



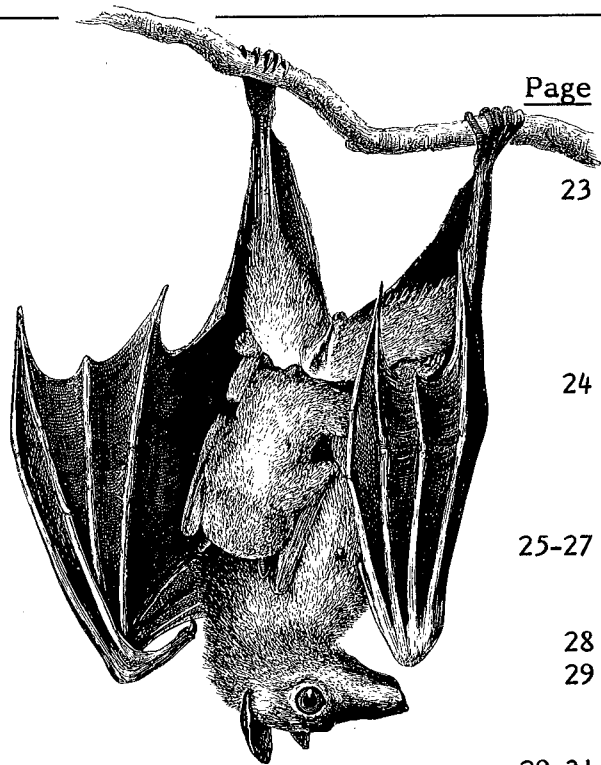
WILDLIFE TRADE MONITORING UNIT

Traffic Bulletin

Publication is funded by **TRAFFIC (USA)** and
THE PEOPLE'S TRUST FOR ENDANGERED SPECIES

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*Centre insert: Text of Convention on International Trade in
Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora*

VOL. VIII NO. 2

Date of publication: 25 July 1986

Printing and distribution of the Traffic Bulletin is funded by the People's Trust for Endangered Species and TRAFFIC (USA), a programme of World Wildlife Fund-US. The World Wildlife Fund and the United Nations Environment Programme provide financial assistance for the work of the IUCN/CMC Wildlife Trade Monitoring Unit. Any opinions expressed in this Bulletin are those of the writers and do not necessarily reflect those of IUCN or any organisation connected with WTMU.

Spain Joins CITES

Spain has become the 92nd Party to CITES, acceding to the Convention on 30 May 1986. The accession becomes effective on 28 August 1986.

Biggest Ivory Seizures ... outside Africa

On 15 January 1986, Belgian Customs officers seized ten tonnes of raw ivory at Antwerp harbour. The tusks were stacked in two containers, which left Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, for Antwerp by boat on 5 December 1985.

The shipment, valued at about US\$1 million, was awaiting transferral to a ship bound for Dubai; the final destination, in Asia, is unknown. However, the ship for this part of the journey was delayed for several weeks and missed the appointment in Antwerp. Whilst the containers were being stored at the docks, Customs officers accidentally discovered their contents whilst carrying out a drugs search.

The shipment, described as "Bee-wax", in fact consisted of 1889 unmarked tusks, weighing 9777.2 kg (mean weight = 5.07 kg). An inspection by Chris Huxley and Joe Yovino of the CITES Secretariat, revealed that the tusks were taken from recently killed elephants, probably all shot in 1985. The tusks, some still with bullets lodged in them, had been removed in a way typical of poachers working in a hurry. The shape and quality of the ivory indicate that the tusks were probably collected in the same region (most likely Tanzania), from an already depleted elephant population.

During a press conference, called by the Belgian Secretary of State for Agriculture, C. Huxley stated "that this was the biggest seizure of illegal ivory ever made outside Africa". In the past, dealers were able to "launder" illegal ivory, using forged documents or transiting shipments from one country to another until the illegal origin was obscured. According to Huxley, this case clearly demonstrates that the recent reinforcement of the international control on ivory trade is now forcing the illegal traders to use much more risky smuggling routes and techniques. The CITES Secretariat estimates that only two years ago, up to eighty per cent of the world ivory trade was illegal. This figure would now be less than fifty per cent.

The Attorney of Antwerp, in charge of the case, has called upon Interpol to investigate the exact origin of the ivory and the smugglers and buyers involved.

It is not yet known whether the ivory will be sent back to Africa or sold at public auction in Belgium.

... and in Zambia

A shipment of 564 ivory tusks, weighing about 6 t, and two rhino horns, were seized in early June 1986 by the authorities in Zambia. The shipment was found in a concealed compartment in a truck moving through the Mpika district of northern Zambia, on the way to Burundi.

This represents the largest single shipment of ivory ever seized in Zambia. Those involved are being questioned and prosecutions will ensue.

*Sources: TRAFFIC (Belgium)
CITES Secretariat*

Bolivian Export Ban Extended

Bolivia's ban on the hunting, processing, trade and export of all live wildlife, parts and derivatives, has been extended for three years by Supreme Decree 21312, effective from 27 June 1986.

This ban excludes an annual quota of 50 000 skins of "Caiman crocodilus crocodilus" Spectacled Caiman, cured in Bolivia. It is not clear whether it was intended to restrict the quota to this subspecies. The taxonomic status of the subspecies of Caiman crocodilus present in Bolivia is disputed: the most widespread subspecies is thought to be C.c. yacare, while C.c. crocodilus, if it is present at all, is thought to be confined to the extreme north of the country. A major field project, supported by CITES, is currently trying to resolve this problem.

*Sources: Bolivian Wildlife Society
CITES Secretariat*

UK Bans Dolphin Imports

An immediate ban has been imposed on the imports of dolphins and killer whales into the UK. The ban is to be enforced for a period of five years to allow Britain's six dolphinariums to carry out major improvements to their facilities.

This announcement on 1 July, by the Environment Minister, Mr William Waldegrave, follows a study by Dr Margaret Klinowska of Cambridge University, into the practices of the UK dolphinariums. The animals' behavioural problems were also investigated. Major improvements were recommended in virtually all areas, in particular, to the size of the pools used, which Dr Klinowska advised should be doubled to meet international standards.

Mr Waldegrave said that live displays of dolphins and killer whales would not be allowed to continue unless the improvements were made. He said that operators of dolphin shows would be required to submit an improvement programme by the end of November.

*Source: Department of the Environment News
Release, 1.7.86*

TRAFFIC in Austria and Italy

Proposals to set up two new TRAFFIC offices in Austria and Italy, as part of the TRAFFIC Network, were approved at the TRAFFIC Committee meeting held in Cambridge, UK, on 7 May 1986.

TRAFFIC (Austria) and TRAFFIC (Italy) have begun operations as branches of their national World Wildlife Fund (WWF) offices. Dr Daniel Slama, formerly of WWF-Austria, is Director of TRAFFIC (Austria). A Party to CITES since 1982, Austria is an important trade route from eastern Europe into the EEC.

The Director of TRAFFIC (Italy), Ing. Pier Lorenzo Florio, is a founder member of WWF-Italy and has been on the National Board since its inception in 1966. He has now resigned from the Board to take charge of the new position. Since 1980, Ing. Florio has been the representative of WWF for the Scientific Authority for CITES implementation in Italy. Italy has one of the most important reptile skin and leather industries in the world and the need for a TRAFFIC office in this country has been felt for some years. One of TRAFFIC (Italy)'s first tasks will be to encourage the establishment of legal penalties for violations of CITES.



Tomato Frog *Dyscophus antongilii*

© Mike Linley/Survival

Tomato Frogs Seized in UK

An investigation carried out by UK Customs in March on a consignment of live reptiles and amphibians imported at Harwich, UK, led to the discovery of two specimens of the rare Tomato Frog *Dyscophus antongilii* from Madagascar. The frogs had been described as "giant tree frogs".

Unique in size and colour and keenly sought by collectors, the Madagascan Tomato Frog is restricted to north-eastern Madagascar.

The two specimens, which had travelled via Europe, are being looked after by a UK expert on amphibians.

Source: UK Customs & Excise

UK Convictions

Illegal Eagles

Philip Samuel Dugmore was convicted in the UK, on 28 April, of keeping three Crowned Eagles *Stephanoaetus coronatus*, four Martial Eagles *Polemaetus bellicosus* and two Verreaux's Eagles *Aquila verreauxii*. The birds had been illegally imported to the UK as eggs, over the last three years. Mr Dugmore was charged under the Customs and Excise Management Act, 1979, at Stafford Crown Court, and fined £500 (US\$700) plus £500 costs.

Egg Smuggling

A West German, Rudolf Pfade has been convicted and fined £600 (US\$840) at Hull Magistrates Court, UK, for attempting illegally to export Peregrine Falcon *Falco peregrinus* eggs.

Pfade, a registered falconer with seven birds of his own, was detained on 16 May 1986 by Customs officials after a tip-off. The court was told that Pfade had been staying with a gamekeeper in North Yorkshire and had been given the eggs as a farewell present at a rendezvous, by a man from Liverpool. The RSPB has been carrying out undercover operations in the Yorkshire Dales and believe this case to be the "tip of the iceberg" in an international falcon trade worth hundreds of thousands of pounds. They believe that about fifty birds of prey nests are robbed each year.

Sources: UK Customs & Excise
The Daily Telegraph

Australia Suspends Wildlife Exports

The Australian Federal Minister for Arts, Heritage and Environment announced, in a press release dated 18 June 1986, that he had "decided to suspend for the time being the processing of permits for exports of all wildlife products subject to Management Programs." This decision followed a judgement made on 6 June 1986 by the Administrative Appeals Tribunal in relation to the Kangaroo Management Program operating in Queensland in 1985, and affects all commercial exports of kangaroos, possums and muttonbirds (these being the only fauna currently subject to Management Programs under the Wildlife Protection (Regulation of Exports & Imports) Act 1982 (WPA) in Australia).

The Australian animal welfare and conservation group, the Fund for Animals, had applied to the Administrative Appeals Tribunal, under sub-section 80(1)(A) of the WPA for a review of the decision made by the Minister for Arts, Heritage and Environment to declare (pursuant to sub-section 10(1) of the WPA) a Management Program entitled "Kangaroo Conservation and Management in Queensland" to be an approved Management Program. The Fund for Animals had submitted that the Queensland Management Program should be set aside on the grounds that the Minister was not, or should not have been, satisfied as to the matters set out in Regulation 5(1) of the Wildlife Protection (Regulation of Exports & Imports) Regulations (the conditions for approval of Management Programs). After eight days of hearings, the Tribunal concluded that the Management Program which was approved by the Minister on 16 October 1985 and gazetted on 30 October 1985 was not the Management Program which was being carried out in Queensland at that date, nor was it a programme which was proposed to be carried out or had been carried out. "That being so, the Minister had no power to approve it, and his purported approval was ineffective." The Tribunal set aside the Minister's decision and remitted the matter to him for reconsideration in accordance with recommendations made by the Tribunal.

In his press release of 18 June, the Minister, in suspending the processing of export permits, stressed that this was "not a ban and that it would be his expectation that, following review and necessary amendment to Management Programs, exports could recommence".

Source: TRAFFIC (Australia)

Australian Parrot Keeper Fined

On 26 May 1986, Samuel Russo of Dural, New South Wales, Australia, was fined AU\$2500 (US\$1792), plus AU\$323 costs, in Hornsby Court, Sydney, for illegally selling and keeping Australian native birds, and acting as a fauna dealer without a licence. Russo had pleaded guilty to three summonses brought against him by police under the National Parks & Wildlife Act 1974 (NSW State legislation). Russo had been found to have in his possession twenty-two Galahs *Eolophus roseicapillus*, two Cockatiels *Nymphicus hollandicus* and two Sulphur-crested Cockatoos *Cacatua galerita*, without an aviary registration certificate, and evidence was also given that he had sold two Galahs. For these offences, contrary to sections 101 and 108 of the Act, he was fined \$2000 plus costs. He was fined a further \$500 plus costs for acting as a fauna dealer without a licence, contrary to Section 104 of the Act.

Source: TRAFFIC (Australia)

The Trade in Pacific Fruit Bats

by Nicholas Payne

INTRODUCTION

Fruit bats of the genus *Pteropus* are eaten in several locations throughout their geographic range but particularly on the islands of Micronesia and Polynesia in the Pacific. In the Mariana Islands of the north-west Pacific (Fig. 1) fruit bats are considered a special delicacy served at social occasions. They are cooked and eaten whole (including the fur and viscera). Hunting and the consequent trade in the animals has had a significantly detrimental effect on populations in the Mariana Islands since the end of World War II when Japanese occupation gave way to American administration and financial support (Anon., 1984). Consumption of bats on a commercial scale is at present restricted to Guam, the southernmost island of the Marianas and an outlying Territory of the USA with a human population in excess of 100 000.

With the decline in availability of native fruit bats on Guam, imports have been sought from other locations including the other Mariana Islands (comprising the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands [CNMI]), islands in Micronesia, Melanesia and Polynesia (Fig. 1).

Reflecting the concern over the current levels of trade, a proposal is being prepared by Dr A.M. Greenhall of the US CITES Scientific Authority, to place one or a number of *Pteropus* bats in the CITES Appendices. This article summarises information on the trade in fruit bats on Guam and other Pacific islands. It also comments on the suitability of this trade to possible regulation by CITES. The trade issue is complicated by the uncertain international status of newly formed 'independent' states emerging from the old Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

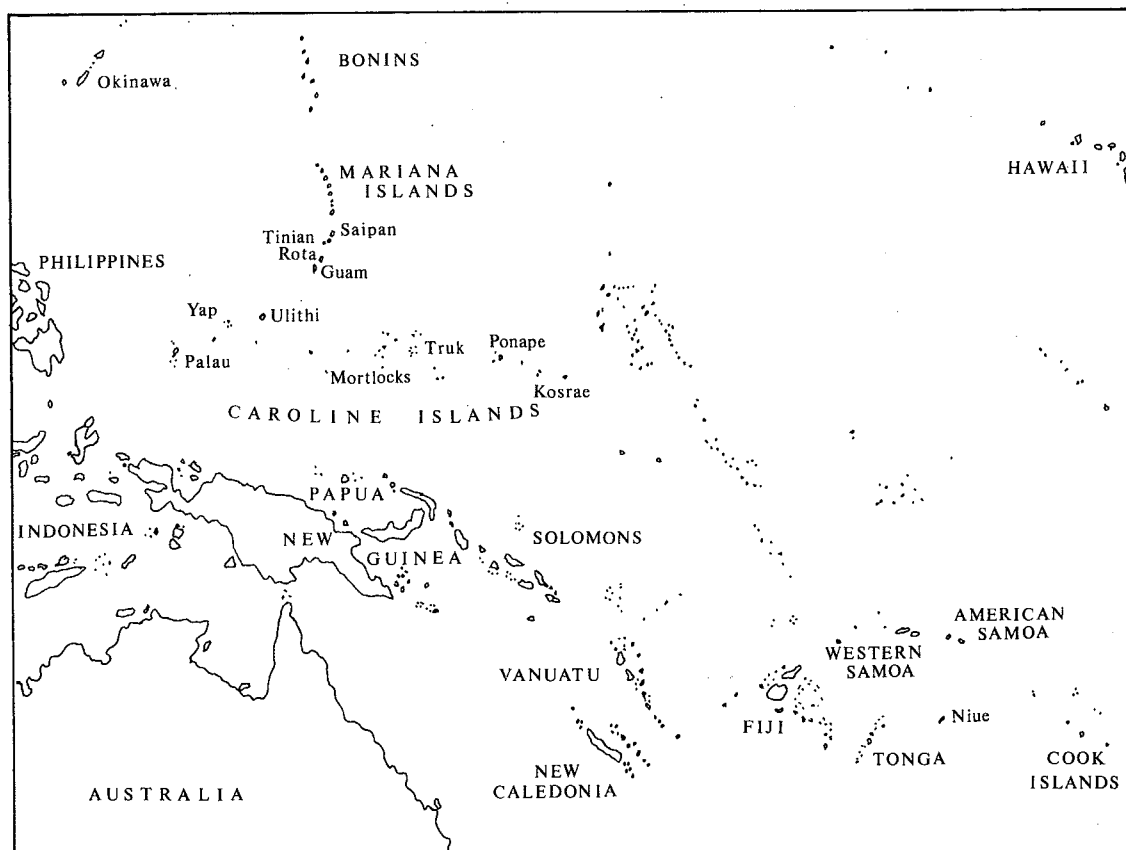
The taxonomic status of Micronesian *Pteropus* is far from clear. The genus comprises over sixty species but, in Micronesia, Kuroda (1940) recognizes seven full species, one of which, *P. mariannus*, has six subspecies. Corbet & Hill (1980) consider some of these six to be full species. The validity of these species and subspecies needs examining urgently as their taxonomic status will have a bearing on any national protection measures they may be afforded. For the purposes of this article the mammalian scientific nomenclature adopted by CITES, Honacki *et al.* (1982), is followed.

TABLE I
Pteropus species of Micronesia and Polynesia
and their distributions

<u><i>P. insularis</i></u>	Truk
<u><i>P. mariannus</i></u>	Palau, Marianas, Carolines, Ryukyu I.
includes	
<u><i>lochooensis</i></u>	
<u><i>pelewensis</i></u>	
<u><i>ualanus</i></u>	
<u><i>yapensis</i></u>	
<u><i>P. molossinus</i></u>	Ponape; Mortlock Is. in Truk
<u><i>P. phaeocephalus</i></u>	Mortlock Is. in Truk
<u><i>P. pilosus</i></u>	Palau
<u><i>P. samoensis</i></u>	American & Western Samoa; Fiji
<u><i>P. tokudae</i>¹</u>	Guam
<u><i>P. tonganus</i></u>	American & Western Samoa; Cook Is.; Niue; Tonga; Fiji; Vanuatu; New Caledonia; Solomon Is.; Karkar I. in Papua New Guinea

¹ Thought to be extinct (Wiles and Payne, 1986).
Source: Honacki *et al.* 1982

Fig. 1 Range of Pacific Fruit Bats



DATA COLLECTION

The only island state which commercially imports fruit bats is Guam; thus analysis of the data on imports to this island gives an indication of the international trade in fruit bats.

Import of fruit bats to Guam is controlled by the Department of Agriculture, which issues import permits to individuals wishing to import fruit bats. The permits cost US\$1.00 each, are valid for thirty days from the date of issue, must be obtained prior to the arrival of a shipment, and may be used for one shipment only. There is no limit to the number of bats that may be requested on a permit but a maximum must be specified and may not be exceeded. Import permits, presented by importers when their shipments arrive, are collected by Customs officials for return to the Department of Agriculture for analysis and tabulation.

The import data kept by the Guam Department of Agriculture consists of two sets of figures:

- (i) number of bats requested for import by application to the Guam Department of Agriculture;
- (ii) number of bats recorded as imported as a result of permits collected and returned by Customs officials to the Department of Agriculture.

These data have been collected by the Department of Agriculture since 1975 and where possible the data specified in (ii) were analysed by the Department to estimate the level of imports. These data were not complete for 1976, 1978 and 1980 so extrapolations of eight to ten months data were applied by Wiles and Payne (1986). In 1977 no data were collected by the Department. For 1981, import permit returns were not tabulated but were estimated by Wiles and Payne (1986) from the data specified in (i). The estimate was made by comparison with permit request/return ratios for the years 1980, 1982 and 1983.

This method of collecting import data has an inherent limitation. There are practical difficulties in recording the exact number of bats imported in a shipment. Bats are usually shipped frozen in solid blocks making verification of numbers impossible at the time of import. Therefore the number of bats declared on the import permits is recorded, rather than the actual number imported. Because of this, the data presented in Table 2 are only a guide to the level of trade. Sometimes, Customs officers record shipments by weight, but these figures are not comparable with those from the present system.

Recommendations for improved data collection

A major improvement in the monitoring of imports to Guam could be achieved quite easily by recording the net weight of incoming shipments of frozen bats. This could then be divided by the average weight of the imported species to provide a reasonable guide as to the number of bats in the shipment. Some morphometric data are presented by Wiles and Payne (1986) but more accurate figures for the different taxa could easily be collected by the examination of a few incoming shipments from the different exporting states. The above scheme could then be implemented. Obviously, any such scheme would only be reliable for exporting island groups where only one species or subspecies occurs or where sympatric species/subspecies are of similar weights.

TRADE PATTERNS

Imports of fruit bats to Guam are summarised in Table 2. The supply of bats from Saipan, Tinian and Rota (CNMI) ceased during the early 1980s. Imports from Palau (Republic of Belau since 1981), Yap and Ponape (in the Federated States of Micronesia [FSM]) also declined at roughly the same time. With the decreasing importance of the Mariana and Caroline Islands as sources of fruit bats, imports from other island states such as Tonga and Western Samoa have increased. The reason for this switch in trade is not solely the depletion of the bat faunas. Legislation, in 1981, to ban firearms in Palau is thought to have had a significant effect on harvesting rates (Wiles and Payne, 1986). Bats from certain regions such as Samoa are preferred to those from others such as Palau; this too has an effect on the pattern of trade. Importers have only forged links with more distant states within the last five years, and have probably been forced to look further afield for supplies owing either to depletion in states close to Guam or legislation that has restricted hunting. Financial incentives for hunters are greater in island states with low per capita incomes such as Western Samoa than for islands with relatively high per capita incomes like American Samoa. Full details of these factors and their influence on the trade are given in Wiles and Payne (1986).

Figures on the trade in 1985 are not available yet but Wiles (in litt.) states that importers from Guam have begun to receive shipments from the Philippines and interest has been expressed by Guam residents in importing bats from Singapore, Taiwan and Indonesia. This potential geographic expansion of the trade may put pressure on Asian fruit bats, but may relieve the pressure on the smaller island populations of Micronesia and Polynesia. Wiles (loc. cit.) also mentions the potentially disturbing fact that Guam residents have been enquiring as to the possibility of sending fruit bats to relatives resident on the US mainland. People originating from the Marianas and now living in the USA could represent a substantial and affluent market for bats. Development of such a market could lead to a significant increase in the volume of trade.

CITES

The political status of the various island states in the western Pacific is extremely complex but it must be fully understood as it has profound implications for the implementation of CITES. For example a proposal to place P. mariannus and P. tokudae in Appendix I of CITES in 1981 was withdrawn because imports to Guam had originated solely from islands where USA implementation of CITES applied. The trade was therefore considered domestic and not relevant to CITES.

USA implementation of CITES applies to Guam, American Samoa (US Territories) and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (Palau, Yap, Truk, Ponape, Kosrae and all Mariana Islands excluding Guam). The latter is in a transition phase at present and several semi-independent states will emerge including the Republic of Belau (Palau), the FSM (Yap, Truk, Ponape and Kosrae) and the CNMI (Marianas excl. Guam). Will trade, if it occurs between these states and Guam or the US mainland, be classed as international and thus subject to regulation under CITES if any of the species is placed in any of the Appendices? Despite the uncertainty over the status of trade from the above islands, since 1981 international trade has been recorded. Guam imported fruit bats from Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Tonga and Western Samoa (Table 2 and Wiles and Payne, 1986), of which the latter two are not Parties to CITES.

TABLE 2
Source and approximate numbers of fruit bats imported into Guam

Island	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Saipan	150	1900	-	1000	1800	1100	1100	200	0	0
Tinian	100	150	-	450	350	200	150	0	0	0
Rota	1800	1800	-	1200	750	400	700	400	0	0
Palau	5000	13500	-	12250	18500	9750	8250	6250	1250	4000
Yap	1000	3000	-	4250	2750	8500	3000	0	0	0
Truk	0	0	-	<200	0	<200	300	300	0	0
Ponape	0	0	-	0	250	3500	3250	500	500	500
Western Samoa	0	0	-	0	0	0	750	3000	8500	6750
American Samoa	0	0	-	0	0	1000	500	<200	<200	1500
Tonga	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	3000	2000
Papua New Guinea	0	0	<200*	0	0	0	0	0	<200	1500
TOTAL	8050	20350	-	19350	24400	24650	18000	10850	13650	16250

The above figures have been compiled from permits, issued by the Department of Agriculture, Guam. No import records were kept by the Department of Agriculture in 1977. * C.T.C. Gutierrez (pers. comm.).

Source: Wiles and Payne, 1986

A potential candidate for listing in CITES Appendix I is *P. pilosus* from Palau, which is known only from a single specimen collected in the early 1900s (Wiles and Payne, 1986). In addition, certain populations of *P. mariannus* may be appropriate candidates for Appendix I listing, such as those on the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) or on Yap or Ulithi. However, proposals for these species and populations cannot be prepared until the effect of political reorganisation is understood.

Two species, *P. tonganus* and *P. samoensis*, imported to Guam from Tonga or Western Samoa, are in international trade and are therefore definite candidates for CITES listing. However, it may well be that these species are not threatened globally. However, sustained exploitation of *Pteropus* on the southern Mariana Islands has severely reduced or extirpated populations (Anon., 1984). This fact, coupled with the potential expansion of trade mentioned above, suggests that other species or populations could expect the same fate unless trade were controlled. Therefore, regulation of trade in island populations is a priority. It may be appropriate to list all *Pteropus* from countries supplying or likely to supply the Guam market, in CITES Appendix II. The need to place all *Pteropus* in Appendix II is further reinforced by the difficulty in identifying species especially when they are imported in frozen blocks. In addition, other genera within the Pteropodidae that are also liable to trade, such as *Dobsonia* from Papua New Guinea, may be appropriate candidates for CITES listing.

Comments on this issue will be welcomed and should be sent to Dr Arthur Greenhall, Office of Scientific Authority (CITES), US Fish & Wildlife Service, Department of Interior, Washington, DC 20240, USA, who will be preparing the CITES proposal.

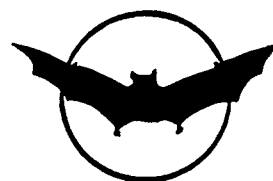
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

My thanks to R. Luxmoore and J. Barzdo who commented on early drafts of this article. T. Inskipp provided information on CITES.

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CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE
IN ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA

Concluded at Washington, D.C., on 3rd March, 1973

The Contracting States,

Recognizing that wild fauna and flora in their many beautiful and varied forms are an irreplaceable part of the natural systems of the earth which must be protected for this and the generations to come;

Conscious of the ever-growing value of wild fauna and flora from aesthetic, scientific, cultural, recreational and economic points of view;

Recognizing that peoples and States are and should be the best protectors of their own wild fauna and flora;

Recognizing, in addition, that international co-operation is essential for the protection of certain species of wild fauna and flora against over-exploitation through international trade;

Convinced of the urgency of taking appropriate measures to this end;

Have agreed as follows:

Article I Definitions

For the purpose of the present Convention, unless the context otherwise requires:

- (a) "Species" means any species, subspecies, or geographically separate population thereof;
- (b) "Specimen" means:
 - (i) any animal or plant, whether alive or dead;
 - (ii) in the case of an animal: for species included in Appendices I and II, any readily recognizable part or derivative thereof; and for species included in Appendix III, any readily recognizable part or derivative thereof specified in Appendix III in relation to the species; and
 - (iii) in the case of a plant: for species included in Appendix I, any readily recognizable part or derivative thereof; and for species included in Appendices II and III, any readily recognizable part or derivative thereof specified in Appendices II and III in relation to the species;
- (c) "Trade" means export, re-export, import and introduction from the sea;
- (d) "Re-export" means export of any specimen that has previously been imported;
- (e) "Introduction from the sea" means transportation into a State of specimens of any species which were taken in the marine environment not under the jurisdiction of any State;
- (f) "Scientific Authority" means a national scientific authority designated in accordance with Article IX;
- (g) "Management Authority" means a national management authority designated in accordance with Article IX;
- (h) "Party" means a State for which the present Convention has entered into force.

Article II Fundamental Principles

1. Appendix I shall include all species threatened with extinction which are or may be affected by trade. Trade in specimens of these species must be subject to particularly strict regulation in order not to endanger further their survival and must only be authorized in exceptional circumstances.
2. Appendix II shall include:
 - (a) all species which although not necessarily now threatened with extinction may become so unless trade in specimens of such species is subject to strict regulation in order to avoid utilization incompatible with their survival; and
 - (b) other species which must be subject to regulation in order that trade in specimens of certain species referred to in sub-paragraph (a) of this paragraph may be brought under effective control.

3. Appendix III shall include all species which any Party identifies as being subject to regulation within its jurisdiction for the purpose of preventing or restricting exploitation, and as needing the co-operation of other Parties in the control of trade.

4. The Parties shall not allow trade in specimens of species included in Appendices I, II and III except in accordance with the provisions of the present Convention.

Article III Regulation of Trade in Specimens of Species included in Appendix I

1. All trade in specimens of species included in Appendix I shall be in accordance with the provisions of this Article.

2. The export of any specimen of a species included in Appendix I shall require the prior grant and presentation of an export permit. An export permit shall only be granted when the following conditions have been met:

(a) a Scientific Authority of the State of export has advised that such export will not be detrimental to the survival of that species;

(b) a Management Authority of the State of export is satisfied that the specimen was not obtained in contravention of the laws of that State for the protection of fauna and flora;

(c) a Management Authority of the State of export is satisfied that any living specimen will be so prepared and shipped as to minimize the risk of injury, damage to health or cruel treatment; and

(d) a Management Authority of the State of export is satisfied that an import permit has been granted for the specimen.

3. The import of any specimen of a species included in Appendix I shall require the prior grant and presentation of an import permit and either an export permit or a re-export certificate. An import permit shall only be granted when the following conditions have been met:

(a) a Scientific Authority of the State of import has advised that the import will be for purposes which are not detrimental to the survival of the species involved;

(b) a Scientific Authority of the State of import is satisfied that the proposed recipient of a living specimen is suitably equipped to house and care for it; and

(c) a Management Authority of the State of import is satisfied that the specimen is not to be used for primarily commercial purposes.

4. The re-export of any specimen of a species included in Appendix I shall require the prior grant and presentation of a re-export certificate. A re-export certificate shall only be granted when the following conditions have been met:

(a) a Management Authority of the State of re-export is satisfied that the specimen was imported into that State in accordance with the provisions of the present Convention;

(b) a Management Authority of the State of re-export is satisfied that any living specimen will be so prepared and shipped as to minimize the risk of injury, damage to health or cruel treatment; and

(c) a Management Authority of the State of re-export is satisfied that an import permit has been granted for any living specimen.

5. The introduction from the sea of any specimen of a species included in Appendix I shall require the prior grant of a certificate from a Management Authority of the State of introduction. A certificate shall only be granted when the following conditions have been met:

(a) a Scientific Authority of the State of introduction advises that the introduction will not be detrimental to the survival of the species involved;

(b) a Management Authority of the State of introduction is satisfied that the proposed recipient of a living specimen is suitably equipped to house and care for it; and

(c) a Management Authority of the State of introduction is satisfied that the specimen is not to be used for primarily commercial purposes.

Article IV
Regulation of Trade in Specimens
of Species included in Appendix II

1. All trade in specimens of species included in Appendix II shall be in accordance with the provisions of this Article.

2. The export of any specimen of a species included in Appendix II shall require the prior grant and presentation of an export permit. An export permit shall only be granted when the following conditions have been met:

(a) a Scientific Authority of the State of export has advised that such export will not be detrimental to the survival of that species;

(b) a Management Authority of the State of export is satisfied that the specimen was not obtained in contravention of the laws of that State for the protection of fauna and flora; and

(c) a Management Authority of the State of export is satisfied that any living specimen will be so prepared and shipped as to minimize the risk of injury, damage to health or cruel treatment.

3. A Scientific Authority in each Party shall monitor both the export permits granted by that State for specimens of species included in Appendix II and the actual exports of such specimens. Whenever a Scientific Authority determines that the export of specimens of any such species should be limited in order to maintain that species throughout its range at a level consistent with its role in the ecosystems in which it occurs and well above the level at which that species might become eligible for inclusion in Appendix I, the Scientific Authority shall advise the appropriate Management Authority of suitable measures to be taken to limit the grant of export permits for specimens of that species.

4. The import of any specimen of a species included in Appendix II shall require the prior presentation of either an export permit or a re-export certificate.

5. The re-export of any specimen of a species included in Appendix II shall require the prior grant and presentation of a re-export certificate. A re-export certificate shall only be granted when the following conditions have been met:

(a) a Management Authority of the State of re-export is satisfied that the specimen was imported into that State in accordance with the provisions of the present Convention; and

(b) a Management Authority of the State of re-export is satisfied that any living specimen will be so prepared and shipped as to minimize the risk of injury, damage to health or cruel treatment.

6. The introduction from the sea of any specimen of a species included in Appendix II shall require the prior grant of a certificate from a Management Authority of the State of introduction. A certificate shall only be granted when the following conditions have been met:

(a) a Scientific Authority of the State of introduction advises that the introduction will not be detrimental to the survival of the species involved; and

(b) a Management Authority of the State of introduction is satisfied that any living specimen will be so handled as to minimize the risk of injury, damage to health or cruel treatment.

7. Certificates referred to in paragraph 6 of this Article may be granted on the advice of a Scientific Authority, in consultation with other national scientific authorities or, when appropriate, international scientific authorities, in respect of periods not exceeding one year for total numbers of specimens to be introduced in such periods.

Article V
Regulation of Trade in Specimens
of Species included in Appendix III

1. All trade in specimens of species included in Appendix III shall be in accordance with the provisions of this Article.

2. The export of any specimen of a species included in Appendix III from any State which has included that species in Appendix III shall require the prior grant and presentation of an export permit. An export permit shall only be granted when the following conditions have been met:

(a) a Management Authority of the State of export is satisfied that the specimen was not obtained in contravention of the laws of that State for the protection of fauna and flora; and

(b) a Management Authority of the State of export is satisfied that any living specimen will be so prepared and shipped as to minimize the risk of injury, damage to health or cruel treatment.

3. The import of any specimen of a species included in Appendix III shall require, except in circumstances to which paragraph 4 of this Article applies, the prior presentation of a certificate of origin and, where the import is from a State which has included that species in Appendix III, an export permit.

4. In the case of re-export, a certificate granted by a Management Authority of the State of re-export that the specimen was processed in that State or is being re-exported shall be accepted by the State of import as evidence that the provisions of the present Convention have been complied with in respect of the specimen concerned.

Article VI
Permits and Certificates

1. Permits and certificates granted under the provisions of Articles III, IV, and V shall be in accordance with the provisions of this Article.

2. An export permit shall contain the information specified in the model set forth in Appendix IV, and may only be used for export within a period of six months from the date on which it was granted.

3. Each permit or certificate shall contain the title of the present Convention, the name and any identifying stamp of the Management Authority granting it and a control number assigned by the Management Authority.

4. Any copies of a permit or certificate issued by a Management Authority shall be clearly marked as copies only and no such copy may be used in place of the original, except to the extent endorsed thereon.

5. A separate permit or certificate shall be required for each consignment of specimens.

6. A Management Authority of the State of import of any specimen shall cancel and retain the export permit or re-export certificate and any corresponding import permit presented in respect of the import of that specimen.

7. Where appropriate and feasible a Management Authority may affix a mark upon any specimen to assist in identifying the specimen. For these purposes "mark" means any indelible imprint, lead seal or other suitable means of identifying a specimen, designed in such a way as to render its imitation by unauthorized persons as difficult as possible.

Article VII
Exemptions and Other Special
Provisions Relating to Trade

1. The provisions of Articles III, IV and V shall not apply to the transit or transshipment of specimens through or in the territory of a Party while the specimens remain in Customs control.

2. Where a Management Authority of the State of export or re-export is satisfied that a specimen was acquired before the provisions of the present Convention applied to that specimen, the provisions of Articles III, IV and V shall not apply to that specimen where the Management Authority issues a certificate to that effect.

3. The provisions of Articles III, IV and V shall not apply to specimens that are personal or household effects. This exemption shall not apply where:

(a) in the case of specimens of a species included in Appendix I, they were acquired by the owner outside his State of usual residence, and are being imported into that State; or

(b) in the case of specimens of species included in Appendix II:

(i) they were acquired by the owner outside his State of usual residence and in a State where removal from the wild occurred;

(ii) they are being imported into the owner's State of usual residence; and

(iii) the State where removal from the wild occurred requires the prior grant of export permits before any export of such specimens;

unless a Management Authority is satisfied that the specimens were acquired before the provisions of the present Convention applied to such specimens.

4. Specimens of an animal species included in Appendix I bred in captivity for commercial purposes, or of a plant species included in Appendix I artificially propagated for commercial purposes, shall be deemed to be specimens of species included in Appendix II.

5. Where a Management Authority of the State of export is satisfied that any specimen of an animal species was bred in captivity or any specimen of a plant species was artificially propagated, or is a part of such an animal or plant or was derived therefrom, a certificate by that Management Authority to that effect shall be accepted in lieu of any of the permits or certificates required under the provisions of Articles III, IV or V.

6. The provisions of Articles III, IV and V shall not apply to the non-commercial loan, donation or exchange between scientists or scientific institutions registered by a Management Authority of their State, of herbarium specimens, other preserved, dried or embedded museum specimens, and live plant material which carry a label issued or approved by a Management Authority.

7. A Management Authority of any State may waive the requirements of Articles III, IV and V and allow the movement without permits or certificates of specimens which form part of a travelling zoo, circus, menagerie, plant exhibition or other travelling exhibition provided that:

(a) the exporter or importer registers full details of such specimens with that Management Authority;

(b) the specimens are in either of the categories specified in paragraphs 2 or 5 of this Article; and

(c) the Management Authority is satisfied that any living specimen will be so transported and cared for as to minimize the risk of injury, damage to health or cruel treatment.

Article VIII
Measures to be Taken by the Parties

1. The Parties shall take appropriate measures to enforce the provisions of the present Convention and to prohibit trade in specimens in violation thereof. These shall include measures:

(a) to penalize trade in, or possession of, such specimens, or both; and

(b) to provide for the confiscation or return to the State of export of such specimens.

2. In addition to the measures taken under paragraph 1 of this Article, a Party may, when it deems it necessary, provide for any method of internal reimbursement for expenses incurred as a result of the confiscation of a specimen traded in violation of the measures taken in the application of the provisions of the present Convention.

3. As far as possible, the Parties shall ensure that specimens shall pass through any formalities required for trade with a minimum of delay. To facilitate such passage, a Party may designate ports of exit and ports of entry at which specimens must be presented for clearance. The Parties shall ensure further that all living specimens, during any period of transit, holding or shipment, are properly cared for so as to minimize the risk of injury, damage to health or cruel treatment.

4. Where a living specimen is confiscated as a result of measures referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article:

(a) the specimen shall be entrusted to a Management Authority of the State of confiscation;

(b) the Management Authority shall, after consultation with the State of export, return the specimen to that State at the expense of that State, or to a rescue centre or such other place as the Management Authority deems appropriate and consistent with the purposes of the present Convention; and

(c) the Management Authority may obtain the advice of a Scientific Authority, or may, whenever it considers it desirable, consult the Secretariat in order to facilitate the decision under sub-paragraph (b) of this paragraph, including the choice of a rescue centre or other place.

5. A rescue centre as referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article means an institution designated by a Management Authority to look after the welfare of living specimens, particularly those that have been confiscated.

6. Each Party shall maintain records of trade in specimens of species included in Appendices I, II and III which shall cover:

(a) the names and addresses of exporters and importers; and

(b) the number and type of permits and certificates granted; the States with which such trade occurred; the numbers or quantities and types of specimens, names of species as included in Appendices I, II and III and, where applicable, the size and sex of the specimens in question.

7. Each Party shall prepare periodic reports on its implementation of the present Convention and shall transmit to the Secretariat:

(a) an annual report containing a summary of the information specified in sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph 6 of this Article; and

(b) a biennial report on legislative, regulatory and administrative measures taken to enforce the provisions of the present Convention.

8. The information referred to in paragraph 7 of this Article shall be available to the public where this is not inconsistent with the law of the Party concerned.

Article IX Management and Scientific Authorities

1. Each Party shall designate for the purpose of the present Convention:

- (a) one or more Management Authorities competent to grant permits or certificates on behalf of that Party; and
- (b) one or more Scientific Authorities.

2. A State depositing an instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession shall at that time inform the Depository Government of the name and address of the Management Authority authorized to communicate with other Parties and with the Secretariat.

3. Any changes in the designations or authorizations under the provisions of this Article shall be communicated by the Party concerned to the Secretariat for transmission to all other Parties.

4. Any Management Authority referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article shall if so requested by the Secretariat or the Management Authority of another Party, communicate to it impression of stamps, seals or other devices used to authenticate permits or certificates.

Article X Trade with States not Party to the Convention

Where export or re-export is to, or import is from, a State not a Party to the present Convention, comparable documentation issued by the competent authorities in that State which substantially conforms with the requirements of the present Convention for permits and certificates may be accepted in lieu thereof by any Party.

Article XI Conference of the Parties

1. The Secretariat shall call a meeting of the Conference of the Parties not later than two years after the entry into force of the present Convention.

2. Thereafter the Secretariat shall convene regular meetings at least once every two years, unless the Conference decides otherwise, and extraordinary meetings at any time on the written request of at least one-third of the Parties.

3. At meetings, whether regular or extraordinary, the Parties shall review the implementation of the present Convention and may:

- (a) make such provision as may be necessary to enable the Secretariat to carry out its duties;
- (b) consider and adopt amendments to Appendices I and II in accordance with Article XV;
- (c) review the progress made towards the restoration and conservation of the species included in Appendices I, II and III;
- (d) receive and consider any reports presented by the Secretariat or by any Party; and
- (e) where appropriate, make recommendations for improving the effectiveness of the present Convention.

4. At each regular meeting, the Parties may determine the time and venue of the next regular meeting to be held in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2 of this Article.

5. At any meeting, the Parties may determine and adopt rules of procedure for the meeting.

6. The United Nations, its Specialized Agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, as well as any State not a Party to the present Convention, may be represented at meetings of the Conference by observers, who shall have the right to participate but not to vote.

7. Any body or agency technically qualified in protection, conservation or management of wild fauna and flora, in the following categories, which has informed the Secretariat of its desire to be represented at meetings of the Conference by observers, shall be admitted unless at least one-third of the Parties present object:

- (a) international agencies or bodies, either governmental or non-governmental, and national governmental agencies and bodies; and
- (b) national non-governmental agencies or bodies which have been approved for this purpose by the State in which they are located.

Once admitted, these observers shall have the right to participate but not to vote.

Article XII The Secretariat

1. Upon entry into force of the present Convention, a Secretariat shall be provided by the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme. To the extent and in the manner he considers appropriate, he may be assisted by suitable inter-governmental or non-governmental, international or national agencies and bodies technically qualified in protection, conservation and management of wild fauna and flora.

2. The functions of the Secretariat shall be:

- (a) to arrange for and service meetings of the Parties;
- (b) to perform the functions entrusted to it under the provisions of Articles XV and XVI of the present Convention;
- (c) to undertake scientific and technical studies in accordance with programmes authorized by the Conference of the Parties as will contribute to the implementation of the present Convention, including studies concerning standards for appropriate preparation and shipment of living specimens and the means of identifying specimens;
- (d) to study the reports of Parties and to request from Parties such further information with respect thereto as it deems necessary to ensure implementation of the present Convention;
- (e) to invite the attention of the Parties to any matter pertaining to the aims of the present Convention;
- (f) to publish periodically and distribute to the Parties current editions of Appendices I, II and III together with any information which will facilitate identification of specimens of species included in those Appendices;
- (g) to prepare annual reports to the Parties on its work and on the implementation of the present Convention and such other reports as meetings of the Parties may request;
- (h) to make recommendations for the implementation of the aims and provisions of the present Convention, including the exchange of information of a scientific or technical nature; and
- (i) to perform any other function as may be entrusted to it by the Parties.

Article XIII
International Measures

1. When the Secretariat in the light of information received is satisfied that any species included in Appendices I or II is being affected adversely by trade in specimens of that species or that the provisions of the present Convention are not being effectively implemented, it shall communicate such information to the authorized Management Authority of the Party or Parties concerned.

2. When any Party receives a communication as indicated in paragraph 1 of this Article, it shall, as soon as possible, inform the Secretariat of any relevant facts insofar as its laws permit and, where appropriate, propose remedial action. Where the Party considers that an inquiry is desirable, such inquiry may be carried out by one or more persons expressly authorized by the Party.

3. The information provided by the Party or resulting from any inquiry as specified in paragraph 2 of this Article shall be reviewed by the next Conference of the Parties which may make whatever recommendations it deems appropriate.

Article XIV
Effect on Domestic Legislation
and International Conventions

1. The provisions of the present Convention shall in no way affect the right of Parties to adopt:

(a) stricter domestic measures regarding the conditions for trade, taking, possession or transport of specimens of species included in Appendices I, II and III, or the complete prohibition thereof; or

(b) domestic measures restricting or prohibiting trade, taking, possession, or transport of species not included in Appendices I, II or III.

2. The provisions of the present Convention shall in no way affect the provisions of any domestic measures or the obligations of Parties deriving from any treaty, convention, or international agreement relating to other aspects of trade, taking, possession, or transport of specimens which is in force or subsequently may enter into force for any Party including any measure pertaining to the Customs, public health, veterinary or plant quarantine fields.

3. The provisions of the present Convention shall in no way affect the provisions of, or the obligations deriving from, any treaty, convention or international agreement concluded or which may be concluded between States creating a union or regional trade agreement establishing or maintaining a common external Customs control and removing Customs control between the parties thereto insofar as they relate to trade among the States members of that union agreement.

4. A State party to the present Convention, which is also a party to any other treaty, convention or international agreement which is in force at the time of the coming into force of the present Convention and under the provisions of which protection is afforded to marine species included in Appendix II, shall be relieved of the obligation imposed on it under the provisions of the present Convention with respect to trade in specimens of species included in Appendix II that are taken by ships registered in that State and in accordance with the provisions of such other treaty, convention or international agreement.

5. Notwithstanding the provisions of Articles III, IV and V, any export of a specimen taken in accordance with paragraph 4 of this Article shall only require a certificate

from a Management Authority of the State of introduction to the effect that the specimen was taken in accordance with the provisions of the other treaty, convention or international agreement in question.

6. Nothing in the present Convention shall prejudice the codification and development of the law of the sea by the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea convened pursuant to Resolution 2750 C (XXV) of the General Assembly of the United Nations nor the present or future claims and legal views of any State concerning the law of the sea and the nature and extent of coastal and flag State jurisdiction.

Article XV
Amendments to Appendices I and II

1. The following provisions shall apply in relation to amendments to Appendices I and II at meetings of the Conference of the Parties:

(a) Any Party may propose an amendment to Appendix I or II for consideration at the next meeting. The text of the proposed amendment shall be communicated to the Secretariat at least 150 days before the meeting. The Secretariat shall consult the other Parties and interested bodies on the amendment in accordance with the provisions of sub-paragraphs (b) and (c) of paragraph 2 of this Article and shall communicate the response to all Parties not later than 30 days before the meeting.

(b) Amendments shall be adopted by a two-thirds majority of Parties present and voting. For these purposes "Parties present and voting" means Parties present and casting an affirmative or negative vote. Parties abstaining from voting shall not be counted among the two-thirds required for adopting an amendment.

(c) Amendments adopted at a meeting shall enter into force 90 days after that meeting for all Parties except those which make a reservation in accordance with paragraph 3 of this Article.

2. The following provisions shall apply in relation to amendments to Appendices I and II between meetings of the Conference of the Parties:

(a) Any Party may propose an amendment to Appendix I or II for consideration between meetings by the postal procedures set forth in this paragraph.

(b) For marine species, the Secretariat shall, upon receiving the text of the proposed amendment, immediately communicate it to the Parties. It shall also consult inter-governmental bodies having a function in relation to those species especially with a view to obtaining scientific data these bodies may be able to provide and to ensuring co-ordination with any conservation measures enforced by such bodies. The Secretariat shall communicate the views expressed and data provided by these bodies and its own findings and recommendations to the Parties as soon as possible.

(c) For species other than marine species, the Secretariat shall, upon receiving the text of the proposed amendment, immediately communicate it to the Parties, and, as soon as possible thereafter, its own recommendations.

(d) Any Party may, within 60 days of the date on which the Secretariat communicated its recommendations to the Parties under sub-paragraphs (b) or (c) of this paragraph, transmit to the Secretariat any comments on the proposed amendment together with any relevant scientific data and information.

(e) The Secretariat shall communicate the replies received together with its own recommendations to the Parties as soon as possible.

(f) If no objection to the proposed amendment is received by the Secretariat within 30 days of the date the replies and recommendations were communicated under the provisions of sub-paragraph (e) of this paragraph, the

amendment shall enter into force 90 days later for all Parties except those which make a reservation in accordance with paragraph 3 of this Article.

(g) If an objection by any Party is received by the Secretariat, the proposed amendment shall be submitted to a postal vote in accordance with the provisions of sub-paragraphs (h), (i) and (j) of this paragraph.

(h) The Secretariat shall notify the Parties that notification of objection has been received.

(i) Unless the Secretariat receives the votes for, against or in abstention from at least one-half of the Parties within 60 days of the date of notification under sub-paragraph (h) of this paragraph, the proposed amendment shall be referred to the next meeting of the Conference for further consideration.

(j) Provided that votes are received from one-half of the Parties, the amendment shall be adopted by a two-thirds majority of Parties casting an affirmative or negative vote.

(k) The Secretariat shall notify all Parties of the result of the vote.

(l) If the proposed amendment is adopted it shall enter into force 90 days after the date of the notification by the Secretariat of its acceptance for all Parties except those which make a reservation in accordance with paragraph 3 of this Article.

3. During the period of 90 days provided for by sub-paragraph (c) of paragraph 1 or sub-paragraph (l) of paragraph 2 of this Article any Party may by notification in writing to the Depositary Government make a reservation with respect to the amendment. Until such reservation is withdrawn the Party shall be treated as a State not a Party to the present Convention with respect to trade in the species concerned.

Article XVI

Appendix III and Amendments thereto

1. Any Party may at any time submit to the Secretariat a list of species which it identifies as being subject to regulation within its jurisdiction for the purpose mentioned in paragraph 3 of Article II. Appendix III shall include the names of the Parties submitting the species for inclusion therein, the scientific names of the species so submitted, and any parts or derivatives of the animals or plants concerned that are specified in relation to the species for the purposes of sub-paragraph (b) of Article I.

2. Each list submitted under the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article shall be communicated to the Parties by the Secretariat as soon as possible after receiving it. The list shall take effect as part of Appendix III 90 days after the date of such communication. At any time after the communication of such list, any Party may by notification in writing to the Depositary Government enter a reservation with respect to any species or any parts or derivatives, and until such reservation is withdrawn, the State shall be treated as a State not a Party to the present Convention with respect to trade in the species or part or derivative concerned.

3. A Party which has submitted a species for inclusion in Appendix III may withdraw it at any time by notification to the Secretariat which shall communicate the withdrawal to all Parties. The withdrawal shall take effect 30 days after the date of such communication.

4. Any Party submitting a list under the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article shall submit to the Secretariat a copy of all domestic laws and regulations applicable to the protection of such species, together with any interpretations which the Party may deem appropriate or the Secretariat may request. The Party shall, for as long as the species in question is included in Appendix III, submit any amendment of such laws and regulations or any new interpretations as they are adopted.

Article XVII Amendment of the Convention

1. An extraordinary meeting of the Conference of the Parties shall be convened by the Secretariat on the written request of at least one-third of the Parties to consider and adopt amendments to the present Convention. Such amendments shall be adopted by a two-thirds majority of Parties present and voting. For these purposes "Parties present and voting" means Parties present and casting an affirmative or negative vote. Parties abstaining from voting shall not be counted among the two-thirds required for adopting an amendment.

2. The text of any proposed amendment shall be communicated by the Secretariat to all Parties at least 90 days before the meeting.

3. An amendment shall enter into force for the Parties which have accepted it 60 days after two-thirds of the Parties have deposited an instrument of acceptance of the amendment with the Depositary Government. Thereafter, the amendment shall enter into force for any other Party 60 days after that Party deposits its instrument of acceptance of the amendment.

Article XVIII Resolution of Disputes

1. Any dispute which may arise between two or more Parties with respect to the interpretation or application of the provisions of the present Convention shall be subject to negotiation between the Parties involved in the dispute.

2. If the dispute cannot be resolved in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article, the Parties may, by mutual consent, submit the dispute to arbitration, in particular that of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague and the Parties submitting the dispute shall be bound by the arbitral decision.

Article XIX Signature

The present Convention shall be open for signature at Washington until 30th April 1973 and thereafter at Berne until 31st December 1974.

Article XX Ratification, Acceptance, Approval

The present Convention shall be subject to ratification, acceptance or approval. Instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval shall be deposited with the Government of the Swiss Confederation which shall be the Depositary Government.

Article XXI Accession

The present Convention shall be open indefinitely for accession. Instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Depositary Government.

Article XXII Entry into Force

1. The present Convention shall enter into force 90 days after the date of deposit of the tenth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, with the Depositary Government.

2. For each State which ratifies, accepts or approves the present Convention or accedes thereto after the deposit of the tenth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, the present Convention shall enter into force 90 days after the deposit by such State of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.

Article XXIII
Reservations

1. The provisions of the present Convention shall not be subject to general reservations. Specific reservations may be entered in accordance with the provisions of this Article and Articles XV and XVI.

2. Any State may, on depositing its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, enter a specific reservation with regard to:

- (a) any species included in Appendix I, II or III; or
- (b) any parts or derivatives specified in relation to a species included in Appendix III.

3. Until a Party withdraws its reservation entered under the provisions of this Article, it shall be treated as a State not a Party to the present Convention with respect to trade in the particular species or parts or derivatives specified in such reservation.

Article XXIV
Denunciation

Any Party may denounce the present Convention by written notification to the Depositary Government at any time. The denunciation shall take effect twelve months after the Depositary Government has received the notification.

Article XXV
Depositary

1. The original of the present Convention, in the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish languages, each version being equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Depositary Government, which shall transmit certified copies thereof to all States that have signed it or deposited instruments of accession to it.

2. The Depositary Government shall inform all signatory and acceding States and the Secretariat of signatures, deposit of instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, entry into force of the present Convention, amendments thereto, entry and withdrawal of reservations and notifications of denunciation.

3. As soon as the present Convention enters into force, a certified copy thereof shall be transmitted by the Depositary Government to the Secretariat of the United Nations for registration and publication in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

In witness whereof the undersigned Plenipotentiaries, being duly authorized to that effect, have signed the present Convention.

Done at Washington this third day of March, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seventy-three.

South Korea Stops Rhino Horn Imports

by Esmond Bradley Martin

South Korea used to be one of the world's major importers of rhinoceros horn. Its official Customs statistics state that from 1980 to 1983 an annual average of 230 kilos (kg) of rhino horn were imported, but in the course of fieldwork there in 1980 and 1982, I estimated that the actual imports were more than double (see Martin, 1983). The smuggling of rhino horn into the country was abetted by a variety of taxes levied on it, which by 1983 had forced up the wholesale price fifty-six per cent. However, the main importers there told me that, because most of the horn is ground down into powder, they find it more economical to purchase poorer quality horn, that was badly damaged or partially eaten by insects. Thus, in 1983, the wholesale price there, including duties, was only US\$840 a kg, whereas high quality horn would have cost just over US\$1000.

The rhino horn came partly via Japan but, according to the traders, largely from Hong Kong which was still allowed to export "old" stocks that had been legally brought into the Territory prior to 1979. In 1982, I carried out a sample survey of Oriental Medicine Clinics in Seoul, the capital, and Pusan, South Korea's two largest cities, and found that sixty-two per cent of the seventy-six clinics I visited in the capital had rhino horn for sale and, in Pusan, every one of the eight main clinics did. All the horn was of African origin.

This survey of South Korea's Oriental Medicine Clinics revealed that over ninety per cent of the rhino horn goes into making a medicinal ball called Chung Sim Hwan which literally means a "ball for clearing the heart". Twenty-nine other ingredients are also used, including musk, Saiga Antelope horn and donkey hide, held together with honey and wrapped in gold paper.

Interviews with local doctors and scientists indicated that more than 500 of these balls are made every day in South Korea, and they are an extremely important traditional Korean medicine. They weigh 3.75 grams and are sold for about US\$6 each. A patient may consume one a day for the purpose of curing high blood pressure, nose bleeds, paralysis, body pains or blood poisoning.

In 1982 I met with the head of the Korean Oriental Doctors' Association to suggest that substitutes for rhino horn should be used in the medicinal balls. He adamantly refused even to consider the suggestion that the import of rhino horn should be banned, or to inform the Association's members of the problem of rhino conservation, because of the importance and widespread use of Chung Sim Hwan.

In 1983 I consequently publicized the fact that South Korea was still importing large quantities of rhino horn and was therefore partly responsible for the depletion of rhinos in several African countries. The adverse publicity and pressure from international conservation organizations, especially the World Wildlife Fund, gathered momentum, and the South Korean Government decided to act. In November 1983, the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs issued an order that demanded the immediate elimination of rhino horn from all medicines; from then its use became illegal.

On 7 November 1983, a group of traditional doctors held a meeting to discuss substitutes for rhino horn and decided to try reindeer horn, but soon switched to water buffalo horn. This followed experiments carried out at Kyung Hee University (the best known university for Korean oriental medicine studies). In early January 1986, I had a meeting with several of the senior scientists working there and was told that water buffalo horn was now an accepted substitute. They wanted to carry out further studies on other possible substitutes, such as cow horn, and to win public support for alternatives by publicizing their work, for which they said they hoped US\$10 000 could be raised.

There is some confusion in the various government publications as to exactly when the import of rhino horn was outlawed in South Korea. The Ministry of Trade and Industry issued a directive on 1 January 1984 prohibiting all imports of rhino horn from that date, but this restriction was not published until July 1984. In contradiction was the Tariff Schedule of Korea 1984, published by the Korean Customs Research Institute, which stated that the rate of duty on rhino horn in 1984 was forty per cent and would be thirty-five per cent in 1985. Then, the Ministry of Trade and Industry made an official announcement (Number 85-18), on 31 May 1985, stating that, with immediate effect, rhino horn imports from most countries were prohibited. Finally, the Korean Customs Research Institute in Seoul, on 17 July 1985, published in CCCN Overall Guide Book of 1985 and 1986 the following statement: "The import of rhinoceros horn is prohibited according to pharmaceutical law" (p. 670). In practice, however, the Government did not allow into the country any rhino horn imports in 1984 and 1985.

In January 1986, I surveyed 108 Oriental Medicine Clinics in the East Gate and Kyung Tong market areas of Seoul and found, not surprisingly, considering the extensive supplies there were in 1982, that fifty-one per cent were still selling rhino horn, mostly in the form of Chung Sim Hwan, for an average retail price of US\$1 771 a kg, which is actually lower than it was four years earlier (see Table). I believe this to be an encouraging sign that the demand for rhino horn is decreasing in South Korea. Moreover, this is not because interest in Korean traditional medicine is declining. In fact the five colleges in South Korea are now graduating 250 doctors a year, compared to about seventy in 1976, and there are 3000 Oriental Medicine Clinics in the country, a record number in modern times.

Oriental Medicine Clinics Selling Rhinoceros Horn in Seoul, South Korea, 1980-1986

Year	No.Clinics examined	No.selling Rhino Horn	% selling Rhino Horn	Av. Retail US\$ a kg
'80	30	19	63%	1436
'82	76	47	62%	1797
'86	108	55	51%	1771

The smuggling of rhino horn into the country is said to have dwindled to a very small amount. According to Chong Shol Ho, the Chief of the Investigation Section of Customs in Seoul (pers. comm.), there are only a few attempts to bring in rhino horn now. The Government has recently made a concerted effort to inspect cargo shipments, for it realizes that it has lost considerable revenue from taxes on such goods as tobacco which were being brought into the country clandestinely. Traders confirmed this to me. They also said that, coupled with the closer inspection, the falling demand for rhino horn made smuggling too risky for the small profits. Moreover, rhino horn is no longer readily available from Hong Kong or Japan, and Korean traders have not been able to find alternative sources for it.

Finally, I believe that the efforts of those pursuing research into substitutes for rhino horn as a medicine at Kyung Hee University should be encouraged. As respected scientists in oriental medicine, their findings could have wide appeal, not only in South Korea but also in other parts of Asia where rhino horn has traditionally been in demand as a fever-reducing drug.

Reference

Martin, E.B. (1983):
Rhino Exploitation. WWF Hong Kong. 122 pp.

Guatemala Suspends Wildlife Exports

Guatemala has decided, from 24 March 1986, to suspend, provisionally, all activities with regard to hunting, capture, local trade, export and re-export of wild fauna. This decision has been made because Guatemala is conducting a study on the population and conservation of its faunal resources.

Source: CITES Secretariat

IATA Live Animals Regulations

The International Air Transport Association (IATA) has recently published the 13th edition of its Live Animals Regulations.

The Regulations have been prepared in consultation with worldwide, national and international organisations concerned with the welfare and transportation of live animals. CITES has agreed that the IATA Live Animals Regulations are deemed to meet the CITES Guidelines with respect to transport of animals by air (CITES Resolution, Conf. 4.20).

To ensure that the animals arrive at their destination in good health and condition, it is essential that all persons shipping, accepting or carrying live animals are familiar with the specific packaging and care-giving requirements contained in the Regulations. Clearly, no aspect in the carriage of live animals by air is more important than ensuring the welfare of animals during transportation and on the ground. Other specific features of the Regulations are comprehensive animals lists (including endangered animals species), carrier and Government exceptions, addresses of the CITES Management Authorities, scientific names, animal handling information and animal packing instructions and requirements.

The IATA Regulations are published in English and can be obtained, at US\$25.00 a copy, from IATA, Section 77, 26 chemin de Joinville, 1216 Cointrin, Geneva, Switzerland. Telephone (022) 98 33 66.

Source: International Air Transport Association, 14.4.86

Scientific Whale Meat Trade

Although the International Whaling Commission (IWC) has agreed to institute a temporary halt to commercial whaling, from late 1985, there is considerable concern that such whaling will continue in the guise of scientific research. Member states of the Commission may legitimately issue themselves with permits to catch whales for scientific purposes, even from populations for which a zero-quota has been established. The fear is that some states may issue scientific permits for the capture of large numbers of whales, with the principal objective of exporting the meat to Japan.

At the 38th meeting of the IWC, in Malmö, Sweden, (9-13 June, 1986) proposals were made for a Resolution recommending against such use of scientific permits. One such proposal recommended that Contracting Governments not allow the products from whales taken under scientific research to be used for purposes other than scientific research or local consumption as human food. In the attempt to reach a consensus, this was rejected.

The IWC did adopt a Resolution on Special Permits for Scientific Research, including the following recommendations:

that Contracting Governments ensure that maximum scientific information be obtained from any whales taken under special permits for scientific research;

that, taking into account paragraph 2 of Article VIII of the (International) Convention (for the Regulation of Whaling), following the completion of scientific treatment the meat as well as the other products should be utilised primarily for local consumption; and

that great care should be taken by Contracting Governments when considering issuing special permits for the taking of whales from a Protection Stock. Contracting Governments should take care to ensure that the proposed catch will not further deplete the stock or substantially impede its recovery.

Jonathan Barzdo

Birds Protected in Indonesia

This is a corrected update to 'Birds Protected in Indonesia', *Traffic Bulletin* IV(6). The numbers of species in each family and the numbers of endemic species are approximate because the taxonomy of Indonesian birds is still unsettled and it is often unclear whether some Bornean species definitely occur in Kalimantan and whether some New Guinea species definitely occur in Irian Jaya. The names and content of families follows Voous, 1985, Table of classification, in Campbell, B. and Lack, E. (eds.) *A Dictionary of Birds*. The most important references for species nomenclature are: Beehler, B.M. and Finch, B.W., 1985, *Species-checklist of the birds of*

New Guinea; White, C.M.N. and Bruce, M.D., in press, *Birds of Wallacea*; Smythies, B.E., 1981, *The Birds of Borneo*; and Delacour, J., 1947, *Birds of Malaysia*. Indonesia probably has a higher number of endemic bird species than any other country in the world; at present only twenty-six percent of these are protected.

The numbers (A-H) after each species in the following tables refer to the legislation covering its protection. More information and descriptions of many species can be found in *Protected Birds of Indonesia* by Nico J. van Strien (1982).

Tim Inskipp

- A. Undang-Undang Perlindungan Binatang Liar 1931 No. 134 and Besluit van de Gouverneur-Generaal, Staatsblad van Nederlands Indie, 1931 No. 266.
- B. Besluit van de Gouverneur-Generaal, Staatsblad van Nederlands Indie, 1935 No. 513.

- C. No. 421/Kpts/Um/8/1970
- D. No. 327/Kpts/Um/7/1972
- E. No. 66/Kpts/Um/2/1973
- F. No. 90/Kpts/Um/2/1975
- G. No. 742/Kpts/Um/12/1978
- H. No. 757/Kpts/Um/12/1979

Birds Protected in Indonesia

Family	Approx. No. of Species in Indonesia [(-)=No.protected]	No. of Endemic Species	Protected Species
Gruidae	1 (1)	-	<u>Grus spp.:</u> <u>Grus rubicunda</u> <u>Broliga</u> H (one species recorded)
Helornithidae	1 (-)	-	-
Otididae	1 (-)	-	-
Jacaniidae	3 (-)	-	-
Rostratulidae	1 (-)	-	-
Haematopodidae	1 (-)	-	-
Recurvirostridae	1 (1)	-	<u>Himantopus himantopus</u> <u>Black-winged Stilt</u> H
Burhinidae	1 (1)**	-	<u>Esacus magnirostris</u> (<u>scommophorus</u>) **(West Indonesian population) <u>Beach Thick-knee</u> B
Glareolidae	2 (-)	-	-
Charadriidae	14 (1)	1 (1)	<u>Hoplopterus (=Vanellus)</u> <u>macropterus</u> <u>Sunda Plover</u> G
Scolopacidae	37 (5+1*)	2 (-)	<u>Limnodromus semipalmatus</u> <u>Asian Dowitcher</u> G <u>Numenius spp.(4)</u> <u>curlews</u> , <u>Whimbrel</u> H <u>Tringa guttifer</u> <u>Nordmann's Greenshank</u> G*
Stercorariidae	2 (-)	-	-
Laridae	2 (2)	-	All species A
Sternidae	18 (18)	-	All species A
Columbidae	94 (5)	34 (2)	<u>Caloenas nicobarica</u> <u>Nicobar Pigeon</u> A <u>Ducula rosacea</u> <u>Pink-headed Imperial Pigeon</u> G <u>Goura spp.(3)</u> <u>Crowned Pigeons</u> A
Psittacidae	76 (9)	32 (3)	<u>Cacatua galerita</u> <u>Greater Sulphur-crested Cockatoo</u> G (<u>Cacatua g. triton</u> <u>Triton Greater Sulphur-crested Cockatoo</u> C) <u>Eclectus oratus</u> <u>Eclectus Parrot</u> D <u>Loriculus exilis</u> <u>Lilliput Hanging Parrot</u> H <u>Lorius domicellus</u> <u>Purple-naped Lory</u> D <u>Lorius lory</u> <u>Black-capped Lory</u> G <u>Probosciger aterrimus</u> <u>Palm Cockatoo</u> C <u>Psittichas fulgidus</u> <u>Pesquet's Parrot</u> G <u>Tanygnathus sumatranus</u> <u>Blue-backed Parrot</u> H <u>Trichoglossus ornatus</u> <u>Ornate Lorikeet</u> H
Cuculidae	53 (-)	11 (-)	-
Tytonidae	9 (-)	4 (-)	-
Strigidae	29 (1 ssp.)	12 (1 ssp.)	<u>Otus magicus beccarii</u> <u>Blak Scops Owl</u> G (= <u>O. manadensis beccarii</u>)
Podargidae	8 (-)	-	-
Aegothelidae	7 (-)	1 (-)	-

*Species that have not been recorded in Indonesia

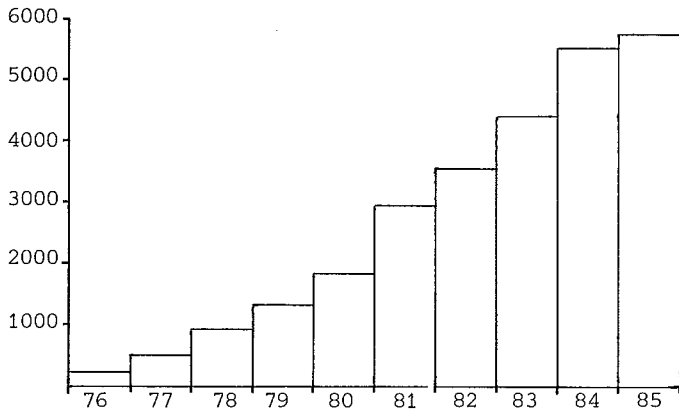
Family	Approx. No. of Species in Indonesia [(-)=No.protected]	No. of Endemic Species	Protected Species
Casuaridae	3 (3)	-	<u>Casuaris casuaris</u> <u>Southern Cassowary</u> C Other species G
Diomedidae	1 (-)	-	-
Procellariidae	6 (-)	-	-
Hydrobatidae	4 (-)	-	-
Podicipedidae	2 (-)	-	-
Phaethontidae	3 (-)	-	-
Sulidae	4 (4)	-	<u>Sula leucogaster</u> <u>Brown Booby</u> E Other species G
Phalacrocoracidae	4 (-)	-	-
Anhingidae	1 (1)	-	<u>Anhinga melanogaster</u> (incl. <u>novaeollandiae</u>) <u>Darter</u> E
Pelecanidae	3 (3)	-	All species B
Fregatidae	3 (1)	-	<u>Fregata andrewsi</u> <u>Christmas Island Frigatebird</u> G
Ardeidae	24 (6)	-	<u>Egretta spp.(5)</u> <u>Egrets</u> A <u>Nycticorax caledonicus</u> <u>Rufous Night Heron</u> B <u>Ciconia episcopus</u> <u>Woolly-necked Stork</u> B <u>Ciconia stormi</u> <u>Storm's Stork</u> B <u>Leptoptilos javanicus</u> <u>Lesser Adjutant Stork</u> A <u>Leptoptilos dubius</u> <u>Greater Adjutant Stork</u> A* <u>Mycteria cinerea</u> <u>Milky Stork</u> B <u>Mycteria leucocephala</u> <u>Painted Stork</u> H
Ciconiidae	5 (5+1*)	-	-
Threskiornithidae	6 (3)	-	<u>Plegadis falcinellus</u> <u>Glossy Ibis</u> B <u>Pseudibis davisoni</u> <u>White-shouldered Ibis</u> G <u>Threskiornis melanoleuca</u> <u>Oriental White Ibis</u> B <u>Cairina scutulata</u> <u>White-winged Duck</u> D
Anatidae	17 (1)	-	-
Accipitridae	56 (56)	9 (9)	<u>Elanus caeruleus</u> <u>Black-shouldered Kite</u> A All other species C
Pandionidae	1 (1)	-	<u>Pandion haliaetus</u> <u>Osprey</u> C
Falconidae	9 (9)	1 (1)	All species C
Megapodidae	11 (11)	5 (5)	<u>Macrocephalon maleo</u> <u>Maleo</u> F <u>Megapodius reinwardt</u> <u>Orange-footed Scrubfowl</u> C Other species H
Phasianidae	23 (4)	7 (-)	<u>Argusianus argus</u> <u>Great Argus Pheasant</u> C <u>Lophura bulweri</u> <u>Bulwer's Pheasant</u> G <u>Pavo muticus</u> <u>Green Peafowl</u> E <u>Polyplectron malacense</u> <u>Malay Peacock-pheasant</u> H
Turnicidae	4 (-)	1 (-)	-
Rallidae	30 (1)	5 (1)	<u>Aramidopsis plateni</u> <u>Snoring Rail</u> D

Birds Protected in Indonesia (ctd)

Family	Approx. No. of Species in Indonesia [()=No. protected]	No. of Endemic Species	Protected Species
Caprimulgidae	12 (-)	2 (-)	-
Hemiprocidae	3 (-)	-	-
Apodidae	21 (-)	2 (-)	-
Trogonidae	7 (7)	1 (1)	All species A
Alcedinidae	45 (45)	16 (16)	All species A
Meropidae	6 (-)	1 (-)	-
Coraciidae	3 (-)	2 (-)	-
Upupidae	1 (-)	-	-
Bucerotidae	14 (14)	3 (3)	All species A
Capitonidae	15 (3)	3 (3)	<u>Megalaima armillaris</u> Blue-crowned Barbet H <u>Megalaima corvina</u> Brown-throated Barbet H <u>Megalaima javensis</u> Black-banded Barbet H
Indicatoridae	1 (-)	-	-
Picidae	25 (-)	2 (-)	-
Eurylaimidae	8 (-)	-	-
Pittidae	13 (13)	3 (3)	All species A
Alaudidae	1 (-)	-	-
Hirundinidae	6 (-)	-	-
Motacillidae	7 (-)	-	-
Campephagidae	43 (-)	16 (-)	-
Pycnonotidae	29 (-)	6 (-)	-
Chloropseidae	7 (-)	1 (-)	-
Turdidae	39 (-)	15 (-)	-
Sylviidae	40 (-)	9 (-)	-
Muscicapidae	65 (1)	16 (-)	<u>Cyornis ruecki</u> Ruck's Blue Flycatcher D
Rhipiduridae	23 (3)	8 (2)	<u>Rhipidura euryura</u> White-bellied Fantail H <u>Rhipidura javanica</u> Pied Fantail E <u>Rhipidura phoenicea</u> Rufous-tailed Fantail H
Monarchidae	36 (-)	11 (-)	-
Pachycephalidae	32 (-)	8 (-)	-
Timaliidae	68 (5)	13 (5)	<u>Alcippe pyrrhoptera</u> Javan Fulvetta H <u>Crocias albonotatus</u> Spotted Sibia H <u>Garrulax rufifrons</u> Rufous-fronted Laughing-thrush H <u>Stachyris grammiceps</u> White-breasted Babbler H <u>Stachyris melanothorax</u> Pearl-cheeked Babbler H
Aegithalidae	1 (1)	1 (1)	<u>Psaltria exilis</u> Pygmy Tit H
Maluridae	5 (-)	-	-
Acanthizidae	21 (-)	1 (-)	-
Neosittidae	2 (-)	-	-
Climacteridae	1 (-)	-	-
Paridae	2 (-)	-	-
Sittidae	2 (-)	-	-
Nectariniidae	21 (21)	4 (4)	All species A
Dicaeidae	32 (-)	10 (-)	-
Zosteropidae	29 (1)	20 (1)	<u>Lophozosterops javanica</u> Grey-throated White-eye H
Meliphagidae	76 (76)	23 (23)	All species A
Ortiolidae	12 (-)	4 (-)	-
Irenidae	1 (-)	-	-
Laniidae	3 (-)	-	-
Pityriasiidae	1 (-)	-	-
Dicruridae	10 (-)	1 (-)	-
Grallinidae	2 (-)	-	-
Artamidae	4 (-)	1 (-)	-
Cracticidae	4 (-)	-	-
Paradisaeidae	29 (29)	8 (8)	All species A
Ptilonorhynchidae	9 (9)	2 (2)	All species G
Corvidae	15 (-)	5 (-)	-
Sturnidae	24 (2+ 1 ssp.)	12 (2+ 1 ssp.)	<u>Gracula religiosa robusta</u> Nias Hill Mynah C <u>Leucopsar rothschildi</u> Rothschild's Myna C <u>Sturnus melanopterus</u> Black-winged Starling H
Passeridae	1 (-)	-	-
Ploceidae	3 (-)	-	-
Estrildidae	31 (-)	9 (-)	-
Fringillidae	1 (-)	-	-
TOTALS	1493 (381+2 spp. +2 sssp. +1 population)	364(96+2 sssp.)	

Swiss Export Permits Increased

Export Permits/Re-export Certificates Issued



Since 1975, the number of CITES export permits and re-export certificates issued by the CITES Management Authority for Switzerland and Liechtenstein has steadily increased. This development reflects the improvement of import controls in the destination countries rather than a real increase in the trade. Most CITES documents issued by Switzerland concern watch straps made from reptile leather, of which 891 757 were exported in 1985.

Source: Swiss CITES Management Authority

USA Seizes Rare Cacti

The recent seizure of over 200 rare cactus plants in California, USA, is believed to be the largest seizure of endangered cacti in the State.

A year-long undercover investigation by the US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS) resulted in the seizures from the premises of three cacti collectors. Wendell Sherwood Minnich of Cactus Data Plants in Littlerock, Edward G. Gay of the Cactus Ranchito in Tarzana and Steven Franklin Sobel of Van Nuys, are accused of making several trips to remote locations in Mexico, removing plants and later importing them illegally into the USA. According to USFWS Agent Ed Dominguez, the cacti are of "extreme botanical value"... "Some are among the ten most endangered plants in the world." One species, the Aztec Cactus *Aztekium ritteri* (CITES Appendix I) is found only on near-vertical cliff faces in four remote canyons in Central Mexico. Two other Appendix I species, *Ariocarpus agavoides* and *Obregonia denegrii* were included in the seizure, along with a large quantity of Peyote Cactus *Lophophora williamsii*. The Peyote Cactus is classified as an illegal drug in California because of its hallucinogenic properties. Live Gila Monsters *Heloderma suspectum* (Appendix II), had also been taken unlawfully in Arizona and transported to California.

Prosecutions are being considered. Violations of the US Endangered Species Act may result in a maximum of one year in prison and/or a US\$20 000 fine.

The USFWS was assisted in this investigation by Agents of the US Customs Service, the US Department of Agriculture and Wardens of the California Department of Fish & Game.

Sources: Los Angeles Daily News, 4.3.86
US Attorney Press Release, 3.3.86
Los Angeles Times, 23.3.86

Skins Seized in Uruguay

In early March 1986, the Direction of Legal Control for the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries in Uruguay seized a large number of skins from fur shops in Montevideo. The skins were confiscated when it was found that the identification stamps were false.

Amongst the seizures were 2369 raw skins, 2828 tanned skins and 27 skin garments of Coypu *Myocastor coypus*. Included also were Geoffroy's Cat *Felis geoffroyii* skins, and an Ocelot *Felis pardalis* coat. Other skins, skin pieces and garments from fox *Dusicyon* and *Cerdocyon* spp., Raccoon *Procyon lotor*, ferret and River Otter *Lutra longicaudis*, brought the total seized to 2388 raw skins, 4093 tanned skins, 47 garments, pieces and accessories and 58 kg of mixed skins.

Source: TRAFFIC (South America)

US Reptile Smuggler Gaoled

Randal Theodore Graham of Stockton, California, USA, was recently convicted and sentenced to two years gaol (with eighteen months of the term suspended) for illegal importation of reptiles from Australia. Graham, who had been travelling on a false passport, was arrested by US Customs in San Francisco when he returned to the USA from Australia in December 1985. During his stay in Australia, Graham had collected reptiles and posted them to various addresses in the USA.

Source: TRAFFIC (Australia)

Corrections

In 'The International Trade in Frogs' Legs' by Manfred Niekisch, TRAFFIC (Germany), published in *Traffic Bulletin* VIII(1), we incorrectly indicated that Swiss imports of live frogs, amounting to 100-200 tonnes a year, are used for "scientific purposes". These figures (in Table 6), in fact referred to frogs imported for human consumption. The number of frogs of the genus *Rana* imported to Switzerland for scientific purposes is in the region of 1000 to 2000 specimens a year. We apologise to the author and our readers for this error on our part.

In the same issue, we misleadingly stated that Indonesia bans the export of cockatoos (p. 21). Only two species, the Greater Sulphur-crested Cockatoo *Cacatua galerita* and the Palm Cockatoo *Probosciger aterrimus*, are protected in Indonesia (see page 30 of this issue).

SUBSCRIPTIONS

The *Traffic Bulletin* will be published quarterly in 1986. This publication is sent free to WTMU consultants, government agencies, conservation organisations and other institutions involved in the conservation of threatened species. Donations to defray costs will continue to be welcomed. To commercial enterprises and private individuals, the subscription is US\$20.00 (£10.00 in UK) per volume. Cheques, bank drafts or international money orders should be made payable to the IUCN Conservation Monitoring Centre, 219c Huntingdon Road, Cambridge CB3 0DL, UK.

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Requests to reprint material should be addressed to the Wildlife Trade Monitoring Unit.

Published by the Wildlife Trade Monitoring Unit, IUCN Conservation Monitoring Centre,
219c Huntingdon Road, Cambridge, CB3 0DL, UK. Compiled by Kim Lochen and edited by
Jonathan Barzdo. Printed by Foister & Jagg Ltd., Abbey Walk, Cambridge.