spix's macaw
II <u>Amazona collaria</u>	Yellow-billed amazon	II <u>Eunymphicus cornutus</u>	Horned parakeet
II <u>Amazona dufresniana</u>	Blue-cheeked amazon	I <u>Geopsittacus occidentalis</u>	Night parrot
I <u>Amazona guildingii</u>	St Vincent amazon	II <u>Hapalopsittaca species</u>	Rusty-faced and Black-winged parrots
I <u>Amazona imperialis</u>	Imperial amazon	II <u>Ognorhynchus icterotis</u>	Yellow-eared conure
I <u>Amazona leucocephala</u>	Cuban amazon	I <u>Pezoporos wallicus</u>	Ground parrot
II <u>Amazona mercenaria</u>	Scaly-naped amazon	I <u>Pionopsitta pileata</u>	Pileated parrot
I <u>Amazona pretrei</u>	Red-spectacled amazon	II <u>Poicephalus robustus</u>	Cape parrot
II <u>Amazona tucumana</u>	Tucuman amazon	II <u>Probosciger aterrimus</u>	Palm cockatoo
II <u>Amazona ventralis</u>	Hispaniolan amazon	II <u>Prosopiea species</u>	Shining parrots
I <u>Amazona versicolor</u>	St Lucia amazon	II <u>Psittacella species</u>	Tiger parrots
I <u>Amazona vinacea</u>	Vinaceous amazon	I <u>Psittacula echo</u>	Mauritius parakeet
I <u>Amazona vittata</u>	Puerto Rican amazon	II <u>Psittichas fulgidus</u>	Pesquet's parrots
I/II <u>Anodorhynchus species</u>	Blue macaws	I <u>Pyrrhura cruentata</u>	Blue-throated conure
I <u>Ara ambigua</u>	Buffon's macaw	II <u>Rhynchopsitta pachyrhyncha</u>	Thick-billed parrot
II <u>Ara macao</u>	Scarlet macaw	I <u>Strigops habroptilus</u>	Kakapo
II <u>Ara militaris</u>	Military macaw	II <u>Touit species</u>	Large parrotlets
II <u>Ara rubrogenys</u>	Red-fronted macaw		

* CITES Appendices

CONCLUSIONS

Large numbers of wild psittacines are imported each year into the Netherlands through Schiphol Airport. According to the annual report of the Veterinarian Service in 1981, the total import was 26592, transit shipments 20172, and export 835.

There seems to be a strong decline in import compared to 1975 for in that year the numbers were: import 43300, transit 11300 and export 4100 (Inskipp and Wells, 1981).

It is difficult to say if this decline is due to the effect of CITES implementation in the exporting countries or the enactment of the Dutch Endangered Species Act, or because a larger proportion of psittacines have recently been imported through other airports and other routes into the Netherlands.

The Dutch Endangered Species Act protects only a limited number of psittacine species (Table 13). Although it is very easy for professional traders to obtain certain species protected in the Netherlands from Belgium and West Germany, these species are mostly wanted by the more specialized collectors and the number 'imported' is very limited.

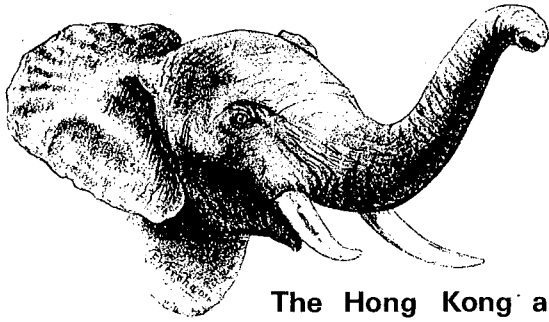
Since the CITES meeting in Delhi, in March 1981, all psittacines, except three common species, have been listed on Appendix II or I. However, a very large number of Appendix II species is still regularly imported by Dutch traders via Schiphol Airport without any CITES documents. In fact the Netherlands can now be considered as a freeport for most of the Appendix II psittacine species. The legislation in the Netherlands does not cover some Appendix I species and subspecies. The most important omissions are the Brazilian red-crowned amazon Amazona rhodocorytha and the Australian golden-shouldered and hooded parrots Psephotus chrysopterygius, international trade in which still involves wild-caught specimens.

Although many Australian species are captive bred in the Netherlands and are regularly exported, the number of wild-captured Appendix II (and possibly Appendix I) species arriving in the Netherlands is unknown. It has been established that Dutch traders are involved with the smuggling of psittacines from South-east Asia and Australia via Singapore and Belgium. The commonest route by which cockatoos are imported into the Netherlands is via Singapore. In 1982 these Appendix II species arrived regularly at Schiphol Airport with valid veterinary health certificates, but no CITES documents as they are not needed for the import into the Netherlands. These psittacines are mostly captured illegally in Indonesia and smuggled to Singapore. From there, the introduction to the West European market, via the Netherlands, is only a matter of transport.

We recommend the Dutch Government adapt their Endangered Species Act to conform with CITES as soon as possible. This adaptation could stop the Netherlands from being a distribution centre of wild-captured psittacine species, some of which are legally protected in their country of origin (eg. Indonesia).

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The Hong Kong and Japanese Trade in Unworked Ivory 1979 - 1982

INTRODUCTION

This report has been prepared by the Wildlife Trade Monitoring Unit of the IUCN Conservation Monitoring Centre in response to a recommendation of the IUCN/SSC African Elephant and Rhino Specialist Group (AERSG) meeting held in Nairobi in September 1982. The recommendation requested the compilation of information for the years subsequent to 1978 corresponding to Tables 38 to 91 of the report "The Ivory Trade" (Parker, 1979). In the time available it was not possible to collect and analyse data directly comparable with Parker's, and this report therefore attempts to summarise the most significant elements of the trade for the years 1979 to 1982 inclusive.

The aim of the report is to provide up-to-date information on the scale and pattern of the international trade in ivory for the use of both the AERSG and CITES Authorities in deciding on and executing priorities for conservation action involving the African elephant. Since Parker's report, the availability of CITES trade statistics from the annual reports submitted by the Party States has increased substantially. This report is the first to use some of the large volume of such data that is now provided by this source and consequently represents a new development in the study of the ivory trade.

The great complexity of the ivory trade and the difficulties in obtaining accurate and reliable data are well known. Therefore, this report includes only summaries of the data available for Hong Kong and Japan. Other data have been collected, but constraints of time prohibit detailed analysis at this stage. It is hoped that a more detailed report will be prepared and published later in 1983.

It was decided to restrict the scope of the report to "raw" ivory only, as in Parker's report. Polished and manufactured ivory may form a large proportion of the world trade in ivory, but the current availability and presentation of statistics relating to this aspect do not permit useful analysis. There is also considerable trade in cut pieces of unworked ivory, but the data for this category have been excluded where possible in order to present as simple an analysis as possible. Thus, this report is concerned only with the trade in whole, unworked tusks.

METHODS

Data for imports of ivory to Hong Kong were extracted from the annual reports submitted by the Hong Kong CITES Management Authority for the years 1979-1981. Information for 1982 was provided by the Hong Kong CITES Management Authority and represents a draft of part of the 1982 annual report. Data for ivory re-exported from Hong Kong to Japan was obtained from the same sources.

Data for ivory imports to Japan were taken from Japanese Customs statistics for the period January 1979 to November 1982, the annual total for 1982 being estimated by modifying the data for that year by a factor of 12/11.

The Hong Kong CITES data for 1980-82 gives both weight and number of tusks and further, distinguishes between whole tusks, scraps, waste, cut pieces, etc. In the 1979 report, however, the number of tusks was not given and this was estimated using re-export data from the French 1979 CITES report and confidential information provided by Hong Kong ivory traders. The estimate was based on a total of 15,437 tusks weighing 127,528 kg. In 1981, 14,000 kgs of ivory was imported from Somalia but the number of tusks was not given. These were estimated from the mean tusk weight for ivory entering Hong Kong from Somalia in 1982 and from confidential information. The estimate was based on a total of 2,035 tusks weighing 11,435 kg. In addition the 1982 report included 4,085 kgs of ivory from Central African Republic, again with the number of tusks unspecified. This number was therefore estimated from the remaining direct imports from Central African Republic in that year where the numbers were provided.

The Japanese Customs import statistics provide only totals for the weight of raw ivory, including waste and powder; however, it is known that nearly all of these imports comprise whole tusks. The number of tusks was, therefore, estimated by using average tusk weights derived from other sources. For 1979, the average tusk weight was calculated from the figures for re-exports from France to Japan given in the 1979 French CITES Management Authority annual report (728 tusks weighing 11,856 kg). For 1980, 1981 and 1982 the average tusk weight was calculated from the figures for re-exports from Hong Kong to Japan given in the Hong Kong CITES reports. The data were: for 1980 - 5,060 tusks weighing 81,213 kg, for 1981 - 8,228 tusks weighing 115,888 kg and for 1982 - 10,490 tusks weighing 101,721 kg.

In order to eliminate or reduce the possibility of "double-counting", the gross import figures for both Hong Kong and Japan were modified by subtracting the re-export trade between them. Therefore the Hong Kong "net" imports are the total imports, less the quantity imported from Japan and vice versa.

The number of elephants that produced the ivory entering the Hong Kong and Japanese market was calculated by dividing the number of tusks by 1.88 (Parker and Martin 1982). This market has been estimated as representing 83% of the total world trade (Parker and Martin, 1982) and the figures were therefore modified accordingly to provide an estimate for the total number of elephants involved in supplying the world trade. However, it is not possible at this stage to confirm that the figure of 83% is still valid and there are indications that the pattern of world trade has changed sufficiently to reduce the combined Hong Kong and Japanese share of the market.

RESULTS

Table 1 summarizes the import data for Hong Kong and Japan and shows the estimated minimum weight of ivory imported into both countries, the number of tusks and thus the number of elephants involved in this trade. Additionally, estimates (based on the assumption that Hong Kong and Japan account for 83% of world imports - see above) are provided of the minimum total number of elephants supplying the world trade in ivory each year.

The volume of Hong Kong and Japanese imports reached a peak in 1980, since when there has been a decrease in the total weight imported, but this was paralleled by a considerable decrease in the overall average tusk weight from 10.11 kg in 1979, 6.81 kg in 1980, 6.92 kg in 1981 to 6.21 kg in 1982.

Thus, although the total weight imported into these two countries in 1982 was about 76 tonnes less than in 1981, the number of elephants involved remained constant at about 51,000.

The period covered by this report shows considerable changes in the pattern of trade with respect to the declared origin of tusks. Since the Japanese Customs statistics are notoriously difficult to interpret in this respect, and since the Hong Kong statistics include a considerable proportion of the Japanese supply, the sources of ivory are shown in Table 2 for the gross Hong Kong imports only. These figures show that the major "apparent" suppliers in 1979 were Sudan, Central African Republic, Burundi and Congo. In 1980 the pattern was similar except that Central African Republic's share nearly doubled. However, in 1981 the Burundi supply disappeared and the Central African Republic portion halved, the Congo source increased substantially and Sudan became by far the major supplier. In 1982 Sudan remained the dominant source with Central African Republic and Congo being the other major suppliers.

Table 2 also illustrates some interesting changes in the "lesser" supplying countries. In particular, Somalia appeared on the market in 1981 and 1982, Chad's share of the supply increased substantially in 1982, Tanzanian exports fell after 1979, Ugandan exports reached a peak of nearly 27 tonnes in 1981, the South African supply dropped from about 22.5 tonnes in 1979 to less than 10 tonnes in each subsequent year and the Zairean share fell to below 10 tonnes in 1981 and 1982 (but see Discussion below).

Table 3 illustrates the proportion of reported imports into Hong Kong and Japan from the major sources of supply. From these figures it can be seen that in 1982 Sudan supplied nearly half of the Hong Kong imports (having risen from about 30% in 1979) and that Central African Republic and Congo between them provide half of Japan's supply, replacing to some extent Zaire's position which had accounted for about 50% in 1979.

DISCUSSION

Parker and Martin (1982) published estimates of the trade for 1976 to 1980 inclusive. However, for 1979 and 1980 their figures were provisional and based on several assumptions, the most important of which was that average tusk weight remained constant at about 9.65 kg. The data presented here show that assumption to be false and that the average tusk weight has decreased dramatically since 1979. Our estimate of the number of elephants involved in 1979 (41,592) corresponds reasonably with Parker and Martin's estimate of 37,537. However, in 1980 the weight of ivory traded increased and the average tusk weight decreased resulting in our estimate of the number of elephants involved being 68,875 compared with the Parker and Martin estimate of 37,482. The estimates we have made for 1981 (62,189) and 1982 (61,489) show that this trend is continuing.

It should be emphasized that these figures are based on certain unverified assumptions, the most vital of which is that Hong Kong and Japan account for 83% of the world trade. Since it seems possible that this figure is too high, the estimates of the total number of elephants involved should be considered as minima. It should also be noted that the quality of the data available has improved enormously as a result of the annual reports submitted by the Hong Kong CITES Management Authority and for 1980, 1981 and 1982 the statistics include the actual number of tusks imported into Hong Kong, thus allowing a calculation of the absolute minimum number of elephants involved.

The "apparent" countries of origin of the tusks imported into Hong Kong (and Japan) are known to be very misleading. Lengthy discussion of this is unnecessary here, but there are a few points which are worthy of note:

Burundi

This country has no elephants and the ivory exported from Burundi in 1979 and 1980 was probably mainly from Zaire and Tanzania. The disappearance of Burundi from the list of source countries in 1981 and 1982 reflects measures adopted by the Hong Kong CITES Management Authority to improve CITES implementation.

Uganda

It seems highly improbable that the 62 tonnes of ivory declared as originating in Uganda and imported into Hong Kong over the four year period actually came from Uganda. Confidential information suggests that the bulk of this ivory was Zairean.

Congo

Similarly, Congolese exports to Hong Kong were far greater than could be sustained by Congo's elephant population, and it is known that most of this ivory also originated from Zaire.

Central African Republic

The volume of ivory imported into Hong Kong from this country reached a maximum of over 140 tonnes in 1980. The total weight over the four year period was nearly 350 tonnes, despite export "prohibitions". Again, it is known that a large proportion of this ivory came from Zaire.

Sudan

Over the four year period the total weight of ivory imported into Hong Kong from Sudan was about 716 tonnes. The overall average tusk weight of "Sudanese" ivory was 4.46 kg, and thus it can be calculated that this trade involved about 85,400 elephants. However, data not used in this report indicate that considerable quantities of ivory were exported from Sudan to countries other than Hong Kong, and in particular the Sudanese Customs statistics for 1980 reported 147,400 kg exported to the Federal Republic of Germany. This ivory probably went to the free port at Hamburg for transshipment elsewhere, but the Hong Kong Government has confirmed that no imports of Sudanese ivory were shipped via Germany. Therefore, it seems safe to assume that Sudanese exports over the four year period totalled at least 900 tonnes, and that this involved about 107,000 elephants. The most recent estimate of the Sudanese elephant population was about 134,000 (IUCN, 1982). Thus it seems certain that much of this trade involves ivory from countries other than Sudan, and confidential reports from the trade suggest that the main sources are actually Zaire and Tanzania.

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TABLE 1

Raw ivory imports (whole tusks only) into Hong Kong and Japan corrected to eliminate double-counting

	1979		1980		1981		1982	
	HK	JP	HK	JP	HK	JP	HK	JP
<u>Weight (kg)</u>	412,571	243,556	539,330	192,806	479,568	192,343	417,610	178,595
<u>No. of tusks</u>	49,948*	14,951*	95,459	12,013*	83,379	13,661*	77,535	18,412*
<u>Mean tusk weight (kg)</u>	8.26	16.29	5.65	16.05	5.75	14.08	5.39	9.7
<u>No. of elephants</u>	26,568	7,953	50,776	6,390	44,351	7,266	41,242	9,794
<u>Totals for HK & JP</u>	34,521		57,166		51,617		51,036	
<u>Estimated world total on basis of HK + JP = 83%</u>	41,592		68,875		62,189		61,489	

*Estimated on basis of average tusk weights, see text.

TABLE 2

Country of origin of imports of raw ivory (whole tusks only) in kgs to Hong Kong 1979-82

COUNTRY	1979	1980	1981	1982
Burundi	65,230	85,963	-	-
Botswana	5,086	-	-	1,185
C. African Republic	67,611	140,606	75,982	63,096
Congo	52,754	68,493	117,882	61,009
Cameroon	1,625	4,193	464	-
Kenya	4,094	15,879	824	5,864
Mozambique	1,929	-	-	-
Namibia	-	335	-	-
Sudan	121,704	160,597	214,187	219,619
Somalia	-	-	14,000	7,468
Chad	10,677	997	8,232	29,411
Tanzania	11,365	5,936	2,240	5,073
Uganda	15,858	17,551	26,740	1,957
South Africa	22,674	4,613	6,578	9,801
Zambia	413	12,101	8,195	7,628
Zaire	16,250	21,077	8,560	8,921
Zimbabwe	-	-	-	72
Africa (unspecified)	15,301	5,513	3,340	25,194
Total	412,571	543,854	487,224	446,298

TABLE 3

Percentage of gross imports by weight from the major African sources

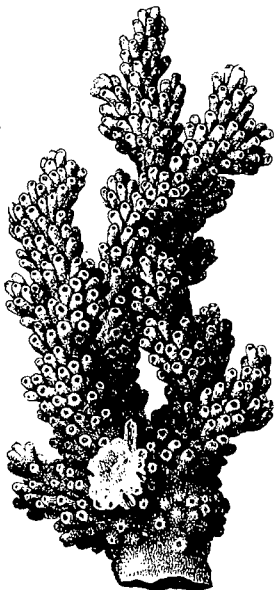
Declared country of origin	HONG KONG				JAPAN			
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1979	1980	1981	1982
Burundi	15.8	15.8	-	-	0.5	4.0	0.8	0.2
C. African Republic	16.4	25.9	15.6	14.1	7.8	16.7	14.6	22.5
Congo	12.8	12.6	24.2	13.7	13.3	27.7	53.4	27.6
Kenya	1.0	2.9	0.2	1.3	9.9	3.6	0.2	0.9
Sudan	29.5	29.5	44.0	49.2	0.6	4.2	14.1	15.8
Chad	2.6	0.2	1.7	6.6	2.4	0.4	1.6	1.8
Tanzania	2.8	1.1	0.5	1.1	7.1	10.0	0.9	0.8
Uganda	3.8	3.2	5.5	0.4	1.1	1.4	2.1	3.1
South Africa	5.5	0.9	1.4	2.2	1.7	2.6	4.3	8.9
Zaire	3.9	3.9	1.8	2.0	49.8	23.9	4.7	14.9

As we go to press, WTMU has received a paper from Ian Parker and Esmond Bradley Martin on trade in unworked ivory for the same period, prepared simultaneously and independently using some different sources. Their paper reaches similar conclusions and will be published in the next issue of the Bulletin.

Philippine Marine Order

According to a report in the Straits Times (21.3.83), the Philippines has issued an order to stop the gathering of seashells, giant clams and corals in the country's 40,000 hectares of marine preserves as well as the killing of the vanishing breed of sea turtles (presumably either hawksbill or green) in southern islands.

Coral



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The order was issued by President Marcos after a request to the Prime Minister, Cesar Virata, for urgent measures to be taken to protect the country's famed marine resources from indiscriminate destruction.

We have yet to receive verification of this report.