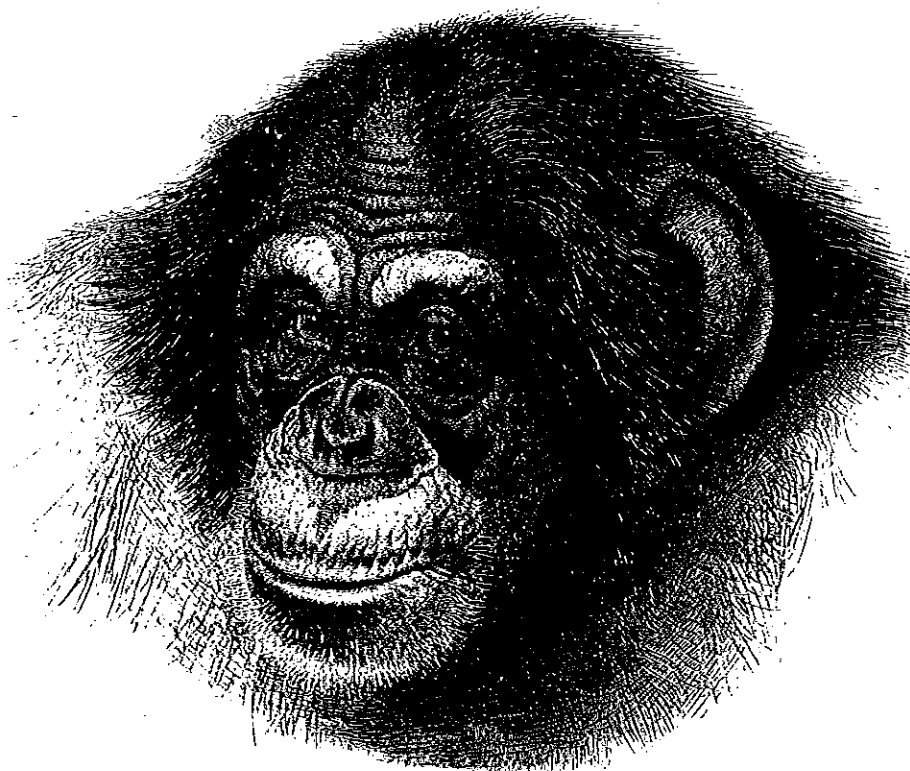


TRADE IN EXCEPTIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES:

An Analysis of Commerce in Appendix I Animal Species



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Student Placement Report
1991 - 1992

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Acknowledgements

I would like to thank the staff of the Wildlife Trade Monitoring Unit of the World Conservation Monitoring Centre who provided the data that formed the basis of this report. Thanks also to the TRAFFIC Network who provided much valuable information. Special thanks go to all the staff at TRAFFIC International and the Trade Specialist Group for all the help and encouragement they gave to me throughout the year, and for making my year with them thoroughly enjoyable. I would like to extend particular thanks to Steven Broad, who gave help and advice when it was most needed and without whose support this report would never have been completed. Special thanks also go to Amie Bräutigam who allowed me to contribute to the production of the *Analyses* and generously shared her understanding of CITES with me, providing the background knowledge necessary to undertake this report. Thank you also to Dr Les Allen-Williams of the University of Hertfordshire for supervising my placement year at TRAFFIC International.

Introduction

CITES Appendix I should include all species which are threatened with extinction and which are or may be affected by international trade (Article II). Trade in these species is only allowed in exceptional circumstances so as not to further endanger these threatened species.

In recent years there have been various studies of significant trade in Appendix II species (progress to date summarised in CITES Conference Doc. 8.30) and CITES has adopted resolutions to assist in the reviews. However, there have been only a few studies carried out on Appendix I trade, most concentrating on single species groups. Thus it was felt that a more general study would provide a valuable insight into the trade in Appendix I animal species and its possible implications for their conservation.

Aim

The basic aim of this report was to assess the extent and nature of reported trade in specimens of CITES Appendix I animal species. More specific objectives were to identify which Appendix I species appeared in trade and the volume traded, to assess those species groups traded in the largest numbers and to identify trends associated with this trade and to ascertain the basis upon which the trade has been allowed.

Regulations for Trade in CITES Appendix I Animal Species

One of the fundamental provisions of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) is the prohibition of international commercial trade in species included in Appendix I.

Provisions of Article III

Article III of CITES sets forth the conditions for trade in Appendix I specimens, which include the requirement that a permit or certificate be issued for each movement across a state boundary from both the importing and the exporting country. An export permit, required prior to the physical act of exporting a specimen of an Appendix I species, must only be granted following the issue of an import permit. The double permit approach adopted by CITES for Appendix I species ensures that there is adequate review of the information on the history and likely future of the specimen, thereby serving as a double check to identify and avert any problems of a legal or conservation nature. Additional requirements of Article III for the issuing of import/export permits include evidence that the proposed transaction will not be detrimental to the survival of the species; that the specimen was obtained legally within the country of export; that the shipment of live specimens will be carried out under humane conditions and that the recipient is suitably equipped to house and care for it; and that the importer has demonstrated that he has been unable to obtain suitable captive-bred specimens of the same species, that another species not listed in Appendix I could not be utilised for the proposed purpose and the proposed purpose could not be achieved through alternative means.

A further key requirement of Article III is that the Management Authority in the State of import is satisfied that the specimen to be imported is not to be used for 'primarily commercial purposes'. This provision has been

the subject of much debate in CITES owing to differences in interpretation. This debate culminated most recently in the adoption of Resolution Conf. 5.10 (Buenos Aires, 1985). The general principles set out in this resolution regarding 'primarily commercial purposes' include: an activity should generally be considered as 'commercial' if its purpose is to obtain economic benefit, including profit; a 'commercial purpose' should be defined as broadly as possible to provide maximum protection, so that any transaction where the use of the specimen in the importing country is not wholly 'non-commercial' should be regarded as 'commercial'. Resolution Conf. 5.10 then goes on to provide examples of categories of transactions where "the non-commercial aspects may or may not predominate, depending upon the facts of each situation." These include trade for scientific purposes, education or training, purely private use or captive-breeding programmes (Wijnstekers, 1989). Specific differences in interpretation are evident related to trade in Appendix I species for zoos and bio-medical research.

Exceptions to the Provisions in Article III

In addition to trade for primarily 'non-commercial' purposes, there are other cases when trade in Appendix I specimens is permitted. Trade amongst non-Parties, for example, may be legal as these countries are obviously not constrained by CITES rules relating to trade in these species. Trade between a CITES Party and a non-Party may facilitate trade in Appendix I species that might not be traded if the double-check system were in place. Examples of such cases include exports of Asian Elephants from Myanmar or Chimpanzees from Sierra Leone; both countries are not CITES Parties. Resolution Conf. 8.8 (Kyoto, 1992) recognises that trade from and through States not Party to the Convention jeopardises the effectiveness of the Convention and that illegal trade usually avoids passing through States that are Party to the Convention, instead taking routes through non-Party States. Thus it recommends that Parties only accept imports from non-Parties in special circumstances when it benefits conservation of the species and then only of captive-bred or artificially propagated specimens. The Secretariat must be consulted in all cases related to trade with non-Parties. Despite these recommendations, trade in Appendix I species with non-Parties continues, as the data in the following sections indicate.

(Resolutions Conf. 3.8, 8.8)

Reservations: although CITES does not allow for general reservations, Article XXIII stipulates that "specific reservations may be entered... with respect to species listed on Appendix I, II or III..." A State may enter a reservation either on accession to the Convention, or when there is a change in the listing of a species.

On entering a reservation, the State which entered the reservation is treated as a non-Party with respect to trade in the species in question until the reservation is withdrawn; therefore it has no specific duty to issue or inspect CITES documentation and is allowed to trade freely in the species in question with non-Parties or other reserving States. However, when reservations are entered on the listing of a species in Appendix I, the Conference of the Parties has recommended through Resolution Conf. 4.25 (Botswana, 1983) that the reserving Party continue to treat the species as if it were in Appendix II. Thus Parties should continue to issue export or re-export permits, require export/re-export permits from exporting countries (thereby ensuring that the trade is legal from the exporting country) and continue to report on this trade in their annual reports to CITES.

(Resolution Conf. 4.25)

Apart from these practical exemptions, CITES recognises that in certain circumstances it is permissible for Appendix I species to enter trade. These instances are elaborated on in Article VII of the treaty. The provisions of Article VII have in many cases proved to be inadequate for implementation and have needed further clarification. As a result, the Parties have adopted various resolutions expanding on or clarifying the exceptions in Article VII. These specific exemptions and the resolutions subsequently adopted to facilitate their application are provided below:

Article VII establishes specific exemptions to the restrictions in trade set out in Article III, relating to cases of:

- 1) **Transit or trans-shipment**
- 2) **Pre-Convention specimens**
- 3) **Personal and household effects**
- 4) **Captive-bred or artificially propagated specimens**
- 5) **Non-commercial loan, donation or exchange between scientists or scientific institutions**
- 6) **Travelling zoos, circuses or menageries**

Transit or trans-shipment: "the provisions of Article III shall not apply to the transit or trans-shipment of specimens through or in the territory of a Party while the specimens remain in Customs control." Resolution Conf. 4.10 (Gaborone, 1983) recognised the potential for abuse by keeping the specimens in the territory of a Party while seeking a buyer in another country. Thus it recommends that the phrase 'transit or trans-shipment' refer only to those situations when a specimen is in the process of shipment to a named consignee and that the interruption in the movement only arises from arrangements necessitated by this form of traffic. Valid export documentation is required and should be available for inspection in the country of trans-shipment. Resolution Conf. 7.4 (Lausanne, 1989) recommends that Parties adopt legislation to allow them to seize and confiscate transit shipments in the absence of valid export documentation.

(Resolutions Conf. 4.10, 7.4)

Pre-Convention specimens: "the provisions of Article III shall not apply where the specimen was acquired before the provisions of the Convention applied to that specimen, where the Management Authority issues a certificate to that effect." Resolution Conf. 5.11 states, for the purposes of Article VII, the date on which a specimen is acquired should be; for live and dead animals taken from the wild, the date of their initial removal from the wild; or for parts and derivatives, the date of their introduction into personal possession, and that this date be included on the pre-Convention certificate issued by the Management Authority. The main problem with this exemption has centred around the question as to which country the pre-Convention status applies to, the importing or the exporting country.

(Resolutions Conf. 4.11, 5.11)

Personal and household effects: "the provisions of Article III shall not apply to specimens that are personal or household effects, except when the specimen was acquired by the owner outside his State of usual residence, and are being imported into that State, unless the specimens were acquired before the provisions of the present Convention applied to that species." Thus the exemption does not apply to the trade in souvenir specimens

imported by a person returning to his state of usual residence. Resolution Conf. 4.12 (Gaborone, 1983) recognised that parts, products and derivatives of species listed in Appendix I continued to be widely sold as tourist souvenirs and that in many cases sale of such specimens formed a substantial part of a trade which could threaten a species. It recommends, among other things, that Parties vigorously control the export and import of Appendix I specimens whether or not traded as personal effects and that the Parties should take steps to ensure that tourists travelling abroad are made aware of the import and export controls which may be in force with respect to certain species.

(Resolutions Conf. 6.8, 4.12)

Captive-bred or artificially propagated specimens: "specimens of animal species bred in captivity for commercial purposes shall be deemed to be specimens of species included in Appendix II." Resolution Conf. 2.12 (San José, 1989) recommends that 'bred in captivity' refer only to offspring born in a controlled environment either of parents that mated in captivity or of parents that were in a controlled environment when development of the offspring began. Where a Management Authority is satisfied that any specimen of an animal species was bred in captivity or is part of such an animal or was derived therefrom, a certificate to that effect from the Management Authority shall be accepted in lieu of any of the permits or certificates required under the provisions of Article III. Since then, various other resolutions have been adopted establishing further guidelines for captive-breeding operations and for trade in captive-bred specimens, including Resolution Conf. 4.15 (Gaborone, 1983), which recommended that Parties provide the Secretariat with information on commercial captive-breeding operations occurring in their territories, to allow a register of the operations to be established. Resolution 6.21 (Ottawa, 1987) made further recommendations, including the implementation of a uniform marking system for products of registered captive-breeding operations and that first commercial captive-breeding operation for an Appendix I species should only be approved by a two-thirds majority vote at a meeting of the Conference of the Parties. These have now been repealed and incorporated into Resolution Conf. 8.15 (Kyoto, 1992) with the addition of more detailed guidelines for captive-breeding operations.

(Resolutions Conf. 2.12, 4.15, 5.15, 6.21, 7.10, 8.15, 8.22)

Non-commercial loan, donation or exchange between scientists or scientific institutions: "the provisions of Article III shall not apply to the non-commercial loan, donation or exchange between scientists or scientific institutions of preserved, dried or embedded museum specimens which carry a label issued or authorised by a Management Authority." Among other things, Resolution Conf. 2.14 (San José, 1979) recommends the registration by the Management Authority of scientific institutions meeting certain standards and that the details of those institutions be relayed to the Secretariat and to all other Parties.

(Resolutions Conf. 1.4, 2.14)

Travelling zoos, circuses or menageries: "a Management Authority may waive the requirements of Article III and allow the movement, without permits or certificates, of specimens which form part of a travelling zoo, circus, menagerie or other travelling exhibition provided that the exporter or importer registers full details of such specimens with that Management Authority, the specimens are either pre-Convention or captive-bred and the Management Authority is satisfied that any living specimen will be transported and cared for as to minimize

the risk of injury, damage to health or cruel treatment." This provision has proved particularly problematic for CITES Parties as it has provided a loophole through which otherwise illegal trade has been allowed to take place. The Parties have progressively closed this gap and most recently adopted a resolution calling for the marking of individual specimens by coded microchips.

(Resolutions Conf. 3.16, 4.20, 5.18, 6.24, 7.13, 8.13, 8.16)

In addition to the exceptions listed in Article VII, the Conference of the Parties have also adopted various Resolutions providing for additional circumstances where trade in Appendix I species could be allowed. These include those presented below.

Exchange of confiscated specimens for educational, scientific and/or enforcement purposes: confiscated dead specimens of Appendix I species may be exchanged internationally for scientific/educational and for identification/enforcement purposes. Living specimens should be sent to rescue centres, giving priorities to those with facilities for promoting reproduction of the species. The re-export of a confiscated specimen should be allowed, if determined to be not detrimental to the survival of the species, by permitting it to be deemed to have been obtained in accordance with the provisions of the Convention for the purposes of issuing export permits.

(Resolutions Conf. 2.15, 3.14)

Hunting trophies: Resolution Conf. 2.11 recommends that trade in hunting trophies of animals listed in Appendix I be allowed if the specimens are accompanied by import and export permits and if the trade is not detrimental to the survival of the species.

(Resolution Conf. 2.11)

Appendix I quota system: introduced in 1983 with the adoption of Resolution Conf. 4.13 (Gaborone, 1983), this system is aimed specifically at the trade in Leopard skins. It allows trade in the species while retaining it in Appendix I. Various resolutions have been adopted since then setting quotas for the following years. A similar system for trade in Cheetah skins and live Cheetahs was accepted at the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

(Resolutions Conf. 4.13, 5.13, 6.9, 7.7, 8.10)

Analysis of Trade Records

Method

Under Article VIII of CITES, Parties are required to submit Annual Reports to the Secretariat containing information on the exports from and imports to that State of CITES-listed species. With the adoption of Resolution Conf. 4.25 (Gaborone, 1983), the Parties agreed to also submit Annual Reports for those species subject to reservations.

The trade data utilised throughout this report were taken from tabulations compiled by the Wildlife Trade Monitoring Unit of the World Conservation Monitoring Centre from the Annual Reports of CITES Parties for

for the years 1985 through to 1990. These data contain records of imports and exports of species listed in the Appendices and their products. They contain information on the species involved, a description of the type and quantity of the product and, in the case of imports, the exporter or re-exporter and primary source country, and for exports, the destination and original source. For trade between two CITES Parties, each transaction should therefore be reported twice, once by the importer and once by the exporter.

However, there are various problems which impair the value of CITES trade data in assessing levels of trade. For example: not all nations involved in trade are CITES Parties; not all CITES Parties produce annual reports; and CITES annual reports vary in quality and regularity of submission. Exports from a country at the end of one year may arrive in the importing country early in the next and in such cases it is possible that the same transaction may be listed in the trade tables for both years. Also different countries describe the type of product in trade in different terms. For example the skull of a leopard may be described by one country as a 'skull' and by another as a 'trophy'. A similar problem also arises with the listing of purpose codes and units of weight or size. With such discrepancies a decision was made as to which listing was the most likely and to be consistent the same decision was made with any further discrepancies. It must be noted that at the time of compilation several Parties had yet to submit their Annual Reports for 1990, therefore data for this year are incomplete. These factors must be taken into account when analysing CITES data, but in most cases these data are the only detailed source of information on international trade and generally CITES reports are of great value in assessing approximate levels of trade and the geographical patterns in such trade.

In most cases in the detailed reviews throughout this report trade data are presented in one of three types of table. The first type concentrates on the trade in live animals detailing the total number traded, the proportion declared as captive-bred, and the purpose for which trade was allowed. The second shows the range of commodities in trade for a particular species, how many were traded over the period and, in most cases, the percentage of this trade seized on entry. In the third type of table the country of import and export are also included thus the table shows the amount of each commodity traded by each country. In some situations it was necessary to use different methods of displaying the data and in such cases explanations of the type of display used are given in the text. One element of the data examined which requires explanation is the use of 'purpose codes' to indicate the nature of CITES transactions; as follows:

B	Breeding	N	Introduction
C	Commercial	P	Personal
E	Educational	Q	Museum/Herbarium Use
F	Falconry	S	Scientific
H	Hunting Trophy	T	Circus
I	Illegal	U	Transit
M	Medical	Z	Zoo

The double reporting approach of CITES lead to problems when looking at the purpose codes declared. Countries may declare different purpose codes for the same transaction or fail to declare a purpose at all. For the purposes of this report three general rules were followed:

- i) where there were two reports and one is purpose C (commercial) and the second is any other declared purpose then the purpose other than C was chosen;
- ii) where there were two reports and one has no purpose declared and the second has any declared purpose then the transaction with a declared purpose was chosen;
- iii) where there were two reports with purposes other than C (commercial) then in general what was considered to be the more descriptive purpose was chosen and was then used throughout to be consistent.

The trade tables throughout this report use the same purpose codes as those in the CITES trade data, however for those transactions for which no purpose was declared a new category was created: ? No purpose code listed.

Review of reported trade

A full review of the reported trade in Appendix I animal species for the 1985-1990 was carried out and is presented in Table 1, which indicates the taxa, nature of specimens traded (e.g. live, derivatives) and the reported purpose of the transaction. A total of 430 Appendix I taxa were traded during this period.

Because such a large number of Appendix I species were traded during 1985-1990 it would have been impossible to analyse all of this trade in detail. In addition, in many cases only a few specimens of a species were traded in the six years studied. Thus this report has concentrated on those species, or species groups, for which some feature of the trade was of particular interest, such as a high percentage of illegal trade, or particularly high numbers being traded.

Those studied in detail are as follows:

Live primates	Ostriches and Rheas
Whales	Raptors
Live carnivores	Parrots
Live Giant Pandas	Live reptiles
Big cats: parts and derivatives	Reptile skins
Elephants	Turtles: parts and derivatives
Rhinoceroses	Live amphibians
Vicuña	Asian Bonytongue

Table 1 A Review of Appendix I species traded in 1985-1990

Species	Items in trade and purpose codes declared		
<i>Bettongia</i> spp. Bettonga	live (S)	<i>Microcebus coquerelli</i> Coquerel's Mouse-lemur	live (S)
<i>Bettongia gaimardi</i> Eastern Bettong	live (Z)	<i>Microcebus murinus</i> Grey Mouse-lemur	live (C Z S), bodies (S)
<i>Bettongia penicillata</i> Brush-tailed Bettong	live (Z S)	<i>Lichanotus laniger</i> Woolly Lemur	live (S)
<i>Onychogalea fraenata</i> Bridled Nailtail Wallaby	body (C), trophies	<i>Propithecus</i> spp. Sifakas	specimens (S)
Lemuridae spp.	live (S), specimens (E), hair (E)	<i>Propithecus diadema</i> Diademed Sifaka	live (S)
<i>Hapalemur griseus</i> Grey Gentle Lemur	live (S), body (C)	<i>Propithecus verreauxi</i> Verreaux's Sifaka	live (S Q Z)
<i>Hapalemur stmus</i> Broad-nosed Gentle Lemur	live (Q)	<i>Daubentonia madagascariensis</i> Aye-aye	live (S)
<i>Lemur</i> spp. Lemurs	live (Z), trophy (S)	<i>Otolemur crassicaudatus garnetti</i> Thick-tailed Galago	live (C)
<i>Lemur catta</i> Ring-tailed Lemur	live (Z C B S), skulls (C), bodies (Z), skins (P), trophy (S)	<i>Nycticebus coucang</i> Slow Loris	live (Z)
<i>Lemur coronatus</i> Crowned Lemur	live (S)	<i>Nycticebus pygmaeus</i> Lesser Slow Loris	live (Z S)
<i>Lemur fulvus</i> Brown Lemur	live (S C Z B)	<i>Callithrix jacchus</i> † Common Marmoset	live (B)
<i>Lemur fulvus albifrons</i> White-fronted Lemur	live (Z C)	<i>Callithrix jacchus aurita</i> Buffy-tufted-ear Marmoset	live (S)
<i>Lemur fulvus collaris</i> Collared Lemur	live	<i>Callithrix jacchus flaviceps</i> Buffy-headed Marmoset	live (C)
<i>Lemur fulvus mayottensis</i> Mayotte Lemur	live (Z B S C)	<i>Leontopithecus</i> spp. Golden Tamarins	live (Z), specimens (S)
<i>Lemur fulvus rufus</i> Red-fronted Lemur	live (Z S)	<i>Leontopithecus rosalia</i> Golden Lion Tamarin	live (Z C B I N), specimens (S) body (C)
<i>Lemur macaco</i> Black Lemur	live (Z M S C)	<i>Leontopithecus rosalia chrysomelas</i> Golden-headed Lion Tamarin	live (N Z), bodies (S C Z)
<i>Lemur macaco flavifrons</i> Schlatter's Lemur	live (S)	<i>Leontopithecus rosalia chrysopygus</i> Golden-rumped Lion Tamarin	live
<i>Lemur macaco macaco</i> Black Lemur	live (C Q Z)	<i>Leontopithecus rosalia rosalia</i> Golden Lion Tamarin	live (Z B)
<i>Lemur mongoz</i> Mongoose Lemur	live (Z)	<i>Saguinus bicolor</i> Bare-faced Tamarin	live (Z)
<i>Lemur rubriventer</i> Red-bellied Lemur	live (S)	<i>Saguinus leucopus</i> White-footed Tamarin	live (Z)
<i>Lepilemur mustelinus</i> Weasel Lemur	body (S)	<i>Saguinus oedipus</i> Cotton-headed Tamarin	live (Z S B C P), body (S) specimens (S)
<i>Varecia variegata</i> Ruffed Lemur	live (Z C B S N), body (C)	<i>Callimico goeldii</i> Goeldi's Marmoset	live (C Z B S), specimens (S)
<i>Cheirogaleus major</i> Greater Dwarf Lemur	live (S)	<i>Alouatta palliata</i> Mantled Howler	live (Z I), body
<i>Cheirogaleus medius</i> Fat-tailed Dwarf Lemur	live (C Z S)	<i>Ateles geoffroyi</i> † Black-handed Spider Monkey	live (P T S Z)

<i>Ateles geoffroyi frontatus</i> Black-browed Spider Monkey	live (Z I)	<i>Pan troglodytes verus</i> Western Chimpanzee	live (Z)
<i>Saimiri oerstedii</i> Central American Squirrel Monkey	live	<i>Pongo pygmaeus</i> Orang Utan	live (Z P B C I T), specimens (C S), skull (C), bodies (S C), flasks specimens (S),
<i>Cercocebus galeritus</i> † Crested Mangabey	live (Z)	<i>Pongo pygmaeus abelii</i> Sumatran Orang Utan	live (Z C)
<i>Cercopithecus diana</i> Diana Guenon	live (C P Z S), skins (I)	<i>Pongo pygmaeus pygmaeus</i> Bornean Orang Utan	live (Z C S)
<i>Macaca silenus</i> Lion-tailed Macaque	live (Z C S B)	<i>Priodontes maximus</i> Giant Armadillo	bodies (Q I)
<i>Nasalis larvatus</i> Proboscis Monkey	live (Z)	<i>Manis temminckii</i> Temminck's Ground Pangolin	bodies (P I)
<i>Papio leucophaeus</i> Drill	live (Z)	<i>Caprolagus hispidus</i> Assam Rabbit	body (Q)
<i>Papio sphinx</i> Mandrill	live (Z C S B), trophies (H), skulls (C)	<i>Romerolagus diazi</i> Volcano Rabbit	live
<i>Presbytis entellus</i> Hanuman Langur	live (Z C S E), skeleton (E), skulls (E)	<i>Chinchilla</i> spp. Chinchillas	skins/leather items garments (C), live (C B U), carvings (I C), skin pieces skins (I C)
<i>Pygathrix nemaeus</i> Douc	live (C Z), trophy (P), skins (P)	<i>Chinchilla lanigera</i> Long-tailed Chinchilla	skins (C), garments (C), live (C S)
<i>Pygathrix roxellana</i> Golden Snub-nosed Monkey	live (U Z S T E C Q), bodies (E), specimens (S C)	CETACEA spp. † Whales, Dolphins and Porpoises	carvings (P), bones (I), specimens (S), oil (C), bone carvings (S)
<i>Hylobates</i> spp. Gibbons	live (C I Z), flasks specimens (S)	<i>Lipotes vexillifer</i> White Flag Dolphin	bodies (E)
<i>Hylobates agilis</i> Dark-handed Gibbon	live (Z I C)	<i>Platanista gangetica</i> Ganges Susu	bone (S)
<i>Hylobates concolor</i> Black Gibbon	live (Z C)	<i>Berardius</i> spp. Fourtooth Whales	skulls
<i>Hylobates concolor leucogenys</i>	live (Z)	<i>Berardius bairdii</i> Baird's Beaked Whale	skulls (S)
<i>Hylobates lar</i> White-handed Gibbon	live (Z C T I B), bodies (Z), skulls (C), specimens	<i>Hyperoodon ampullatus</i> Northern Bottlenose Dolphin	bones (S), specimens (S)
<i>Hylobates moloch</i> Silvery Gibbon	live (T Z C B), specimens (S)	<i>Hyperoodon planifrons</i> Southern Bottlenose Dolphin	skull (S)
<i>Hylobates muelleri</i> Grey Gibbon	live (C Z)	<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i> Sperm Whale	bones (S C P), teeth (S C I P) carvings (P C Z Q), oil (C), meat (I C), wax (C), fibres (C), misc. products (C), skin/leather item (P), derivatives (C), ivory carvings (I P Q C), specimens (I S), bone products (I C), tusks (I), unspecified (I), bone carvings (I P)
<i>Hylobates pileatus</i> Pileated Gibbon	live (Z)	<i>Sotalia</i> spp. Tucuxis	teeth
<i>Hylobates syndactylus</i> Siamang	live (Z C B), bodies (C)	<i>Sotalia fluviatilis</i> Estuarine White Dolphin	specimens (S)
Pongidae spp. Gorillas, Orang Utans and Chimpanzees	live (S C I)	<i>Sousa chinensis</i> Indo-Pacific Hump-back Dolphin	skeletons (S), specimens
<i>Gorilla gorilla</i> Gorilla	live (Z C B S), specimens (S) bodies (C S), bones (S), hair (S) skulls (S)	<i>Neophocaena phocaenoides</i> Finless Porpoise	specimen live (C)
<i>Gorilla gorilla gorilla</i> Western Lowland Gorilla	live (C Z), flasks specimens (S), specimen (S)	<i>Phocoena sinus</i> Vaquita	specimens (S), bone (S)
<i>Pan paniscus</i> Pygmy Chimpanzee	live (C Z T S), specimen (I)		
<i>Pan troglodytes</i> Chimpanzee	live (B M U Z P C T E S), bodies (Z P C), specimens (S), skulls (I C), skeleton (C), hair (S), bone products (C), flasks specimens (C S), trophy (P)		

<i>Eschrichtius robustus</i> Grey Whale	specimens (S), ivory carvings (I), bone products (I)	<i>Pretonura brasiliensis</i> Giant Otter	skeleton (S), live (Z)
<i>Balaenoptera</i> spp. †	bones (C)	<i>Hyaena brunnea</i> Brown Hyaena	live (Z C), skins (I H), trophies (H)
<i>Balaenoptera acutorostrata</i> Minke Whale	meat (C), specimens (S), bone products	<i>Acinonyx jubatus</i> Cheetah	live (Z P C S B T E), skins/leather items (P), bodies (P C H), garments (U), trophies (I H P), plates (C I), skulls (H C E P S), skeleton (S), skins (H I P S Q E), specimens (S), handbag (C), skin scraps (C)
<i>Balaenoptera borealis</i> Sei Whale	specimens (S), meat teeth (P)		
<i>Balaenoptera musculus</i> Blue Whale	specimen (S), bones (P)		
<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i> Fin Whale	specimens (S), bones (C P), bone products (C I), carvings (P),	<i>Felis</i> spp. †	live (E)
<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i> Humpback Whale	bones (C P), specimens (S)	<i>Felis bengalensis</i> † Leopard Cat	live (Z), body (I)
<i>Balaena</i> spp. Right Whales	specimens (S), tooth	<i>Felis bengalensis bengalensis</i> Bengal Leopard Cat	live (C)
<i>Balaena glacialis</i> Black Right Whale	specimens	<i>Felis caracal</i> Asian Caracal	live (Z C), trophies (I), garments (C), skins (C)
<i>Balaena mysticetus</i> Bowhead Whale	specimens (S), bone products (I), bones (P), carvings	<i>Felis concolor</i> † Cougar	body (Q), live (Z)
<i>Canis lupus</i> Grey Wolf	garment skin/leather items (I)	<i>Felis concolor costaricensis</i> Costa Rican Puma	body (I), skins (I)
<i>Canis lupus pallipes</i> Indian Grey Wolf	live (Z)	<i>Felis concolor cougar</i> Eastern Puma	body, live (B), trophy, skull (Q)
<i>Speothos venaticus</i> Bush Dog	live (C Z S B), specimens (S)	<i>Felis marmorata</i> Marbled Cat	live (Z), skull (I), handbag (I)
<i>Alluopoda melanoleuca</i> Giant Panda	live (Z T C), bodies (E Q), specimens (S), skins	<i>Felis nigripes</i> Black-footed cat	live (Z C B S I), body (S), trophies (I H), skin (P), skull (P)
<i>Helarctos malayanus</i> Sun Bear	carvings (I), live (Z B C S), skins (P I)	<i>Felis pardalis</i> Ocelot	skins (S C), body (Q), live (P)
<i>Selenarctos thibetanus</i> Asiatic Black Bear	live (T Z C P), skins (C), bone products (I), skulls (I), bodies (E), feet (C)	<i>Felis pardalis mearnsi</i> Costa Rican Ocelot	skins (I), skin/leather items (I)
<i>Tremarctos ornatus</i> Spectacled Bear	live (Z B C S), specimen (S)	<i>Felis pardalis mitis</i> South Brazilian Ocelot	skins (P)
<i>Ursus arctos isabellinus</i> Himalayan Brown Bear	live (Z), body (E), trophies (I)	<i>Felis planiceps</i> Flat-headed Cat	body (C)
<i>Ursus arctos pruinosus</i> Tibetan Brown Bear	body (E), live	<i>Felis rubiginosa</i> Rusty Spotted Cat	live (Z)
<i>Aonyx congica</i> Cameroon Clawless Otter	trophy (I)	<i>Felis rufa escuinapae</i> Central Mexican Bobcat	bodies (I), skins/leather items (P) trophy (I), live (C), unspecified, skins (I C), live, claws, foot
<i>Lutra longicaudis</i> South American River Otter	skins (I E S C), garment (P C) bodies (S), live (S)	<i>Felis temminckii</i> Asiatic Golden Cat	live (Z S C), body (E)
<i>Lutra longicaudis incarum</i>	skins	<i>Felis tigrina</i> Little Spotted Cat	skins
<i>Lutra lutra</i> Eurasian Otter	live (S Z N C B E T), bodies (P S C E Q B), specimens (S), skulls (S C), skins (I P C S E), teeth, garments	<i>Felis tigrina oncolla</i> Costa Rican Little Spotted Cat	live (I), derivatives, garments (I), skin
<i>Lutra lutra lutra</i> European Otter	live (B)	<i>Felis wiedii</i> Margay	live (Z S), garment
<i>Lutra provocax</i> Southern River Otter	live (C)	<i>Felis wiedii nicaraguae</i> Central American Margay	skins (I)
<i>Mustela nigripes</i> Black-footed Ferret	live	<i>Felis wiedii salvina</i> Guatemalan Margay	skins
		<i>Felis yagouaroundi</i> Jaguarundi	body (I), skins (I)

<i>Felis yagouaroundi cacomitli</i> Tamaulipas Jaguarundi	skin	<i>Monachus schauinslandi</i> Hawaiian Monk Seal	teeth (S)
<i>Felis yagouaroundi fossata</i> Guatemalan Jaguarundi	live (I), skin pieces	PROBOSCIDEA spp. †	ivory carvings (C)
<i>Neofelis nebulosa</i> Clouded Leopard	live (C Z S), bodies (Q C I), skins (I C), garments (I P), handbag	Elephantidae spp. †	ivory pieces (P), tusks (P H), ivory carvings (P), skin/leather items (P H)
<i>Panthera</i> spp.	live, skin (Q)	<i>Elephas maximus</i> Asian Elephant	ivory carvings (P I C S Q E Z), unspecifieds (C), live (Z B C T U I S E P), tusks (C P I E), derivatives, handbags (C), feet (P I), wallets (C I), trophies (P), skin/leather items (P I), bodies (Q C), ivory pieces (P C), flasks specimens (S), specimens (S), carvings (C), bone products (C I), skull (E)
<i>Panthera hybrid</i>	live		
<i>Panthera leo</i> † Lion	skin (H C), skulls (H P), live, flask specimen (S), trophy (H)		
<i>Panthera leo persica</i> Asiatic Lion	live (Z S T C), specimens (S C), carvings (C), bodies (Q)		
<i>Panthera onca</i> Jaguar	live (Z C T S B P), skins (H E I P S C), garments (I), teeth (I), skin pieces (C), bodies (I Q C), trophies (I), skulls (I P H), plates (I), unspecified (I), skin/leather item (I)	<i>Loxodonta africana</i> African Elephant	ivory carvings (P C E S H), skin/leather items (P H), skins (P C S H), tusks (P H C), watchstraps, live (T Z N C), cars (P H), feet (P H C), tails (P H), trophies (P H), skin pieces (P H), teeth (P), bones (P H), handbags (P C), skulls (P H Z), skeletons (P S), shoes (C), ivory scraps (C), garment (H), item hair (P), ivory pieces (P)
<i>Panthera pardus</i> Leopard	skins (C H P I E M S Q), skulls (H E P C I Z), trophies (C H P I S), garments (P I Z C), live (Z C P T U E S B H N), feet (H I), handbags (I P C H), plates (I), shoes (I), carvings (C I), claws (P H I), skin pieces (I P), teeth (P I), derivatives (I), bodies (H Q P C E), specimens (H Q P), skin/leather items (I P H C), unspecified (I), skeletons (P), bones (H), wallets (P), bone piece (P), hair (P), pieces, skin scraps (C), cartons derivatives (C), ivory carvings (C)	<i>Dugong dugon</i> Dugong	live (S), specimens (Q), bodies (E)
<i>Panthera tigris</i> Tiger	skins (P C I E T Q S H), claws (E C I), live (C T Z S I B F E P), teeth (E P I C), carvings (C), skeletons, derivatives (I C E), bodies (I S P C Z Q E), trophies (P I), unspecified (C I), plates (I C), skulls (C I), hair (P), bone products (I), bone pieces (P), pieces, specimen, bones (E), skin pieces (I), feet (E), cartons/flasks/bags/boxes/bottles derivatives (E C)	<i>Trichechus manatus</i> Caribbean Manatee	specimens (S), skeletons (S E), teeth (S), live (S), derivatives (I), bones (S), bone product, skull (S)
<i>Panthera tigris altaica</i> Siberian tiger	live (Z C T B), skins (P C), trophy (C S), bones (C)	<i>Equus africanus</i> African Wild Ass	live (Z C S), skins
<i>Panthera tigris sumatrae</i> Sumatran Tiger	live (T Z C)	<i>Equus grevyi</i> Grevy's Zebra	skins (P), live (Z C B S T)
<i>Panthera tigris tigris</i> Indian Tiger	skins (P), live (T Z C U)	<i>Equus hemionus</i> † Asiatic Wild Ass	live (Z)
<i>Panthera uncia</i> Snow Leopard	live (Z C S B), garment (I), skins (Q), trophy, specimens, bodies (C Q), flasks specimens (S)	<i>Equus hemionus hemionus</i> Mongolian Wild Ass	live (Z)
<i>Arctocephalus townsendi</i> Guadalupe Fur Seal	specimens (C)	<i>Equus przewalskii</i> Przewalski's Horse	live (Z N C Q B S), bodies (C Q)
<i>Monachus</i> spp. Monk Seals	body (I), skin/leather item (I), shoes (I), unspecified (I)	<i>Equus zebra</i> † Mountain Zebra	trophies (P)
<i>Monachus monachus</i> Mediterranean Monk Seal	garment (I)	<i>Equus zebra zebra</i> Cape Mountain Zebra	trophies (H I P), plates (I), skins (I)
		<i>Tapirus bairdii</i> Central American Tapir	live (Z S)
		<i>Tapirus indicus</i> Malayan Tapir	live (Z S C), specimens (S), flask specimen (S), trophy (S), skin (I)
		<i>Tapirus pinchaque</i> Andean Tapir	live, skin (S), skull (S)
		Rhinocerotidae spp. Rhinoceroses	horns (I P C S), horn carvings (I C), derivatives (I P C), carvings (C), oil (I), horn products (C I Q), skin pieces (I), trophy, live (C), skins/leather items (I), body (I), unspecified (I), skull (H), skin (P I), specimens (E)

<i>Ceratotherium simum</i> White Rhinoceros	trophies (H P S), horns (P H), horn products (C Q), live (Z N C B), bodies (H), feet (H P), handbags (P), tails (H P), skin/leather item (H P), skin pieces (H P), skulls (H P), horn carving, skeleton (C), specimens (C), skins (H C P), derivatives (I C), carving (I), boxes/cartons derivatives (C)	<i>Moschus</i> spp. Musk Deer	derivatives (I C B)
<i>Ceratotherium simum simum</i> Southern White Rhinoceros	live (Z C), horns (H C P), trophies (H I B P Q) horn products, carvings (H), skins (H P B), skin pieces (H), feet (H P B), bones (H), tails (H P), bodies (P H), skulls (H Z), handbags (H)	<i>Moschus moschiferus</i> Siberian Musk Deer	musk, derivatives (I), live (C), body (Q)
<i>Ceratotherium simum cottoni</i> Northern White Rhinoceros	live (Z), trophies, horn products (C)	<i>Muntiacus crinifrons</i> Black Muntjac	body (E), trophies
<i>Dicerorhinus sumatrensis</i> Sumatran Rhinoceros	live (B Z S), derivatives (I C), horn products (I C), specimens (I S), skins (I), skin pieces (I), unspecifieds (I), skin scrap (S)	<i>Ozotoceros bezoarticus</i> Pampas Deer	live (Z), body
<i>Diceros bicornis</i> Black Rhinoceros	horns (P S), horn carving, trophies (H S), specimens (S C), horn products, derivatives (I), tusks (C), bodies (S I), teeth (S), feet (P Q), live (C Z N B), horn piece (P), watchstrap (C), carvings (S)	<i>Pudu pudu</i> Southern Pudu	bodies (S), live (Z)
<i>Rhinoceros</i> spp.	carving (C)	<i>Addax nasomaculatus</i> Addax	live (Z N C), trophies (C I H P), horn (P), skin (P), bodies (S H)
<i>Rhinoceros sondaicus</i> Javan Rhinoceros	horn products (C I), teeth (I), derivatives (I)	<i>Bison bison athabasca</i> Wood Bison	skulls, live (Z C B)
<i>Rhinoceros unicornis</i> Greater One-horned Rhinoceros	horn carvings (C), trophies (E), live (S Z C B), horn products (I C), derivatives (I), flasks, specimens (S), horn piece (C)	<i>Bos gaurus</i> Gaur	live (C Z), tails (P), skins (C)
<i>Babryrousa babyrussa</i> Babirusa	live (C B Z), specimens, teeth (C), bodies (S), tusks (C)	<i>Bos mutus</i> Yak	hair (C), carvings (I), horn product (C I), tails (C), garments (C) skins/leather item (I) bone products (I), teeth (S), bodies (I), cloth (C), live (E), skins (C), specimens (S)
<i>Catagonus wagneri</i> Chacoan Peccary	flask specimen (S), skins (S)	<i>Bubalus depressicornis</i> Lowland Anoa	skull (P), live (C Z), carvings (I)
<i>Vicugna vicugna</i> Vicuña	live (Z C), cloth (C), cloth items, cloth pieces (C), hair (C), garments (I C), skulls	<i>Bubalus mindorensis</i> Tamaraw	carvings (C I)
<i>Blastoceros dichotomus</i> Marsh Deer	live (C)	<i>Bubalus quarlesi</i> Mountain Anoa	live (Z)
<i>Cervus dama mesopotamica</i> Persian Fallow Deer	live (B Z C), flasks specimens (C)	<i>Capra falconeri</i> Markhor	live (Z)
<i>Cervus duvauceli</i> Swamp Deer	live (Z), trophies (P C), skull (P), body (H)	<i>Capra falconeri jerdoni</i> Straight-horned Markhor	live (B), trophy
<i>Cervus elaphus hanglu</i> Kashmir Red Deer	trophies (H), horn product	<i>Capra falconeri megaceros</i> Kabul Markhor	live (Z C)
<i>Cervus eldi</i> Thamin	live (H), derivatives (S), specimens (S)	<i>Capricornis sumatraensis</i> Mainland Serow	skull (P), live (Z S), skins (H P), horns (H P), trophies (I H), horn product (I), unspecified (I)
<i>Cervus eldi thamin</i>	live	<i>Gazella dama</i> Dama Gazelle	live (C Z S), trophies, body (H)
<i>Cervus porcinus annamiticus</i> Indochina Hog Deer	trophy	<i>Hippotragus niger</i> † Sable Antelope	trophies (P), skin (P), live (Z)
<i>Cervus porcinus calamianensis</i> Calamian Hog Deer	trophy (H)	<i>Hippotragus niger varians</i> Giant Sable Antelope	trophies (H I), skin (H), live (C), skull (H), skin/leather items (C)
<i>Cervus porcinus kuhli</i> Kuhl's Hog Deer	live (C Z)	<i>Nemorhaedus goral</i> Common Goral	live (Z), skins (H P), horns (H P), trophies (I H S), specimen
		<i>Oryx dammah</i> Scimitar-horned Oryx	live (Z N C P S), trophies (C H I P Z), specimen, bodies (P H), skull
		<i>Oryx leucoryx</i> Arabian Oryx	live (C Z S B), bodies (Q), skeleton (C), specimen (S)
		<i>Ovis ammon hodgsoni</i> Great Tibetan Argali	trophies (I), garments (I), skin pieces (I)
		<i>Ovis orientalis ophion</i> Cyprus Mouflon	trophies
		<i>Ovis vignei</i> Urial	skull (H), trophies

<i>Panholops hodgsoni</i> Chiru	horns (S), specimens (S), teeth (S)	<i>Pithecopaga jefferyi</i> Philippine Eagle	body (S), specimen (Q)
<i>Rupicapra rupicapra ornata</i> Abruzzi Chamois	trophies (H I), horn products	<i>Falco hybrid</i>	live (P F C B), eggs (C B)
<i>Struthio camelus</i> Ostrich	live (Z C), eggs (P I), shoes (C I), skull (H), trophy (H), bodies (P Z), skin/leather items (C P I), feathers (I), carvings (C), unspecified (C), skin (H)	<i>Falco araea</i> Seychelles Kestrel	live (Z)
<i>Struthio camelus syriacus</i>	egg	<i>Falco jugger</i> Laggar Falcon	live (P S B Z C), bodies (C Q)
<i>Pterocnemis pennata</i> Lesser Rhea	live (Z S P C), skin/leather items (I), bodies (S)	<i>Falco peregrinus</i> Peregrine falcon	live (F C B S I N P Z), eggs (S N B), specimens (S), bodies (S C P Q E), feathers (S), skin shells (S)
<i>Pterocnemis pennata pennata</i> Southern Lesser Rhea	live (C)	<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i> American Peregrine Falcon	live (C I S N B P), eggs (S)
<i>Tinamus solitarius</i> Solitary Tinamou	live (Z)	<i>Falco peregrinus brookei</i>	live (C P B)
<i>Spheniscus humboldti</i> Humboldt Penguin	live (Z C S B), bodies (P C), specimens (S)	<i>Falco peregrinus pealei</i>	live (C B P), feathers (S)
<i>Pelecanus crispus</i> Dalmatian Pelican	live (Z C B)	<i>Falco peregrinus peregrinoides</i>	live (C B S Z), specimens (S)
<i>Sula abbotti</i> Abbott's Booby	specimens (S)	<i>Falco peregrinus peregrinus</i> European Peregrine Falcon	live (C P Z S N), eggs (Z N S), bodies (S)
<i>Ciconia ciconia</i> † White Stork	live (Z C T), bodies (C B)	<i>Falco peregrinus tundrius</i> Tundra Peregrine Falcon	live, specimens (S)
<i>Ciconia ciconia boyciana</i> Oriental White Stork	live (Z S C), skeleton (S)	<i>Falco punctatus</i> Mauritius Kestrel	eggs (S), live (S Z P C), specimens
<i>Jabiru mycteria</i> Jabiru Stork	live (C Z)	<i>Falco rusticolus</i> Gyr Falcon	live (F C Z U P B N S), bodies (S P C Q), skin (Z), feathers (S), eggs (C S), specimens (S), flasks specimens (S)
<i>Geronticus eremita</i> Northern Bald Ibis	live (P C Z B I S), bodies (C Q)	<i>Crax blumenbachii</i> Red-billed Curassow	live (P)
<i>Nipponia nippon</i> Japanese Crested Ibis	live (S Z), bodies (C E)	<i>Crax mitu</i> †	live (C), skull (C)
<i>Anas laysanensis</i> Laysan Duck	live (B C Z S), bodies (C)	<i>Catreus wallichi</i> Cheer Pheasant	live (C N B P), eggs (B N C S), body (P)
<i>Branta canadensis leucopareia</i> Aleutian Goose	live (B)	<i>Crossoptilon crossoptilon</i> White-eared Pheasant	live (B Z C S P), bodies (B)
<i>Branta sandvicensis</i> Hawaiian Goose	live (B C Z P I S), body (C)	<i>Crossoptilon mantchuricum</i> Brown-eared Pheasant	live (C Z S B P), bodies (C B)
<i>Cairina scutulata</i> White-winged Wood Duck	live (B Z C S)	<i>Lophophorus impejanus</i> Himalayan monal	live (P Z C B S), specimens (S), bodies (C Q P), trophies (P), eggs (N)
<i>Vultur gryphus</i> Andean Condor	live (Z C B P N), bodies (Q S C)	<i>Lophophorus lhuysii</i> Chinese Monal	live (Z)
<i>Aquila</i> spp. † Eagles	skin/leather item	<i>Lophura edwardsi</i> Edward's Pheasant	live (B C P Z)
<i>Aquila hellaca</i> Imperial Eagle	live (Z B P T), specimen, bodies (C Q)	<i>Lophura imperialis</i> Imperial Pheasant	live (C)
<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i> White-tailed Eagle	live (C Z N S P B), bodies (P C S E Q), meat (S), eggs (S), trophy	<i>Lophura swinhoii</i> Swinhoe's Pheasant	live (C Z B P N), trophy (C), skull (C)
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> Bald eagle	live (C Z S I N F B P), feathers (C I S), bodies (S I), specimens (S), flasks feathers (S), flasks specimens (S)	<i>Polyplectron emphanum</i> Palawan Peacock Pheasant	live (P B Z C)
<i>Harpia harpyja</i> Harpy Eagle	live (C Z), eggs (S)	<i>Symaticus ellioti</i> Elliot's Pheasant	live (P C B Z N S), eggs (B N), bodies (C B P Q)
		<i>Symaticus humiae</i> Hume's Pheasant	live (P C B Z), eggs (B N), body (C)
		<i>Symaticus mikado</i> Mikado Pheasant	live (P C B Z S), body (C)

<i>Tragopan blythii</i> Blyth's Tragopan	live (B C N), specimens (S)	<i>Anodorhynchus</i> spp. Blue Macaws	live (T)
<i>Tragopan caboti</i> Cabot's Tragopan	live (P C B N Z)	<i>Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus</i> Hyacinth Macaw	live (I Z B C P S T)
<i>Grus americana</i> Whooping Crane	specimens (S), eggs (B), bodies (S), feathers (S), live (S B N)	<i>Anodorhynchus leari</i> Lear's Macaw	live (Z N)
<i>Grus canadensis</i> † Sandhill Crane	eggs (B)	<i>Ara</i> spp. † Macaws	live (Z)
<i>Grus canadensis pulla</i> Mississippi Sandhill Crane	body (I)	<i>Ara ambigua</i> Buffon's Macaw	live (P C Z B)
<i>Grus japonensis</i> Red-crowned Crane	live (S C Z), bodies (B)	<i>Ara glaucogularis</i> Blue-throated Macaw	live (I P C B Z)
<i>Grus leucogeranus</i> Siberian Crane	live (T S Z), eggs (B S), bodies (B Q)	<i>Ara macao</i> Scarlet Macaw	live (P Z S T E C I B), garments, feathers (I), skull (C)
<i>Grus monacha</i> Hooded Crane	live (B Z C S)	<i>Ara militaris</i> Military Macaw	live (I P C B Z)
<i>Grus nigricollis</i> Black-necked Crane	live (S Z C)	<i>Ara rubrogenys</i> Red-fronted Macaw	live (P C B S Z)
<i>Grus vipio</i> White-naped Crane	live (C Z S P B E), skull (S), body	<i>Aratinga guarouba</i> Golden Conure	live (P C B Z S)
<i>Rhynchotus jubatus</i> Kagu	live (T)	<i>Cacatua moluccensis</i> Salmon-crested Cockatoo	live (P C B)
<i>Chlamydotis undulata</i> Houbara Bustard	live (C Z S), bodies (S P C), eggs (S), other (M)	<i>Cyanopsitta spixii</i> Spix's Macaw	live (Z), feathers
<i>Houbaropsis bengalensis</i> Bengal Florican	bodies (P C)	<i>Cyanoramphus auriceps forbesi</i> Forbes' Yellow-fronted Parakeet	live (C)
<i>Numenius tenuirostris</i> Slender-billed Curlew	bodies (S C)	<i>Cyanoramphus novaezelandiae</i> Red-fronted Parakeet	live (C S P B Z N), specimen (S), bodies (C)
<i>Caloenas nicobarica</i> Nicobar Pigeon	live (C E B Z T), bodies (C)	<i>Opopsitta diophthalma</i> Double-eyed Fig Parrot	live (C)
<i>Ducula mindorensis</i> Mindoro Imperial Pigeon	live (I)	<i>Pionopsitta pileata</i> Brazilian Pileated Parrot	live (C)
<i>Amazona araustaca</i> Red-necked Amazon	live (Z B P S)	<i>Probosciger aterrimus</i> Palm Cockatoo	live (Z C I B P), body (C), specimens (B)
<i>Amazona barbadensis</i> Yellow-shouldered Amazon	live (P I C N)	<i>Psephenus chrysoterygius</i> Golden-shouldered Parrot	live (C P B Z), body (Q)
<i>Amazona dufresniana</i> Blue-cheeked Amazon	live (P)	<i>Psephenus chrysoterygius dissimilis</i> Hooded Parrot	live (Z P C)
<i>Amazona dufresniana rhodocorytha</i> Red-browed Amazon	live (C Z I S)	<i>Psephenus pulcherrimus</i> Paradise Parrot	feathers (B P), bodies (P)
<i>Amazona guildingii</i> St Vincent Amazon	live (C Z B S), specimens (S)	<i>Psittacus erithacus</i> † Grey Parrot	live (P)
<i>Amazona leucocephala</i> Cuban Amazon	live (P C B Z I S), bodies (S), skeleton (S), specimens (S)	<i>Psittacus erithacus princeps</i> Principe Grey Parrot	live (C P I)
<i>Amazona pretrei</i> Red-spectacled Amazon	live	<i>Pyrrhura cruentata</i> Blue-throated Conure	live (C P S)
<i>Amazona versicolor</i> St Lucia Amazon	bodies (Q), live (P)	<i>Rhynchopsitta pachyrhyncha</i> Thick-billed Parrot	live (B C Z)
<i>Amazona vinacea</i> Vinaceous Amazon	live (P B C I), bodies (Q)	<i>Strigops habroptilus</i> Kakapo	specimens (S), body (C)
<i>Amazona vittata</i> Puerto Rican Amazon	specimens (S)	<i>Ninox squamipila natalis</i> Christmas Island Boobook Owl	specimens (S)

<i>Pharomachrus mocinno</i> Resplendent Quetzal	bodies (C)	<i>Chelonia mydas</i> Green Turtle	meat (C I), cans of soup (C) scraps (U P), carvings (P C I Q), specimens (S E C Q), bodies (I E P S Q C), shells (I P C E S), wallets (I), shoes (I C), watchstraps (I), scales (C M E), oil (P C I), handbags (I), eggs (I S C), bone products (S), live (S Z I), plates (C), skulls (I), belts, skins (C), unspecifieds (I C), skins/leather items (I C P), skin piece (C), trophies (I), flasks unspecified, wax, derivatives (C)
<i>Buceros bicornis</i> Great Hornbill	live (C)		
<i>Buceros bicornis homrai</i> Northern Great Hornbill	live (Z C)		
<i>Rhinoplax vigil</i> Helmeted Hornbill	ivory carvings (C), trophies (C P), skin/leather items (C)		
<i>Picathartes gymnocephalus</i> White-necked Picathartes	live (Z)		
<i>Carduelis cucullata</i> Red Siskin	live (C B)	<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i> Hawksbill Turtle	carvings (P I C E), spectacle frames (C), bodies (I P E S C), specimens (S E), skin pieces (I), scales (M C), shells (I P C E), skins/leather items (C I), eggs (S I C), unspecified (I C), live (S Z), skulls (I S), oil (I), meat (I), shoes (I), bone product (I), derivatives (I), handbags (I), trophies (I P E)
<i>Leucopsar rothschildi</i> Rothschild's Myna	live (Z B C)		
TESTUDINATA spp. †	live (C), shells (I), carving (I)		
<i>Batagur baska</i> Common Batagur	live (Z)	<i>Lepidochelys kempi</i> Kemp's Ridley Turtle	eggs (S I), live (S), shells (I), handbags (I), shoes (I), bodies (I), skin/leather items (I), meat (I), watchstrap (I), specimens (S C)
<i>Kachuga tecta tecta</i> Indian Sawback Turtle	live (P B I)		
<i>Melanochelys tricarinata</i> Three-keeled Land Tortoise	body (S)	<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i> Olive Ridley Turtle	handbags (I), shells (I P C E), live (N S), shoes (I C), oil (I C), carvings (I), skin/leather items (I C), watchstraps (I), eggs (S C I), bodies (S I), unspecified (C I), meat (I), garment (I), skins (I C), specimens (S), skin pieces (I)
<i>Terrapene coahuila</i> Aquatic Box Turtle	body, carving, live (C)		
Testudinidae spp. † Tortoises	shell (P)	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i> Leatherback Turtle	eggs (S C), bodies (S), unspecified (C), shells (I P S), specimens (S), live
<i>Geochelone elephantopus</i> Galapagos Giant Tortoise	live (S C Z B P), carving, specimens (S Q), shells, body		
<i>Geochelone radiata</i> Radiated Tortoise	live (B Z S I P), carving (C)	<i>Lissemys punctata punctata</i> Indian Flap-shell Turtle	live (I Z), bodies (S)
<i>Geochelone yniphora</i> Madagascar Tortoise	shoes (C)	<i>Trionyx gangeticus</i> Indian Soft-shell Turtle	bodies (S), live (I)
<i>Psammobates geometricus</i> Geometric Tortoise	shells (C S)	CROCODYLIA spp. †	handbags (P), bodies (P)
Cheloniidae spp. Marine Turtles	shells (P I C), bodies (P I), carvings (I C P Q E), skulls (I), oil (I C), scales (P), garments (I), unspecifieds (C I), misc. product, skin pieces (C I), eggs (I C), skin/leather items (I C), shoes (I C), live (P C I), handbags (I C), meat (I C), trophies (P I), flasks derivatives (I), skins (I), wallet (P), bone products (I), watchstrap (I), belt (C), specimen (I), derivatives (I)	<i>Alligator sinensis</i> Chinese Alligator	bodies (S C), live (S C)
		<i>Caiman</i> spp. † Caimans	body (P), live (Z)
		<i>Caiman crocodilus</i> † Spectacled Caiman	bodies (S), eggs (S), live (S)
		<i>Caiman latirostris</i> Broad-nosed Caiman	live (C Z), bodies (I S P), specimens
		<i>Melanosuchus niger</i> Black Caiman	skins (I C S), specimens, bodies (I), shoes (I) handbags (I), live (Z), skin/leather items (I P)
<i>Caretta caretta</i> Loggerhead Turtle	bodies (S I), shells (P I S E), eggs (S C), specimens (S), carving, oil, handbags (C), live (S Z), meat (I), shoes (I), skull, (S), belts (C), wallets (C)	Crocodylidae spp. † Crocodiles	bodies (P), handbags (P), skins (C), live (P), garments (Q)
		<i>Crocodylus</i> spp. †	handbags (P), watchstraps (P), skins (P), skull, wallets, belts, skin/leather items (P), body
<i>Chelonia</i> spp.	specimens, flasks unspecified, live (S)	<i>Crocodylus hybrid</i>	live (C)
<i>Chelonia depressa</i> Flatback Turtle	body (S I), specimens (S), shell (I E)	<i>Crocodylus acutus</i> American Crocodile	bodies (P I), handbags (I C), skins (I C), wallets, garments (I), live (I), skull (I), shoes (I), skin/ leather items (I)

<i>Crocodylus acutus cuvieri</i>	handbags, skins, wallets, belts, shoes	<i>Cyclura nubila</i> Cuban Ground Iguana	live (B)
<i>Crocodylus cataphractus</i> Slender-snouted Crocodile	skin/leather items (C I P), watchstraps (C), handbags (C I), live (S Z), feet (S), skulls (S), specimens (S), skin piece (I), wallets (C), skins (I S P)	<i>Cyclura ricordi</i> Hispaniolan Ground Iguana	live (Z)
<i>Crocodylus intermedius</i> Orinoco Crocodile	live (S), skin/leather item (P)	Varanidae spp. †	skin pieces (P), skin/leather items (Q)
<i>Crocodylus moreletii</i> Morelet's Crocodile	skin/leather items (I C), bodies (I), shoes (I C), handbags (I) live (Z I), garments (I), skins (I C), unspecified (I), trophy (I), teeth (I)	<i>Varanus</i> spp. † Monitors	skins (C), skin pieces (Q)
<i>Crocodylus niloticus</i> Nile Crocodile	handbags (C P I E), skin/leather items (I C P), wallets (P I C), belts (I P C), trophies (H P I), skulls (P H I C), skin pieces (C I P), live (C Z B S E M I P N), shoes (I P), bodies (I P H E), watchstraps (C I), garments (C), skins (H P C I E), meat (C P), bones (P H), teeth (P), sides (C), feet (C)	<i>Varanus bengalensis</i> Bengal Monitor	live (C S Z I), wallets, skins (C), shoes, belts, skin/leather items
<i>Crocodylus novaeguineae mindorensis</i> Mindoro Crocodile	body (S), handbags (C), live	<i>Varanus flavescens</i> Yellow Monitor	skins (C), shoes (I C), watchstraps, belts, handbags
<i>Crocodylus palustris</i> Mugger Crocodile	eggs (S), live (E Z S), handbag (I), skin/leather item (I), skins (I), bodies (S)	<i>Varanus griseus</i> Desert Monitor	live (Z I P C), body (I), watchstrap, shoes (C), skin/leather item (P)
<i>Crocodylus porosus</i> Estuarine Crocodile	belts, skin/leather items (I C), live (Z S N), handbags (I), meat, bodies (P I), watchstraps, skins (C I), derivatives, skin pieces (C), shoes (I), trophy, wallets, specimen (Q)	<i>Varanus komodoensis</i> Komodo Dragon	live (Z S), specimens (S)
<i>Crocodylus rhombifer</i> Cuban Crocodile	bodies (I), handbags (I), live (Z S C), skin/leather item (P)	Boasidae spp. † Boas and Pythons	skins (P), skin/leather item (P), handbags (P), skin piece (Q)
<i>Crocodylus siamensis</i> Siamese Crocodile	live (Z C), handbags (I C), skins (C), wallets (C), skin pieces (P), belts (C), bodies (I), shoes (I), skin/leather items (I C), teeth, watchstraps (I)	<i>Acrantophis</i> spp. Madagascar Boas	live (C)
<i>Osteolaemus tetraspis</i> West African Dwarf Crocodile	bodies (I P C E), live (E Z C S I P), skins (I P S C), handbags (I C E P), feet (S), specimens (S), skin/leather items (I C), wallets (C I), skulls (S), trophy, unspecified (I), shoes (I), trophy (I)	<i>Acrantophis dumerilii</i> Dumeril's Boa	live (C Z I S P B), specimens (Z S)
<i>Tomistoma schlegelii</i> False Gharial	live (E Z), skin/leather item (I)	<i>Acrantophis madagascariensis</i> Madagascar Boa	live (T P Z S C), specimens (S)
<i>Gavialis gangeticus</i> Gharial	eggs (S B), live (Z S E N), body (S C), trophies (P)	<i>Boa constrictor occidentalis</i> Argentine Boa Constrictor	live (C P Z B), garments (C), shoes (S C), skin/leather items (I C), skeleton (P), skins, handbags (C), wallets
<i>Sphenodon punctatus</i> Tuatara	live (S Z), specimens (S Q), bodies (S)	<i>Casarea dussumieri</i> Round Island Keel-scaled Boa	bodies (S), live (S), specimen (Z)
<i>Brachylophus</i> spp. Fiji Iguanas	skin/leather item	<i>Epicrates angulifer</i> Cuban Tree Boa	live
<i>Brachylophus fasciatus</i> Fiji Banded Iguana	live (Z C)	<i>Epicrates inornatus</i> Puerto Rican Boa	live (C B Z T P Q S), specimen (Z)
<i>Cyclura</i> spp. Ground Iguana's	handbags (C), shoes (C)	<i>Epicrates monensis</i> Virgin Island Tree Boa	unspecified
<i>Cyclura cornuta</i> Rhinceros Iguana	live (C Z S I N B P)	<i>Epicrates subflavus</i> Jamaican Boa	live (P S C B Z Q), specimen (Z)
		<i>Python molurus</i> †	live (P C Z T)
		<i>Python molurus molurus</i> Indian Python	live (P C T I S B Z), shoes (C I) skin (P), handbags (I), skin/leather items (I)
		<i>Sanzinia madagascariensis</i> Madagascar Tree Boa	live (B C P S Z), skin (S)
		<i>Vipera ursinii</i> Oraini's Viper	live
		<i>Andrias</i> spp. Giant Salamanders	bodies, live
		<i>Andrias davidianus</i> Chinese Giant Salamander	live (Z C E I), body (E)
		<i>Andrias japonicus</i> Japanese Giant Salamander	live (Z S)

<i>Nectophrynoides</i> spp. Viviparous African Toads	live (S), specimens (S)
<i>Nectophrynoides minutus</i>	bodies (S)
<i>Dyscophus antongillii</i> Tomato Frog	live (C S Z)
<i>Latimeria chalumnae</i> Coelacanth	body (S)
<i>Scleropages formosus</i> Asian Bony-tongue	live (Z C S I E), bodies (C)
<i>Probarbus jullieni</i> Ikan Temoleh	live (I), bodies (I)
<i>Panagastanodon gigas</i> Giant Catfish	specimens (S), live (B)
<i>Cynoscion macdonaldi</i> Totoaba	meat (I), body (I)
<i>Papilio chikae</i> Luzon Peacock Swallowtail	body
<i>Papilio homerus</i> Homerus Swallowtail	body
<i>Conradilla caelata</i> Birdwing Pearly Mussel	carvings (C)
<i>Unio nickliniana</i> Nicklin's Pearly Mussel	live (C)

† Indicates that the taxon is not itself listed in CITES Appendix I, but that one or more geographical populations, subspecies or species (in the case of higher taxa) are so listed.

Trade in Live Primates

Introduction

The primate order includes over 200 species, 90 per cent of which live in the tropical rainforests of Africa, Asia, and Latin America. Native primate populations have been severely depleted as human activities destroy these forests, resulting in many species, such as the Golden-headed Lion Tamarin (*Leontopithecus chrysomelas*) and the Orang Utan (*Pongo pygmaeus*), becoming seriously threatened (Fitzgerald, 1989). In addition, Fitzgerald states that "hunting pressures are also responsible for the demise of wild primates in several parts of the tropics. ... native people kill thousands of primates for 'bushmeat'... causing local extinctions..." In some regions monkeys and apes are persecuted as pests because they damage gardens and steal farmers' crops.

All non-human primates are listed in either Appendix I or Appendix II of CITES. In addition, most endangered primates are protected at a national level; for example, in 1967 in an effort to conserve native species Brazil banned all wildlife exports. According to Fitzgerald (1989), almost all countries with indigenous primate populations now control exports in some way.

In recent years, the trade in live primates has been carried out mostly to stock research laboratories in countries such as the United States, Japan and those of the European Community. According to Fitzgerald (1989), 80 to 90 per cent of primates used in medical research come from the wild, although this number may have decreased in recent years. The most common species appearing in this type of trade is the Appendix II listed Crab-eating Macaque (*Macaca fascicularis*), for which a small number of captive-breeding colonies have been established. Further contributors to the world demand for primates are zoos, circuses and other animal exhibitions, however this trade forms relatively small part of the overall trade in wild primates (Fitzgerald, 1989). The primate trade has decreased over the past few decades from over 15 million monkeys per year in the 1950s to approximately 65,000 animals in the late 1970s. This reduction in the numbers of animals in trade is largely a result of tighter trade controls in the source countries. New CITES controls, advances in breeding programmes and the rising prices of primates caught in the wild have also contributed to the reduction in trade.

Although most primates in trade are live, there is some international trade in skins, trophies and stuffed animals. For example, stuffed specimens of the Appendix I listed Golden Snub-nosed Monkey (*Rhinopithecus roxellana*) are turning up in Japanese markets despite claims by China that such items have not been exported since the 1930s (Fitzgerald, 1989).

Table 2 Reported trade in live primates (1985-1990)

Species in trade	Total traded 1985-1990	Number declared as captive-bred	Purpose codes declared												
			B	C	E	I	M	N	P	Q	S	T	U	Z	?
<i>Lemuridae</i> spp.	10	0									10				
<i>Hapalenur griseus</i>	4	0									4				
<i>Hapalenur sinuatus</i>	2	0								2					
<i>Lemur</i> spp.	14	12												10	4
<i>Lemur catta</i>	291	251	11	51										146	65
<i>Lemur coronatus</i>	10	0									10				
<i>Lemur fulvus</i>	102	95	1	27							11			60	8
<i>Lemur fulvus albifrons</i>	54	47		2										52	
<i>Lemur fulvus collaris</i>	3	3													3
<i>Lemur fulvus mayotensis</i>	28	27		1							12			8	7
<i>Lemur fulvus rufus</i>	7	3									4			3	
<i>Lemur macaco</i>	52	39		4			1				14			22	11
<i>Lemur macaco flavifrons</i>	4	0									4				
<i>Lemur macaco macaco</i>	23	12		3						2				7	11
<i>Lemur mongoz</i>	9	9		4										2	3
<i>Lemur rubriventer</i>	10	0									10				
<i>Varecia variegata</i>	218	188	21	46				12			12			105	22
<i>Cheirogaleus major</i>	2	0									2				
<i>Cheirogaleus medius</i>	20	16		12							2			4	2
<i>Microcebus coquereli</i>	2	0									2				
<i>Microcebus murinus</i>	52	42		10							6			32	4

Species in trade	Total traded 1985-1990	Number declared as captive-bred	Purpose codes declared												
			B	C	E	I	M	N	P	Q	S	T	U	Z	?
<i>Lichanotus laniger</i>	1	0									1				
<i>Propithecus diadema</i>	8	0									4				4
<i>Propithecus verreauxi</i>	9	0								4	4			1	
<i>Daubentonius madagascariensis</i>	9	0									9				
<i>Ootomurus crassicaudatus garnettii</i>	1	1		1											
<i>Nycticebus coucang</i>	2	0												2	
<i>Nycticebus pygmaeus</i>	3	0									2			1	
<i>Callithrix jacchus</i> †	1	1	1												
<i>Callithrix jacchus aurita</i>	8	6									2				6
<i>Callithrix jacchus flaviceps</i>	6	6		6											
<i>Leontopithecus</i> spp.	20	0												20	
<i>Leontopithecus rosalia</i>	169	148	7	30		12		2			6			74	38
<i>Leontopithecus rosalia chrysomelas</i>	27	10						16						2	9
<i>Leontopithecus rosalia chrysopygus</i>	6	6													6
<i>Leontopithecus rosalia rosalia</i>	26	24	1											16	9
<i>Saguinus bicolor</i>	8	6												2	6
<i>Saguinus leucopus</i>	2	0												2	
<i>Saguinus oedipus</i>	253	236	16	40				2			54			97	44
<i>Callimico goeldii</i>	121	105	11	7							3			74	26
<i>Alouatta palliata</i>	4	0				2								1	1
<i>Ateles Geoffroyi</i> †	11	0							1		5	2		3	

Species in trade	Total traded 1985-1990	Number declared as captive-bred	Purpose codes declared												
			B	C	E	I	M	N	P	Q	S	T	U	Z	?
<i>Aedes geoffroyi frontatus</i>	4	0				2								2	
<i>Saimiri oerstedii</i>	13	13													13
<i>Cercopithecus galertus</i> †	3	0												3	
<i>Cercopithecus diana</i>	36	18	1	15				2			8			2	8
<i>Musaca silenus</i>	76	65	2	6							5			46	17
<i>Nasalis larvatus</i>	4	0												1	3
<i>Papio leucophaeus</i>	20	10												13	7
<i>Papio sphinx</i>	97	82	2	30		2					5			36	22
<i>Presbytis entellus</i>	63	26		6	8						19			20	10
<i>Pygathrix nemaeus</i>	13	1		1										8	4
<i>Pygathrix roxellana</i> *	80	18		6	3					2	6	4	4	43	12
<i>Hylobates</i> spp.	19	10		13		2								3	1
<i>Hylobates agilis</i>	8	7		5		1								2	
<i>Hylobates concolor</i>	12	5		2										10	
<i>Hylobates concolor leucogenys</i>	3	2												3	
<i>Hylobates lar</i>	85	36	1	24		1				2		3		34	20
<i>Hylobates moloch</i>	26	12		8								1		7	10
<i>Hylobates muelleri</i>	12	10		3										6	3
<i>Hylobates pileatus</i>	5	1												5	
<i>Hylobates syndactylus</i>	43	23	2	11										12	18

Species in trade	Total traded 1985-1990	Number declared as captive-bred	Purpose codes declared												
			B	C	E	I	M	N	P	Q	S	T	U	Z	?
<i>Pongidae</i> spp.	16	0		2		1					13				
<i>Gorilla gorilla</i>	37	12	3	7							1			20	6
<i>Gorilla gorilla gorilla</i>	15	12		2										4	9
<i>Pan paniscus</i>	24	9		8							4	1		7	4
<i>Pan troglodytes</i>	738	353	3	192	1		20		21		13	148	10	117	213
<i>Pan troglodytes verus</i>	2	0												2	
<i>Pongo pygmaeus</i>	127	95	9	13		1			4		3	38		36	23
<i>Pongo pygmaeus abelii</i>	20	18		2										18	
<i>Pongo pygmaeus pygmaeus</i>	27	21		7							4			8	8

* Indicates species which were listed in Appendix I within the period 1985-1990 and thus have been incompletely recorded in the statistics.

† Indicates that the taxon is not itself listed in CITES Appendix I, but that one or more geographical populations, subspecies or species (in the case of higher taxa) are so listed.

Source: CITES Annual Report Data, 1985-1990.

Discussion - live primates

During the period 1985-1990 approximately 3,244 Appendix I primates entered trade, 66 per cent of which were declared as being captive-bred. The main species groups appearing in this trade were the lemurs, tamarins, gibbons and apes. Among the most highly traded individuals were the Ring-tailed Lemur (*Lemur catta*), Ruffed Lemur (*Varecia variegata*) and the Cotton-headed Tamarin (*Saguinus oedipus*) which were each traded in excess of 200 specimens during 1985-1990, mostly for zoological purposes. The Chimpanzee (*Pan troglodytes*) was the species traded in the greatest numbers, with over seven hundred specimens reported in trade in 1985-1990, the major exporters and importers of which were the United States, Japan and Canada.

A wide range of purposes codes were declared for the trade in primates; zoological, commercial or scientific were the most widely used, with many also having no declared purpose. A significant amount was declared as commercial transactions, although in only two instances did the number declared as commercial exceed those declared as captive-bred for a species. The Chimpanzee had the widest range of declared purposes, the most significant trade for this species being that with no declared purpose, although many specimens were also traded for commercial or zoological purposes and circuses. Again this commercial trade falls well within the number of captive-bred specimens in trade. It must be noted that because of the high proportion (over one quarter of the total traded) of Chimpanzees travelling with circuses it is possible that some duplication of transactions may have occurred despite measures taken to avoid this (circuses often move animals back and forth across international boundaries during the same year and some countries require individual permits for each movement). This may also be true for the data for the Orang Utan (*Pongo pygmaeus*) as it too is regularly moved with circuses. Therefore the numbers declared as circus animals should be treated merely as an indication of the possible numbers in trade and not an exact figure. As a result the total figure for those species may also be affected.

Whales

Introduction

Until recently commercial whaling was the main threat to large cetaceans. For example, recent surveys have shown that the Blue Whale population in the southern hemisphere has been reduced to only a few hundred animals, from an initial population of around 250,000 at the beginning of this century (Klinowska, 1991).

Whales were largely hunted by a few industrial nations for their own internal markets and therefore whale products rarely entered international markets (Fitzgerald, 1989).

According to Fitzgerald (1989) world trade in whale meat was dominated by Japan, which in the early 1980s imported 90 per cent of all whale meat reaching the world market. The former Soviet Union was the major supplier to Japan and in the early 1980s shipped between 7,700 and 11,000 tons of meat each year to that country.

Over the past two decades almost all trade in whale meat and oil has ceased as a result of several factors: International Whaling Commission (IWC) controls, CITES controls, the expense of hunting such species on the open ocean, and the widespread public sentiment against whale killing. Japan's trade in whale meat has declined dramatically from 39,600 tons in 1977 to 3,960 tons in 1986, as have exports from the former Soviet Union (Fitzgerald, 1989).

The IWC, established in 1946, did little to conserve whale populations during its first 20 years, but during the 1970s it progressively imposed stricter limits on commercial whaling. Then in 1982 the IWC agreed to a suspend all commercial harvests of whales to be effective from 1986 and since then all but a few whaling nations have stopped hunting. The countries which continue to hunt are Japan, the former Soviet Union and Norway all of which formally objected to the IWC moratorium. Whaling is still carried out by native peoples for their own consumption; the current suspension of commercial whaling does not apply to 'aboriginal subsistence whaling to satisfy aboriginal subsistence need' (Klinowska, 1991).

All whales are listed in either Appendix I or Appendix II of CITES, although the effectiveness of CITES in regulating trade in whale meat has been limited as a result of Japan and several other countries entering reservations on several species (see following table). All countries of the European Community employ stricter controls than those provided for under CITES and since 1984 all cetaceans have been treated as Appendix I species, thus all commercial trade in whale products is banned, although special conditions exist relating to trade from Greenland (see Discussion).

Although there were many cetaceans reported in trade during 1985-1990 (see Table 1) this report has concentrated on the great whales and more specifically on the Sperm Whale (*Physeter macrocephalus*) and the Minke Whale (*Balaenoptera acutorostrata*) which were traded in the most significant numbers.

Reservations

The following species of whale were subject to reservations during the period 1985-1990:

Species	Country with reservation	Dates in effect
<i>Berardius</i> spp.	Austria U.S.S.R.	1983 → 1989 1983 →
<i>Berardius bairdii</i>	Japan	1981 →
<i>Hyperoodon</i> spp.	Austria U.S.S.R.	1983 → 1989 1983 →
<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i>	Japan Norway	1981 → 1981 →
<i>Balaenoptera acutorostrata</i>	Austria Brazil Japan Norway Peru U.S.S.R.	1986 → 1986 → 1991 1986 → 1986 → 1986 → 1986 →
<i>Balaenoptera borealis</i> a	Japan	1981 →
b	Norway	1981 →
	U.S.S.R.	1977 →
<i>Balaenoptera edeni</i>	Austria Brazil Japan Peru U.S.S.R.	1983 → 1989 1983 → 1991 1983 → 1983 → 1983 →
<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i> a	Japan	1981 →
b	U.S.S.R.	1977 →
	Norway	1981 →
<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1989 →
<i>Caperea marginata</i>	Austria Brazil Peru	1986 → 1986 → 1991 1986 →

Balaenoptera borealis

a Reservation not applicable to stocks in i) the North Pacific and ii) the area from 0° longitude from the equator to the Antarctic Continent.

b Stocks i) in the North Pacific and ii) in the area from 0° longitude to 70° east longitude from the equator to the Antarctic Continent.

Balaenoptera physalus

a Reservation not applicable to stocks in i) the North Atlantic off Iceland, ii) the North Atlantic off Newfoundland and iii) the area from 40° south latitude to the Antarctic Continent, from 120° west longitude to 60° west longitude.

b Stocks i) in the North Atlantic off Iceland, ii) in the North Atlantic off Newfoundland and iii) in the area from 40° south latitude to the Antarctic Continent, from 120° west longitude to 60° west longitude.

Sources: *Annotated CITES Appendices and Reservations*, Wildlife Trade Monitoring Unit, 1988.
CITES Secretariat Notifications to the Parties.

Table 3 Reported trade in the Sperm Whale (*Physeter macrocephalus*) (1985-1990)

Country of import	Country of export	Commodities in trade	Amount traded					
			1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
AU	DK	Carvings					1	
	JP	Teeth					2	
BE	GL	Carvings				2		
CA	GL	Skin/leather items			1			
	JP	Wax (kg)		120				
	US	Bone Teeth	1 20					
	XX	Bone carvings	12					
CN	JP	Oil (kg)			4			
DE	GL	Carvings					1	
DK	AU	Carvings	3					
	GL	Carvings Bone Teeth Teeth (g)	75	284 1	414 1 16 175	396	190	
	JP	Bones		30				
	AU	Teeth			1			
FJ	DK	Teeth					5	
	AT	Teeth			1			
GB	CA	Carvings Ivory carvings (kg)	1	14 4				
	CH	Carvings	1					
	DK	Carvings					1	
	GL	Bone carvings				13		

Country of import	Country of export	Commodities in trade	Amount traded					
			1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
GB	US	Teeth (kg)			1			
	ZA	Teeth					4	
GL	DK	Bones Carvings Teeth		30	3023	20	15 10	
	JP	Carvings				44		
HK	CA	Teeth	125					
	CL	Teeth (kg)				330		
IE	SE	Specimens (g)					15	
JP	DK	Carvings			6			
	GL	Carvings				10	1	
KR	JP	Fibres Miscellaneous products Derivatives Derivatives (kg)		50	118 67	2385		
LU	GL	Carvings				1		
NL	DK	Carvings					48	
	XX	Teeth			13			
NO	GL	Carvings				1	5	
SA	JP	Wax (kg)		5				
SE	DK	Teeth			2			
	GL	Carvings				4		
TW	JP	Bones Oil (kg)	30 7200	3600				

Country of import	Country of export	Commodities in trade	Amount traded					
			1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
US	AU	Teeth		1	2			
	BS	Teeth		1				
	CA	Ivory carvings Teeth Carvings Bone products	1	14		2 2 1	1 11	
	CH	Specimens				1		
	CL	Tusks					16	
	DK	Carvings					30	
	DO	Oil			36			
	FJ	Teeth		1				
	GB	Ivory carvings Bone products Skin/leather items Teeth Tusks		1	3	2 1 3	6 5 15	
	HK	Teeth Ivory carvings (g) Unspecified	4	1368	1	3	2	
	JP	Meat (kg) Specimens (kg)			15 50			
	MX	Bone products			5			
	NL	Teeth				1		
	NZ	Teeth	9					
	PC	Carvings	1					
	PH	Teeth	3		3			

Country of import	Country of export	Commodities in trade	Amount traded					
			1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
US	PT	Ivory carvings	48					
	SE	Specimens				1		
	SG	Teeth	2					
	SL	Ivory carvings	1					
	SU	Bone products Ivory carvings Teeth					4 103 1	
XX	XX	Meat (g) Teeth	480	17	7	1	1	
	DK	Carvings				56		

Source: CITES Annual Report Data, 1985-1990.

Table 4 Reported trade in the Minke Whale (*Balaenoptera acutorostrata*) (1985-1990)*

Country of import	Country of export	Commodities in trade	Amount traded					
			1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
JP	NO	Meat (kg)	(238000)	294698	266058			
GB	JP	Specimens (g)				200		
US	XX	Bone products				2		

* The species was listed in Appendix I on 1 January 1986 by the proposal to include all species regulated by the IWC in Appendix I.

Source: CITES Annual Report Data, 1985-1990.

Discussion - Sperm Whale

This species was traded in the largest numbers and with the widest range of commodities of all the cetaceans reported in trade. The major importers of Sperm Whale commodities were the United States, Taiwan, Greenland, Denmark and Korea. Major exporters included Japan, trading under its reservation, Greenland and Denmark. Norway imported only two shipments under its reservation. Little trade is consistent through the years, the exception being between Greenland and Denmark which both exported significant quantities of goods to each other throughout 1985-1990, even after the IWC moratorium in 1986. This is because trade from Greenland to Denmark is covered by an exemption under EC Regulation 3626/82 which states that "in view of the predominantly cultural nature of certain handicraft articles in Greenland from species of Cetacea and of the low volume of such activity, it shall not be regarded as consistent with the relevant provisions of the Regulation. Management Authorities in Denmark will, in consultation with the Commission monitor such exports and imports, which must not significantly exceed the present low level." The absence of data for 1990 is most probably due to the incomplete CITES reports rather than there being no trade. The most commonly traded items were carvings mostly traded in small quantities although there were occasionally more substantial shipments usually between Greenland and Denmark. It is worth noting that although all countries of the European Community (EC) have banned trade in whale products, except Sperm Whale teeth, there are many transactions of other whale commodities, particularly carvings and bones, involving EC countries other than Greenland and Denmark. Trade in Sperm Whale commodities was mostly declared as trade for personal or commercial purposes. The small amount of illegal trade reported was seized on entry into the United States.

Discussion - Minke Whale

Japan and Norway, trading under their reservations on the Minke Whale, were the main countries involved in trade during 1985-1990. Norway consistently exported large amounts of whale meat to Japan in 1985, 1986 and 1987 for commercial purposes, the fact that the species was transferred to Appendix I in January 1986 making little difference to the amount in trade. However, after 1987 trade between these two countries ceased, although Japan continued to trade, exporting specimens to the United Kingdom. Again it is interesting that the United Kingdom, being a member of the European Community, was importing whale products.

Live Carnivores in Trade

Introduction

The order Carnivora is comprised of 7 families, 92 genera and 238 species which occur naturally throughout most of the world. It includes dogs, cats, bears, racoons, weasels, mongoose, and hyaenas (Nowak and Paradiso, 1983). Many species of carnivore are listed in the CITES Appendices, including all cats and otters in Appendix II (WTMU, 1988).

The hunting of animals for the fur trade and for trophies has posed a major threat to many carnivore species, particularly the cats. The demand for parts and derivatives for the medicinal trade is also a problem for some species, such as the bears which are killed for their gall bladders. There is also great demand for live animals for the pet trade and for animal exhibitions such as circuses and zoos where lions and tigers are particularly popular.

Reservations

The following species of carnivore were subject to reservations during the period 1985-1990:

Species	Country with reservation	Dates in effect
<i>Canis lupus</i>	Switzerland	1979 →
<i>Ursus arctos isabellinus</i>	Switzerland	1979 →
<i>Lutra lutra</i>	U.S.S.R.	1977 →
<i>Felis caracal</i>	Switzerland	1979 →
<i>Felis rubiginosa</i>	Switzerland	1979 →

Source: *Annotated CITES Appendices and Reservations*, Wildlife Trade Monitoring Unit, 1988.

Table 5 Reported trade in live carnivores (1985-1990)

Species in trade	Total traded 1985-1990	Number declared as captive-bred	Purpose codes declared												
			B	C	E	F	H	I	N	P	S	T	U	Z	?
<i>Canis lupus pallipes</i>	4	4												4	
<i>Spheothos venaticus</i>	38	38	4	6							1			25	2
<i>Helarctos malayanus</i>	30	15	1	4							3			16	6
<i>Selenarctos thibetanus</i>	67	34		16						2		26		9	14
<i>Tremarctos ornatus</i>	27	24	1	1							1			13	11
<i>Ursus arctos isabellinus</i>	2	0												2	
<i>Ursus arctos prinosus</i>	3	0													3
<i>Lutra longicaudis</i>	3	2									1				2
<i>Lutra lutra</i>	160	60	1	3	2				38		9	63		28	16
<i>Lutra lutra lutra</i>	6	6	4												2
<i>Lutra provocax</i>	26	0		26											
<i>Mustela nigripes</i>	2	2													2
<i>Pteronura brasiliensis</i>	2	2												2	
<i>Hyaena brunnea</i>	12	1												10	2
<i>Acinonyx jubatus</i>	484	164	14	45	1					30	39	12		271	72
<i>Felis spp. †</i>	3	3			3										
<i>Felis bengalensis †</i>	18	14												12	6
<i>Felis bengalensis bengalensis</i>	11	7		5						2					4
<i>Felis caracal</i>	40	38		14										12	14
<i>Felis concolor †</i>	4	4												4	
<i>Felis concolor cougar</i>	2	2	2												
<i>Felis marmorata</i>	1	1												1	

Species in trade	Total traded 1985-1990	Number declared as captive-bred	Purpose codes declared														
			B	C	E	F	H	I	N	P	S	T	U	Z	?		
<i>Felis nigripes</i>	32	29	3	1					1						23	3	
<i>Felis pardalis</i> *	2	2								2							
<i>Felis rubiginosa</i>	6	6													6		
<i>Felis rufa eschschupae</i>	3	0		3													
<i>Felis temminckii</i>	16	13		4							2			7	3		
<i>Felis tigrina oncula</i>	18	18						16								2	
<i>Felis wiedii</i> *	3	1									1						
<i>Felis yagouaroundi fossata</i>	1	0						1									
<i>Neofelis nebulosa</i>	69	50		26							7			30	6		
<i>Panthera</i> spp. †	4	0														4	
<i>Panthera hybrid</i> †	3	3														3	
<i>Panthera leo</i> †	5	0														5	
<i>Panthera leo leo</i> †	1	0													1		
<i>Panthera leo persica</i>	43	35									2	16		25			
<i>Panthera onca</i>	92	74	3	23					1		4	2	3	44	12		
<i>Panthera pardus</i>	422	334	10	98	5			1		9	1	10	65	2	133	88	
<i>Panthera tigris</i>	1122	886	17	432	10	3			14		6	9	329		84	218	
<i>Panthera tigris altaica</i> *	106	80	3	9									32		23	39	
<i>Panthera tigris sumatrae</i>	73	32		2									50		12	9	
<i>Panthera tigris tigris</i>	40	27		2									5	9	15	9	
<i>Panthera uncia</i>	106	92	5	5								5			51	40	

* Indicates species which were listed in Appendix I within the period 1985-1990 and have thus been incompletely recorded in the statistics.

† Indicates that the taxon is not itself listed in CITES Appendix I, but that one or more geographical populations, subspecies or species (in the case of higher taxa) are so listed.

Note: the Giant Panda (*Ailuropoda melanoleuca*) is examined separately in the following section.

Source: CITES Annual Report Data, 1985-1990.

Discussion - live carnivores

A total of 3,111 live Appendix I carnivores were reported in trade between 1985-1990 of which 2,103 were declared as captive-bred. The cats form the major part of this trade; the species reported in the greatest numbers being the Cheetah (*Acinonyx jubatus*), the Leopard (*Panthera pardus*), and the most heavily traded, the Tiger (*Panthera tigris*) of which 1,122 were reported in trade during 1985-1990. Several of the bear species were traded in significant quantities, although the species traded in large numbers, apart from the cats, was the Eurasian Otter (*Lutra lutra*).

The most common of the wide range of purpose codes declared for trade in carnivores were zoological and commercial, with a large amount also traded with no purpose declared. The number of animals declared as captive-bred exceeded the number traded as commercial transactions in all but two cases. The big cats formed the major part of the circus, zoological and commercial trade. In addition, many specimens of the Asiatic Black Bear (*Selenarctos thibetanus*), the Eurasian Otter and the Cheetah were also apparently traded as circus animals. Very little of the trade in live carnivores was seized on entry; the most substantial seizures involved the Costa Rican Little Spotted Cat (*Felis tigrina oncilla*) and the Tiger, seized primarily on entry into the United States. The 38 Eurasian Otters declared as introductions were all imported into Sweden mainly from Norway with a few also exported from Finland.

Giant Pandas

Introduction

Estimates suggests that there are less than 1,000 Giant Pandas (*Ailuropoda melanoleuca*) in the wild (*CITES Identification Manual*) and their numbers continue to decline as a result of habitat loss and poaching (Berlin, *in litt.*, 2/4/92). The Peoples Republic of China have 40 Giant Pandas in captivity, and another 12 animals are held in other countries. However, breeding programmes have not yet been able to produce a self-sustaining captive population and are not producing surplus for release back into the wild (Berlin *in litt.*, 2/4/92).

The species has been listed in CITES Appendix I since 1984 (WTMU, 1988). Legal international trade in the Giant Panda is limited to live specimens donated to foreign states by the Chinese Government. These loans of animals are generally short-term and the same animals may move between countries several times in a year. Thus the trade data for the Giant Panda are very complex. As a result the trade table produced details every reported transaction between 1985-1990 and where possible uses further information to ascertain identity, by name and studbook number, and specific destination of the animals. This additional information was taken from unpublished data provided by TRAFFIC USA.

In addition to the legal trade in live specimens, there are also records of illegal trade in parts and derivatives of Giant Pandas. The risks are high; in early 1990 there were reports of two people being executed in south-west China for smuggling Giant Panda skins (*TRAFFIC Bulletin* 11(4): 64)

Table 6 Reported transactions involving live specimens of the Giant Panda (*Ailuropoda melanoleuca*) (1985-1990)

Country of import	Country of export	Country of origin	Transactions and purposes declared	Additional information
1985				
CA	CN	-	2 Z	Quan Quan #251 & Qing Qing #222 to Metro Toronto Zoo, from Wolong Reserve
CN	CA	-	2 Z	Quan Quan #251 & Qing Qing #222 return to Wolong Reserve
CN	HK	-	1 Z	
CN	HK	CN	2 Z	
CN	US	CN	2 Z	Yun Yun #245 & Ying Xin #242 return to Beijing Zoo, from San Francisco Zoo
HK	CN	-	1 Z	
US	CN	-	1 ?	
1986				
CN	IE	CN	2 captive-bred ?	Ping Ping #209 returns to Pingwu & Ming Ming also returns
CN	IL	CN	2 ?	
CN	JP	CN	1 T	
CN	SE	CN	2 ?	Chuan Chuan #202 & Jin Jin #239 return to Chengdu Zoo
IE	CN	-	2 captive-bred ?	Ping Ping #209 from Pingwu & Ming Ming to Dublin
IR	CN	-	2 ?	
JP	CN	-	1 ?	
SE	CN	-	2 Z	Chuan Chuan #202 & Jin Jin #239 to Sweden, from Chengdu Zoo
1987				
BE	CN	-	2 captive-bred Z	Wan Wan #191 & Xi Xi #330 to Antwerp, from Sian and Fuping
CN	BE	CN	2 Z	Wan Wan #191 & Xi Xi #330 return to Sian and Fuping
CN	BE	-	2 Z	
CN	NL	CN	2 Z	Chuan Chuan #202 & Su Su #312 return to Chengdu Zoo

Country of import	Country of export	Country of origin	Transactions and purposes declared	Additional information
1987 contd.				
CN	US	-	2 Z	
JP	CN	-	2 Z	
NL	CN	-	2 Z	Chuan Chuan #202 & Su Su #312 to Beekse Bergen Safari Park, from Chengdu Zoo
TH	CN	-	1 ?	
US	CN	-	1 captive-bred Z	Ling Ling #294 to Bronx Zoo & then to Busch Gardens, Florida, from Beijing Zoo
US	CN	-	1 Z	Yun Yun #245 to Bronx Zoo & then to Busch Gardens, Florida, from Beijing Zoo
US	CN	-	2 Z	Ba Si #264 & Yuen Yuen #282 to San Diego Zoo, from Fuzhou Zoo
US	MX	-	1 captive-bred Z	
US	MX	-	1 captive-bred Z	
1988				
AU	CN	-	2 Z	Xiao Xiao #290 & Fei Fei #283 to Melbourne Zoo & then to Taronga Park Zoo
CA	CN	-	1 ?	
CA	CN	-	2 Z	Wei Lun #219 & Xi Xi #296 to Calgary Zoo, from Chongqing Zoo
CN	CA	-	1 ?	
CN	CA	-	2 ?	Wei Lun #219 & Xi Xi #296 return to Chongqing Zoo
CN	JP	CN	2 T	Qing Qing #278 & Cheng Cheng #297 return to Chengdu Zoo
CN	NZ	-	2 ?	Xiao Xiao #290 & Fei Fei #283 return from Auckland
CN	SG	-	1 T	
CN	TH	-	1 ?	
CN	US	CN	1 ?	Ling ling #294 returns to Beijing Zoo
CN	US	CN	1 ?	Yun Yun #245 returns to Beijing Zoo
CN	US	CN	2 Z	Return of either Ba Si #264 & Yuen Yuen #282 from San Diego Zoo or Lo Lo #305 & Nan Nan #271 from Toledo Zoo

Country of import	Country of export	Country of origin	Transactions and purposes declared	Additional information
1988 contd.				
JP	CN	-	1 captive-bred E	Qing Qing #278 (& Cheng Cheng #297 ?) to Ikeda Zoo, to Hakodate City & then to Adventure World, from Chengdu Zoo
MX	US	CN	1 ?	
NZ	AU	-	2 captive-bred Z	Xiao Xiao #290 & Fei Fei #283 to Auckland, from Taronga Park Zoo
SG	CN	-	1 T	
US	CN	-	2 Z	Lo Lo #305 & Nan Nan #271 to Toledo Zoo, from Wolong Reserve
US	GB	CN	1 ?	
1989				
CA	CN	-	2 ?	Cheng Cheng #297 & Bing Bing #314 to Winnipeg's Assiniboine Zoo, from Chengdu Zoo
CN	CA	-	2 Z	Cheng Cheng #297 & Bing Bing #314 return to Chengdu
CN	JP	CN	1 Z	
CN	JP	CN	2 Z	
JP	CN	-	1 captive-bred E	
JP	CN	-	2 captive-bred E	
1990				
CN	SG	CN	2 Z	
JP	CN	-	2 Z	
SG	CN	-	2 Z	

Sources: *Giant Panda Studbook*, Bertram, 1987.
TRAFFIC USA Unpublished data.

Discussion - Giant Pandas

During the period 1985-1990 approximately 54 Giant Pandas were reported in trade of which 11 were declared to have been captive-bred. Many of these animals moved between countries more than once in the same year and several times over the whole period. For those animals identified by name and studbook number it is possible to see when and where they were traded and to identify the transactions going to and from China. However, it is very possible that several of the other transactions involve the same animals; for example, the 1985 export of one animal from China to Hong Kong and the export of one animal from Hong Kong to China in the same year were likely to have involved the same animal. Major receivers of Giant Pandas during 1985-1990 were the United States, Canada and Japan, most of which received animals regularly throughout the years. Most of the animals in trade were declared to be for zoological purposes most probably being traded under the short term loan scheme.

The short-term loans of Giant Pandas have been the subject of much debate concerning the welfare of the animals involved and the conservation implications for the species as a whole. There is concern that short-term non-breeding loans are of no conservation benefit to the species and that even loans of pairs for breeding purposes may diminish the reproductive potential of the captive population in the absence of a global breeding strategy. Some of these loans involve huge amounts of money and as CITES does not allow trade in Appendix I species for 'primarily commercial purposes' there has been much controversy as to whether these loans should be permitted. As a result the IUCN recommended (Recommendation 18.43) "a moratorium on the acquisition of Giant Pandas from China... until July 1991..." (IUCN, 1990). This recommendation has since been reaffirmed, subject to the development of improved standards under which such loans could be agreed.

Big Cats: parts and derivatives

Introduction

Big cats have long been hunted for their fur and other derivatives resulting in many species being seriously threatened. This was especially true during the first half of this century when the world demand for fur coats and other luxury items was very strong. The United States was a major consumer of cat skins, in 1968 importing over 10,000 skins of big cats. Europe was also a major consumer of cat skins during the 1960s (Fitzgerald, 1989). However, in the 1970s the situation changed. Conservation protests and consumer-awareness campaigns were aimed at discouraging shoppers from buying garments made from the skins of Jaguars (*Panthera onca*), Tigers (*Panthera tigris*), Leopards (*Panthera pardus*) and other big cats. However, it was not until the implementation of CITES in 1975 that the big cats received strong legal protection (Fitzgerald, 1989).

As there were many cat species reported in trade during 1985-1990 only those traded in the greatest quantities were looked at in more detail.

Jaguars

According to Fitzgerald (1989) hunting and destruction of forest habitat has greatly reduced the number and range of the Jaguar. In the mid-1960s when Jaguar pelts were in great demand more than 15,000 skins were brought out of the Brazilian Amazon each year, and later in the same decade a Jaguar-skin coat could fetch as much as \$20,000. The Jaguar has been listed in CITES Appendix I since 1975 and is also given protection at a national level in the places where it is found. However, in 1986 poaching was still considered to be a serious threat to the survival of the species (Fitzgerald, 1989).

Tigers

Centuries of heavy hunting pressure and increasing human encroachment have significantly reduced the former range of the Tiger. According to Fitzgerald (1989) the Bali, Java and Caspian subspecies are now considered to be extinct and others could soon follow. The population of the Siberian Tiger (*Panthera tigris altaica*) are down to about 350 individuals and the number of Sumatran Tigers (*Panthera tigris sumatrae*) has reached below 1,000. However, the Bengal Tiger (*Panthera tigris tigris*) is apparently faring well with estimates of the noncaptive population of between 4,300 and 5,700. Wild Tigers continue to be threatened by poachers in many areas and Tigers and their parts are sold openly in markets throughout much of Southeast Asia. The greatest demand for dead Tigers is from the Far Eastern medicinal trade where derivatives are used as medicines and aphrodisiacs. Trade in live Tigers for zoos or circuses is mostly legal and involves captive-bred animals (Fitzgerald, 1989). According to the International Species Information System (1991), 359 Siberian Tigers, 374 Bengal Tigers, and 93 Sumatran Tigers now exist in captivity in zoos around the world.

Table 7 Reported trade in parts and derivatives of the Jaguar (*Panthera onca*) (1985-1990)

Commodities in trade	Amount traded						Percentage of trade seized on entry (illegal)
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	
Skins	23	26	28	14	18	2	54.46
Skin pieces	2	2	2	1			0.00
Skin/leather items					1		100.00
Teeth	5				1		33.33
Bodies	1	2	2	1			50.00
Trophies		2		1			66.67
Unspecified				3			100.00
Plates		1		2			100.00
Skulls	2	2		3		2	44.44
Garments	19		1	2	2		12.50

Source: CITES Annual Report Data, 1985-1990.

Table 8 Reported trade in parts and derivatives of the Tiger (*Panthera tigris*) (1985-1990)

Commodities in trade	Amount traded						Percentage of trade seized on entry (illegal)
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	
Skins	5	6	15	31	8	2	7.46
Skin pieces					241		100.00
Claws	6	4		20	8		65.79
Teeth	4			17	9		16.67
Carvings	5	3	1	3			0.00
Derivatives	7051	3633	646	4748	3089	12000625 ¹	0.15
Derivatives (kg)		0.1		4	10	7014	0.20
Cartons of derivatives						15256	0.00
Boxes of derivatives						20820	0.00
Flasks of derivatives					2		0.00
Bags of derivatives						10000	0.00
Bottles of derivatives						360	0.00
Skeletons			3				0.00
Bodies	3	6	3	13	3	1	10.34
Trophies	1	1	1	4	3		10.00
Unspecified			480	13	7		97.40
Unspecified (kg)				1			0.00
Plates		3		1	1		60.00

Commodities in trade	Amount traded						Percentage of trade seized on entry (illegal)
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	
Skulls		1	2	1	1		40.00
Hair				6			0.00
Bones					4		0.00
Bone products			5		41		23.91
Bone pieces				2			0.00
Specimens					1		0.00
Feet					1		0.00
Pieces ²							0.00
<i>Panthera tigris altaica</i> *							
Skins					8		0.00
Trophies				1	1		0.00
Bones (kg)					80		0.00
<i>Panthera tigris tigris</i>							
Skins	4						0.00

¹ Six unknown quantities of derivatives were also reported in 1990.

² The exact number of pieces traded in 1988 was unknown.

* Indicates a species which was listed in Appendix I within the period 1985-1990 and have thus been incompletely recorded in the statistics.

Source: CITES Annual Report Data, 1985-1990.

Leopards

The Leopard is the most widespread of all big cats, but it too is threatened, mainly by large-scale habitat destruction. Leopards are hunted legally and illegally in several African countries. They are often trapped or poisoned by farmers because they kill cattle and other livestock or stalked for sport and pleasure by hunters and those who seek to sell their skin. According to Fitzgerald (1989) although the species is officially considered to be threatened its population status is an issue of much debate, as is its listing in Appendix I. This is because the Leopard is actually widely distributed throughout much of Africa with some countries having stable and non-endangered populations. In many of these countries economic resources are scarce and Leopard skins and safari hunting are potentially valuable sources of revenue. Despite these arguments for resuming trade there exists a general consensus that the downlisting of the Leopard to Appendix II and the resumption of full commercial trade would be inappropriate for the long term well-being of the species (Favre, 1989).

In 1983 the Parties adopted Resolution Conf. 4.13 which sets out a quota system allowing certain countries to export Leopard skins within their quota. According to Favre (1989) it provides "an efficient mechanism for creating a lawful use of Leopard skins while continuing to protect the species." Annual export quotas are approved at meetings of the Conference of the Parties. To ensure that only the number of skins allowed by the quota are being exported, importation is not allowed unless a self-locking tag is attached which indicates the state of export, the number of the specimen within the quota, and the calendar year (Favre, 1989). Instead of the normal procedure of the prior grant and presentation of an import permit, the Management Authority of the importing state provides the exporting state with written assurance that an import permit will be granted. According to Favre (1989) this is done to overcome the problem of issuing import permits to people setting out on a hunting safari for skins which do not yet exist, and an export permit then not being granted due to the lack of an import permit. No more than two skins may be traded per transaction (IUCN, 1992).

It is important to assess whether countries are abiding by the quotas that have been set. As a result, for the last three meetings of the Conference of the Parties the Secretariat of the Convention has looked at this aspect and produced lists of the actual numbers of skins reported in trade. Table 9 compares the quotas set to the actual numbers of skins reported in trade for the period 1985-1990 based on the information produced by the Secretariat.

Due to the presence of such detailed studies of the trade in Leopard skins a more general approach was adopted for this report, examining reported trade in all Leopard commodities. Also included is the percentage of this trade declared as hunting trophies (Table 10). It must be noted here that accuracy of the information presented in this trade table is limited by the use of different terms to describe items in the CITES annual reports. In many cases, exporting countries report exports of skins, while importers report imports of trophies. It is impossible to establish whether these records refer to the same specimens. The term 'trophy' may also include parts of animals, such as feet or skulls, therefore one trophy may not represent a whole animal (IUCN, 1992).

Table 9 CITES Secretariat examination of export quotas for the Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) (1985-1990)

Country with Quota	1985		1986		1987		1988		1989		1990	
	Quota	Export	Quota	Export	Quota	Export	Quota	Export	Quota	Export	Quota	Export
Botswana	80	99	80	*	80	*	80	*	100	44	100	51
Central African Republic	-	-	-	-	40	0	40	16	40	20	40	*
Ethiopia	-	-	-	-	500	0	500	*	500	*	500	3
Kenya	80	5	80	5	80	10	80	*	80	0	80	1
Malawi	20	5	20	5	20	13	20	*	20	19	20	18
Mozambique	60	0	60	1	60	*	60	5	60	6	60	11
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	*	50	19
United Republic of Tanzania	250	61	250	191	250	118	250	*	250	30	250	117
Zambia	300	228	300	205	300	*	300	*	300	72	300	12
Zimbabwe	350	158	350	171	500	*	500	258	500	247	500	14

* Indicates years when the Secretariat's report states that either annual reports were not available for that country at that time, or that no information regarding the number of skins in trade was given by the Secretariat.

Sources: CITES Docs. 6.27, 7.27 and 8.20, Secretariat of the Convention.

Table 10 Reported trade in parts and derivatives of the Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) (1985-1990)

Commodities in trade	Amount traded						Percentage declared as Hunting Trophy (H)
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	
Skins	416 ¹	779	586	422	18 ¹	57	37.80
Skin pieces		23	6	3	2	12	0.00
Skin/leather items	10	1	6	5	2	3	11.11
Items of skin			13				0.00
Skin scraps (kg)				4			0.00
Claws	40	52	4	33	34	8	23.39
Teeth	5		13	40	355		0.24
Carvings	3						0.00
Ivory carvings	1				1		0.00
Derivatives	120				90		0.00
Cartons of derivatives						80	0.00
Skeletons			1		2		0.00
Bodies	15	30	50	23	21		46.04
Trophies	376	453	366	578	459	221	18.26
Unspecified ²			1				0.00
Plates	7	7	1	10	2		0.00
Skulls	115 ³	258	54	49	92	60	72.45
Garments	26	5	11	29	18	2	0.00

Commodities in trade	Amount traded						Percentage declared as Hunting Trophy (H)
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	
Hair				6			0.00
Bones	1		3				50.00
Bone pieces				1			0.00
Specimens	5		50	2	1		1.72
Feet	1	12					38.46
Pieces				?			0.00
Wallets				2			0.00
Handbags	9	3	2	4	8		0.00
Tails					1		0.00
Pairs of shoes	2			1	1		0.00

¹ Unknown quantities of skins were also reported in 1989.

² Unknown quantities of unspecified items were also reported in 1986.

³ Unknown quantities of skulls were also reported in 1985.

Source: CITES Annual Report Data, 1985-1990.

Discussion - Jaguar

The greatest and most consistent trade in the parts and derivatives of the Jaguar during 1985-1990 was of skins, although the amount in trade did appear to decline towards the end of the period. During 1985-1990 over 50 per cent of these skins were seized on entry into the country of import. The major reported importer of Jaguar skins was the United States which, under the US Endangered Species Act, does not allow imports of trophies of species, such as the Jaguar, which are listed as 'threatened' even though such trade was legal under CITES. This could explain why so many of the skins imported into that country were seized on entry. The percentage of trade seized on entry was quite high for nearly all of the commodities traded for this species. Other commodities were mostly traded in small numbers with the only other significant transactions being of garments in 1985.

Discussion - Tiger

In contrast to the Jaguar, the number of Tiger skins in trade was quite small, the majority of trade in this species being in derivatives. This trade is consistent throughout 1985-1990 with a massive amount reported in 1990. These derivatives are probably medicinal products, such as tablets, which might explain the large figures involved. It is worth noting that from 1985-1989 the main exporter of these derivatives was Hong Kong and the importer was the United States, and that most of the trade was seized on entry. However, in 1990 the majority of the exports were from China to the United States and were declared as commercial by China, and that none of these transactions were not reported by the importer. The trade in other items is fairly small and inconsistent, with a few exceptions: the large amount of skin pieces reported in 1989, which were all seized on entry, and the 1987 trade in unspecified items, probably more medicinal products, which were also seized on entry. However, the amount of trade seized on entry for this species was generally smaller than for the Jaguar. Trade in the Indian (*Panthera tigris tigris*) and Siberian (*Panthera tigris altaica*) subspecies were minimal with only one large commercial shipment, from China to Hong Kong, of Siberian Tiger bones.

Discussion - Leopard

Leopard commodities traded consistently and in the greatest numbers were skins, skulls and trophies, although all declined in number throughout 1985-1990. Other items such as claws and garments were also reported consistently, although in smaller quantities. The major reported importer of Leopard products was the United States, with most of the reported seizures being on entry into that country. The shipments of 355 teeth and 90 derivatives in 1989 and 120 derivatives in 1985 were all imported into the United States and were seized on entry. This could be attributed to certain populations of the Leopard being listed as threatened in the US Endangered Species Act. The greatest percentages of trade declared as hunting trophies mostly involved shipments of skulls, bones and bodies.

Elephants

Introduction

There are two species of elephant; the Asian Elephant (*Elephas maximus*) and the African Elephant (*Loxodonta africana*), both of which are included in Appendix I of CITES.

Asian Elephant

The Asian Elephant has been listed in Appendix I since 1975 when the Convention first came into effect and is considered Endangered (IUCN, 1990). It was the first of the elephants to obviously suffer from over-exploitation for the ivory trade, with an estimated 34,000 to 54,000 individuals remaining in the wild, occupying only a small portion of their former range. Today hunting for the Asian elephant provides ivory and meat primarily for local markets with little, or none, reaching world markets (Fitzgerald, 1989). The main threats to the survival of the Asian Elephant are habitat loss and other pressures of human population growth (Santiapillai and Jackson, 1990).

African Elephant

The African Elephant has been listed in the CITES Appendices since 1977, but was only included in Appendix I in 1990, effectively prohibiting international trade for 'primarily commercial purposes'. Various countries took out reservations on this species when it was uplisted to Appendix I; as follows:

Species	Country with reservation	Dates in effect
<i>Loxodonta africana</i>	Botswana	Jan 1990 →
	Malawi	Jan 1990 →
	South Africa	Jan 1990 →
	China	Jan 1990 → Jan 1991
	Zambia	Jan 1990 →
	Zimbabwe	Jan 1990 →
	United Kingdom (for Hong Kong)	Jan 1990 → July 1990

Source: CITES Notifications to the Parties.

TRAFFIC Bulletin 12(1/2), TRAFFIC International, 1991.

When the African Elephant replaced the Asian Elephant as the major source of ivory it experienced a severe decline in its population. In just one decade its numbers fell by 50 per cent, from approximately 1.3 million in 1979 to 625,000 in 1989 (Fitzgerald, 1989). The number of elephants killed for ivory was particularly high in the 1970s when ivory prices quadrupled. Efforts to control trade and protect dwindling herds often met with little success as poachers slaughtered thousands of animals with automatic rifles and then sneaked cargoes across borders into a more lenient country for shipment overseas (Fitzgerald, 1989). In the 1980s some progress was made in controlling the trade in ivory. Many notorious smuggling ports were closed off largely as a result of international conservation pressure (Fitzgerald, 1989).

The quota system introduced in 1986 by Resolution Conf. 5.12 (Buenos Aires, 1985) was established to promote the sustainable harvest of elephants for ivory and to effectively monitor the ivory trade. However, in 1989 it had only succeeded in controlling the movement of 20 to 40 per cent of the total amount of ivory produced in Africa. Most ivory was still being traded illegally (TRAFFIC (USA), 1989). According to one estimate nearly 102,000 African Elephants were killed in 1986, producing some 193,000 tusks worth an estimated \$100 million on the wholesale ivory market (Fitzgerald, 1989).

Various resolutions have been adopted by CITES regarding trade in African elephant ivory, implementing measures such as marking systems (Resolution Confs. 3.12, 6.15) and the licensing or registering of raw ivory importers and exporters (Resolution Conf. 6.14). The African Elephant Working Group and a Panel of Experts on the African Elephant have also been established under Resolution Conf. 6.12 (Ottawa, 1987) and Resolution Conf. 7.8 (Lausanne, 1989) respectively (CITES Secretariat, 1981, 1987, 1989).

An analysis of the trade in African Elephant ivory prior to its listing in Appendix I is provided by Caldwell and Luxmoore in their article *Recent Changes in World Ivory Trade* (TRAFFIC Bulletin 11(4): 50-62), and thus provides a good comparison for trade data following the listing in Appendix I.

Table 11 Reported trade in parts and derivatives of the Asian Elephant (*Elephas maximus*) (1985-1990)

Country of import	Country of export	Commodities in trade	Total traded 1985-1990	Purpose codes declared							
				C	E	I	P	Q	S	Z	?
AU	CA	Ivory carvings	9				9				
	GB	Trophies	6	3			3				
	LK	Skulls Feet	1 2		1		2				
	MY	Tusks Ivory carvings	3 1				3 1				
	NZ	Trophies	1				1				
	US	Ivory pieces	3				3				
	ZA	Set ivory carvings	2				2				
	JP	Ivory carvings	6					6			
	US	Ivory carvings	1			1					
BE											
BR											
CA	CN	Ivory carvings Ivory pieces	177 2	177			2				
	DE	Feet	1				1				
	GB	Skin/leather items Ivory carvings Feet	2 27 1				2 27 1				
	HK	Ivory carvings Tusks	2 3				1				2 2
	IQ	Ivory carvings	1				1				
	MY	Ivory carvings Tusks	2 4				4				2
	NG	Ivory carvings	2				2				
	NL	Ivory carvings	1				1				

Country of import	Country of export	Commodities in trade	Total traded 1985-1990	Purpose codes declared							
				C	E	I	P	Q	S	Z	?
CA	US	Specimens (l)	1.062						1.062		
	VN	Tusks	3				3				
	XX	Ivory carvings	5			5					
CH	AT	Ivory carvings	94	1			3				90
	AU	Ivory carvings	3								3
	DE	Ivory carvings (kg) Ivory carvings	2.75 2	2.75							2
CN	JP	Ivory carvings	3							2	1
DD	MY	Ivory carvings	4				4				
DE	AT	Ivory carvings	46	2					1		43
	LK	Ivory carvings	1				1				
ES	FR	Ivory carvings	2	2							
	HK	Tusks	1								1
FR	AT	Ivory carvings	90								90
	JP	Ivory carvings	3					3			
GB	AE	Ivory pieces (kg)	2	2							
	AT	Ivory carvings	114	85							29
		Ivory pieces (kg)	1	1							
		Tusks	1	1							1
		Trophies	1								
AU	Trophies Ivory carvings	2 1	1			2					
CA	Ivory carvings (kg)	4				4					

Country of import	Country of export	Commodities in trade	Total traded 1985-1990	Purpose codes declared								
				C	E	I	P	Q	S	Z	?	
GB	DK	Ivory carvings	16	16								
	GB	Feet	1									1
	HK	Ivory carvings (kg)	3				3					
	IN	Ivory carvings (kg) Ivory carvings	1.62 3				1.62 3					
	LK	Specimens (l) Flasks specimens	26.75 1200							26.75 1200		
	SG	Ivory pieces (kg)	0.75				0.75					
	US	Ivory pieces (kg) Ivory carvings (kg)	4 18	4 3			15					
	YU	Unspecified	1									1
	ZA	Ivory carvings	10				10					
HK	CN	Ivory carvings	1089	1089								
	US	Ivory carvings	2				2					
ID	JP	Ivory carvings	12					12				
	MY	Tusks (kg)	12.26				12.26					
IE	JP	Ivory carvings	2									2
	JP	Ivory carvings	11					11				
IT	CN	Ivory carvings	14	14								
	AT	Ivory carvings	4	4								
JP	CN	Ivory carvings Tusks	69 4	50 4	2							18
	DE	Ivory carvings Ivory carvings (kg)	486 0.2	486 0.2								
	FR	Ivory carvings	4									4

Country of import	Country of export	Commodities in trade	Total traded 1985-1990	Purpose codes declared										
				C	E	I	P	Q	S	Z	?			
JP	IE	Ivory carvings	2		2									
	MY	Ivory carvings Trophies	10 1				5 1	5						
	US	Ivory carvings	33	33										
MC	CN	Ivory carvings	1300	1300										
MO	CN	Ivory carvings	475	475										
NZ	AU	Tusks	1		1									
	TH	Wallets	2			2								
SE	DK	Tusks Carvings Ivory carvings	1 1 2	1 1 2										
SG	BU	Tusks Tusks (kg)	8 30	8 30										
	CN	Ivory carvings	38	38										
SU	JP	Bodies Ivory carvings	1 4	1 4				1				4		
TW	JP	Ivory carvings	5	5				5						
	MY	Ivory carvings	4	4			4							
US	AG	Bodies	3	3										
	AT	Ivory carvings	21	21								21		
	AU	Ivory carvings	1	1										
	BE	Tusks	3	3										
	BU	Ivory carvings Specimens Tusks	12 99 2			12			99			2		

Country of import	Country of export	Commodities in trade	Total traded 1985-1990	Purpose codes declared								
				C	E	I	P	Q	S	Z	?	
US	CA	Ivory carvings Skin/leather items	12 274	10		2	274					
	CN	Ivory carvings	2694	2694								
	DE	Ivory carvings (kg)	1.878	1.878								
	DK	Ivory carvings	2	1							1	
	FR	Ivory carvings Tusks	1 2	1								2
	GB	Ivory carvings Bone products Ivory carvings (kg) Unspecified Tusks Skin/leather items Feet	86 1 9 2 5 3 1	79 1 1	2 2 3 1					5 9 2 2		
	HK	Ivory carvings Derivatives	43 3	42	1						3	
	HT	Ivory carvings Tusks	6 15			15					6	
	ID	Ivory carvings	1								1	
	IL	Unspecified	6	6								
	IN	Ivory carvings	40	28		10					2	
	JP	Ivory carvings	118	85							33	
	KH	Bone products	177	131		46						
	LA	Tusks	95			95						
	LK	Flasks specimens	435									435
	MY	Specimens Ivory carvings	155 7				7		155			

Country of import	Country of export	Commodities in trade	Total traded 1985-1990	Purpose codes declared								
				C	E	I	P	Q	S	Z	?	
US	NO	Ivory carvings (kg)	0.42				0.42					
	NP	Ivory carvings Carvings	1 2	1								2
	TH	Ivory carvings Bone products Specimens Bone products (kg) Tusks Tusks (kg)	308 225 675 8 13 0.391	157		150 224 8 13 0.391			675		1 1	
	TW	Ivory carvings Tusks	1 2			1					2	
	VN	Tusks	1	1								
	XX	Tusks Ivory carvings Skin/leather items	2 7 16			7					2 16	
	ZA	Handbags Wallets Unspecified	14 13 1	14 13							1	
	FR	Ivory carvings	15								15	
	IE	Tusks	2								2	
XE												

Source: CITES Annual Report Data, 1985-1990.

Owing to the complexity of the trade data for live specimens of the Asian Elephant (*Elephas maximus*) it was necessary to use a different method of showing the data. The following table shows the reported countries of origin (or exporting country if no origin reported) of specimens in trade and numbers of live animals reported to CITES between 1985-1990. For specimens which were exported to an intermediate country and then re-exported the minimum net trade was calculated, thus avoiding duplication.

Table 12 Reported countries of origin or export for exports of live Asian Elephants

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Countries with wild populations of <i>Elephas maximus</i>						
Myanmar	-	1	5	14	18	4
China	-	2	0	-	0	-
India	6	1	17	26	33	1
Indonesia	-	-	-	3	16	-
Malaysia	1	2	-	4	4	2
Sri Lanka	1	1	1	-	-	1
Thailand	5	15	8	0	2	-
Viet Nam	3	-	-	1	4	-
Countries without wild populations of <i>Elephas maximus</i>						
Afghanistan	-	-	2	-	-	-
Algeria	-	-	1	-	-	-
Australia	-	-	-	-	1	-
Belgium	-	-	-	-	1	-
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	1
Czechoslovakia	-	-	3	-	-	-
Denmark	-	-	-	1	-	-
France	-	-	-	2	1	-
Germany, D.R.	5	-	-	-	4	-
Germany, F.R.	0	0	3	3	1	-
Hong Kong	-	-	3	-	-	-
Hungary	-	3	-	-	-	-
Japan	1	2	-	-	-	-
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	1	-
South Africa	-	-	-	2	-	-
Sweden	-	-	-	-	4	-
Switzerland	1	-	-	1	-	-
United Kingdom	3	3	-	-	3	1
United States	2	5	7	10	34	-
Unknown	8	4	9	18	29	3
U.S.S.R.	-	-	-	2	2	-

Source: CITES Annual Report Data, 1985-1990.

The following table details the net imports of importing countries, the total of which gives an estimate of the minimum volume of world trade for each year.

Table 13 Apparent minimum net imports of live specimens of the Asian Elephant

Country of import	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Australia	1	-	-	-	0	-
Austria	-	-	-	-	-	3
Canada	2	2	0	8	-	3
China	-	0	-	-	0	-
Costa Rica	-	-	-	4	-	-
Denmark	0	-	-	-	-	-
Europe	-	-	-	1	-	-
France	1	-	-	-	4	-
Germany, D.R.	5	-	-	1	-	-
Germany, F.R.	-	0	4	0	-	-
Hong Kong	1	3	-	-	-	-
India	-	-	-	-	0	-
Indonesia	3	4	7	-	-	-
Italy	-	-	16	-	-	0
Japan	-	-	-	3	16	-
Korea, D.P.R.	-	3	-	-	-	-
Mexico	-	1	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	1	-	-	10	17	-
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	0	-
Pakistan	1	-	-	-	-	1
Poland	-	-	-	16	-	-
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	2
South Africa	-	-	3	-	-	1
Spain	-	-	-	4	-	-
Sri Lanka	-	-	-	1	1	-
Sweden	-	-	4	6	8	-
Switzerland	-	0	3	1	-	2
Taiwan	1	-	2	-	-	-
Thailand	-	12	5	-	0	-
Tunisia	-	-	1	-	-	-
United Kingdom	4	-	-	1	3	-
United States	4	-	6	5	43	-
Unknown	-	2	-	-	-	-
U.S.S.R.	3	1	-	-	2	-
Yugoslavia	-	-	2	-	-	-
Total	27	28	53	61	94	12

Source: CITES Annual Report Data, 1985-1990.

Discussion - Asian Elephant

Parts and derivatives: commodities derived from the Asian Elephant were generally traded in small quantities as one would expect for an Appendix I listed species. However, there were several reports of large numbers of ivory carvings in trade during 1985-1990. These were mostly exports from China, which exported a total of 5,586 ivory carvings over this period. In fact, ivory carvings were the most frequently traded commodity for this species, with a significant quantity of tusks also reported in trade. Major exporters of Asian Elephant products were China and Thailand, with major importers being countries such as the United States, United Kingdom, Japan and Canada.

Transactions were mostly declared as either personal or commercial, with a few also being traded with no declared purpose. Although overall there was little trade seized on entry, a large proportion of that which was seized was on entry into the United States. There were also a number of transactions involving specimens traded for scientific purposes. These were mainly imported into the United States from various range states for this species.

Live: the trade in live specimens of Asian Elephants occurred primarily for zoos or circuses. Therefore, the same animals may have moved between countries several times during one year. This was why it was necessary to look at the data for live specimens of this species in a different way. The most significant trade in live specimens occurred between the Canada and the United States with animals moving between these two countries every year during 1985-1990. Thus it is possible that some duplication may have occurred with animals returning from previous years. Elephants traded in this way are probably a part of travelling circuses which frequently move around within and between countries.

The major exports of live Asian Elephants were from range states as would be expected, especially Indonesia and Myanmar. Several non-range states also regularly exported Asian Elephants during the period, most notably the United States. A significant number of animals were also reported as exports with an unknown country of export/origin. The total number of animals exported each year appears to have increased during the period 1985-1990. In cases where a country is reported as having zero exports some trade did occur, but the number of imports into the country equalled the number of exports and thus was neither a net importer nor exporter.

The total number of imports increased during the period. The major importers were the United States and the Netherlands. The imports into the Netherlands in 1988 and 1989 were of new animals from Myanmar mainly destined for European zoos. These transactions were to start a controversy over the imports of new animals from Myanmar, because in Myanmar the captive-bred population was declining and wild animals were being captured to supplement breeding stocks. As a result the CITES Secretariat recommended that it would be inadvisable for Parties to accept imports from Myanmar unless new information on captive-breeding in that country became available (*TRAFFIC Bulletin* 11(4):49).

Table 14 Reported trade in the African Elephant (*Loxodonta africana*) (1990) *

Country of import	Country of export	Commodities in trade	Amount traded and purpose codes declared								
			C	E	H	N	P	S	T	Z	?
AR	ZA	Ivory carvings Skin/leather items Tusks (kg)					1 6 24				
AT	BW	Set ivory carvings					1				
	CH	Set ivory carvings Watchstraps					2				1
	DE	Set ivory carvings	25								
	ET	Tusks			2						
	IT	Set ivory carving Live	1						3 ¹		
	TZ	Ears Feet Skins Tails Trophies Tusks (kg) Tusks					6 11 7 1 1 18 2				
	ZA	Ears Feet Ivory carvings Skin pieces Tails Trophies Tusks					2 4 2 4 1 1 2				
	ZW	Ears Feet Skin pieces Tails Teeth Tusks					1 12 18 2 2 12				
AU	BW	Ivory carvings					8				
	CA	Ivory carvings					3				
	ZA	Ivory carvings Skin/leather items Bones Feet					21 1 2 2				
BE	ZR	Tusks (kg)					21				
BR	CN	Ivory carvings									363
BW	ZA	Handbags					1				
		Ivory carvings					43				
CA	BW	Ivory carvings					1				
	CG	Ivory carvings (kg)					4				
	CH	Ivory carvings		1			121				
	ET	Feet Skin pieces Tails Tusks			4		4 1 2				
	FR	Skin/leather items Ivory carvings Tusks					29 1				1
	GB	Feet Ivory carvings					1 2				
	HK	Ivory carvings					1				

Country of import	Country of export	Commodities in trade	Amount traded and purpose codes declared								
			C	E	H	N	P	S	T	Z	?
CA	MA	Ivory carvings					2				
	MY	Ivory carvings					4				
	NA	Tusks			2						
	NL	Ivory carvings					29				
	PT	Ivory carvings Skin/leather items					16 12				
	US	Ivory carvings Live								1	2
	ZA	Ivory carvings Tusks	1				4 1				
	ZW	Ears Feet Skin pieces Skulls Trophies Tusks			6 10 3 2 14		4 1 1				1
CH	AT	Set ivory carvings Tusks Ivory carvings					2 4				7
	BE	Ivory carvings	1								1
	CG	Ivory carvings					6				
	CM	Ivory carvings					4				
	DE	Sets ivory carvings Ivory carvings									9 2
	FR	Ivory carvings Tusks					4				28 2
	GB	Ivory carvings									172
	IT	Ivory carvings Sets ivory carvings					1				1
	TG	Ivory carvings					1				
	US	Ivory carvings									5
	ZA	Ivory carvings Tusks			4		2				
	ZW	Tusks			2						
DE	AT	Ivory carvings Sets ivory carvings						1			1
	KE	Ears Feet Skeletons Tails Tusks					4 8 2 2 1				
	ZA	Ivory carvings	1				7				
DK	TZ	Ivory carvings					11				
EG	CN	Ivory carvings									3
ES	CN	Ivory carvings									96
	ET	Ivory carvings (kg) Tusks (kg)			143						1
	SD	Ivory carvings (kg)									4.54

Country of import	Country of export	Commodities in trade	Amount traded and purpose codes declared								
			C	E	H	N	P	S	T	Z	?
ES	TZ	Ears Feet Tails Trophies Tusks			3 8 3 1 11						
	ZA	Feet Trophies Tusks (kg)			4 1 40						
FR	AT	Ivory carvings									1
	CA	Tusks					1				
	CG	Ivory carvings (kg) Tusks (kg)					34 19				
	ET	Tusks (kg)			49						
	SD	Ivory carvings									12
	TZ	Ears Feet Trophies Tusks			2 2 1 4						
	ZA	Ivory carvings Live	2				6			3	
GB	AT	Sets ivory carvings Ivory carvings	1 1								1
	IL	Ivory carvings									1
	TZ	Ivory carvings					14				
	ZA	Ivory carvings Tusks					14 1				
HK	CN	Ivory carvings Pairs of shoes									9017841 4140
ID	CN	Ivory carvings									8
IN	TZ	Ivory carvings					50				
IT	AT	Live							3 ¹		
	BW	Ivory carvings					1				
	CH	Sets ivory carvings									15
	CN	Ivory carvings									15
	ET	Ivory carvings (kg) Tusks (kg)			16						4.8
	MC	Tusks (kg)	75								
	SD	Ivory carvings (kg)									4.54
	TZ	Ivory carvings					6				
	ZA	Ivory carvings	6								
JP	AT	Sets ivory carvings	20								
	BW	Skins (sq.m.)									280.3
	CH	Watchstraps									80
	CN	Ivory carvings									2056
	ZA	Handbags Live Skins (sq.m.)	40 34							2	2

Country of import	Country of export	Commodities in trade	Amount traded and purpose codes declared								
			C	E	H	N	P	S	T	Z	?
KE	US	Skeletons									1
	XX	Live (captive bred)									1
KR	BW	Ivory carvings	8								
	CN	Ivory carvings									127
LS	BW	Feet									3
MO	CN	Ivory carvings									144
MY	BW	Ivory carvings					3				
	CN	Ivory carvings									3
NA	BW	Feet					1				
	ZA	Bones Ears Feet Skin/leather items Skin pieces Skulls Tails Trophies Tusks			1 6 4 19 15 1 4 5 2						
NG	BW	Feet					3				
	TZ	Ivory carvings			5						
NL	CH	Watchstraps									2
	ZA	Ivory carvings	1				1				
NO	BW	Items hair					1				
		Ivory carvings					1				
	TZ	Ivory carvings					4				
PT	ZA	Feet			4						
		Tusks (kg)			33		9				
RO	CN	Ivory carvings									401500
SE	BW	Ivory carvings					17				
SG	BE	Tusks (kg)	1374								
	BW	Feet	20								
	CG	Tusks (kg)	2841								
	CN	Ivory carvings									20006
	HK	Ivory carvings (kg) Ivory scraps (kg)	47 100								
SN	CG	Tusks (kg)					11				
SY	CN	Ivory carvings									1
SZ	BW	Feet					1				
TH	CN	Ivory carvings									13
TN	CG	Tusks (kg)					2				
TW	CN	Ivory carvings									205
	ZA	Ivory carvings	2								
UA	ZA	Skin/leather items			4						

Discussion - African Elephant

Since the African Elephant was only listed in Appendix I in January 1990, the data recorded in the table mainly shows the remnant trade after this change in listing. Of those countries which entered reservations on the uplisting of this species only China actually traded; exporting ivory carvings in quite substantial quantities. Most significant were China's exports to Hong Kong, Romania (a non-Party), and Senegal. In terms of the numbers traded China was the major exporter, although South Africa and Zimbabwe traded the greatest variety of commodities. Major importers of this species were the United States, Canada and many European countries. When taking into consideration the fact that the data for 1990 are incomplete it is clear that a large amount of trade is occurring in this species.

Most transactions were declared as personal along with several declared as hunting trophies. There was also some commercial trade, although it is possible that this occurred prior to the listing in Appendix I: during January 1990. On the whole this commercial trade involved only small quantities, although there were a few large shipments of tusks, exported from South Africa to Senegal. The transaction involving 430 tusks from the Netherlands to South Africa could be the return of confiscated items to the country of origin. The transactions involving large numbers of ivory carvings from China were mostly traded with no declared purpose code. It is worth noting that no transactions in this species were reported to have been seized on entry into the country of import. A total of 25 live African Elephants were traded, mostly declared as either zoological or circus, although there was one shipment of 10 animals declared as commercial. Two live animals were exported from Zimbabwe for introduction into South Africa.

Rhinoceroses

Introduction

There are five species of rhinoceros; two in Africa and three in Asia. The African species are the Black Rhino (*Diceros bicornis*) and the White or Square-lipped Rhino (*Ceratotherium simum*). The Asian species are the Indian or Greater One-horned Rhino (*Rhinoceros unicornis*), the Sumatran Rhino (*Dicerorhinus sumatrensis*) and the Javan or Lesser One-horned Rhino (*Rhinoceros sondaicus*).

No other animal family has been as devastated by wildlife trade as the rhinoceros. According to Fitzgerald (1989) estimates show that 85 per cent of the world's rhino population was lost between 1970 and 1987. During the 1970s the growing popularity and the high price of rhino horn encouraged heavy hunting and brought all rhino species close to extinction (Fitzgerald, 1989). For example, the Black Rhino, which was once the most numerous of all the rhinos, has been subjected to the greatest hunting pressure in recent times and as a result the population of this species has decreased dramatically. In 1960 the world population of the Black Rhino was estimated at 65,000; by 1987 this had dropped to only 3,800; today there about 3,400 in the wild (WWF, 1991). According to a report written by the TRAFFIC Network (1992) only one population of about 5,000 White Rhino seems secure at the moment. Its northern subspecies (*Ceratotherium simum cottoni*) consists of a single population of only 30 animals. Of the Asian species the Greater One-horned Rhino now numbers about 2,000 animals with some reasonably stable populations. Few accurate data exist for the Sumatran Rhino, but the total population is not likely to exceed 500-900. The Javan Rhino currently numbers fewer than 80 individuals. At present the total number of rhinos worldwide is less than 12,000 (Nowell *et al.*, 1992), with most of the remaining populations located within national parks, occupying only a fraction of their former range.

All five species of rhino have been listed in Appendix I of CITES since 1976, and should therefore be exempt from international commercial trade. In addition, with the exception of Laos, they are protected throughout their range by national laws (Nowell *et al.*, 1992). Despite this protection between 1970 and 1987 more than 100 tonnes of rhino horn were traded in international markets. Most trade in rhino horn is illegal, which makes it very difficult to track the precise amounts and origins of shipments (WWF, 1991). However, according to Fitzgerald (1989) experts believe that 95 per cent of all commercial horn comes from African rhinos.

In 1987, at the Sixth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties, in recognition of the fact that CITES was failing to stem illegal trade, the Parties adopted Resolution Conf. 6.10 (Ottawa). This called on consumer nations Party to CITES to ban all internal trade in rhino horn as well as the international trade, an area normally outside the interest of the Convention. Other measures undertaken by concerned Governments and private organisations to try to protect the rhinos include hundreds of rhinos being translocated to safer areas and many others being de-horned by wildlife officials (Nowell *et al.*, 1992).

Table 15 Reported trade in Rhinocerotidae spp. (1985-1990)

Commodities in trade	Amount traded					
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Horns	1	1	5	23	99	
Horn carvings	16			19		
Horn products	5	103	21	219	33	
Derivatives	11061	28835	32121	24855	17495	
Boxes of derivatives		200				
Derivatives (kg)				0.15	1	
Oil	23950					
Skin pieces	30	1				
Carvings		1		1	14	
Bodies		1				
Skins		2		1		
Skins (kg)		1				
Skin/leather items		2				
Unspecified (kg)		5				
Live			1			
Trophies			1			
Skulls				1		
Specimens					2	

Source: CITES Annual Report Data, 1985-1990.

Table 16 Reported trade in the White Rhino (*Ceratotherium simum*) (1985-1990)

Commodities in trade	Amount traded							
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990		
Horns	56	87	14	2	22	8		
Horn carvings		1						
Horn products	2				1			
Set of horns		1						
Derivatives				97		2120		
Boxes of derivatives						15000		
Cartons of derivatives						4346		
Derivatives (kg)						512		
Skin pieces	6	15	4		18	3		
Carvings					1			
Bodies	2		1					
Skins	81	22	2	1	5			
Skins (kg)	1450							
Skin/leather items	1			1				
Live	10	4	9	2	14	11		
Live (captive-bred)	2		8	18	6			
Trophies	87	56	16	20	7	4		
Skulls	10	24	1	2	4	3		
Specimens			1		1			
Feet	53	153	30		26	15		
Handbags	2							
Tails	7	16	3		1	1		
Skeletons			1					

Source: CITES Annual Report Data, 1985-1990.

Table 17 Reported trade in the Southern White Rhino (*Ceratotherium sinum sinum*) (1985-1990)

Commodities in trade	Amount traded					
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Horns	4		6	8	45	15
Horn products	2			1		
Pairs of horns			3			
Skin pieces		4		5	6	5
Carvings						3
Bodies				10		
Skins	1	1	4	4	15	3
Live	1	2		6	2	
Live (captive-bred)	6	11	4	6	8	
Trophies	31	31	40	51	40	11
Trophies (kg)	40					
Skulls				3	9	6
Feet			4	19	79	30
Handbags						
Tails			2		9	2
Bones			1		1	

Source: CITES Annual Report Data, 1985-1990.

Table 18 Reported trade in the Northern White Rhino (*Ceratotherium simum cottoni*) and the Sumatran Rhino (*Dicerorhinus sumatrensis*) (1985-1990)

Commodities in trade	Amount traded					
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
<i>Ceratotherium simum cottoni</i>						
Horn products		4				
Skins				1		
Live					1	1
Live (captive-bred)	1					
Trophies	2					
<i>Dicerorhinus sumatrensis</i>						
Horn products		190				
Derivatives		827	1221			
Derivatives (kg)		1.65				
Skin pieces		202				
Skin scraps				1		
Skins (kg)		0.04				
Unspecified		5				
Live		5	2	3	1	
Specimens		126				
Specimens (kg)		2.45	0.01			
Specimens (l)			0.1	0.1		

Source: CITES Annual Report Data, 1985-1990.

Table 19 Reported trade in the Black Rhino (*Diceros bicornis*) (1985-1990)

Commodities in trade	Amount traded					
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Horns	9	1	2	20	5	4
Horn carvings	1					
Horn pieces					1	
Tusks		2	2			
Derivatives	1950					
Carvings					2	
Bodies		12		20		
Live			6	4	15	8
Live (captive-bred)		2	3	1	2	
Trophies	2	2		1	1	
Specimens		30		43	24	
Specimens (kg)		2.10				
Feet		2		5		1
Teeth		155				
Watchtraps					1	

Source: CITES Annual Report Data, 1985-1990.

Table 20 Reported trade in *Rhinoceros* spp., the Javan Rhino (*Rhinoceros sondaicus*) and the Greater One-horned Rhino (*Rhinoceros unicornis*) (1985-1990)

Commodities in trade	Amount traded					
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
<i>Rhinoceros</i> spp.						
Carvings		1				
<i>Rhinoceros sondaicus</i>						
Horn products	1	8				
Derivatives		1			10	
Derivatives (kg)	60					
Teeth	2					
<i>Rhinoceros unicornis</i>						
Horn carvings	3		1			
Horn products		2				
Horn pieces				1		
Derivatives			23			
Live	1		4	1		5
Live (captive-bred)					2	2
Trophies	2		5			
Specimens				13		
Flasks specimens			100			

Source: CITES Annual Report Data, 1985-1990.

Discussion - Rhinoceroses

Much of the trade in rhinos occurred in fairly small and inconsistent amounts. The commodities traded in the greatest numbers included derivatives, trophies, horns, skulls and feet. The African rhino species were traded in much greater numbers than the Indian species. The United States was the major importer of rhino products, the major exporter varied depending very much on the species or subspecies concerned.

The species with the widest variety of commodities in trade was the White Rhino, which was also traded in the largest numbers over the period 1985-1990. There was also significant trade in the southern subspecies of White Rhino (*Ceratotherium simum simum*), but very little in its northern subspecies (*Ceratotherium simum cottoni*). The major exporter of commodities from these species was South Africa, most trade occurring in horns, trophies and feet, although many live specimens also entered trade. The former probably represent trophies and the latter animals for translocation or game ranches. The large number of White Rhino derivatives in trade in 1990 came mostly from China, importing into Hong Kong; the country of origin was unknown. The derivatives of Rhinocerotidae spp. almost certainly involved several of the rhino species; derivatives from one rhino species are indistinguishable from those of another, and are thus traded under this broad family listing. The same could probably be said also for the trade in oil. These transactions were mostly exports from Hong Kong and the Republic of Korea imported into the United States. The trade in the Black Rhino involved smaller quantities than the White Rhino, with the only consistent trade being in horns, declared mainly as being for scientific and personal purposes. The large shipment of teeth in 1986 were also imported into the United States, but exported from Zambia. A significant number of live Black Rhinos were traded, mostly non-captive-bred, particularly towards the end of the period. The major reported importers of live Black Rhinos were the United States and South Africa.

Trade in the Indian rhinos was generally in very small quantities, although there were some transactions involving large numbers; for example, the derivatives of the Sumatran Rhino, traded in large numbers in 1986 and 1987. Most transactions in this species were exports from Thailand to the United States. Whereas the majority of the trade in the Greater One-horned Rhino was exported from Nepal to the United States. The Javan Rhino too was mostly imported into the United States.

The most frequently occurring purpose codes for trade in rhinos were hunting trophies and indication that the shipment was seized on entry. The trade in trophies, skulls, horns and feet of the White Rhino and its southern subspecies were mainly declared as hunting trophies. Of the transactions seized on entry most involved derivatives; for example, the derivatives of the Black Rhino were all seized on entry into the United States, as were the derivatives of the Greater One-horned and Javan Rhinos. Transactions declared as scientific primarily involved specimens traded in various forms. Live animals in trade were declared as being for zoological and breeding purposes, and in the case of the Black Rhino some were also traded for introduction purposes.

Vicuña

Introduction

The Vicuña (*Vicugna vicugna*) was once abundant in the highlands of Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, and Peru with a total population of over two million. However, by the mid-1960s this figure had plummeted to less than 10,000 individuals. The primary threat to the Vicuña is the demand for wool. The practice of killing Vicuñas for their wool began in the 15th century when more than 80,000 animals were killed and skinned each year. Such slaughter continued up until the mid-1960s when the species faced almost certain extinction (Fitzgerald, 1989).

In 1969 Argentina, Bolivia, Chile and Peru signed a treaty protecting the Vicuña and outlawing wool exports, and the species has been listed in Appendix I of CITES in 1975. National laws prohibiting hunting and establishing national reserves for the remaining populations were also implemented. Since then populations of Vicuña have recovered to healthy levels. According to Fitzgerald (1989) by 1981 there were about 85,000 individuals and by 1989 the total population had reached almost 130,000.

At the 1987 CITES meeting, parts of the Peruvian and Chilean populations of Vicuña were transferred to Appendix II, thus allowing trade under certain conditions: the Vicuñas must be sheared alive and only at specified times of the year. In addition, CITES only allows trade in woven cloth and requires that wool and cloth must be marked, (Fitzgerald, 1989). Thus a lawful market in which the local people have an economic interest was established and as a result they are keen to maximise the number of living animals (Favre, 1989). However, the downlisting of these populations to allow trade in woven cloth has been frustrated by the existence of stockpiles of Vicuña cloth and hair in a number of countries, including the United Kingdom, Hong Kong and Japan. These stockpiles have been declared as pre-Convention stock, although most appear not to have been adequately inventoried and thus it is feared they may be used to cover illegal trade. At the Eighth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties Argentina presented a draft Resolution aimed at introducing measures to help control the trade in these stocks of hair and cloth. Resolution Conf. 8.11 (Kyoto, 1992) calls for improved trade controls and reporting and that importing states only allow the import of cloth containing pre-Convention fibres or bearing identification as originating from the approved shearing scheme (*TRAFFIC Bulletin* 13(1): 14).

Table 21 Reported trade in the Vicuña (*Vicuña vicugna*) (1985-1990)

Country of import	Country of export	Commodities in trade	Amount traded					
			1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
AT	CH	Live (captive-bred)				1		
	DE	Live (captive-bred)					1	
AU	GB	Hair (g)					15	
BE	GB	Hair (g)				100		
CA	PE	Skulls		4				
CH	BE	Live (captive-bred)			1			
DD	DE	Live (captive-bred)				2		
DE	CH	Live (captive-bred)	3				1	2
DK	CH	Live (captive-bred)			1			5
	DK	Live				1		
EC	CL	Live				100		
ES	GB	Hair (g)		1000		1	903	
GB	JP	Hair (g)				140		
HK	BE	Cloth (m)	299					
	GB	Cloth (g) Cloth (m) Hair (g)	10 142					
				2429	65272	66043	1013	
HU	DE	Live (captive-bred)					1	
	NL	Live (captive-bred)					1	
IT	GB	Hair (g)		2439		1		

Country of import	Country of export	Commodities in trade	Amount traded					
			1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
JP	BE	Cloth (m) Cloth (g) Hair (g)		333 1000	220 780	63 221	14 5000	
	CA	Live		2				
	GB	Cloth (kg) Items cloth Cloth pieces Cloth (m) Cloth (sq m) Cloth Garments Hair (kg)	153.2 2000 2006 689	226.0 7910 975 3 208.1	701.9 11958 773 800 310.6	16.4 169.2	243.0 356 4524 39.8	
	IT	Garments					1	
KR	GB	Hair (g)				7	68	
SG	GB	Hair (g)					5	
TW	GB	Hair (g)			235			
US	CA	Garments		2				
	CH	Live			1			
	HK	Garments	6	1	1			
XX	GB	Cloth (m) Cloth (kg) Hair (kg)	880 2		2			

Source: CITES Annual Report Data, 1985-1990.

Discussion - Vicuña

Almost all the reported trade involving Vicuñas was of live specimens, cloth, hair, or garments. During 1985-1990 the only other trade was of a small number of skulls. The greatest and most consistent trade came from the United Kingdom, from its allegedly pre-Convention stockpiles, primarily exporting cloth and hair to Hong Kong and Japan, the major importers during 1985-1990. A considerable quantity of cloth and hair was also apparently exported from Belgium. Most transactions of hair and cloth were declared as commercial, whereas the majority of trade in garments was seized on entry, the country of import in most cases being the United States. The trade in live specimens was mainly for zoological purposes and primarily involved captive-bred animals. According to information provided in the *CITES Identification Manual* there have been no exports of live wild-caught Vicuñas since the early 1970s. The most significant number of live specimens were exported from Chile to Ecuador, declared as scientific, although it is possible that they were for a re-introduction programme. The general number of items in trade, although still quite high, seems to have gradually decreased over the period.

Ostriches and Rheas

Introduction

Ostriches (*Struthio camelus*) were farmed as long ago as the 1850s to provide plumage for the millinery trade. Although the hat feather market is now minimal Ostriches are still farmed on ranches in South Africa and Zimbabwe, but for leather rather than feathers. According to Fitzgerald (1989) the United States imported \$4 million worth of raw Ostrich skin and products in 1982 and Ostrich skin comprised 80 per cent of that country's bird skin imports in the early 1980s. It is not only Ostrich leather that enters trade Ostrich eggs are fashioned into jewellery and ornaments to be sold to tourists. In addition, Ostrich meat is sometimes sold as steaks or dried jerky (Fitzgerald, 1989).

More recently the number of Ostrich farms has increased dramatically especially in the United States where there are currently about 2,000 Ostrich farms. Imports of live chicks have apparently increased by 500 per cent over the past five years and today a pair of breeding adults can fetch around \$40,000 (Riley, 1992).

Although the Ostrich is included in Appendix I the listing only applies to certain populations: Algeria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal and Sudan (*CITES Identification Manual*). The majority of commercial trade, however, originates from non-listed Southern African populations.

The Lesser Rhea (*Pterocnemia pennata*) is found in Argentina, Chile, Bolivia and Peru. It is considered to be relatively common in the southern part of Chile and Argentinian Patagonia. However, in Peru, Bolivia and northern Argentina it is thought to be more scarce (CITES, 1987). The species has been listed in Appendix I of CITES since 1979 although, according to Fitzgerald (1989), it seldom enters trade. It has three subspecies *P. p. pennata*, *P. p. garleppi* and *P. p. tarapacensis* two of which had previously been listed in Appendix II (WTMU, 1988).

Reservations

The following species was subject to a reservation during the period 1985-1990:

Species	Country with reservation	Dates in effect
<i>Struthio camelus</i>	Austria	1983 → 1989

Sources: *Annotated CITES Appendices and Reservations*, Wildlife Trade Monitoring Unit, 1988.
CITES Notifications to the Parties.

Table 22 Reported trade in the Ostrich (*Struthio camelus*) (1985-1990)

Country of import	Country of export	Commodities in trade	Amount traded					
			1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
BU	NL	Live (captive-bred)		4				
CN	HK	Live						4
	US	Live (captive-bred)	3					
CS	NL	Live (captive-bred)		4				
	TN	Live					3	
DD	NL	Live (captive-bred)				2		
DE	TN	Live					4	
DK	DE	Bodies					1	
DZ	TN	Live (captive-bred)	4					
ES	SD	Skins	1					
FR	CM	Eggs Skin/leather items		50		1		
	MA	Live (captive-bred)				6		
GB	HK	Eggs	1					
	IE	Live (captive-bred)						2
	NG	Bodies			1			
IE	GB	Live						1
ML	FR	Live (captive-bred)					1	
NL	MA	Live (captive-bred)		33		20		
PK	NL	Live (captive-bred)					2	
PL	NL	Live (captive-bred)				2		
PT	MA	Live		2				

Country of import	Country of export	Commodities in trade	Amount traded					
			1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
SN	MA	Live						1
SU	YU	Live			2			
US	CA	Feathers				2		
	CF	Skin/leather items		3				
	CM	Eggs		1	1		1	
	ET	Trophies		1				
	GB	Skin/leather items		50				
	IT	Pairs of shoes Skin/leather items	76 73	3				
	KE	Carvings Eggs Unspecified		10 1 3				
	KR	Skin/leather items					1	
	LR	Eggs			1			
	NG	Feathers (kg)			1			
	SD	Skulls Trophies Eggs Skin/leather items	1 1	5 1			1	
	TD	Eggs		1				
	TZ	Trophies	2					
	IE	Live (captive-bred)			1			
	<i>Struthio camelus syriacus</i>							
US	SD	Eggs		1				

Source: CITES Annual Report Data, 1985-1990.

Table 23 Reported trade in the Lesser Rhea (*Pterocnemia pennata*) (1985-1990)

Country of import	Country of export	Commodities in trade	Amount traded					
			1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
CH	DE	Live (captive-bred)					2	
CS	CL	Live (captive-bred)			4			
DE	CL	Bodies			2			
		Live (captive-bred)			4			
	CH	Live (captive-bred)						1
JP	CL	Live (captive-bred)	2					
NL	CL	Live (captive-bred)			3			
SG	DE	Live (captive-bred)					4	
US	AR	Live	1					
		Skin/leather items	100					1
	CL	Bodies						
<i>Pterocnemia pennata pennata</i>								
US	CL	Live				7		

Source: CITES Annual Report Data, 1985-1990.

Discussion - Ostrich

During 1985-1990 there was significant trade in live Ostriches most of which were captive-bred specimens declared as zoological. Morocco was the major exporter of Appendix I live Ostriches, exporting over 50 to the Netherlands alone. Many other items were traded; among the most popular were eggs, skin/leather items and pairs of shoes. The major importer of such items was the United States, importing commodities from 13 different countries. A significant proportion of the trade into that country, particularly the eggs, was seized on entry. In addition, a large amount of transactions, mostly of skin/leather items, were declared as commercial. With only a few exceptions, transactions generally involved relatively small quantities and were inconsistent through the years, with most countries trading only once over the period. The amount traded each year decreased during the period 1985-1990.

Discussion - Lesser Rhea

The overall trade in this species is fairly inconsistent, with no trade occurring in 1986, and involves only small quantities of each item. Live captive-bred specimens were traded most frequently, although the numbers in trade are significantly less than for the Ostrich. However, the greatest number of items in trade were skin/leather items, one hundred of which were exported from Argentina to the United States, where they were seized on entry. The major exporter of the Lesser Rhea was Chile, exporting live specimens and bodies. These bodies were declared as being for scientific purposes. The live specimens of the subspecies *Pterocnemia pennata pennata* were all traded for commercial purposes.

Trade in Live Raptors

Introduction

Raptors (order Faalconiformes), commonly known as birds of prey, are comprised of five families: New World vultures; kites, eagles and hawks; falcons; the Osprey; and the Secretary Bird. According to Thomsen (1990) in the period 1980-1988 over 160 different Falconiformes species were reported in trade, with about 1,400 live birds traded annually, of which approximately 400 were listed in Appendix I. The main exporters of raptors are the United States, Canada, northern Europe, and China. The main consumers are Middle Eastern countries including Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, also West Germany, the United States, and Japan (Fitzgerald, 1989).

Most of the trade in live raptors was for falconry, with the world demand for new birds in the sport estimated at over 4,000 a year (Fitzgerald, 1989). One of the most popular species in falconry is the Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*) due to its excellent hunting and flying abilities. According to Fitzgerald (1989), CITES data for 1980-1983 show at least 150 Peregrines in international trade per year, most coming from West Germany and Canada. Approximately half of these were declared as captive-bred. However, it is possible that this data does not reflect the total volume of trade as falconers and breeders often exchange birds making it difficult to determine the exact volume of the trade.

All raptor trade is subject to tight restrictions with many species listed in the CITES Appendices and with others given protection at a national level. However, because of the demand for the most desirable species such as the Gyr Falcon (*Falco rusticolus*) a significant market in illegally traded specimens has developed. Thomsen (1990) believes that this illegal unreported trade in live raptors is probably larger than the reported legal trade. In some instances wild-caught birds are falsely claimed to be captive-bred and thus enter the commercial market. In recent years many countries have uncovered evidence of illegal trade, egg stealing, and nest robbing of wild raptor species. Recent Government investigations into the raptor trade indicate that the illegal removal of live birds continues to be an international problem (Thomsen, 1990).

Reservations

The following species were subject to reservations during the period 1985-1990:

Species	Country with reservation	Dates in effect
<i>Falco jugger</i>	Austria	1985 → 1989
<i>Falco rusticolus</i>	Austria	1985 → 1989

Sources: *Annotated CITES Appendices and Reservations*, Wildlife Trade Monitoring Unit, 1988.
TRAFFIC Bulletin 10(3/4), TRAFFIC International, 1989.

Table 24 Reported trade in live raptors (1985-1990)

Species in trade	Total traded 1985-1990	Number declared as captive-bred	Purpose codes declared										
			B	C	F	I	N	P	S	T	U	Z	?
<i>Vultur gryphus</i>	47	40	1	13			11	1				9	12
<i>Aquila heliaca</i>	9	4	2					1		1		4	1
<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	35	14	4	4			12	4	1			10	
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	282	34	6	8	2	3	205	1	15			22	
<i>Harpia harpyja</i>	4	4		3								1	
<i>Falco hybrid</i>	221	217	22	109	1			47					42
<i>Falco araea</i>	2	2										2	
<i>Falco jugger *</i>	33	25	14	4				3	2			7	3
<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	884	636	192	179	77	1	111	100	124			23	77
<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	97	74	7			1	52	2	7				28
<i>Falco peregrinus brookei</i>	16	12	3	1				6					6
<i>Falco peregrinus pealei</i>	62	59	11	12				1					38
<i>Falco peregrinus peleginoides</i>	37	21	3	16					11			2	5
<i>Falco peregrinus peregrinus</i>	136	27		21			43	10	28			13	21
<i>Falco peregrinus urdrius</i>	8	8											8
<i>Falco punctatus</i>	60	19	1	25					9			10	15
<i>Falco rusticolus</i>	189	164	38	68	25		2	27	1		1	3	24

* Indicates species which were listed in Appendix I within the period 1985-1990 and have thus been incompletely recorded in the statistics.

Source: CITES Annual Report Data, 1985-1990.

Discussion - live raptors

The total number of raptors reported in trade during 1985-1990 was 2,122 almost two thirds of which were declared as captive-bred. The species group traded in the greatest numbers were the falcons, comprising over 80 per cent of the total trade. The species appearing most frequently in trade was the Peregrine Falcon; reported trade in this species exceeding one third of the total traded for all species. There was also significant trade in the various Peregrine subspecies. The Peregrine Falcons traded for falconry purposes were mostly imported into Britain, and those declared as introduction followed two main routes: from Denmark to Sweden or from Sweden to Norway. Other significant trade occurred in the hybrid falcons (*Falco* hybrid) and the Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*). The country most involved in the trade in hybrid falcons was the Federal Republic of Germany, which was both an exporter and importer of the birds.

A wide range of purpose codes were declared for the trade in live raptors. The most frequently declared were commercial, introduction and breeding. Most of the commercial trade was in specimens of the Peregrine and the hybrid falcons, exported mostly from either the Federal Republic of Germany or Denmark. The trade for introduction purposes primarily involved exports of the Bald Eagle from Canada to the United States where the birds are re-introduced into the wild. During 1985-1990 only five specimens of raptors were seized on entry, of which four were seized in the United States and the other in Italy. Austria traded quite frequently, although in small quantities, under its reservations on the Laggar Falcon (*Falco jugger*) and the Gyr Falcon.

Trade in Live Parrots

Introduction

Most parrots, or psittacines, are found in tropical regions, with nearly half of all species native to Latin America and the Caribbean. The rest can be found in Africa, Asia and Australia (Fitzgerald, 1989). In their native habitat parrots are utilised as a source of food and are also valued for their feathers which are used for ornamental and ritualistic purposes (Broad, 1990).

Psittacines form the second largest group of birds in international trade (Thomsen *et al.*, 1992). According to Broad (1990) as many as 600,000 live parrots are believed to enter international trade each year. This trade can be devastating, particularly to the larger birds that have slow reproductive rates, such as the Hyacinth Macaw (*Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus*), and to those already depleted by habitat loss, such as the Blue-streaked Lory (*Eos reticulata*). Retail prices for psittacines can range from only a few dollars for a Budgerigar to over \$30,000 for a particularly rare species (Broad, 1990).

All but two psittacine species - Budgerigar (*Melopsittacus undulatus*) and Cockatiel (*Nymphicus hollandicus*) - are included in the CITES Appendices, with 41 species and three subspecies listed in Appendix I. Many species are also provided with protection at a national level; for example, Brazil banned all exports in 1967. However, in some circumstances this protection has done little to halt trade; in Brazil birds are still being trapped and then smuggled out to neighbouring countries to enter trade (Broad, 1990).

Reservations

The following species of parrot were subject to reservations during the period 1985-1990:

Species	Country with reservation	Dates in effect
<i>Ara ambigua</i>	Austria	1985 → 1989
<i>Ara glaucogularis</i>	Austria	1983 → 1989
<i>Ara macao</i>	Austria Switzerland Liechtenstein Suriname	1985 → 1989 1985 → 1985 → 1985 →
<i>Ara rubrogenys</i>	Austria	1983 → 1989
<i>Ognorhynchus icterotis</i>	Austria	1983 → 1989

Sources: *Annotated CITES Appendices and Reservations*, Wildlife Trade Monitoring Unit, 1988.
TRAFFIC Bulletin 10(3/4), TRAFFIC International, 1989.

Table 25 Reported trade in live parrots (1985-1990)

Species in trade	Total traded 1985-1990	Number declared as captive-bred	Purpose codes declared										
			B	C	E	I	N	P	S	T	Z	?	
<i>Amazona arausiaca</i>	10	1						3	1		3	3	
<i>Amazona barbadensis</i>	34	5		3		21	2	4				4	
<i>Amazona difformis</i> †	2	2						2					
<i>Amazona difformis rhodocorytha</i>	11	9		2		2			1		6		
<i>Amazona guildingii</i>	11	8	4	1					2		4		
<i>Amazona leucocephala</i>	165	136	5	24		12		70			9	45	
<i>Amazona pretrei</i>	1	0										1	
<i>Amazona versicolor</i>	3	2						1				2	
<i>Amazona vinacea</i>	13	10	3	2		1		1				6	
<i>Anodorhynchus</i> spp. *	3	0								3			
<i>Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus</i> *	43	26	5	21		2		6	3	3	2	1	
<i>Anodorhynchus leari</i>	3	0					1				2		
<i>Ara</i> spp. †	2	2									2		
<i>Ara ambigua</i> *	25	8		5				6			2	12	
<i>Ara glaucogularis</i>	32	25	6	12		1		9			1		
<i>Ara macao</i> *	337	59	5	113	1	77		56	7	15	22	41	
<i>Ara militaris</i> *	91	32	13	11		50		8			1	8	
<i>Ara rubrogenys</i>	68	55	6	20				22	4		6	10	
<i>Aratinga guarouba</i>	96	80	14	18				45			3	16	
<i>Cacatua moluccensis</i> *	146	5	1	136				4				5	
<i>Cyanopitta spixii</i>	3	0								1		2	

Species in trade	Total traded 1985-1990	Number declared as captive-bred	Purpose codes declared									
			B	C	E	I	N	P	S	T	Z	?
<i>Cyanoramphus auriceps forbesi</i>	9	9		5								4
<i>Cyanoramphus novaezelandiae</i>	4726	4462		4038			92	2	2		12	560
<i>Opopsitta diophthalma</i> †	6	0		6								
<i>Pionopsitta pileata</i>	6	4		6								
<i>Probosciger aterrinus</i> *	53	7	1	28		1		1			22	
<i>Psephenus chrysopterygius</i>	114	113	13	54				11			18	18
<i>Psephenus chrysopterygius dissimilis</i>	82	80		17				8			19	38
<i>Psalittacus erithacus</i> †	1	1						1				
<i>Psalittacus erithacus princeps</i>	36	1		32		1		2				1
<i>Pyrrhura cruentata</i>	20	19		1				17	1			1
<i>Rhynchopsitta pacificyrhyncha</i>	26	22	9	2							1	14

* Indicates species which were listed in Appendix I within the period 1985-1990 and thus have been incompletely recorded in statistics.

† Indicates that the taxon is not itself listed in CITES Appendix I, but that one or more geographical populations, subspecies or species (in the case of higher taxa) are so listed.

Source: CITES Annual Report Data, 1985-1990.

Discussion - live parrots

Over 6,000 live Appendix I parrots were reported in trade during 1985-1990; over 5,000 of them were declared as captive-bred. The Red-fronted Parakeet (*Cyanoramphus novaezelandiae*) was the species traded in the largest quantities, comprising almost 80 per cent of the total trade for the period. Live specimens of this species were exported mainly from Belgium, the Netherlands and the Democratic Republic of Germany, primarily to South Africa and the United States. The majority of these birds were declared as captive-bred and were traded for commercial purposes: this species is known to be commonly bred in captivity. Other species traded significantly were the Scarlet Macaw (*Ara macao*), the Cuban Amazon (*Amazona leucocephala*) and the Golden-shouldered Parakeet (*Psephotus chrysopterygius*). The Scarlet Macaw was exported from a wide variety of countries and there did not appear to be a major exporter or importer of this species, although a significant proportion of the trade entered the United States. This species was traded heavily prior to its inclusion in Appendix I and thus many of the birds are likely to be of pre-Convention origin. The trade in the Salmon-crested Cockatoo (*Cacatua moluccensis*) was of great significance as this species was only included in Appendix I in January 1990, and therefore the figures presented in the table show the number traded in less than one year based on incomplete 1990 trade data.

Over 70 per cent of the trade in live parrots was for commercial purposes, with many also declared as traded for personal and zoological purposes. The personal trade was probably comprised of birds destined for private collections, and those declared as commercial trade were probably going to supply the pet or zoo trade. It should be noted that in several cases the number of birds declared as commercial exceeded the number declared as captive-bred, most notably the Salmon-crested Cockatoo and the Scarlet Macaw. This could be that the birds were wild-caught or they were misreported as non-captive-bred specimens, however, it is more likely that they were pre-Convention specimens. Although less than three per cent of the total trade in live parrots was seized on entry, for certain species this percentage was much more significant; over 50 percent of the trade in the Military Macaw (*Ara militaris*) and over 60 per cent of trade in the Yellow-shouldered Amazon (*Amazona barbadensis*) was seized on entry. Most of the trade seized was on entry into the United States. A significant number of the Red-fronted Parakeet were reportedly traded for introduction purposes; all exported from Belgium to South Africa in 1990. This species is not native to South Africa, so this report is somewhat of a mystery.

Trade in Live Reptiles

Introduction

The class Reptilia is comprised of five orders: Testudinata, Crocodylia, Rhynchocephala, Sauria and Serpentes.

Turtles and Tortoises

The order Testudinata includes sea turtles (families Cheloniidae and Dermochelyidae), tortoises (family Testudinidae), and freshwater turtles or terrapins (families Emydidae, Trionychidae, Pelomedusidae and Chelidae). Although the trade in sea turtles mostly involves the parts and derivatives of dead specimens, trade in live specimens does exist, particularly involving the Hawksbill Turtle (*Eretmochelys imbricata*) and Kemp's Ridley Turtle (*Lepidochelys kempi*), destined mainly for scientific and research facilities.

In contrast, the majority of trade in tortoises involves live animals, destined for pet shops, private collections, or zoos and research facilities (Fitzgerald, 1989). All tortoises are listed in Appendix II under Testudinidae spp. and five species are listed in Appendix I. In the 1970s there was much public concern about the dwindling populations of wild tortoises and the heavy mortality of tortoises in trade. According to Fitzgerald (1989) one study showed that over 80 per cent of imported tortoises died within their first year in northern Europe and that 92 per cent did not survive more than three years in captivity. As a result the United Kingdom introduced various measures to protect tortoises and these together with bans imposed by the EEC has helped to stem the trade in tortoises in Europe (Fitzgerald, 1989).

Crocodilians

Crocodilians are hunted mainly for their parts and derivatives, particularly their skins. However, as with the sea turtles, trade in live specimens does exist involving animals destined for captive-breeding or ranching operations, zoos, the pet trade and private collections. The most popular species in the live crocodile trade is the Nile Crocodile (*Crocodylus niloticus*).

Snakes and Lizards

Thriving markets exist for live snakes and lizards in many countries. One study estimated that at least one million live snakes and lizards enter international trade each year, with an average of between 300,000 and 500,000 entering the United States alone (Fitzgerald, 1989).

Several species of lizard are considered threatened and although trade is a major problem, they are also under pressure from hunting for local meat, habitat loss, and even pest extermination. Some of the lizards most popular with the pet trade such as the Tuatara (*Sphenodon punctatus*) are listed in the CITES Appendices and are also given protection by national laws. Officials in Papua New Guinea do not allow the export of live reptiles except by approved scientific institutions. Such measures often fail in their efforts to control the trade in lizards as the financial incentives to exploit valuable reptiles remains high. In 1984 one pet dealer in the United Kingdom advertised live Bengal Monitors (*Varanus bengalensis*) for \$112 each (Fitzgerald, 1989).

Hundreds of thousands of live snakes are traded each year, and although this is not believed to be the major

threat to their survival, it may be causing a decline in some species in developing countries. The United States alone reportedly imported over 160,000 live snakes in 1985. While some of these are captive-bred, the majority are taken from the wild (Fitzgerald, 1989). All Boas and Pythons are listed in the Appendices. The Argentine Boa Constrictor (*Boa constrictor occidentalis*), all Madagascar Boas (*Acrantophis* spp.) and the Indian Rock Python (*Python molurus molurus*) and six other Boa species are included in Appendix I. All other Boas and Pythons are listed in Appendix II (WTMU, 1988). Although most trade in live snakes is thought to be legal, some illicit trade does occur in protected species such as the Indian Rock Python (Fitzgerald, 1989).

Reservations

The following reptile species were subject to reservations during the period 1985-1990:

Species	Country with reservation	Dates in effect
<i>Crocodylus cataphractus</i>	Austria	1982 → 1989
	Zambia	1981 → 1987
<i>Crocodylus niloticus</i>	Botswana	1981 → 1990
	Sudan	1983 → 1990
	Zambia	1981 → 1987
	Zimbabwe	1981 → 1987
<i>Crocodylus porosus</i>	Austria	1982 →
	Japan	1980 → 1989
	Singapore	1987 → 1990
	Thailand	1983 → 1987
<i>Crocodylus siamensis</i>	Thailand	1983 → 1987
<i>Varanus bengalensis</i>	Japan	1980 →
	Thailand	1983 → 1987
<i>Varanus flavescens</i>	Japan	1980 →
<i>Varanus griseus</i>	Japan	1980 → 1987
<i>Epicrates monensis</i>	Austria	1983 → 1989
<i>Vipera ursinii</i>	Switzerland	1987 →
	Liechtenstein	1987 →

Note: for details of sea turtle reservations please refer to the following section on turtles.

Sources: *Annotated CITES Appendices and Reservations*, Wildlife Trade Monitoring Unit, 1988.
CITES Notifications to the Parties.
TRAFFIC Bulletin 10(3/4), TRAFFIC International, 1989.

Table 26 Reported trade in live reptiles (1985-1990)

Species in trade	Total traded 1985-1990	Number declared as captive-bred	Purpose codes declared											
			B	C	E	I	M	N	P	Q	S	T	Z	?
TESTUDINATA spp. ¹ †														
<i>Boagur baska</i>	15	0											5	10
<i>Kachuga testis tecta</i>	23	5				3			5					15
<i>Terrapene carolina</i>	10	10		10										
<i>Geochelone elaphanopus</i>	29	25	3	16					2		1		6	1
<i>Geochelone radiata</i>	37	9	9			4			5		6		9	4
Cheloniidae spp.	33	2		4		5			3					21
<i>Caretta caretta</i>	182	0									161		4	17
<i>Chelonia</i> spp.	20	0									20			
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	169	87				10					85		59	21
<i>Eremochelys imbricata</i>	344	0									342		2	
<i>Lepidochelys kempi</i>	275	0				5					207			63
<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	28	0						11			17			
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	9	9												9
<i>Lissemys punctata punctata</i>	16	0				10							5	1
<i>Trionyx gangeticus</i>	7	0				7								
<i>Alligator sinensis</i>	10	10				1					9			
<i>Caiman</i> spp. †	1	0											1	
<i>Caiman crocodilus</i> †	170	0									170			
<i>Caiman latirostris</i>	17	15											11	6
<i>Melanosuchus niger</i>	8	1											6	2
Crocodylidae spp. †	1	1							1					

Species in trade	Total traded 1985-1990	Number declared as captive-bred	Purpose codes declared												
			B	C	E	I	M	N	P	Q	S	T	Z	?	
<i>Crocodylus hybrid</i> †	1	1		1											
<i>Crocodylus acutus</i>	14	8										7		7	
<i>Crocodylus cataphractus</i>	12	0									6		3	3	
<i>Crocodylus intermedius</i>	5	0									5				
<i>Crocodylus moreletii</i>	15	15											15		
<i>Crocodylus niloticus</i>	2667	349	720	1774	10	4	1	8	3		16		122	9	
<i>Crocodylus novaeguineae mindorensis</i>	2	2												2	
<i>Crocodylus palustris</i>	485	0			2						475		6	2	
<i>Crocodylus porosus</i>	26	8						3			4		4	15	
<i>Crocodylus rhombifer</i>	36	23									2		18	16	
<i>Crocodylus siamensis</i>	54	34		24									15	15	
<i>Osteolaemus tetraspis</i>	63	26		7	6	2			8		1		28	11	
<i>Tomistoma schlegelii</i>	29	22			5								3	21	
<i>Genivialis gangeticus</i>	47	13			2			4					35	6	
<i>Sphenodon punctatus</i>	23	20									21		1	1	
<i>Brachylophus fasciatus</i>	14	14		10									4		
<i>Cyclura cornuta</i>	231	167	2	4		16		14	1		19			17	
<i>Cyclura nubila</i>	8	4	4											4	
<i>Cyclura nicoardi</i>	4	0											4		
<i>Varanus bengalensis</i>	360	0		13		9							14	319	
<i>Varanus griseus</i>	21	10		2		5			1				13		
<i>Varanus komodoensis</i>	11	0									2		3	6	
<i>Acrantophis</i> spp.	7	7		6											

Species in trade	Total traded 1985-1990	Number declared as captive-bred	Purpose codes declared												
			B	C	E	I	M	N	P	Q	S	T	Z	?	
<i>Acrantophis dumerilii</i>	82	79	3	38		1			13		3		7	17	
<i>Acrantophis madagascariensis</i>	18	10		2							6	2	6	2	
<i>Boa constrictor occidentalis</i>	68	39	16	25					15				4	8	
<i>Casarea dussumieri</i>	7	7									1			6	
<i>Epicratus inornatus</i>	64	39	7	12					5	8	1	2	7	22	
<i>Epicratus subflavus</i>	67	56	7	13					15	2	5		7	18	
<i>Python molurus</i> †	61	59		11					5			2	40	3	
<i>Python molurus molurus</i>	120	76	7	34		5			16		2	14	31	11	
<i>Sarcinia madagascariensis</i>	210	203	6	96					21		3		4	80	
<i>Vipera ursinii</i> *	16	0												16	

* Unknown quantities were reported in trade.

* Indicates a species which was listed in Appendix I within the period 1985-1990 and thus has been incompletely recorded in statistics.

† Indicates that the taxon is not itself listed in CITES Appendix I, but that one or more geographical populations, subspecies or species (in the case of higher taxa) are so listed.

Source: CITES Annual Report Data, 1985-1990.

Discussion - live reptiles

A total of 6,253 live reptiles were reported in trade during 1985-1990, less than a quarter of which were declared a captive-bred. Most of the main reptile groups were well represented in the trade figures. The Nile Crocodile, the main species in trade, comprised over 40 per cent of the total trade. Most of the trade in this species occurred between South Africa and Namibia, both countries exporting and importing large quantities of animals. This trade probably involves the exchange of animals between captive-breeding/ranching operations within the two countries. The *Directory of Crocodilian Farming Operations* (Luxmoore, 1992) gives details of at least one operation in South Africa which has taken stock from Namibia. The Mugger Crocodile (*Crocodylus palustris*), Hawksbill Turtle (*Eretmochelys imbricata*) and the Bengal Monitor (*Varanus bengalensis*) were the other species traded quite heavily during 1985-1990. The Bengal Monitor was exported mainly from Thailand, trading under its reservation, and Sri Lanka, with most animals being imported into Japan and Portugal, declared as commercial. There was no reported trade in this species in 1987 or 1989. Almost all the trade in the Mugger Crocodile occurred in 1988, exported primarily from India to the United States, with some exports also originating from Sri Lanka. There was significant trade in almost all of the sea turtle species, which were imported mainly into the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom.

Generally the main purpose codes declared were commercial and scientific, although different species groups were largely traded for different purposes; sea turtles were mainly traded for scientific purposes and crocodiles mainly for zoological purposes. The exceptions were the Nile Crocodile which, although represented in most of the declared purpose codes, was traded mostly for commercial purposes, and the Mugger Crocodile traded mainly for scientific purposes. This commercial trade in the Nile Crocodile greatly exceeds the number declared as captive-bred. A significant number of specimens of this species were also traded for breeding purposes, probably destined for captive-breeding or ranching operations. The trade in reptiles for personal and commercial purposes mainly involved snakes and lizards, destined for the pet trade and private collections. There was a small amount of trade seized on entry, most of it involving live turtles imported into countries such as the Netherlands and the Cayman Islands. Seized imports of other species were mostly on entry into the United States and various European countries.

Trade in Reptile Skins

Introduction

In recent years the reptile skin trade has involved over 10 million skins per annum. The EEC (chiefly Italy, Spain and France) annually imports about 3 million skins, the US about 2.5 million and Japan about 1.5 million, the combined total of which comprise over 70 per cent of the recorded world trade. Available data indicate that the declared import value for reptile skins imported into the EEC, Japan and the USA is greater than US\$150 million per year. A diverse range of species are utilised by the trade, including representatives of all of the major reptilian groups (Broad, *in prep.*, 1991).

Sea Turtles

The trade in turtle skins is one of the major markets for sea turtle products, with the Green Turtle (*Chelonia mydas*) and the Olive Ridley Turtle (*Lepidochelys olivacea*) being the most popular sources. The skins are usually fashioned into luxury items such as belts, handbags, and shoes. Although the market for sea turtle leather is declining, it is still considered as a threat to sea turtle populations. Japan reportedly imported over 836 tons of raw and processed skins between 1970 and 1986, accounting for the lives of at least 490,000 Olive Ridley Turtles and 38,000 Green Turtles (Fitzgerald, 1989).

Lizards and Snakes

Lizard and snake skins are the most numerous reptile products on the market. Four species of Monitor Lizard are listed in Appendix I and of these two are very popular in the skin trade: the Bengal Monitor (*Varanus bengalensis*) and the Yellow Monitor (*Varanus flavescens*). Heavy trade pressure may be taking its toll on these lizards, but too little population data are available to be certain (Fitzgerald, 1989).

Every year millions of raw snake skins and even greater quantities of shoes, belts and purses fashioned from snake skins enter international trade. In 1985 the United States alone imported over US\$105 million worth of snake skin products. Snake skins are commonly exported from Africa, Asia and South America to the United States, the Far East and western Europe. In recent years, some countries have taken steps to control the commercial exports of snake skins. India, for example, has banned most commercial exports of snake skin products and Sri Lanka has legally halted the trade.

Crocodylians

In the 1950s and 1960s, trade in crocodylians accounted for 5 to 10 million skins per year. The demand for skins caused a significant decline in wild populations of species such as the Nile Crocodile. As these species became scarcer they also became more heavily protected so hunters turned to more abundant relatives such as the Slender-snouted Crocodile (*Crocodylus cataphractus*). All crocodiles receive some protection under CITES; during the 1970s almost all species were listed in Appendix I. However, in the 1980s trade regulations were loosened. Resolution Conf. 5.21 (Buenos Aires, 1985) allowed for transfer to Appendix II on the basis of export quotas approved by the Conference of the Parties. This was superseded by Resolution Conf. 7.14 (Lausanne, 1989) which specifies that the quota be granted for a limited time period after which the species should be transferred back to Appendix I if criteria for retention in Appendix II are not met (Bräutigam, 1992).

Details of the export quotas set during the period 1985-1990 are presented in Table 27. Many of the species downlisted using this procedure were maintained in Appendix II pursuant to Resolution Conf. 3.15 (New Delhi, 1981) on ranching. An example of this is the Botswana population of the Nile Crocodile which was maintained in Appendix II pursuant to Resolution Conf. 3.15 after an initial downlisting under Resolution Conf. 5.12 (WTMU, 1988; Luxmoore, 1992). Ranched crocodiles are bred in captivity from eggs and hatchlings gathered from the wild. Skins taken from ranched animals must be clearly marked to avoid confusion with skins from wild animals (Fitzgerald, 1989). Today an estimated 1.5 to 2 million crocodilian skins reach world markets each year. In 1985 alone the United States imported \$15 million worth of crocodilian skins and products. The most popular Appendix I crocodile species in the skin trade is undoubtedly the Nile Crocodile with others, such as the Siamese Crocodile (*Crocodylus siamensis*) and Estuarine Crocodile (*Crocodylus porosus*) also being traded in large numbers.

Table 27 Export quotas set for crocodilians during the period (1985-1990)

Species and population	Status	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
<i>Crocodylus cataphractus</i> Congo	W	I	I	600	600	600	600
<i>Crocodylus niloticus</i> Botswana	W	I	I	2000	2000	2000	II
Cameroon	W	20	20	100	100	100	0
Congo	W	1000	1000	150	150	150	0
Kenya	W	150	150	1000	1000	1000	0
Madagascar	R	-	-	4000	4000	4000	5000 ¹
	W	1000	1000	1000	3784	1000	0
Malawi	R	-	-	-	-	-	0
	W	500	500	700	700	700	II
Mozambique	R	-	-	200	1000	1600	II
	W	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	II
Sudan	R	-	-	-	-	3000	II
United Republic of Tanzania	W	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	5040
	W	1000	1000	2000	2000	2000	1100 ²
Zambia	R	-	-	-	-	-	0
	W	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	II
Somalia	R	-	-	1350	3600	6200	II
Ethiopia	W	I	I	I	I	I	500
	W	I	I	I	I	I	70 ³
	R	I	I	I	I	I	9300 ⁴
<i>Crocodylus porosus</i> Indonesia	W	2000	2000	2000	4000	4000	3000
	R	-	-	-	-	-	2000
<i>Osteolaemus tetraspis</i> Congo	W	I	I	500	500	500	0

W Wild-collected specimens.

R Ranches specimens.

I Population listed in Appendix I.

II Population in Appendix II under the terms of Resolution Conf. 3.15 on Ranching.

¹ Skins and derivatives only.

² Wild-taken specimens: 1000, hunting trophies: 100.

³ Hunting trophies 50; live adults 20.

⁴ Ranches skins 6500; live hatchlings 2500; curios from ranching 300.

Sources: *Annotated CITES Appendices and Reservations*, Wildlife Trade Monitoring Unit, 1988.

Proceedings of the Seventh Meeting of the Conference of the Parties, CITES Secretariat, 1989.

Directory of Crocodilian Farming Operations, Luxmoore, 1992.

Table 28 Reported trade in reptile skins (1985-1990)

Species in trade	Total traded 1985-1990	Purpose codes declared							
		C	E	H	I	P	S	?	
<i>Chelonidae</i> spp.	4				4				
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	666	60						606	
<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	10	6			1			3	
<i>Melanosuchus niger</i>	27	3			14		7	3	
<i>Crocodylidae</i> spp. †	2	1						1	
<i>Crocodylus</i> spp. †	2					2			
<i>Crocodylus acutus</i>	638	1			3			634	
<i>Crocodylus acutus cuvieri</i>	34							34	
<i>Crocodylus cataphractus</i>	231				71		10	150	
<i>Crocodylus moreletii</i>	268	1			19			248	
<i>Crocodylus niloticus</i>	19968	13746	1	27	176	248		5470	
<i>Crocodylus palustris</i>	3				2			1	
<i>Crocodylus porosus</i>	2740	2072			1			667	
<i>Crocodylus siamensis</i>	8768	5228						3540	
<i>Osteolaemus tetraspis</i> (kg)	271	5			243	3	4	16 450	
<i>Varanus</i> spp. †	135272	135272							
<i>Varanus bengalensis</i>	320724	286518						34206	
<i>Varanus flavescens</i>	220664	220392						272	
<i>Boidae</i> spp. †	10					10			
<i>Boa constrictor occidentalis</i>	24							24	
<i>Python molurus molurus</i>	1					1			
<i>Sanzinia madagascariensis</i>	1						1		

† Indicates that the taxon is not itself listed in CITES Appendix I, but that one or more geographical populations, subspecies or species (in the case of higher taxa) are so listed.

Source: CITES Annual Report Data, 1985-1990.

Table 29 Reported trade in reptile sides (1985-1990)

Species in trade	Amount traded 1985-1990 (Sq. ft.)	Purpose codes declared
		C
<i>Crocodylus niloticus</i>	97	97

Source: CITES Annual Report Data, 1985-1990.

Discussion - Reptile skins

Much fewer reptile species were involved in the skin trade than in the live trade, although in many cases the quantities involved were much greater. The species group traded in the largest numbers were the Monitor Lizards with hundreds of thousands entering trade during 1985-1990. The most traded species was the Bengal Monitor, with much of the trade in this species being exported from Thailand under its reservation. The majority of the trade in the Yellow Monitor (*Varanus flavescens*) occurred in just one shipment of over 190,000 skins from Bangladesh to Japan in 1985. Most of the remaining trade in this species occurred in 1987 in two large shipments from Singapore to Japan. All of these shipments were declared as commercial. Several of the crocodile species, specifically the Nile Crocodile, Siamese Crocodile (*Crocodylus siamensis*) and Estuarine Crocodile (*Crocodylus porosus*), were also traded in considerable quantities. It must be noted that many Appendix I crocodile species have populations listed in Appendix II subject to Resolution Confs. 7.14 and 3.15, and thus trade presented in Table 28 represents only a fraction of the total trade in skins of these species. The range in the numbers of skins reported for each species is considerable, particularly with the crocodiles, ranging from only three Mugger Crocodile skins to almost 20,000 Nile Crocodile skins. South Africa was the major exporter of Nile Crocodile skins, the majority of which were destined for European markets. Although few turtle species were reported in trade, the Green Turtle was traded in quite large numbers. Five hundred Green Turtle skins were traded in one shipment from France to another country in Europe for commercial purposes in 1987. Of the remaining 66 skins of this species traded during 1985-1990, 60 were re-exports from the United Kingdom to an unknown destination, country of origin the Cayman Islands.

A small range of purpose codes were declared for the trade in reptile skins. From the table it is clear that most of the trade was reported as commercial, with much also traded with no purpose code. The trade in skins seized on entry was also significant, most on import into the United States. The skins of the West African Dwarf Crocodile (*Osteolaemus tetraspis*) that were seized were mostly on entry into the United States, with many being exported from Nigeria. Apart from the trade for commercial purposes, trade seized on entry and that with no declared purpose codes, only small quantities of skins were traded, the only other significant trade being of Nile Crocodile skins declared as personal.

There was also limited trade in reptile sides of the Nile Crocodile all declared as commercial. They were traded in one shipment in 1989 from Italy to South Africa, origin unknown.

Turtles: parts and derivatives

Introduction

Exploitation for international trade has particularly harmed the world's sea turtles (families Cheloniidae and Dermochelyidae). According to Fitzgerald (1989) 5 out of the 6 sea turtle species are now considered endangered: the Green (*Chelonia mydas*), Hawksbill (*Eretmochelys imbricata*), Kemp's Ridley (*Lepidochelys kempi*), Olive Ridley (*Lepidochelys olivacea*) and Leatherback (*Dermochelys coriacea*) turtles. The sixth, the Loggerhead Turtle (*Caretta caretta*), is considered vulnerable.

In addition to the market for turtle skins, a further market exists for shells, primarily involving the Hawksbill Turtle. A limited international trade in sea turtle meat and eggs also exists (Fitzgerald, 1989).

Historically, Indonesia has been the major exporter of raw tortoiseshell reported in international trade, its exports comprising 40 to 70 percent of the world total between 1979 and 1984. In the same period Japan was by far the major importer of tortoiseshell, importing about 706 tons of shell between 1970 and 1986. The same two countries are also among the largest exporters and importers of worked tortoiseshell (Fitzgerald, 1989).

A limited trade in turtle meat continues today, most notably from the Cayman Islands which export meat from Green Turtles bred in captivity or farmed. In addition, domestic consumption of sea turtles still exists in some areas.

All sea turtle species are listed in CITES Appendix I, yet a large amount of international trade in turtles and turtle products continues to exist. Many countries with native sea turtle populations consider turtle fishing to be a major source of local income and allow exports despite being members of CITES. According to Fitzgerald (1989) over 80 per cent of all raw tortoiseshell exports probably violate CITES. Overseas colonies and territories present a loophole in efforts to control trade. Without legally violating CITES the United Kingdom imports Green Turtle products from a farm in the Cayman Islands, in 1984 importing more than 13,000 pounds of meat and over 1,000 pounds of calipee from that territory (Fitzgerald, 1989).

CITES Parties have agreed to allow trade in ranched-raised animals providing that the ranching operation meets certain standards and can show that they will actually benefit wild populations. According to Fitzgerald (1989) no ranching operation has yet met these standards. Most ranching operations collect eggs or hatchlings from the wild and raise them in controlled conditions with the aim of selling them later. Captive-breeding operations go further than ranches, establishing a closed system whereby captive-bred animals produce offspring to keep the farm population going without replenishment from the wild. However, no sea turtle farming operation has yet achieved second-generation breeding. Some argue that such ranching and breeding operations improve the survival rate of eggs and hatchlings, provide income for local people and that trade in farmed or ranched-raised turtles helps curb the demand for wild turtles. However, others are concerned that such trade may stimulate the demand for wild turtles by opening up markets which have been closed (Fitzgerald, 1989).

Reservations

The following turtle species were subject to reservations during 1985-1990:

Species	Country with reservation	Dates in effect
<i>Chelonia mydas</i> ¹	Japan	1980 → 1987
	Suriname	1981 →
	Cuba	1990 →
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	Japan	1980 →
	Cuba	1990 →
	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1989 →
<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	Japan	1980 →
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	Suriname	1981 →

¹ Reservation not applicable to the Australian population of this species.

Sources: *Annotated CITES Appendices and Reservations*, Wildlife Trade Monitoring Unit, 1988.
TRAFFIC Bulletin 10(3/4), TRAFFIC International, 1989.
TRAFFIC Bulletin 11(4), TRAFFIC International, 1990.

Table 30 Reported trade in Cheloniidae spp. (1985-1990)

Commodities in trade	Amount traded						Percentage of trade seized on entry (illegal)
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	
Shells	83	72	43	55	110	1	47.53
Bodies	38	27	13	28	14	2	50.00
Carvings	143	88	67	281	80	8	69.27
Carvings (kg)				2			0.00
Skulls	3	1			2		83.33
Oil		26	39	36	19		37.50
Bottles of oil	2	30					100.00
Scales				5			0.00
Scales (kg)	30						0.00
Garments	3		2				100.00
Unspecified	1	27	11	4	38		45.68
Skin pieces	2	2	12	14	22		57.69
Eggs	610	529	329	669	1657		81.50
Eggs (kg)			119	3	8		100.00
Skin/leather items	146	226	299	134	333		52.81
Pairs of shoes	284	539	603	799	1819		63.28
Handbags	2	10	13	18	13		78.57
Meat	2	6	1	1	2		83.33
Meat (kg)	5	11	1782	11	27		2.67

Commodities in trade	Amount traded						Percentage of trade seized on entry (illegal)
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	
Trophies			1	1			50.00
Flasks of derivatives			6				100.00
Derivatives					91		60.44
Wallets					1		0.00
Bone products			4		2		66.67
Watchstraps			1				100.00
Belts				1			0.00
Specimens				1			100.00
Miscellaneous products	1						0.00

Source: CITES Annual Report Data, 1985-1990.

Table 31 Reported trade in the Flatback Turtle (*Chelonia depressa*) (1985-1990)

Commodities in trade	Amount traded						Percentage of trade seized on entry (illegal)
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	
Shells				2	1		66.66
Bodies	1		1				50.00
Specimens				2			00.00
Specimens (g)				10			00.00

Source: CITES Annual Report Data, 1985-1990.

Table 32 Reported trade in the Green Turtle (*Chelonia mydas*) (1985-1990)

Commodities in trade	Amount traded						Percentage of trade seized on entry (illegal)
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	
Shells	144	174	429	135	138	2	43.54
Shells (kg)		1000	1265.8	404.42	50	740.9	0.00
Bodies	12994	2737	53	64	43		0.69
Carvings	90	14	68	16	8		12.24
Skulls		26					96.15
Oil	18	194	54	21	22		66.99
Bottles of oil	1		8				0.00
Cans of oil					6		0.00
Oil (kg)	1288	3362.2	1588	5740.8	200	363.2	0.00
Oil (l)		18		364	2840		0.00
Items oil		1368					0.00
Scales			14	2			0.00
Scales (kg)	97.5	197.94	104.4	122.58			0.00
Boxes of scales		11					0.00
Flasks unspecified				234			0.00
Unspecified		10	99	12789	7	1	99.21
Unspecified (kg)			10	10			0.00
Skin pieces			1	2			0.00
Eggs	2103	906	2262	2023	864		20.50
Eggs (kg)		2					100.00

Commodities in trade	Amount traded						Percentage of trade seized on entry (illegal)
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	
Eggs (kg)		2					100.00
Skin/leather items	12	33	76	16	12		63.76
Pairs of shoes	51	26	116	43	66		73.84
Handbags	341	370	313	361	183		1.79
Meat	7	48	13	1			84.06
Meat (kg)	469.3	2230	346	192	104		21.10
Cans of meat			10				0.00
Trophies			1	1			50.00
Derivatives				20	50		0.00
Wallets	1	64	34	43			0.70
Bone products	101						0.00
Watchstraps	900			1			0.11
Belts		5	36	12			0.00
Specimens	540	222 ¹	221	2443	91		0.00
Specimens (kg)				10.01			0.00
Miscellaneous products						16	0.00
Wax (kg)				10			0.00
Cans of soup	10320	642	11050	5847			0.00
Cartons of soup	570	5		261	102		0.00
Soup (kg)	12240	19719	6426	11832	10849		0.00
Soup			96				0.00

Commodities in trade	Amount traded					Percentage of trade seized on entry (illegal)
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Plates		74				0.00

¹ An unknown quantity of specimens was also reported in trade in 1986.

Source: CITES Annual Report Data, 1985-1990.

Table 33 Reported trade in the Loggerhead Turtle (*Caretta caretta*) (1985-1990)

Commodities in trade	Amount traded						Percentage of trade seized on entry (illegal)
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	
Shells	8	1	203	3	7		5.41
Bodies	4	4	1	2			63.64
Carvings	1						0.00
Skulls			1				0.00
Oil		1					0.00
Eggs	180	210	96	160			0.00
Pairs of shoes					29		100.00
Handbags	14		6				0.00
Meat (kg)					12		100.00
Wallets			260				0.00
Belts			100				0.00
Specimens	392	880	850	582	557	28	0.00
Specimens (g)				10			0.00

Source: CITES Annual Report Data, 1985-1990.

Table 34 Reported trade in the Olive Ridley Turtle (*Lepidochelys olivacea*) (1985-1990)

Commodities in trade	Amount traded						Percentage of trade seized on entry (illegal)
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	
Shells	10	37	20	22	17		67.92
Bodies		1	1	12	5		10.53
Carvings					7		100.00
Skulls					2		0.00
Oil	11		10	1			54.55
Garments		1			1		100.00
Unspecified		1					50.00
Skin pieces				6	1		100.00
Eggs	62	98	50	25	10		25.31
Skin/leather items	8	81	268	174	35		16.08
Pairs of shoes	69	160	434	334	78		26.79
Handbags	42		1	6	4		22.64
Meat			22				63.64
Meat (kg)		11	80	38			76.74
Watchstraps	17			1	7		100.00
Specimens (g)				10			0.00

Source: CITES Annual Report Data, 1985-1990.

Table 35 Reported trade in the Hawksbill Turtle (*Eretmochelys imbricata*) (1985-1990)

Commodities in trade	Amount traded						Percentage of trade seized on entry (illegal)
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	
Shells	10185	143	715	70	73	1	4.92
Shells (kg)		1980	3711	2474	1039		1.98
Bodies	5670	1175	81	99	90	1	3.27
Carvings	522	118	1013	131	128	2	74.92
Skulls		1	3				25.00
Oil	3		6	31			20.00
Scales (kg)	175	266	243	268			0.00
Unspecified	2	1	47		30		98.75
Skin pieces	5		4				44.44
Eggs	263	42	259	94			18.54
Skin/leather items	10	8	47	53	93		40.72
Skin/leather items (kg)					1		0.00
Pairs of shoes			17	16			57.58
Handbags			2	6			25.00
Meat (kg)			26				100.00
Trophies				1	3		25.00
Derivatives				48			25.00
Bone products			1				100.00

Commodities in trade	Amount traded						Percentage of trade seized on entry (illegal)
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	
Specimens	35	51		1	12	30	0.00
Specimens (g)				10			0.00
Spectacle frames	61	96	54				0.00
Spectacle frames (g)	60						0.00

Source: CITES Annual Report Data, 1985-1990.

Table 36 Reported trade in the Kemp's Ridley Turtle (*Lepidochelys kempi*) (1985-1990)

Commodities in trade	Amount traded						Percentage of trade seized on entry (illegal)
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	
Shells	2	11	8	3	9		39.39
Bodies			1		2		100.00
Eggs	150	40		1080			9.45
Skin/leather items			21	10	1		93.75
Pairs of shoes			25	13	1		94.87
Handbags		2		2			100.00
Meat				1			100.00
Watchtraps			1				100.00
Specimens				200	100		0.00
Specimens (g)				10			0.00

Source: CITES Annual Report Data, 1985-1990.

Table 37 Reported trade in the Leatherback Turtle (*Dermochelys coriacea*) (1985-1990)

Commodities in trade	Amount traded						Percentage of trade seized on entry (illegal)
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	
Shells		1			2		33.33
Bodies		1				5	0.00
Unspecified		1					0.00
Eggs	14	40	109	177	119		0.00
Specimens			1	2	20		0.00
Specimens (g)				10			0.00
Skeletons			1				0.00

Source: CITES Annual Report Data, 1985-1990.

Discussion - Turtles

Trade in sea turtles generally involves fairly large quantities of a wide range of commodities, the most frequently traded items being eggs, shells and pairs of shoes. However, the number of commodities and the amount of each commodity in trade depended largely upon the species in question. For example, the species traded mostly as eggs were the Leatherback Turtle and Kemp's Ridley Turtle, whereas the Loggerhead Turtle and the Flatback Turtle were traded mainly as shoes. The species traded in the greatest numbers were the Green Turtle and the Hawksbill Turtle. There was only a small amount of trade in the Flatback Turtle and the Leatherback Turtle, although there were some significant transactions involving eggs in the Leatherback Turtle. In most cases trade was fairly consistent through 1985-1990, most commodities being traded in successive years. The absence of trade data for 1990 is most probably attributable to the incomplete data for this year. A significant proportion of the trade in many species, especially the Hawksbill and Kemp's Ridley Turtles, was seized on entry into the country of import, which in most cases was the United States. One of the major exporters of turtle products, particularly shoes and skin/leather items, was Mexico, exporting mainly to the United States. The United Kingdom also regularly traded, primarily with the Cayman Islands, involving mainly Green Turtles. Trade in Cheloniidae spp. includes all transactions for which the exact species was not reported and thus may be trade in addition to that reported for the individual species. However, these data may duplicate those included in the tables for the individual species in cases where one Party reported trade at species level and the other reported only the family listing.

In addition to the trade seized on entry, some trade was also declared as commercial, personal and scientific, although probably the majority of the trade had no declared purpose. Most of the commercial trade involved commodities such as soup and oil; scientific trade was mostly of specimens and eggs. There were also several transactions of scales from the Hawksbill Turtle which were traded for medicinal purposes. These were imported into France from Cuba, Haiti and Fiji.

Trade in Live Amphibians

Introduction

Of the amphibian species listed in the CITES Appendices most are considered to be threatened. This is because they are either naturally rare, suffering habitat loss, are a popular food source for native people, or because of nonfood trade. According to Fitzgerald (1989), in some cases even the smallest amount of trade can be too much. For example, the Giant Salamanders (*Andrias* spp.) are naturally rare and local food collecting and habitat alteration are major threats to their long-term survival. The small amount of collecting that is done for export for the pet trade makes an already risky situation even worse.

Captive-breeding operations have helped save endangered amphibian species. For example, the Tomato Frog (*Dyscophus antongilii*) occurs in only a few areas in northeastern Madagascar and is under threat from severe habitat alteration. It has long been popular in the international pet trade with large numbers being exported to Europe and the United States. Until recently, all Tomato Frogs in trade were caught in the wild, now however, they are captive bred in sufficient quantities to satisfy the commercial demand (Fitzgerald, 1989).

Reservations

The following amphibian species were subject to reservations during the period 1985-1990:

Species	Country with reservation	Dates in effect
<i>Dyscophus antongilii</i>	Switzerland Liechtenstein	1987 → 1987 →

Sources: *Annotated CITES Appendices and Reservations*, Wildlife Trade Monitoring Unit, 1988.

Trade data

Table 38 Reported trade in live amphibians (1985-1990)

Species in trade	Total traded 1985-1990	Number declared as captive-bred	Purpose codes declared					
			C	E	I	S	Z	?
<i>Andrias</i> spp. *	2	0						2
<i>Andrias davidianus</i>	118	5	47	4	16		31	20
<i>Andrias japonicus</i>	84	84				32		52
<i>Nectophrynoides</i> spp.	6035	20				6035		
<i>Dyscophus antongilii</i> *	556	256	203			20	329	4

* Indicates species which were listed in Appendix I within the period 1985-1990 and thus have been incompletely recorded in statistics.

Source: CITES Annual Report Data, 1985-1990.

Discussion - live amphibians

A total of 6,795 Amphibians were traded during 1985-1990; a considerable amount when taking into account the small number of species involved. Of this total only 365, or 5 per cent, were declared as captive-bred. The most traded species were the Viviparous African Toads (*Nectophrynoides* spp.) exported primarily from Mexico to the United States, with most trade occurring in just one year. However, there was also some trade in captive-bred specimens of this species leaving the United Kingdom destined for the United States. All of the trade in these animals was declared as scientific. The major exporter of the Tomato Frog was the former U.S.S.R., exporting mainly to Hungary and the Federal Republic of Germany. Some trade also originated in the United Kingdom, exporting to other European countries. The main countries involved in trade in the Giant Salamanders (*Andrias* spp.), the Japanese Giant Salamander (*Andrias japonicus*) and the Chinese Giant Salamander (*Andrias davidianus*) were Hong Kong, China, and Japan. The 16 specimens of the Chinese Giant Salamander that were seized on entry were exported from Hong Kong to China.

Most of the trade in Amphibians was declared as scientific, although there were also many transactions declared as commercial or zoological. This commercial and zoological trade involved two species; the Chinese Giant Salamander and the Tomato frog. The number of Chinese Giant Salamanders declared as commercial exceeded the number declared as captive-bred. Only a small proportion of the trade was seized on entry, all involving transactions of Chinese Gaint Salamanders.

Asian Bonytongue

Introduction

The Asian Bonytongue (*Scleropages formosus*) is the only ornamental fish completely protected under CITES; it has been listed in Appendix I since 1975 and is also protected by national legislation in some areas. However, smuggling problems do still exist. Considered to be a source of good luck in Chinese cultures and a valuable collectors item in Japan, Hong Kong and Singapore the species is readily available in Far Eastern black markets (Fitzgerald, 1989). In 1987 in Japan a single fish could be worth up to \$3,450.

Most Asian Bonytongues come from Indonesia, Thailand and Malaysia although some may also come from Taiwan. Singapore officially banned exports of the Asian bonytongue in 1983, but reports indicate that some are still smuggled to markets in Japan, Hong Kong and the United States, often passed off as other species (Fitzgerald, 1989).

Trade Data

Table 39 Reported trade in the Asian Bonytongue (*Scleropages formosus*) (1985-1990)

Country of import	Country of export	Amount traded						Percentage of trade seized on entry (illegal)
		1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	
Live trade								
CA	US		20					00.00
CA	TH				2			00.00
CN	HK	16						00.00
DE	HK		3	19		24		26.09
DE	TH		2					00.00
DK	HK				17			00.00
GB	HK			13				00.00
ID	HK				2			00.00
JP	TW	100						00.00
MY	HK	1						00.00
SG	ID					10		00.00
US	HK			3	4	1		62.50
US	SG	5						00.00
US	TH				1	1		00.00
US	TW	63				3		00.00
Trade in bodies								
US	HK					30		00.00

Source: CITES Annual Report Data, 1985-1990.

Discussion - Asian Bonytongue

A total of 340 Asian Bonytongues were reported in trade during 1985-1990; 30 of these were bodies exported from Hong Kong to the United States for commercial purposes, the others were all live specimens. Major exporters of live Asian Bonytongues were Taiwan and Hong Kong, their combined exports comprising over 86 per cent of the total trade. The major importers of live specimens were Japan and the United States, with other significant trade entering countries such as the Federal Republic of Germany and Canada. A high proportion of the total trade occurred in 1985, with two large shipments from Taiwan. Generally, trade between countries was inconsistent, the exceptions being trade from Hong Kong to the Federal Republic of Germany and the United States, which traded several times during the period.

Most trade of the trade in Asian Bonytongues was declared as commercial, probably involving specimens destined for the pet trade. There was also significant trade for zoological purposes and a small amount reported for educational purposes. The trade of 63 specimens between Taiwan and the United States was declared as commercial, but the shipment of 100 specimens exported to Japan was traded with no declared purpose code. In only three cases were shipments seized on entry; a total of only 17 specimens.

Note that at the Seventh Meeting of the Conference of the Parties, the Member States to CITES decided to transfer the Indonesian population of the Asian Bonytongue to Appendix II under Resolution Conf. 7.14, subject to annual export quotas. It was envisaged that eventually all specimens of this species being traded would originate from ranched populations. The quota for 1990 was 1,250 specimens.

Summary of Trade Analysis

At the beginning of this report the exemptions to the provisions of Article III of CITES were examined. The following section attempts to analyse the extent to which trade was allowed under these exemptions during 1985-1990.

Reservations: the trade carried out under reservations appeared to be quite small for the period 1985-1990 with some reserving countries not trading at all under their reservations. However, it is possible that not all reserving countries reported their trade in spite of the Parties' decision to continue to issue and require the presentation of export/re-export permits (Resolution Conf. 4.25). The most noteworthy examples of large-scale Appendix I trade under reservations were the Minke Whale (*Balaenoptera acutorostrata*), African elephant (*Loxodonta africana*), Bengal Monitor (*Varanus bengalensis*) Green Turtle (*Chelonia mydas*) and Hawksbill Turtle (*Eretmochelys imbricata*).

Transit or trans-shipment: only a few transactions were declared as in 'transit' (U) throughout the period 1985-1990, involving only a small number of specimens. Most of these transactions involved live specimens, exported mainly from the United States into Canada. The species with the most specimens declared as being in transit was the Chimpanzee. Thus it would appear that this purpose code is little used by Parties and the available data must drastically underestimate the true volume of transit trade.

Pre-Convention specimens: Parties are not required to report on whether specimens are of pre-Convention origin, thus from the information provided in the CITES Annual Report data it was impossible to determine whether items in trade were pre-Convention specimens. This is very unfortunate as such information is essential in ascertaining the legality of Appendix I trade and CITES data would be much enhanced if reporting of pre-Convention specimens was obligatory.

Personal and household effects: a great many items were traded under this exemption, declared as 'personal' (P) in the CITES Annual Report data. Items traded under this exemption ranged from derivatives, such as handbags and carvings, to live specimens. Although no one species group was traded primarily as personal and household effects a significant proportion of the trade in several species, such as the African Elephant, Sperm Whale, Cheetah and Leopard, was declared as personal and thus allowed under to this exemption.

Captive-bred or artificially propagated specimens: in the CITES Annual Report data used throughout this report only live specimens were declared as captive-bred. From the available data there was no way of identifying wildlife products derived from captive-bred specimens. The number of specimens of a species declared as captive-bred varied greatly depending upon the species in question, but generally a significant proportion of the Appendix I animals in trade were reported as captive-bred. However, some countries failed to report whether specimens in trade were captive-bred or not, so it is possible that an even greater number of animals were bred in captivity and were just not declared as such.

Non-commercial loan, donation or exchange between scientists or scientific institutions: it is difficult to

assess the extent to which transactions were allowed under this exemption as it is impossible to distinguish the non-commercial loan, donation or exchange of items traded for scientific purposes from transactions previously involving confiscated items traded for scientific purposes. However, trade for scientific purposes did form a considerable part of the total trade and thus it is possible that trade under this exemption was quite extensive.

Travelling zoos, circuses or menageries: various purpose codes were used for animals traded with such collections. The most obvious and easily identifiable were those with the 'circus' purpose code (T), but others such as zoological and educational were also used to describe animals traded in this way. The movement of animals in travelling zoos, circuses or menageries causes problems when attempting to analyse the number of animals in trade because the same animals may move countries several times in a year, a permit being issued for each movement. Thus it appears that many more animals were involved in trade than was actually the case. The species particularly involved in this type of trade during 1985-1990 was the Asian Elephant, but a number of big cats and primates are also commonly traded in this way. A recent example involved the confiscation of 11 chimpanzees from European circuses in 1991 (Broad, 1991).

Exchange of confiscated specimens for educational, scientific and/or enforcement purposes: Resolution Conf. 3.14 recommends that confiscated living specimens should be sent to rescue centres with facilities for promoting reproduction of the species, thus trade involving such specimens would probably be declared as trade for breeding purposes. However, confiscated specimens being sent to such centres would only form a small part of the total trade for breeding purposes and it would be impossible to identify which were confiscated specimens and which were not. Confiscated dead specimens may be exchanged for educational, scientific and/or enforcement purposes and thus are traded with an education (E) or scientific (S) purpose code. Only a small number of transactions were declared as educational, mostly involving live specimens of cats and crocodilians.

Hunting trophies: in the CITES Annual Report Data trade in hunting trophies was in effect reported in two ways; either an item in trade was declared as a trophy and then a purpose code is declared as well or the item in trade was described more specifically, such as 'skin', and then the purpose declared as hunting trophy. The Rhinos and big cats were traded a lot under this exemption. The use of the term 'trophy' causes great confusion in many cases, largely a result of poor reporting of skins/trophies.

Appendix I quota system: this exemption applies only to trade in Leopard skins. From the information given in the CITES data one can only guess at whether the skins reported in trade were traded under the quota system or not. However, if the country of export was one of those with a quota then it was very likely that the items were traded under the quota for that country and thus allowed under this exemption.

Non-commercial trade: it is possible that transactions declared as zoological (Z), introduction (N), breeding (B), medical (M), falconry (F), educational, scientific and museum/herbarium (Q) may all have been traded for non-commercial purposes. The zoological trade formed a large proportion of the total trade during 1985-1990 and mostly involved species of primates, cats and crocodilians. The transactions for introduction mostly involved live raptors, as did the trade for falconry purposes, but both formed only a small part of the total trade.

The trade for medical purposes, however, was dominated by the Chimpanzees, but again involved very small numbers; only 20 specimens were declared as being traded for medical purposes during the period 1985-1990. There were also only a small number of transactions declared as educational or museum/herbarium specimens. The trade for scientific purposes was much more significant, mostly involving specimens, although other derivatives and live animals were also traded for this purpose.

Other transactions: most trade in Appendix I species was actually declared as zoological purposes or commercial, or had no declared purpose. It is impossible to tell, of course, under which exemption the trade with no declared purpose was allowed. The large section of the total trade in Appendix I species allowed to be traded as 'commercial' (C) could be explained in several ways: it could have been trade under reservations or involving pre-Convention specimens, it may also have been misreported trade and was not in fact commercial, or it could have been trade in contravention of the Convention which should not have been allowed at all. A number of the species reviews revealed large amounts of illegal trade, shown by the use a purpose code for transactions seized on entry (I). In terms of volume, these shipments are almost certainly only a fraction of the real level of illegal trade, but they do show where effective enforcement measures have been taken. Interestingly, analysis of the trade data reveals that few Parties report on illegal trade, although all are meant to do so.

Conclusions

From the information provided in the Annual Report data it was very difficult to ascertain exactly how many transactions were traded under which exemption as, in many cases, the purpose codes used applied to more than one of the exemptions. Furthermore there is often no facility for Parties to declare trade allowed under some of the exemptions, such as pre-Convention specimens. From the CITES data used throughout this report it is possible to make the following general conclusions:

considering that CITES only permits trade in Appendix I species in 'exceptional circumstances' a considerable amount of trade has been recorded. For many species, the number of specimens declared as captive-bred, pre-Convention or traded under a reservation adds up to considerable volume;

current reporting techniques and the computerisation of CITES Annual Report data does not allow analysis to show why this 'exceptional' trade is being allowed in many circumstances;

this report reveals that many areas of Appendix I trade deserve further and more detailed examination in order to check legality under the Convention. This would necessitate a detailed review of transactions not facilitated by available Annual Report data.

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ANNEXES

ANNEX I

APPENDIX I as of 11 June 1992

FAUNA

Mammalia

MARSUPIALIA

Dasyuridae

- [*Planigale ingrami subpallidissima*]
- [*Planigale tenuirostris*]
- [*Sminthopsis laniger*]
- Sminthopsis longicaudata*
- Sminthopsis psammophila*

Thylacinidae

- Thylacinus cynocephalus*

Myrmecobiidae

- [*Myrmecobius fasciatus rufus*]

Peramelidae

- Chaeropus ecaudatus*
- Perameles bougainville*

Thylacomyidae

- Macrotis lagotis*
- Macrotis leucura*

Phalangeridae

- [*Whylda squamicaudata*]

Burramyidae

- [*Burramys parvus*]

Vombatidae

- Lasiorhinus krefftii*

Macropodidae

- Bettongia* spp.

- [*Bettongia lesueuri*]
- [*Bettongia penicillata*]
- [*Bettongia tropica*]
- Caloprymnus campestris*
- Lagorchestes hirsutus*
- Lagostrophus fasciatus*

- Kimberley Planigale
- Narrow-nosed Planigale
- Kultarr
- Long-tailed Dunnart
- Sandhill Dunnart

Thylacine

Rusty Numbat

- Pig-footed Bandicoot
- Western Barred Bandicoot

- Greater Bilby
- Lesser Bilby

Scaly-tailed Possum

Mountain Pygmy-possum

Northern Hairy-nosed Wombat

Bettongs

- Burrowing Bettong
- Brush-tailed Bettong
- Northern Bettong
- Desert Rat-kangaroo
- Rufous Hare-wallaby
- Banded Hare-wallaby

Date of listing in Appendix I and additional information

- July 1975 Deleted, Feb. 1977
- July 1975 Transferred to App. II, Feb. 1977
- July 1975 Transferred to App. II, Feb. 1977
- July 1975
- July 1975
- July 1975 Possibly extinct, July 1983
- July 1975 Deleted from Appendices, June 1979
- July 1975 Possibly extinct, June 1979
- July 1975
- July 1975
- July 1975 Transferred to App. II, Feb. 1977
- July 1975 Transferred to App. II, Feb. 1977
- July 1975 Formerly referenced as *L. gillespiei*
- June 1979 Incorporated into listing of genus *Bettongia* spp., June 1979 with listing of previously unlisted species
- July 1975 Incorporated into listing of genus *Bettongia* spp., June 1979 with listing of previously unlisted species
- July 1975 Incorporated into listing of genus *Bettongia* spp., June 1979 with listing of previously unlisted species
- July 1975 Possibly extinct, June 1979
- July 1975
- July 1975

[<i>Macropus parma</i>] <i>Onychogalea fraenata</i> <i>Onychogalea lunata</i>	Parma Wallaby Bridled Nailtail Wallaby Crescent Nailtail Wallaby	July 1975 July 1975 July 1975	Transferred to App. II, Feb. 1977
CHIROPTERA Pteropodidae <i>Pteropus insularis</i> <i>Pteropus mariannus</i> <i>Pteropus molossinus</i> <i>Pteropus phaeocephalus</i> <i>Pteropus pilosus</i> <i>Pteropus samoensis</i> <i>Pteropus tonganus</i>	Truk Flying Fox Mariana Flying Fox Ponapé Flying Fox Mortlock Flying Fox Large Palau Flying Fox Samoan Flying Fox Insular Flying Fox	Jan. 1990 Jan. 1990 Jan. 1990 Jan. 1990 Jan. 1990 Jan. 1990 Jan. 1990	Transferred from App. II Transferred from App. II Transferred from App. II Transferred from App. II Transferred from App. II Transferred from App. II Transferred from App. II
PRIMATES Lemnridae Lemuridae spp. [<i>Haplelemur</i> spp.] [<i>Lemur</i> spp.] [<i>Lepilemur</i> spp.]	Gentle Lemurs Lemurs Sportive Lemurs	Aug. 1985 July 1975 July 1975 July 1975	Listed as a result of nomenclatural changes Incorporated into family listing Lemuridae spp., Aug. 1985 as a result of nomenclatural changes Incorporated into family listing Lemuridae spp., Aug. 1985 as a result of nomenclatural changes Incorporated into family listing Lemuridae spp., Aug. 1985 as a result of nomenclatural changes
Cheirogaleidae Cheirogaleidae spp. [<i>Allocebus</i> spp.] [<i>Cheirogaleus</i> spp.] [<i>Microcebus</i> spp.] [<i>Phaner</i> spp.]	Dwarf Lemurs Hairy-eared Dwarf Lemurs Fat-tailed Dwarf Lemurs Mouse-lemurs Fork-marked Dwarf Lemurs	Aug. 1985 July 1975 July 1975 July 1975 July 1975	Listed as a result of nomenclatural changes Incorporated into family listing Cheirogaleidae spp., Aug. 1985 as a result of nomenclatural changes Incorporated into family listing Cheirogaleidae spp., Aug. 1985 as a result of nomenclatural changes Incorporated into family listing Cheirogaleidae spp., Aug. 1985 as a result of nomenclatural changes Incorporated into family listing Cheirogaleidae spp., Aug. 1985 as a result of nomenclatural changes
Indridae Indridae spp. [<i>Indri</i> spp.] [<i>Lichenomys</i> spp.] [<i>Propithecus</i> spp.]	Indris Woolly Lemurs Sifakas	Aug. 1985 July 1975 July 1975 July 1975	Listed as a result of nomenclatural changes Incorporated into family listing Indridae spp., Aug. 1985 as a result of nomenclatural changes Incorporated into family listing Indridae spp., Aug. 1985 as a result of nomenclatural changes Incorporated into family listing Indridae spp., Aug. 1985 as a result of nomenclatural changes
Daubentonidae <i>Daubentonia madagascariensis</i>	Aye-aye	July 1975	
Callithricidae <i>Callithrix jacchus aurita</i> <i>Callithrix jacchus flaviceps</i> [<i>Cebuella pygmaea</i>] <i>Leontopithecus</i> spp. <i>Saguinus bicolor</i> <i>Saguinus leucopus</i> <i>Saguinus oedipus</i>	Buffy-tufted-ear Marmoset Buffy-headed Marmoset Pygmy Marmoset Golden Tamarins Bare-faced Tamarin White-footed Tamarin Cotton-headed Tamarin	Feb. 1977 Feb. 1977 Feb. 1977 July 1975 Feb. 1977 Feb. 1977 Feb. 1977	Transferred to App. II, June 1979

Callimiconidae <i>Callimico goeldii</i>	Goeldi's Marmoset	July 1975	
Cebidae <i>Alouatta palliata</i> <i>Ateles geoffroyi frontatus</i> <i>Ateles geoffroyi panamensis</i> <i>Brachyteles arachnoides</i> <i>Cacajao</i> spp. <i>Chiropotes albinus</i> <i>Lagothrix flavicauda</i> <i>Saimiri oerstedii</i>	Mantled Howler Black-browed Spider Monkey Red Spider Monkey Woolly Spider Monkey Uakari White-nosed Saki Yellow-tailed Woolly Monkey Central American Squirrel Monkey	July 1975 July 1975 July 1975 July 1975 July 1975 July 1975 July 1983 July 1975	Transferred from App. II
Cercopithecoidea <i>Cercocebus galeries gallerius</i> <i>Cercopithecus diana</i> <i>Colobus pennanti kirkii</i> <i>Colobus rufonitratus</i> <i>Macaca silenus</i> <i>Nasalis</i> spp. [<i>Nasalis larvatus</i>] <i>Papio leucophaeus</i> <i>Papio sphinx</i> <i>Presbytis entellus</i> <i>Presbytis geei</i> <i>Presbytis pileata</i> <i>Presbytis potenziani</i> <i>Pygathrix</i> spp. [<i>Pygathrix nemaeus</i>] [<i>Simias concolor</i>]	Tana River Mangabey Diana Guenon Zanzibar Red Colobus Tana River Colobus Lion-tailed Macaque Pig-tailed Langur and Proboscis Monkey Proboscis Monkey Drill Mandrill Hanuman Langur Golden Langur Capped Langur Mentawai Langur Douc/Snub-nosed Monkeys Douc Pig-tailed Langur	July 1975 June 1981 July 1975 July 1975 July 1975 July 1983 July 1975 June 1981 June 1981 July 1975 July 1975 July 1975 Feb. 1977 Aug. 1985 July 1975 July 1975	Transferred from App. II; listed in App. III (Ghana) until Feb. 1977; includes synonym <i>C. roloway</i> Listed as a result of nomenclatural changes Incorporated into listing of genus <i>Nasalis</i> spp., July 1983 as a result of nomenclatural changes Transferred from App. II; includes generic synonym <i>Mandrillus</i> Transferred from App. II; includes generic synonym <i>Mandrillus</i> Including remaining species transferred from App. II; includes generic synonym <i>Rhinopithecus</i> Incorporated into listing of genus <i>Pygathrix</i> spp., Aug. 1985 with uplisting of App. II species Incorporated into listing of genus <i>Nasalis</i> spp., July 1983 as a result of nomenclatural changes
Hylotidae <i>Hylotatus</i> spp. [<i>Hylotates</i> spp.] [<i>Symphalangus syndactylus</i>]	Gibbons and Siamang Gibbons Siamang	July 1983 July 1975 July 1975	Listed as a result of nomenclatural changes Incorporated into family listing Hylotidae spp., July 1983 as a result of nomenclatural changes Incorporated into family listing Hylotidae spp., July 1983 as a result of nomenclatural changes
Pongidae <i>Pongo</i> spp. [<i>Gorilla gorilla</i>] [<i>Pongo pygmaeus abelii</i>] [<i>Pongo pygmaeus pygmaeus</i>]	Gorillas, Orang-utans and Chimpanzees Gorilla Sumatran Orang-utan Bornean Orang-utan	Feb. 1977 July 1975 July 1975 July 1975	Including <i>Pan paniscus</i> and <i>Pan troglodytes</i> transferred from App. II Incorporated into family listing Pongidae spp., Feb. 1977 with uplisting of App. II species Incorporated into family listing Pongidae spp., Feb. 1977 with uplisting of App. II species Incorporated into family listing Pongidae spp., Feb. 1977 with uplisting of App. II species
EDENTATA Dasypodidae <i>Protonotus maximus</i>	Giant Armadillo	July 1975	

PHOLIDOTA Mamidae <i>Manis temminckii</i>	Temminck's Ground Pangolin	July 1975	
LAGOMORPHA Leporidae <i>Caprolagus hispidus</i> <i>Romerolagus diazi</i>	Assam Rabbit Volcano Rabbit	July 1975 July 1975	
RODENTIA Sciuridae <i>Cynomys mexicanus</i>	Mexican Prairie Dog	July 1975	
Muridae <i>Leporillus conditor</i> [<i>Notomys aquilo</i>] [<i>Pseudomys fieldi</i>] [<i>Pseudomys funeius</i>] [<i>Pseudomys novaeollandiae</i>] [<i>Pseudomys occidentalis</i>] <i>Pseudomys praecoxis</i> [<i>Pseudomys shortridgei</i>] <i>Xeromys myoides</i> <i>Zyromys pedunculatus</i>	Greater Stick-nest Rat Northern Hopping-mouse Alice Springs Mouse Smoky Mouse New Holland Mouse Western Mouse Shark Bay Mouse Heath Rat False Water-rat Central Rock-rat	July 1975 July 1975 July 1975 July 1975 July 1975 July 1975 July 1975 July 1975 July 1975 July 1975 July 1975	Transferred to App. II, June 1979 Deleted from Appendices, June 1979 Deleted from Appendices, Oct. 1987 Deleted from Appendices, June 1979 Deleted from Appendices, June 1979 Transferred to App. II, June 1979
Chinchillidae <i>Chinchilla</i> spp. [<i>Chinchilla brevicaudata boliviana</i>]	Chinchillas Bolivian Chinchilla	Feb. 1977 July 1975	Population of South America Incorporated into listing of genus <i>Chinchilla</i> spp., Feb. 1977 with listing of previously unlisted species
Castoridae [<i>Castor canadensis mexicanus</i>] [<i>Castor fiber birulai</i>]	Mexican Beaver Mongolian Beaver	July 1975 July 1975	Deleted from Appendices, Feb. 1977 Deleted from Appendices, June 1979
CETACEA Platanistidae <i>Lipotes vexillifer</i> <i>Platanista</i> spp. [<i>Platanista gangetica</i>] [<i>Platanista minor</i>]	White Fin Dolphin Susus Ganges Susu Indus Susu	June 1979 June 1981 July 1975 June 1979	Listed as a result of nomenclatural changes Incorporated in listing of genus <i>Platanista</i> spp., June 1981 as a result of nomenclatural changes Incorporated in listing of genus <i>Platanista</i> spp., June 1981 as a result of nomenclatural changes
Ziphiidae <i>Berardius</i> spp. <i>Hyperoodon</i> spp.	Fourtooth Whales Bottlenose Dolphins	July 1983 July 1983	Transferred from App. II Transferred from App. II
Physeteridae <i>Physeter macrocephalus</i>	Sperm Whale	June 1981	Transferred from App. II; includes synonym <i>P. catodon</i>

Delphinidae				
<i>Sotalia</i> spp.	Tucuxis	June 1979		
<i>Sousa</i> spp.	Hump-backed Dolphins	June 1979		
Phocoenidae				
<i>Neophocaena phocaenoides</i>	Finless Porpoise	June 1979		
<i>Phocoena sinus</i>	Vaquita	June 1979		
Eschrichtiidae				
<i>Eschrichtius robustus</i>	Grey Whale	July 1975		Listed in App. III (Canada) until Feb. 1977
Balaenopteridae				
<i>Balaenoptera acutorostrata</i>	Minke Whale	Jan. 1986		Transferred from App. II; excluding the population of West Greenland
<i>Balaenoptera borealis</i>	Sei Whale	Feb. 1977		North Pacific stock in the area 0° longitude to 70° east longitude, from the equator to the Antarctic continent; remaining populations transferred from App. II, June 1981
<i>Balaenoptera edeni</i>	Bryde's Whale	July 1983		Transferred from App. II
<i>Balaenoptera musculus</i>	Blue Whale	July 1975		Listed in App. III (Canada) until Feb. 1977;
<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i>	Fin Whale	Feb. 1977		Species transferred from App. III to App. I & II; excluding i) stock in North Atlantic off Iceland, ii) stock in North Atlantic off Newfoundland, iii) stock in area from 40° south latitude to Antarctic continent, from 120° west longitude to 60° west longitude; remaining populations transferred from App. II, June 1981
<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	Humpback Whale	July 1975		Listed in App. III (Canada) until Feb. 1977
Balaenidae				
<i>Balaena</i> spp.	Right Whales and Bowhead Whale	July 1983		Includes generic synonym <i>Eubalaena</i> ; listed as a result of nomenclatural changes
[<i>Balaena mysticetus</i>]	Bowhead Whale	July 1975		Listed in App. III (Canada) until Feb. 1977; incorporated in listing of genus <i>Balaena</i> spp., July 1983 as a result of nomenclatural changes
<i>Caperea marginata</i>	Pygmy Right Whale	Jan. 1986		Transferred from App. II
[<i>Eubalaena</i> spp.]	Right Whales	July 1975		Listed in App. III (Canada) until Feb. 1977; incorporated in listing of genus <i>Balaena</i> spp., July 1983 as a result of nomenclatural changes
CARNIVORA				
Canidae				
<i>Canis lupus</i>	Grey Wolf	June 1979		Populations of Bhutan, India, Nepal and Pakistan; transferred from App. II
[<i>Canis lupus monstabilis</i>]	Texan Grey Wolf	July 1975		Transferred to App. II, Feb. 1977
<i>Speothos venaticus</i>	Bush Dog	Feb. 1977		
[<i>Vulpes velox hebes</i>]	Northern Swift Fox	July 1975		Deleted from Appendices, July 1983
Ursidae				
<i>Ailuropoda melanoleuca</i>	Giant Panda	March 1984		Listed in App. III (China) until March 1984
<i>Helarctos malayanus</i>	Sun Bear	June 1979		Transferred from App. II
<i>Melursus ursinus</i>	Sloth Bear	Jan. 1990		
<i>Selenarctos thibetanus</i>	Asiatic Black Bear	June 1979		Also referenced as <i>Ursus thibetanus</i>
[<i>Selenarctos thibetanus gedrosianus</i>]	Baluchistan Bear	Feb. 1977		Incorporated in listing of whole species <i>S. thibetanus</i> , June 1979 with listing of previously unlisted subspecies
<i>Tremarctos ornatus</i>	Spectacled Bear	July 1975		
[<i>Ursus americanus emmonsii</i>]	Emmons' Black Bear	July 1975		Deleted from Appendices, Feb. 1977
[<i>Ursus arctos</i>]	Brown Bear	July 1975		Italian population; transferred to App. II, July 1983
<i>Ursus arctos</i>	Brown Bear	Jan. 1990		Population of Mexico; populations of Bhutan, China and Mongolia, June 1992

<i>Ursus arctos isabellinus</i> [<i>Ursus arctos nelsoni</i>] [<i>Ursus arctos prinosus</i>]	Himalayan Brown Bear Mexican Grizzly Bear Tibetan Brown Bear	June 1979 July 1975 July 1975	Replaced by listing of the Mexican population of <i>Ursus arctos</i> , Jan. 1990 Replaced by listing of the <i>Ursus arctos</i> populations of Bhutan, China and Mexico, June 1992
Mustelidae <i>Aonyx congica</i> <i>Enhydra lutris nereis</i> <i>Lutra felina</i> <i>Lutra longicaudis</i> <i>Lutra lutra</i> <i>Lutra provocax</i> <i>Mustela nigripes</i> <i>Pteronura brasiliensis</i>	Cameroon Clawless Otter Southern Sea Otter Marine Otter South American River Otter Eurasian Otter Southern River Otter Black-footed Ferret Giant Otter	July 1975 July 1975 July 1975 July 1975 Feb. 1977 July 1975 July 1975 July 1975	Populations of Cameroon and Nigeria; formerly referenced as <i>A. microdon</i> Listed in App. III (Tunisia) until Feb. 1977
Viverridae <i>Prionodon pardicolor</i>	Spotted Linsang	July 1975	
Hyaenidae <i>Hyaena brunnea</i>	Brown Hyena	July 1975	
Felidae <i>Acinonyx jubatus</i> <i>Felis bengalensis bengalensis</i> <i>Felis caracal</i> <i>Felis concolor coryi</i> <i>Felis concolor costaricensis</i> <i>Felis concolor cougar</i> <i>Felis geoffroyi</i> <i>Felis jacobita</i> <i>Felis marmorata</i> <i>Felis nigripes</i> <i>Felis pardalis</i> [<i>Felis pardalis mearnsi</i>] [<i>Felis pardalis mihi</i>] <i>Felis pardina</i> <i>Felis planiceps</i> <i>Felis rubiginosa</i> [<i>Felis rufa escuinapae</i>] <i>Felis temminckii</i> <i>Felis tigrina</i> [<i>Felis tigrina oncella</i>] <i>Felis wiedii</i> [<i>Felis wiedii nicaraguae</i>] [<i>Felis wiedii salvina</i>] <i>Felis yagouaroundi</i> [<i>Felis yagouaroundi cacomilli</i>] [<i>Felis yagouaroundi fossata</i>] [<i>Felis yagouaroundi panamensis</i>] <i>Neofelis nebulosa</i>	Cheetah Bengal Leopard Cat Caracal Florida Cougar Costa Rican Puma Eastern Puma Geoffroy's Cat Andean Cat Marbled Cat Black-footed Cat Ocelot Costa Rican Ocelot South Brazilian Ocelot Spanish Lynx Flat-headed Cat Rusty-spotted Cat Central Mexican Bobcat Asiatic Golden Cat Little Spotted Cat Coast Rican Little Spotted Cat Margay Central American Margay Guatemalan Margay Jaguarundi Tamaulipas Jaguarundi Guatemalan Jaguarundi Panamanian Jaguarundi Clouded Leopard	July 1975 July 1975 June 1979 July 1975 July 1975 July 1975 June 1992 July 1975 July 1975 July 1975 Jan. 1990 July 1975 July 1975 July 1975 Jan. 1990 July 1975 June 1979 July 1975 July 1975 Jan. 1990 July 1975 Jan. 1990 July 1975 July 1975 Oct. 1987 July 1975 July 1975 July 1975 July 1975 July 1975	Subject to annual export quotas Population of China transferred to App. II, Aug. 1985 Population of Asia; also referenced as <i>Lynx caracal</i> Transferred from App. II Including remaining subspecies transferred from App. II Incorporated in listing of whole species <i>F. pardalis</i> , Jan. 1990 with uplisting of App. II subspecies Incorporated in listing of whole species <i>F. pardalis</i> , Jan. 1990 with uplisting of App. II subspecies Transferred from App. II; also referenced as <i>Lynx pardina</i> or <i>F. l. pardina</i> Population of India Transferred to App. II, June 1992 Including remaining subspecies transferred from App. II Incorporated in listing of whole species <i>F. tigrina</i> , Jan. 1990 with uplisting of App. II subspecies Including remaining subspecies transferred from App. II Incorporated in listing of whole species <i>F. wiedii</i> , Jan. 1990 with uplisting of App. II subspecies Incorporated in listing of whole species <i>F. wiedii</i> , Jan. 1990 with uplisting of App. II subspecies Including remaining subspecies transferred from App. II; populations of North and Central America Incorporated in listing of whole species <i>F. yagouaroundi</i> , Oct. 1987 with uplisting of App. II subspecies Incorporated in listing of whole species <i>F. yagouaroundi</i> , Oct. 1987 with uplisting of App. II subspecies Incorporated in listing of whole species <i>F. yagouaroundi</i> , Oct. 1987 with uplisting of App. II subspecies

<i>Panthera leo persica</i>	Asiatic Lion	Feb. 1977	Transferred from App. II
<i>Panthera onca</i>	Jaguar	July 1975	
<i>Panthera pardus</i>	Leopard	July 1975	
<i>Panthera tigris</i>	Tiger	July 1975	Including <i>P. t. altaica</i> transferred from App. II, Oct. 1987
<i>Panthera uncia</i>	Snow Leopard	July 1975	
PINNIPEDIA			
Otariidae			
<i>Arctocephalus townsendi</i>	Guadalupe Fur Seal	June 1979	Transferred from App. II
Phocidae			
[<i>Mirounga angustirostris</i>]	Northern Elephant Seal	July 1975	Transferred to App. II, June 1979
<i>Monachus</i> spp.	Monk Seals	July 1975	
PROBOSCIDEA			
Elephantidae			
<i>Elephas maximus</i>	Indian Elephant	July 1975	
<i>Loxodonta africana</i>	African Elephant	Jan. 1990	Transferred from App. II
SIRENIA			
Dugongidae			
<i>Dugong dugon</i>	Dugong	July 1975	Excluding population of Australia
Trichechidae			
<i>Trichechus inunguis</i>	Amazonian Manatee	July 1975	
<i>Trichechus manatus</i>	Caribbean Manatee	July 1975	
PERISSODACTYLA			
Equidae			
<i>Equus africanus</i>	African Wild Ass	July 1983	
<i>Equus grevyi</i>	Grevy's Zebra	June 1979	
<i>Equus hemionus hemionus</i>	Mongolian Wild Ass	July 1975	
<i>Equus hemionus khur</i>	Indian Wild Ass	July 1975	
<i>Equus przewalskii</i>	Przewalski's Horse	July 1975	
<i>Equus zebra zebra</i>	Cape Mountain Zebra	July 1975	
Tapiridae			
Tapiridae spp.		Aug. 1985	Listed as a result of nomenclatural changes
[<i>Tapirus bairdii</i>]	Central American Tapir	July 1975	Incorporated in family listing Tapiridae spp., Aug. 1985 as a result of nomenclatural changes
[<i>Tapirus indicus</i>]	Malayan Tapir	July 1975	Incorporated in family listing Tapiridae spp., Aug. 1985 as a result of nomenclatural changes
[<i>Tapirus pinchaque</i>]	Mountain Tapir	July 1975	Incorporated in family listing Tapiridae spp., Aug. 1985 as a result of nomenclatural changes
Rhinocerotidae			
Rhinocerotidae spp.		Feb. 1977	Including <i>Diceros bicornis</i> transferred from App. II
[<i>Ceratotherium simum cottoni</i>]	Northern White Rhinoceros	July 1975	Incorporated in family listing Rhinocerotidae spp., Feb. 1977 with uplisting of App. II species

[<i>Didermocerus sumatrensis</i>] [<i>Rhinoceros sondaicus</i>] [<i>Rhinoceros unicornis</i>]	Sumatran Rhinoceros Javan Rhinoceros Great Indian Rhinoceros	July 1975 July 1975 July 1975	Incorporated in family listing Rhinocerotidae spp., Feb. 1977 with uplisting of App. II species Incorporated in family listing Rhinocerotidae spp., Feb. 1977 with uplisting of App. II species Incorporated in family listing Rhinocerotidae spp., Feb. 1977 with uplisting of App. II species
ARTIODACTYLA			
Suidae			
<i>Babirusa</i> <i>Sus babirusa</i> <i>Sus salvanius</i>	Babirusa Pygmy Hog	July 1975 July 1975	
Tayassuidae			
<i>Catagonus wagneri</i>	Chacoan Peccary	Oct. 1987	
Camelidae			
[<i>Camelus bactrianus</i>] <i>Vicugna vicugna</i>	Wild Bactrian Camel Vicuna	July 1975 July 1975	Deleted from Appendices, June 1979 Excluding Chile: part of the population of Parinacota Province, la. Region of Tarapacá and Peru: populations of Pampa Galeras National Reserve and Nuclear Zone, Pedregal, Osecoña and Savacocha (Province of Lucanas), Sais Picotani (Province of Azangaro), Sais Tupac Amari (Province of Junín), and of Salinas A8/63guada Blanca National reserve (Provinces of Arequipa and Cailloma)
Cervidae			
<i>Blastocerus dichotomus</i> <i>Cervus dama mesopotamicus</i> <i>Cervus dauvueli</i> <i>Cervus elaphus hanglu</i> <i>Cervus eldi</i> <i>Cervus porcinus annamiticus</i> <i>Cervus porcinus calanienensis</i> <i>Cervus porcinus kuhli</i> <i>Hippocamelus</i> spp. [<i>Hippocamelus antisensis</i>] [<i>Hippocamelus bisulcus</i>] <i>Moschus</i> spp. [<i>Moschus moschiferus</i>] [<i>Moschus moschiferus moschiferus</i>] <i>Muntiacus erinifrons</i> <i>Ozotoceros bezoaricus</i> <i>Pudu pudu</i>	Marsh Deer Persian Fallow Deer Swamp Deer Hangul Thamin Indochina Hog Deer Calamian Hog Deer Kuhl's Hog Deer Huemuls North Andean Huemul South Andean Huemul Musk Deer Siberian Musk Deer Himalayan Musk Deer Black Muntjac Pampas Deer Southern Pudu	July 1975 Feb. 1977 July 1975 July 1975 July 1975 July 1975 July 1975 July 1975 July 1975 Aug. 1985 July 1975 July 1975 July 1975 Aug. 1985 June 1979 July 1975 Aug. 1985 July 1975 July 1975	Listed as a result of nomenclatural changes Incorporated in listing of genus <i>Hippocamelus</i> spp., Aug. 1985 as a result of nomenclatural changes Incorporated in listing of genus <i>Hippocamelus</i> spp., Aug. 1985 as a result of nomenclatural changes Populations of Afghanistan, Bhutan, India, Myanmar, Nepal and Pakistan Himalayan population; incorporated in listing of populations of genus <i>Moschus</i> spp., Aug. 1985 Replaced by the listing of the Himalayan population of <i>Moschus moschiferus</i> , June 1979
Bovidae			
<i>Addax nasomaculatus</i> <i>Anilocapra americana</i> [<i>Anilocapra americana peninsularis</i>] [<i>Anilocapra americana sonoriensis</i>] <i>Bison bison athabascæ</i> <i>Bos gaurus</i> <i>Bos mutus</i> <i>Bos sauveli</i> <i>Bubalus depressicornis</i>	Addax Baja Californian Pronghorn Sonoran Pronghorn Wood Bison Gaur Yak Kouprey Lowland Anoa	July 1983 June 1992 July 1975 July 1975 July 1975 July 1975 July 1975 July 1975 July 1975	Transferred from App. II Population of Mexico Replaced by the listing of the Mexican population of <i>Anilocapra americana</i> , June 1992 Replaced by the listing of the Mexican population of <i>Anilocapra americana</i> , June 1992 Population of Canada transferred from App. III, Feb. 1977

<i>Bubalus mindorensis</i>	Tamaraw	July 1975	
<i>Bubalus quarlesi</i>	Mountain Anoa	July 1975	
<i>Capra falconeri</i>	Markhor	June 1992	Including remaining subspecies transferred from App. II
[<i>Capra falconeri chialtanensis</i>]	Chiltan Markhor	July 1975	Incorporated in listing of whole species <i>C. falconeri</i> , June 1992 with uplisting of App. II subspecies
[<i>Capra falconeri jerdoni</i>]	Straight-horned Markhor	July 1975	Incorporated in listing of whole species <i>C. falconeri</i> , June 1992 with uplisting of App. II subspecies
[<i>Capra falconeri megaceros</i>]	Kabul Markhor	July 1975	Incorporated in listing of whole species <i>C. falconeri</i> , June 1992 with uplisting of App. II subspecies
<i>Capricornis sumatrensis</i>	Mainland Serow	July 1975	
<i>Cephalophus jentinkii</i>	Jentink's Duiker	Jan. 1990	Transferred from App. II
[<i>Damaliscus dorcas dorcas</i>]	Bontebok	July 1975	Transferred to App. II, June 1981
<i>Gazella dama</i>	Dama Gazelle	July 1983	
<i>Hippotragus niger variati</i>	Giant Sable Antelope	July 1975	
[<i>Kobus leche</i>]	Lechwe	July 1975	Transferred to App. II, June 1979
<i>Nemorhaedus goral</i>	Goral	July 1975	
<i>Oryx dammah</i>	Scimitar-horned Oryx	July 1983	Transferred from App. II
<i>Oryx leucoryx</i>	Arabian Oryx	July 1975	
<i>Ovis ammon hodgsoni</i>	Tibetan Argali	July 1975	
<i>Ovis orientalis option</i>	Cyprus Mouflon	July 1975	
<i>Ovis vignei</i>	Urial	July 1975	
<i>Pantholops hodgsoni</i>	Chiru	June 1979	Transferred from App. II
<i>Rupicapra rupicapra ornata</i>	Abruzzi Chamois	July 1975	
[<i>Saiga tatarica mongolica</i>]	Mongolian Saiga	July 1975	Deleted from Appendices, June 1979

Aves

STRUTHIONIFORMES

Struthionidae

Struthio camelus

Ostrich

July 1983

Populations of Algeria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, the Niger, Nigeria, Senegal and the Sudan

RHEIFORMES

Rheidae

Pterocnemia pennata

Lesser Rhea

Including *P. p. garleppi* and *P. p. pennata* transferred from App. II

June 1979

TINAMIFORMES

Tinamidae

Tinamus solitarius

Solitary Tinamou

July 1975

SPHENISCIFORMES

Spheniscidae

Spheniscus humboldti

Humboldt Penguin

June 1981

PODICIPEDIFORMES

Podicipedidae

Podilymbus gigas

Atitlan Grebe

July 1975

PROCELLARIIFORMES

Diomedidae

Diomedea albatrus

Short-tailed Albatross

July 1975

PELECANIFORMES

Pelecanidae

Pelecanus crispus

Dalmatian Pelican

July 1983

Transferred from App. II

Sulidae

Papasula abbotti

Abbott's Booby

July 1975

Also referenced as *Sula abbotti*

Fregatidae

Fregata andrewsi

Christmas Frigatebird

July 1975

CICONIIFORMES

Ciconiidae

Ciconia boyciana

Oriental White Stork

July 1975

Also referenced as *C. ciconia boyciana*

Jabiru mycteria

Jabiru Stork

Aug. 1985

Mycteria cinerea

Milky Stork

Oct. 1987

Threskiornithidae

Geronticus eremita

Northern Bald Ibis

June 1979

Nipponia nippon

Japanese Crested Ibis

July 1975

ANSERIFORMES

Anatidae

Anas aucklandica nestoris

Campbell Island Brown Teal

July 1975

[*Anas diazi*]

Mexican Duck

Deleted from Appendices, June 1979

Anas laysanensis

Laysan Duck

Also referenced as *A. platyrhynchos laysanensis*

Anas oustaleti

Marianas Duck

July 1975

Branta canadensis leucopareia

Aleutian Goose

July 1975

Branta sandvicensis

Hawaiian Goose

July 1975

Cairina scutulata

White-winged Duck

July 1975

Rhodonessa caryophyllacea

Pink-headed Duck

Possibly extinct, June 1981

FALCONIFORMES

Cathartidae

Gymnogyps californianus

California Condor

July 1975

Vultur gryphus

Andean Condor

July 1975

Accipitridae

Aquila adalberti

Spanish Imperial Eagle

June 1992

Aquila heliaca

Imperial Eagle

Feb. 1977

[*Aquila heliaca adalberti*]

Spanish Imperial Eagle

July 1975

Chondrohierax uncinatus wilsonii

Cuban Hook-billed Kite

Feb. 1977

This subspecies is now recognised as a separate species as a result of nomenclatural changes
Including remaining subspecies previously unlisted
Incorporated in listing of whole species *A. heliaca*, Feb. 1977 with listing of unlisted subspecies

<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	White-tailed Eagle	Feb. 1977	Including remaining subspecies previously unlisted
[<i>Haliaeetus albicilla groenlandicus</i>]	Greenland White-tailed Eagle	July 1975	Incorporated in listing of whole species <i>H. albicilla</i> , Feb. 1977 with listing of unlisted subspecies
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Bald Eagle	Feb. 1977	Including remaining subspecies previously unlisted
[<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus leucocephalus</i>]	Southern Bald Eagle	July 1975	Incorporated in listing of whole species <i>H. leucocephalus</i> , Feb. 1977 with listing of unlisted subspecies
<i>Harpia harpyja</i>	Harpy Eagle	July 1975	
<i>Pithecopaga jefferyi</i>	Great Philippine Eagle	July 1975	
Falconidae			
<i>Falco araea</i>	Seychelles Kestrel	Feb. 1977	Transferred from App. II
<i>Falco jugger</i>	Laggar Falcon	Aug. 1985	Transferred from App. II
<i>Falco newtoni aldaobranus</i>	Aldabra Kestrel	Feb. 1977	Transferred from App. II
<i>Falco peregrinoides</i>		June 1992	Also referenced as <i>F. peregrinus peregrinoides</i>
<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Peregrine Falcon	Feb. 1977	Including remaining subspecies transferred from App. II
[<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>]	American Peregrine Falcon	July 1975	Incorporated in listing of whole species <i>F. peregrinus</i> , Feb. 1977 with uplisting of App. II subspecies
[<i>Falco peregrinus babilonicus</i>]	Arabian Peregrine Falcon	July 1975	Incorporated in listing of whole species <i>F. peregrinus</i> , Feb. 1977 with uplisting of App. II subspecies
[<i>Falco peregrinus peregrinus</i>]	European Peregrine Falcon	July 1975	Incorporated in listing of whole species <i>F. peregrinus</i> , Feb. 1977 with uplisting of App. II subspecies
[<i>Falco peregrinus tundrius</i>]	Tundra Peregrine Falcon	July 1975	Incorporated in listing of whole species <i>F. peregrinus</i> , Feb. 1977 with uplisting of App. II subspecies
<i>Falco pumilus</i>	Mauritius Kestrel	Feb. 1977	Transferred from App. II
<i>Falco rusticolus</i>	Gyr Falcon	June 1979	Population of North America transferred to App. II, June 1981, and then transferred to App. I, Aug. 1985
GALLIFORMES			
Megapodiidae			
<i>Macrocephalon maleo</i>	Maleo	July 1975	
Cracidae			
<i>Crax blumenbachii</i>	Red-billed Curassow	July 1975	
<i>Mitu mitu mitu</i>	Greater Razor-billed Curassow	July 1975	Also referenced as <i>Crax mitu mitu</i>
<i>Oreophaps derbianus</i>	Horned Guan	July 1975	
<i>Penelope albipennis</i>	White-winged Guan	June 1981	
<i>Pipile jacutinga</i>	Black-fronted Piping Guan	July 1975	Includes generic synonym <i>Aburria</i>
<i>Pipile pipile pipile</i>	Trinidad Piping Guan	July 1975	Includes generic synonym <i>Aburria</i>
Phasianidae			
<i>Catreus wallichi</i>	Cheer Pheasant	June 1979	Transferred from App. II
<i>Colinus virginianus ridgwayi</i>	Masked Bobwhite	July 1975	
<i>Crossopilon crossopilon</i>	White Eared Pheasant	July 1975	
<i>Crossopilon harrmani</i>		June 1992	Formerly included in species <i>C. crossopilon</i>
<i>Crossopilon manichuricum</i>	Brown Eared Pheasant	July 1975	
[<i>Cyrtorix montezumae morrisoni</i>]	Morrison's Montezuma Quail	July 1975	
<i>Lophophorus spp.</i>	Monals	July 1975	Deleted from Appendices, June 1979
[<i>Lophophorus inpejanus</i>]	Himalayan Monal	Aug. 1985	Listed as a result of nomenclatural changes
[<i>Lophophorus luyssii</i>]	Chinese Monal	July 1975	Incorporated in listing of genus <i>Lophophorus</i> spp., Aug. 1985 as a result of nomenclatural changes
[<i>Lophophorus sclateri</i>]	Sclater's Monal	July 1975	Incorporated in listing of genus <i>Lophophorus</i> spp., Aug. 1985 as a result of nomenclatural changes
<i>Lophura edwardsi</i>	Edwards' Pheasant	July 1975	
<i>Lophura imperialis</i>	Imperial Pheasant	July 1975	
<i>Lophura swinhoii</i>	Swinhoe's Pheasant	July 1975	
<i>Polyplectron emphanum</i>	Palawan Peacock Pheasant	July 1975	
<i>Rheinardia ocellata</i>	Crested Argus	Oct. 1987	

<i>Symptotus ellioti</i>	Elliott's Pheasant	July 1975	
<i>Symptotus humiae</i>	Hume's Pheasant	July 1975	
<i>Symptotus mikado</i>	Mikado Pheasant	July 1975	
<i>Tetraogallus caspius</i>	Caspian Snowcock	July 1975	
<i>Tetraogallus tibetanus</i>	Tibetan Snowcock	July 1975	
<i>Tragopan blythii</i>	Blyth's Tragopan	July 1975	
<i>Tragopan caboti</i>	Cabot's Tragopan	July 1975	
<i>Tragopan melanocephalus</i>	Western Tragopan	July 1975	
<i>Tympanuchus cupido attwateri</i>	Attwater's Prairie Chicken	July 1975	
GRUIFORMES			
Gruidae			
<i>Grus americana</i>	Whooping Crane	July 1975	
<i>Grus canadensis nestor</i>	Cuban Sandhill Crane	July 1975	
<i>Grus canadensis pulla</i>	Mississippi Sandhill Crane	July 1975	
<i>Grus japonensis</i>	Red-crowned Crane	July 1975	
<i>Grus leucogeranus</i>	Siberian Crane	July 1975	
<i>Grus monacha</i>	Hooded Crane	July 1975	
<i>Grus nigricollis</i>	Black-necked Crane	July 1975	
<i>Grus vipio</i>	White-naped Crane	July 1975	
Rallidae			
<i>Gallinallus sylvestris</i>	Lord Howe Wood Rail	July 1975	Also referenced as <i>Tricholimnas sylvestris</i>
Rhynchoetidae			
<i>Rhynchoetos jubatus</i>	Kagu	July 1975	
Otididae			
<i>Ardeotis nigriceps</i>	Great Indian Bustard	June 1979	Transferred from App. II; also referenced as <i>Choriotis nigriceps</i>
<i>Chlamydotis undulata</i>	Houbara Bustard	June 1979	Transferred from App. II
<i>Eupodotis bengalensis</i>	Bengal Floucan	July 1975	Also referenced as <i>Houbaropsis bengalensis</i>
CHARADRIIFORMES			
Scolopacidae			
<i>Nanemus borealis</i>	Eskimo Curlew	July 1975	
<i>Nanemus tenuirostris</i>	Slender-billed Curlew	July 1983	
<i>Tringa guttifer</i>	Nordmann's Greenshank	July 1975	Transferred from App. II
Laridae			
<i>Larus relucius</i>	Relict Gull	July 1975	
COLUMBIFORMES			
Columbidae			
<i>Caloenas nicobarica</i>	Nicobar Pigeon	June 1979	Including <i>C. n. pelewensis</i> transferred from App. II
<i>Ducula mindorensis</i>	Mindoro Imperial-pigeon	July 1975	

PSITTACIFORMES

Psittacidae

<i>Amazona arausiaca</i>	Red-necked Amazon	June 1981	
<i>Amazona barbadensis</i>	Yellow Shouldered Amazon	June 1981	
<i>Amazona brasiliensis</i>	Red-tailed Amazon	June 1981	
<i>Amazona rhodocorytha</i>	Red-browed Amazon	July 1975	Also referenced as <i>A. dufresniana rhodocorytha</i>
<i>Amazona guildingii</i>	St Vincent Amazon	July 1975	
<i>Amazona imperialis</i>	Imperial Amazon	July 1975	
<i>Amazona leucocephala</i>	Cuban Amazon	July 1975	
<i>Amazona pretei</i>	Red-spectacled Amazon	July 1975	
<i>Amazona tucumana</i>	Tucuman Amazon	July 1975	Transferred from App. II
<i>Amazona versicolor</i>	St Lucia Amazon	July 1975	
<i>Amazona vinacea</i>	Vinaceous Amazon	July 1975	
<i>Amazona vittata</i>	Puerto Rican Amazon	July 1975	
<i>Anodorhynchus</i> spp.	Blue Macaws	Oct. 1987	Including remaining species transferred from App. II
[<i>Anodorhynchus glaucus</i>]	Glaucous Macaw	July 1975	Incorporated in listing of genus <i>Anodorhynchus</i> spp., Oct. 1987 with uplisting of App. II species; possibly extinct, June 1981
[<i>Anodorhynchus leari</i>]	Lear's Macaw	July 1975	Incorporated in listing of genus <i>Anodorhynchus</i> spp., Oct. 1987 with uplisting of App. II species
<i>Ara ambigua</i>	Buffon's Macaw	Aug. 1985	Transferred from App. II
<i>Ara glaucogularis</i>	Blue-throated Macaw	July 1983	Transferred from App. II; often traded under incorrect designation <i>Ara caninde</i>
<i>Ara macao</i>	Scarlet Macaw	Aug. 1985	Transferred from App. II
<i>Ara maracana</i>	Blue-winged Macaw	Jan. 1990	Transferred from App. II
<i>Ara militaris</i>	Military Macaw	Oct. 1987	Transferred from App. II
<i>Ara rubrogenys</i>	Red-fronted Macaw	July 1983	Transferred from App. II
<i>Aratinga guarouba</i>	Golden Conure	July 1975	Transferred from App. II
<i>Cacatua goffini</i>	Taninbar Corella	June 1992	
<i>Cacatua haemauropygia</i>	Red-vented Cockatoo	June 1992	
<i>Cacatua moluccensis</i>	Salmon-crested Cockatoo	Jan. 1990	
<i>Cyanopsitta spixii</i>	Spix's Macaw	July 1975	
<i>Cyanoramphus auriceps forbesi</i>	Chatham Island Yellow-fronted Parakeet	July 1975	
<i>Cyanoramphus novaezelandiae</i>	Red-fronted Parakeet	Feb. 1977	Transferred from App. II
<i>Cyclopsitta diophthalma coxeni</i>	Coxen's Double-eyed Fig Parrot	June 1981	Transferred from App. II; also referenced as <i>Opsitta diophthalma coxeni</i>
<i>Neophema chrysogaster</i>	Orange-bellied Parrot	July 1975	
[<i>Neophema splendida</i>]	Scarlet-chested Parrot	July 1975	Transferred to App. II, Feb. 1977
<i>Ognorhynchus icterotis</i>	Yellow-eared Conure	July 1983	Transferred from App. II
<i>Pezoporus occidentalis</i>	Night Parrot	July 1975	Possibly extinct, June 1979; also referenced as <i>Geopsittacus occidentalis</i>
<i>Pezoporus wallicus</i>	Ground Parrot	Feb. 1977	
<i>Pionopsitta pileata</i>	Pileated Parrot	July 1975	
<i>Probosciger aterrimus</i>	Palm Cockatoo	Oct. 1987	Transferred from App. II
<i>Psephotus chrysoterygius</i>	Golden-shouldered Parakeet	July 1975	
<i>Psephotus dissimilis</i>	Hooded Parrot	June 1992	Formerly included in species <i>P. chrysoterygius</i>
<i>Psephotus pulcherrimus</i>	Paradise Parrot	July 1975	Possibly extinct, June 1979
<i>Psittacula echo</i>	Mauritius Parakeet	July 1975	
<i>Psittacus erithacus princeps</i>	Principe Grey Parrot	July 1975	
<i>Pyrrhura cruentata</i>	Blue-throated Conure	July 1975	
<i>Rhynchopsitta</i> spp.	Thick-billed Parrots	June 1981	
[<i>Rhynchopsitta pachyrhyncha</i>]	Thick-billed Parrot	July 1975	Incorporated in listing of genus <i>Rhynchopsitta</i> spp., June 1981 with listing of unlisted species
<i>Strigops habroptilus</i>	Kakapo	July 1975	

STRIGIFORMES

Tytonidae

Tyto soumagnei

Strigidae

Athene blewitti

Mimizuku gurneyi

Ninox novaeseelandiae undulata

Ninox squamipila natalis

Madagascar Masked Owl

Feb. 1977

Forest Owllet

Feb. 1977

Giant Scops Owl

July 1975

Norfolk Island Boobook Owl

Feb. 1977

Christmas Island Boobook Owl

Feb. 1977

Also referenced as *Otus gurneyi*

Also referenced as *Ninox novaeseelandiae roynana*

APODIFORMES

Trochilidae

Glaucis dohrnii

Hook-billed Hermit

July 1975

Formerly included in genus *Ramphodon*

TROGONIFORMES

Trogonidae

Pharomachrus mocinno

[*Pharomachrus mocinno costaricensis*]

[*Pharomachrus mocinno mocinno*]

Resplendent Quetzal

Aug. 1985

Southern Resplendent Quetzal

July 1975

Northern Resplendent Quetzal

July 1975

Listed as a result of nomenclatural changes

Incorporated in listing of whole species *P. mocinno*, Aug. 1985 as a result of nomenclatural changes

Incorporated in listing of whole species *P. mocinno*, Aug. 1985 as a result of nomenclatural changes

CORACIIFORMES

Bucerotidae

Aceros nipalensis

Aceros subruficollis

Buceros bicornis

[*Buceros bicornis homrai*]

Buceros vigil

Rufous-necked Hornbill

June 1992

Plain-pouched Hornbill

June 1992

Great Hornbill

June 1992

Homrai Great Pied Hornbill

June 1979

Helmated Hornbill

July 1975

Transferred from App. II

Transferred from App. II; incorporated in listing of whole species *B. bicornis*, June 1992

Formerly included in genus *Rhinoplax*

PICIFORMES

Picidae

Campephilus imperialis

Dryocopus javensis richardsi

Imperial Woodpecker

July 1975

Tristram's Woodpecker

July 1975

PASSERIFORMES

Cotingidae

Cotinga maculata

Xipholena atropurpurea

Banded Cotinga

July 1975

White-winged Cotinga

July 1975

Fitiidae

Pitta gurneyi

Pitta kochi

Gurney's Pitta

Jan. 1990

Whiskered Pitta

July 1975

Arrethornithidae

Arrethornis clamosus

Noisy Scrub-bird

July 1975

Hirundinidae	White-eyed River Martin	Jan. 1990	Transferred from App. II
<i>Pseudochelidon sirintarae</i>			
Muscicapidae			
[<i>Amymornis boyderi</i>]	Eyrean Grass-wren	July 1975	Deleted from Appendices, June 1979
<i>Dasyornis broadbenti litoralis</i>	Western Rufous Bristlebird	July 1975	Possibly extinct, June 1979
<i>Dasyornis longirostris</i>	Western Bristlebird	July 1975	
<i>Picathartes</i> spp.		Aug. 1985	Listed as a result of nomenclatural changes
[<i>Picathartes gymnocephalus</i>]	Yellow-headed Rockfowl	July 1975	Incorporated in listing of genus <i>Picathartes</i> spp., Aug. 1985 as a result of nomenclatural changes
[<i>Picathartes oreas</i>]	Red-headed Rockfowl	July 1975	Incorporated in listing of genus <i>Picathartes</i> spp., Aug. 1985 as a result of nomenclatural changes
[<i>Psophodes nigrogularis</i>]	Western Whipbird	July 1975	Transferred to App. II, June 1979
Zosteropidae			
<i>Zosterops albobularis</i>	White-chested White-eye	July 1975	
Meliphagidae			
<i>Lichenostomus melanops cassidix</i>	Helmeted Honeyeater	July 1975	Also referenced as <i>Meliphaga cassidix</i>
Fringillidae			
<i>Carduelis cucullata</i>	Red Siskin	July 1975	Formerly included in genus <i>Spirus</i>
Sturnidae			
<i>Leucopsar rothschildi</i>	Bali Starling	July 1975	
<u>Reptilia</u>			
TESTUDINATA			
Emydidae			
<i>Batagur baska</i>	Batagur	July 1975	
<i>Clemmys muhlenbergii</i>	Bog Turtle	June 1992	Transferred from App. II
<i>Geoclemys hamiltonii</i>	Black Pond Turtle	July 1975	
<i>Kachuga tecta tecta</i>	Indian Sawback Turtle	July 1975	
<i>Melanochelys tricarinata</i>	Three-keeled Land Turtle	July 1975	
<i>Morenia ocellata</i>	Burmese Eyed Turtle	July 1975	
<i>Terrapene coahuila</i>	Aquatic Box Turtle	July 1975	
Testudinidae			
<i>Geochelone elephantopus</i>	Galapagos Giant Tortoise	July 1975	Also referenced in genus <i>Testudo</i>
<i>Geochelone radiata</i>	Radiated Tortoise	July 1975	Also referenced in genus <i>Testudo</i>
<i>Geochelone ypphophora</i>	Madagascar Tortoise	July 1975	Also referenced in genus <i>Testudo</i>
<i>Gopherus flavomarginatus</i>	Bolson Tortoise	June 1979	Transferred from App. II
<i>Psammobates geometricus</i>	Geometric Tortoise	July 1975	Also referenced in genus <i>Testudo</i>
Chelonidae			
Chelonidae spp.	Marine Turtles	June 1981	Including remaining species transferred from App. II
[<i>Caretta caretta</i>]	Loggerhead Turtle	Feb. 1977	Transferred from App. II; incorporated in family listing Chelonidae spp., June 1981 with uplisting of App. II species

[<i>Chelonia mydas</i>]	Green Turtle	Feb. 1977	Population of Australia excluded until transferred from App. II, June 1981; incorporated in family listing Cheloniidae spp., June 1981 with uplisting of App. II species
[<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>]	Hawksbill Turtle	Feb. 1977	Including <i>E. i. bissa</i> , transferred from App. II; incorporated in listing of family Cheloniidae spp., June 1981 with uplisting of App. II species
[<i>Eretmochelys imbricata imbricata</i>]	Atlantic Hawksbill Turtle	July 1975	Incorporated in listing of whole species <i>E. imbricata</i> , Feb. 1977 with uplisting of App. II subspecies
[<i>Lepidochelys kempii</i>]	Kemp's Ridley	July 1975	Incorporated in family listing Cheloniidae spp., June 1981 with uplisting of App. II species
[<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>]	Olive Ridley	Feb. 1977	Transferred from App. II; incorporated in family listing Cheloniidae spp., June 1981 with uplisting of App. II species
Dermochelyidae	Leatherback Turtle	Feb. 1977	Transferred from App. II
Trionychidae			
<i>Lissemys punctata punctata</i>	Indian Flap-shell Turtle	July 1975	
<i>Trionyx ater</i>	Black Soft-shell Turtle	July 1975	
<i>Trionyx gangeticus</i>	Ganges Soft-shell Turtle	July 1975	
<i>Trionyx hurum</i>	Peacock Soft-shell Turtle	July 1975	
<i>Trionyx nigricans</i>	Black Soft-shell Turtle	July 1975	
Chelidae			
<i>Pseudemidura umbrina</i>	Western Swamp Turtle	July 1975	
CROCODYLIA			
Alligatoridae			
[<i>Alligator mississippiensis</i>]	American Alligator	July 1975	Transferred to App. II, June 1979
<i>Alligator sinensis</i>	Chinese Alligator	July 1975	
<i>Caiman crocodilus apaporiensis</i>	Rio Apaporis Caiman	July 1975	
<i>Caiman latirostris</i>	Broad-nosed Caiman	July 1975	
<i>Melanosuchus niger</i>	Black Caiman	July 1975	
Crocodylidae			
<i>Crocodylus acutus</i>	American Crocodile	June 1979	Population of USA transferred from App. II, June 1979; remaining populations transferred to App. I, June 1981
<i>Crocodylus cataphractus</i>	African Slender-snouted Crocodile	July 1975	Population of the Congo transferred to App. II, Jan. 1987, subject to annual export quotas
<i>Crocodylus intermedius</i>	Orinoco Crocodile	July 1975	
<i>Crocodylus moreletii</i>	Morelet's Crocodile	July 1975	
<i>Crocodylus niloticus</i>	Nile Crocodile	July 1975	Populations of Zimbabwe, July 1983, Botswana, Jan. 1987, transferred to App. II; 9 other countries, transferred to App. II, Aug. 1985, subject to annual export quotas
<i>Crocodylus novaeguineae mindorensis</i>	Mindoro Crocodile	July 1975	
<i>Crocodylus palustris</i>	Mugger Crocodile	July 1975	
<i>Crocodylus porosus</i>	Estuarine Crocodile	June 1979	Transferred from App. II; excluding population of Papua New Guinea; population of Indonesia transferred to App. II, Aug. 1985, subject to annual export quotas; population of Australia transferred to App. II, Aug. 1985, pursuant to Res. Conf. 3.15 on Ranching
<i>Crocodylus rhombifer</i>	Cuban Crocodile	July 1975	
<i>Crocodylus siamensis</i>	Siamese Crocodile	July 1975	
<i>Osteolaemus tetraspis</i>	West African Dwarf Crocodile	July 1975	Population of the Congo transferred to App. II, Oct. 1987, subject to annual export quotas
<i>Tomistoma schlegelii</i>	False Gharial	July 1975	

Gavialidae <i>Gavialis gangeticus</i>	Gharial	July 1975	
RHYNCHOCEPHALIA Sphenodontidae <i>Sphenodon punctatus</i>	Tuatara	July 1975	
SAURIA Iguanidae <i>Brachylophus</i> spp. <i>Cyclura</i> spp. <i>Sauromalus varius</i>	Fiji Iguanas West Indian Rock Iguanas San Esteban Island Chuckwalla	June 1981 June 1981 June 1981	Transferred from App. II
Lacertidae <i>Gallioia sinorayi</i>	Hierro Giant Lizard	Oct. 1987	
Varanidae <i>Varanus bengalensis</i> <i>Varanus flavescens</i> <i>Varanus griseus</i> <i>Varanus komodoensis</i>	Bengal Monitor Yellow Monitor Desert Monitor Komodo Dragon	July 1975 July 1975 July 1975 July 1975	
SERPENTES Boidae <i>Acrantophis</i> spp. <i>Boa constrictor occidentalis</i> <i>Bolyeria multicarinata</i> <i>Casarea dussumieri</i> <i>Epicrates inornatus</i> [<i>Epicrates inornatus inornatus</i>] <i>Epicrates monensis</i> <i>Epicrates subflavus</i> <i>Python molurus molurus</i> <i>Sanzinia madagascariensis</i>	Madagascar Boas Argentine Boa Constrictor Round Island Boa Round Island Boa Puerto Rican Boa Puerto Rican Boa Virgin Islands Tree Boa Jamaican Boa Indian Python Madagascar Tree Boa	Feb. 1977 July 1975 Feb. 1977 Feb. 1977 Feb. 1977 July 1975 July 1983 July 1975 Feb. 1977	Also referenced as <i>Constrictor constrictor occidentalis</i> Incorporated in listing of the whole species <i>E. inornatus</i> , Feb. 1977 Transferred from App. II
Viperidae <i>Vipera ursinii</i>	Orsini's Viper	Oct. 1987	Population of Europe, excluding the area which was formerly the Soviet Union
Amphibia CAUDATA Cryptobranchidae <i>Andrias</i> spp. [<i>Andrias davidianus</i>]	Giant Salamanders Chinese Giant Salamander	Aug. 1985 July 1975	Listed as a result of nomenclatural changes Incorporated in listing of genus <i>Andrias</i> spp., Aug. 1985 as a result of nomenclatural changes

July 1975

Japanese Giant Salamander

ANURA

Bufonidae

Ateolopus varius zeteki

[*Bufo perigrinus*]

Bufo superciliaris

Nectophrynoides spp.

Microhylidae

Dyscophus antonglii

Golden Frog

Golden Toad

Cameroon Toad

Viviparous African Toads

Tomato Frog

July 1975

July 1975

July 1975

July 1975

Oct. 1987

Deleted from Appendices, Aug. 1985

Pisces

COELACANTHIFORMES

Coelacanthidae

Latimeria chalumnae

Coelacanth

Jan. 1990

Transferred from App. II

ACIPENSERIFORMES

Acipenseridae

Acipenser brevirostrum

[*Acipenser oxyrinchus*]

Acipenser sturio

Shortnose Sturgeon

Atlantic Sturgeon

Common Sturgeon

July 1975

July 1975

July 1983

Transferred to App. II, June 1979

Transferred from App. II

OSTEOGLOSSIFORMES

Osteoglossidae

Scleropages formosus

Asian Bonytongue

Excluding the population of Indonesia

July 1975

SALMONIFORMES

Salmonidae

[*Coregonus alpenae*]

Longjaw Cisco

Deleted from Appendices, July 1983

July 1975

CYPRINIFORMES

Cyprinidae

Probarbus jullieni

Ikan Temoleh

July 1975

Catostomidae

Chasmistes cujus

Cui-ui

July 1975

SILURIFORMES

Schilbeidae

Pangasianodon gigas

Giant Catfish

July 1975

PERCIFORMES

Peridae

[*Sizostedion vireum glaucum*]

Blue Walleye

July 1975

Deleted from Appendices, July 1983

Sciaenidae

Cynoscion macdonaldi

Totoaba

July 1975

Insecta

LEPIDOPTERA

Papilionidae

Ornithoptera alexandrae

Papilio chikae

Papilio homerus

Papilio hospiton

Queen Alexandra's Birdwing

Luzon Peacock Swallowtail

Homerus Swallowtail

Corsican Swallowtail

Oct. 1987

Oct. 1987

Oct. 1987

Oct. 1987

Transferred from App. II

Mollusca

UNIONOIDA

Unionidae

Conradilla caelata

Dromus dromas

Epioblasma curisi

Epioblasma florentina

Epioblasma sampsoni

Epioblasma sulcata perobliqua

Epioblasma torulosa gubernaculum

Epioblasma torulosa torulosa

Epioblasma turgidula

Epioblasma walkeri

Fusconia cuneolus

Fusconia edgariana

Lampsilis higginsii

Lampsilis orbiculata orbiculata

Lampsilis satura

Lampsilis virescens

Plethobasus cicatricosus

Plethobasus cooperianus

Pleurobema plenum

Potamilus capax

Birdwing Pearly Mussel

Dromedary Pearly Mussel

Curtis' Pearly Mussel

Yellow-blossom Pearly Mussel

Sampson's Pearly Mussel

White Catpaw Mussel

Green-blossom Pearly Mussel

Tubercled-blossom Pearly Mussel

Turgid-blossom Pearly Mussel

Brown-blossom Pearly Mussel

Fine-rayed Pigtoe Pearly Mussel

Shiny Pigtoe Pearly Mussel

Higgins' Eye Pearly Mussel

Pink Mucket Pearly Mussel

Plain Pocketbook Pearly Mussel

Alabama Lamp Pearly Mussel

White Warty-back Pearly Mussel

Orange-footed Fimbleback Mussel

Rough Pigtoe Pearly Mussel

Fat Pocketbook Pearly Mussel

July 1975

July 1975

July 1975

July 1975

July 1975

July 1975

July 1975

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Also referenced in genus *Dysnomia*

Also referenced in genus *Dysnomia*

Also referenced in genus *Dysnomia*

Also referenced in genus *Dysnomia*

Also referenced in genus *Dysnomia*

Also referenced in genus *Dysnomia*

Also referenced in genus *Dysnomia*

Also referenced in genus *Dysnomia*

Quadrula intermedia
Quadrula sparsa
Toxolasma cylindrella
Unio nickliniana
Unio tampicoensis tecomatensis
Villosa irabalis

Cumberland Monkey-face Pearly Mussel
 Appalachian Monkey-face Pearly Mussel
 Pale Lilliput Pearly Mussel
 Nicklin's Pearly Mussel
 Tampico Pearly Mussel
 Cumberland Bean Pearly Mussel

July 1975
 July 1975
 July 1975
 July 1975
 July 1975
 July 1975

Also referenced in genus *Carunculina*

STYLOMMATOPHORA

Achatinellidae
Achatinella spp.

Oahu Tree Snails

Oct. 1977

FLORA

AGAVACEAE

Agave arizonica
Agave parviflora
Nolina interrata

New River Agave
 Little Princess Agave
 Dehesa Beargrass

July 1983
 July 1983
 July 1983

APOCYNACEAE

Pachypodium baronii
Pachypodium brevicaule
Pachypodium decaryi
Pachypodium namaquanum

Jan. 1990 Transferred from App. II
 Jan. 1990 Transferred from App. II
 Jan. 1990 Transferred from App. II
 June 1981 Transferred from App. II

ARACEAE

[*Alocasia sanderiana*]
 [*Alocasia zebrina*]

July 1975 Transferred to App. II, June 1992
 July 1975 Deleted from Appendices, Jan. 1990

ARAUCARIACEAE

Araucaria araucana

Monkey-puzzle Tree

June 1979 Population of Chile; transferred from App. II

CACTACEAE

Ariocarpus spp.
 [*Ariocarpus agavoides*]
 [*Ariocarpus scapharostrus*]
 [*Ariocarpus trigonus*]
Astrophytum asterias
Aztekium ritteri
Coryphantha minima
Coryphantha sneedi
Coryphantha werdermannii
Discocactus spp.
Discocactus macdougalii
Echinocereus ferreirianus var. *lindsayi*
Echinocereus schmollii
Leuchtenbergia principis

Living-rock Cacti
 Tamulipas Living-rock Cactus
 Nuevo Leon Living-rock Cactus
 Star CactUs
 Aztec Cactus
 Nellie's Cory Cactus
 Sneed's Pincushion Cactus
 Jabali Pincushion Cactus
 MacDougal's Cactus
 Lindsay's Cactus
 Lamb's-tail Cactus
 Agave Cactus

June 1992 Transferred from App. II
 June 1981 Transferred from App. II
 June 1981 Transferred from App. II
 July 1983 Transferred from App. II
 Oct. 1987 Transferred from App. II, also referenced in genus *Echinocactus*
 June 1981 Transferred from App. II
 July 1983 Transferred from App. II, also referenced in genus *Escobaria*
 July 1983 Transferred from App. II, also referenced in genus *Escobaria*
 July 1983 Transferred from App. II
 July 1983 Transferred from App. II, also referenced as *Nopalxochia macdougalii*
 June 1981 Transferred from App. II, also referenced as *Echinocereus lindsayi*
 July 1983 Transferred from App. II, also referenced as *Wilcoxia schmollii*
 July 1983 Transferred from App. II

<i>Mammillaria pectinifera</i>	Feather Cactus	July 1983	Transferred from App. II, also referenced as <i>Solisia pectinata</i>
<i>Mammillaria plumosa</i>		July 1983	Transferred from App. II
<i>Mammillaria solisoides</i>		July 1983	Transferred from App. II
<i>Melocactus conoides</i>		June 1992	Transferred from App. II
<i>Melocactus deincanthus</i>		June 1992	Transferred from App. II
<i>Melocactus glaucescens</i>		June 1992	Transferred from App. II
<i>Melocactus paucispinus</i>		June 1992	Transferred from App. II
<i>Obregonia denegrii</i>		June 1981	Transferred from App. II
<i>Pachycereus militaris</i>		July 1983	Transferred from App. II, also referenced as <i>Backebergia militaris</i>
<i>Pediocactus bradyi</i>		July 1983	Transferred from App. II, also referenced in genus <i>Toumeyia</i>
<i>Pediocactus despinii</i>		July 1983	Transferred from App. II
<i>Pediocactus papyracanthus</i>		July 1983	Transferred from App. II, also referenced in genus <i>Toumeyia</i>
<i>Pediocactus paradinei</i>		July 1983	Transferred from App. II, also referenced in genus <i>Toumeyia</i>
<i>Pediocactus peblesianus</i>		July 1983	Transferred from App. II, also referenced in genus <i>Toumeyia</i>
<i>Pediocactus sileri</i>		July 1983	Transferred from App. II
<i>Pediocactus winkleri</i>		July 1983	Transferred from App. II
<i>Pelecyphora</i> spp.		Aug. 1985	Listed as a result of nomenclatural changes
[<i>Pelecyphora aselliformis</i>]		June 1981	Incorporated in listing of genus <i>Pelecyphora</i> spp., Aug. 1985 as a result of nomenclatural changes
[<i>Pelecyphora strobiliformis</i>]		June 1981	Incorporated in listing of genus <i>Pelecyphora</i> spp., Aug. 1985 as a result of nomenclatural changes
<i>Sclerocactus brevihatnatus</i>		July 1983	Transferred from App. II, also referenced as <i>Ancistrocactus tobuschii</i>
<i>Sclerocactus glaucus</i>		July 1983	Transferred from App. II
<i>Sclerocactus erectocinurus</i>		July 1983	Transferred from App. II, also referenced in genus <i>Echinomastus</i>
<i>Sclerocactus mariposensis</i>		July 1983	Transferred from App. II, also referenced in genus <i>Echinomastus</i>
<i>Sclerocactus mesac-verdae</i>		July 1983	Transferred from App. II
<i>Sclerocactus pubispinus</i>		July 1983	Transferred from App. II
<i>Sclerocactus wrightiae</i>		July 1983	Transferred from App. II
<i>Strombocactus disciformis</i>		June 1992	Also referenced in genus <i>Neolloydia</i>
<i>Turbiniacarpus</i> spp.		July 1983	Transferred from App. II; incorporated in listing of genus <i>Turbiniacarpus</i> spp., June 1992 with uplisting of App. II species
[<i>Turbiniacarpus laui</i>]		July 1983	Transferred from App. II; incorporated in listing of genus <i>Turbiniacarpus</i> spp., June 1992 with uplisting of App. II species
[<i>Turbiniacarpus lophophoroides</i>]		July 1983	Transferred from App. II; incorporated in listing of genus <i>Turbiniacarpus</i> spp., June 1992 with uplisting of App. II species
[<i>Turbiniacarpus pseudomacrochele</i>]		July 1983	Transferred from App. II; incorporated in listing of genus <i>Turbiniacarpus</i> spp., June 1992 with uplisting of App. II species
[<i>Turbiniacarpus pseudopectinatus</i>]		July 1983	Transferred from App. II; incorporated in listing of genus <i>Turbiniacarpus</i> spp., June 1992 with uplisting of App. II species
[<i>Turbiniacarpus schmidickeanus</i>]		July 1983	Transferred from App. II; incorporated in listing of genus <i>Turbiniacarpus</i> spp., June 1992 with uplisting of App. II species
[<i>Turbiniacarpus valdezianus</i>]		July 1983	Transferred from App. II; incorporated in listing of genus <i>Turbiniacarpus</i> spp., June 1992 with uplisting of App. II species
<i>Uebelmannia</i> spp.		June 1992	Transferred from App. II
CARYOCARACEAE			
[<i>Caryocar costicense</i>]		July 1975	Transferred to App. II, Jan. 1990
CARYOPHYLLACEAE			
[<i>Gymnocarpus przewalskii</i>]		July 1975	Deleted from Appendices, Aug. 1985
[<i>Helandrium mongolicum</i>]		July 1975	Deleted from Appendices, Aug. 1985

[<i>Silene mongolica</i>] [<i>Stellaria pubinata</i>]		July 1975 July 1975	Deleted from Appendices, Aug. 1985 Deleted from Appendices, Aug. 1985
COMPOSITAE	Kuth	Aug. 1985	Transferred from App. II, also referenced as <i>Saussurea lappa</i>
CRASSULACEAE			
<i>Dudleya stolonifera</i> <i>Dudleya trasfiae</i>	Laguna Beach Dudleya Santa Barbara Island Dudleya	July 1983 July 1983	
CUPRESSACEAE			
<i>Fitzroya cupressoides</i> <i>Pilgerodendron uviferum</i>	Alerce	July 1975 July 1975	Coastal population of Chile transferred to App. II, July 1983, transferred to App. I, Oct. 87
CYCADACEAE			
<i>Cycas beddomei</i>	Beddome's Cycad	Oct. 1987	Transferred from App. II
EUPHORBACEAE			
<i>Euphorbia ambuvombensis</i> <i>Euphorbia cylindrifolia</i> <i>Euphorbia decaryi</i> <i>Euphorbia francoisii</i> <i>Euphorbia moratii</i> <i>Euphorbia parvicyathophora</i>		Jan. 1990 Jan. 1990 Jan. 1990 Jan. 1990 Jan. 1990 Jan. 1990	Transferred from App. II Transferred from App. II Transferred from App. II Transferred from App. II Transferred from App. II Transferred from App. II
FOUQUIERIACEAE			
<i>Fouquieria fasciculata</i> <i>Fouquieria purpusii</i>		July 1983 July 1983	
GENTIANACEAE			
[<i>Prepusa hookeriana</i>]	Scarlet-flowered Prepusa	July 1975	Deleted from Appendices, Jan. 1990
HUMIRIACEAE			
[<i>Vanitanea barbourii</i>]		July 1975	Transferred to App. II, Jan. 1990
JUGLANDACEAE			
[<i>Oreomunnea pterocarpa</i>]		July 1975	Also referenced as <i>Engelhardia pterocarpa</i> , transferred to App. II, June 1992
LEGUMINOSAE			
[<i>Ammopiptanthus mongolicus</i>] [<i>Cynometra hemitomophylla</i>] <i>Dalbergia nigra</i> [<i>Platymiscium pletostachyum</i>] [<i>Tachigalia versicolor</i>]	Brazilian Rosewood	July 1975 July 1975 June 1992 July 1975 July 1975	Deleted from Appendices, Aug. 1985 Transferred to App. II, Jan. 1990 Transferred to App. II, Jan. 1990 Transferred to App. II, Jan. 1990 Transferred to App. II, Jan. 1990
LILIACEAE			
<i>Aloe albidula</i> <i>Aloe pillansii</i> <i>Aloe polyphylla</i>	Spiral Aloe	July 1975 July 1975 July 1975	

Aloe thomcroftii
Aloe vossii

MELASTOMATACEAE

[*Lavoisiera itambana*]

MELIACEAE

[*Guarea longipetiolata*]

MORACEAE

[*Batocarpus costaricensis*]

NEPENTHACEAE

Nepenthes khasiana
Nepenthes rajah
Indian Pitcher-plant
Kinabalu Pitcher-plant

ORCHIDACEAE

Catleya skinneri
Catleya trianae
Didymia cunninghamii
Laelia jonghaena
Laelia lobata
Lycaste skinneri var. *alba*
Paphiopedilum spp.
Paphiopedilum druryi
Peristeria elata
Phragmipedium spp.
Renanthera imschootiana
Vanda coerulea
White Nun Orchid
Christmas Orchid
Drury's Slipper Orchid
Holy Ghost Orchid
Red Vanda Orchid
Blue Vanda Orchid
Also referenced as *L. virginialis* var. *alba*
Transferred from App. II
Transferred from App. II
Transferred from App. II
Transferred from App. II
Transferred from App. II
Transferred from App. II

PINACEAE

Abies guatemalensis
[*Abies nebrodensis*]
Guatemalan Fir
Deleted from Appendices, July 1983

PODOCARPACEAE

[*Podocarpus costalis*]
Podocarpus parlatoei
Parlatore's Podocarp
Deleted from Appendices, Jan. 1990

PORTACEAE

Orothamnus zeyheri
Protea odorata
Marsh Rose Protea
July 1975
July 1975

RUBIACEAE

Balmea stormiae
Ayuque
July 1975
Also referenced as *S. rubra alabamensis*
Also referenced as *S. rubra jonesii*
Alabama Canebrake Pitcher-plant
Mountain Sweet Pitcher-plant
Green Pitcher-plant
June 1981
June 1981
June 1981

SARRACENIACEAE

SAXIFRAGACEAE [<i>Ribes sardoum</i>]	Sardinian Gooseberry	July 1975	Deleted from Appendices, July 1983
STANGERIACEAE <i>Stangeria eriopus</i>	Hottentot's Head	Feb. 1977	
ULMACEAE [<i>Celtis aemensis</i>]		July 1975	Deleted from Appendices, July 1983
WELWITSCHIACEAE [<i>Welwitschia bainesii</i>]	Welwitschia	July 1975	Transferred to App. II, Jan. 1990
ZAMIACEAE <i>Ceratomania</i> spp. <i>Chigua</i> spp. <i>Encephalartos</i> spp. <i>Microcycas calocoma</i>	Bread-palms Palma Corcho	Aug. 1985 Jan. 1990 Feb. 1977 July 1975	Transferred from App. II
ZINGIBERACEAE <i>Hedychium philippinense</i>	Ginger Lily	July 1975	

ANNEX II

CITES Parties as of 1 July 1992

Country	Entry into Force	Country	Entry into Force
Afghanistan	28.01.86	Madagascar	18.11.75
Algeria	21.02.84	Malawi	06.05.82
Argentina	08.04.81	Malaysia	18.01.78
Australia	27.10.86	Malta	16.07.89
Austria	27.04.82	Mauritius	27.07.75
Bahamas	18.09.79	Mexico	30.09.91
Bangladesh	18.02.82	Monaco	18.07.78
Belgium	01.01.84	Morocco	14.01.76
Belize	21.09.81	Mozambique	23.06.81
Benin	28.05.84	Namibia	18.03.91
Bolivia	04.10.79	Nepal	16.09.75
Botswana	12.02.78	Netherlands	18.07.84
Brazil	04.11.75	New Zealand	08.08.89
Brunei Darussalam	20.08.90	Nicaragua	04.11.77
Bulgaria	16.04.91	Niger	07.12.75
Burkina Faso	15.01.90	Nigeria	01.07.75
Burundi	06.11.88	Norway	25.10.76
Cameroon	03.09.81	Pakistan	19.07.76
Canada	09.07.75	Panama	15.11.78
Central African Republic	25.11.80	Papua New Guinea	11.03.76
Chad	03.05.89	Paraguay	13.02.77
Chile	01.07.75	Peru	25.09.75
China	08.04.81	Philippines	16.11.81
Colombia	29.11.81	Poland	12.03.90
Congo	01.05.83	Portugal	11.03.81
Costa Rica	28.09.75	Russian Federation (formerly the USSR)	08.12.76
Cuba	19.07.90	Rwanda	18.01.81
Cyprus	01.07.75	Saint Lucia	15.03.83
Czechoslovakia	28.05.92	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	28.02.89
Denmark	24.10.77	Senegal	03.11.77
Djibouti	07.02.92	Seychelles	09.05.77
Dominican Republic	17.03.87	Singapore	28.02.87
Ecuador	01.07.75	Somalia	02.03.86
Egypt	04.04.78	South Africa	13.10.75
Equatorial Guinea	08.06.92	Spain	28.08.86
El Salvador	29.07.87	Sri Lanka	02.08.79
Ethiopia	04.07.89	Sudan	24.01.83
Finland	08.08.76	Suriname	15.02.81
France	09.08.78	Sweden	01.07.75
Gabon	15.05.89	Switzerland	01.07.75
Gambia	24.11.77	Tanzania, United Republic of	27.02.80
[German Democratic Republic	07.01.76]	Thailand	21.04.83
Germany, Federal Republic of	20.06.76	Togo	21.01.79
Ghana	12.02.76	Trinidad and Tobago	18.04.84
Guatemala	05.02.80	Tunisia	01.07.75
Guinea	20.12.81	Uganda	16.10.91
Guinea-Bissau	14.08.90	United Arab Emirates	01.07.75 and 12.05.90
Guyana	25.08.77	United Kingdom	31.10.76
Honduras	13.06.85	United States of America	01.07.75
Hungary	29.08.85	Uruguay	01.07.75
India	18.10.76	Vanuatu	15.10.89
Indonesia	28.03.79	Venezuela	22.01.78
Iran, Islamic Republic of	01.11.76	Zaire	18.10.76
Israel	17.03.80	Zambia	22.02.81
Italy	31.12.79	Zimbabwe	17.08.81
Japan	04.11.80		
Jordan	14.03.79		
Kenya	13.03.79		
Liberia	09.06.81		
Liechtenstein	28.02.80		
Luxembourg	12.03.84		

ANNEX III

ISO Codes Used in the CITES Database

AD	Andorra	GM	Gambia	PE	Peru
AE	United Arab Emirates	GN	Guinea	PF	French Polynesia
AF	Afghanistan	GP	Guadeloupe	PG	Papua New Guinea
AG	Antigua and Barbuda	GQ	Equatorial Guinea	PH	Philippines
AI	Anguilla	GR	Greece	PK	Pakistan
AL	Albania	GT	Guatemala	PL	Poland
AN	Netherlands Antilles	GU	Guam	PM	Saint Pierre and Miquelon
AO	Angola	GW	Guinea-Bissau	PN	Pitcairn
AQ	Antarctica	GY	Guyana	PR	Puerto Rico
AR	Argentina	HK	Hong Kong	PT	Portugal
AS	American Samoa	HM	Heard and McDonald Islands	PW	Palau
AT	Austria	HN	Honduras	PY	Paraguay
AU	Australia	HT	Haiti	QA	Qatar
AW	Aruba	HU	Hungary	RE	Réunion
BB	Barbados	ID	Indonesia	RO	Romania
BD	Bangladesh	IE	Ireland	RW	Rwanda
BE	Belgium	IL	Israel	SA	Saudi Arabia
BF	Burkina Faso	IN	India	SB	Solomon Islands
BO	Bulgaria	IO	British Indian Ocean Territory	SC	Seychelles
BH	Bahrain	IQ	Iraq	SD	Sudan
BI	Burundi	IR	Iran	SE	Sweden
BJ	Benin	IS	Iceland	SG	Singapore
BM	Bermuda	IT	Italy	SH	Saint Helena
BN	Brunei	JM	Jamaica	SI	Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands
BO	Bolivia	JO	Jordan	SL	Sierra Leone
BR	Brazil	JP	Japan	SM	San Marino
BS	Bahamas	KE	Kenya	SN	Senegal
BT	Bhutan	KH	Cambodia	SO	Somalia
BU	Myanmar	KI	Kiribati	SR	Suriname
BV	Bouvet Island	KM	Comoros	ST	Sao Tome and Principe
BW	Botswana	KN	Saint Kitts and Nevis	SU	U.S.S.R.
BZ	Belize	KP	Korea, Dem People's Rep	SV	El Salvador
CA	Canada	KR	Korea, Rep	SY	Syria
CC	Cocos (Keeling) Islands	KW	Kuwait	SZ	Swaziland
CF	Central African Republic	KY	Cayman Islands	TC	Turks and Caicos
CG	Congo	LA	Laos	TD	Chad
CH	Switzerland	LB	Lebanon	TF	French Southern Territories
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	LC	Saint Lucia	TG	Togo
CK	Cook Islands	LI	Liechtenstein	TH	Thailand
CL	Chile	LK	Sri Lanka	TK	Tokelau
CM	Cameroon	LR	Liberia	TN	Tunisia
CN	China	LS	Lesotho	TO	Tonga
CO	Colombia	LU	Luxembourg	TP	East Timor
CR	Costa Rica	LY	Libya	TR	Turkey
CS	Czechoslovakia	MA	Morocco	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
CU	Cuba	MC	Monaco	TV	Tuvalu
CV	Cape Verde	MG	Madagascar	TW	Taiwan
CX	Christmas Island	MH	Marshall Islands	TZ	Tanzania
CY	Cyprus	ML	Mali	UA	Ukrainian SSR
DD	German Democratic Republic	MN	Mongolia	UG	Uganda
DE	Germany, Federal Republic of	MO	Macau	UM	United States Minor Outlying Is.
DK	Denmark	MP	Northern Marianas Islands	UM	Baker Island
DJ	Djibouti	MQ	Martinique		Palmyra Atoll
DM	Dominica	MR	Mauritania	US	United States
DO	Dominican Republic	MS	Montserrat	UY	Uruguay
DZ	Algeria	MT	Malta	VA	Vatican City State
EC	Ecuador	MU	Mauritius	VC	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
EG	Egypt	MV	Maldives	VE	Venezuela
BH	Western Sahara	MW	Malawi	VG	Virgin Islands (British)
ES	Spain	MX	Mexico	VI	Virgin Islands (U.S.)
ET	Ethiopia	MY	Malaysia	VN	Viet Nam
FI	Finland	MZ	Mozambique	VU	Vanuatu
FJ	Fiji	NA	Namibia	WF	Wallis and Futuna
FK	Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	NC	New Caledonia	WS	Western Samoa
FM	Micronesia, Federated States of	NE	Niger	XE	Europe
FO	Faroe Islands	NF	Norfolk Island	XF	Africa
FR	France	NG	Nigeria	XM	South America
GA	Gabon	NI	Nicaragua	XX	Unknown
GB	United Kingdom	NL	Netherlands	YD	Yemen, People's Dem Rep
GD	Grenada	NO	Norway	YE	Yemen, Arab Rep
GF	French Guiana	NP	Nepal	YU	Yugoslavia
	Mayotte	NR	Nauru	ZA	South Africa
	West Bank (ISR)	NT	Neutral Zone	ZM	Zambia
	Gaza Strip (ISR)	NU	Niue	ZR	Zaire
	Golan Heights (ISR)	NZ	New Zealand	ZW	Zimbabwe
GH	Ghana	OM	Oman		
GL	Greenland	PA	Panama		
	Jarvis Island	PC	Pacific Islands (trust terr.)		

ANNEX IV

1985

ALL CITES TRANSACTIONS IN APPENDIX I FAUNA

1.38

SPECIES	COUNTRY OF		IMPORTS REPORTED (PURPOSE)	EXPORTS/RE-EXPORTS REPORTED (PURPOSE)
	IMP.	EXP.	ORIG.	
Panthera pardus	US	ZA		1 skin (P)
	US	ZA		1 skin (P)
	US	ZA		1 skin (P)
	US	ZA		1 skin (P)
	US	ZA		1 skin (P)
	US	ZA		1 skin (P)
	US	ZA		1 skin (P)
	US	ZA		1 skin/leather item (H)
	US	ZA		1 skin/leather item (H)
	US	ZA		1 skull (H)
	US	ZA		1 skull (H)
	US	ZA		1 skull (H)
	US	ZA		1 skull (H)
	US	ZA		1 skull (H)
	US	ZA		1 skull (H)
	US	ZA		1 skull (H)
	US	ZA		1 skull (H)
	US	ZA		1 skull (H)
	US	ZA		1 skull (H)
	US	ZA		1 skull (H)
	US	ZA		1 skull (H)
	US	ZA		1 trophy
	US	ZA		1 trophy
	US	ZA		1 trophy
	US	ZA		1 trophy
	US	ZA		1 trophy
	US	ZA		1 trophy
	US	ZA		1 trophy
	US	ZA		1 trophy
	US	ZA		1 trophy
	US	ZA		1 trophy
	US	ZA		1 trophy
	US	ZA		1 trophy
	US	ZA		1 trophy
	US	ZA		1 trophy
	US	ZA		1 trophy
	US	ZA		1 trophy
	US	ZA		1 trophy
	US	ZA		1 trophy
	US	ZA		1 trophy
	US	ZA		1 trophy

APPENDIX I

SPECIES	COUNTRY OF		IMPORTS REPORTED (PURPOSE)	EXPORTS/RE-EXPORTS REPORTED (PURPOSE)
	IMP.	EXP. ORIG.		
Elephas maximus	GB	DK [XX]		1 ivory carving (C)
	GB	DK [XX]		2 ivory carvings (C)
	GB	DK [XX]		5 ivory carvings (C)
	GB	DK [XX]		8 ivory carvings (C)
	GB	GB	1 foot	
	GB	HK [IN]	3 kg ivory carvings (P)	
	GB	HU [DE]		1 live (captive bred) (Z)
	GB	IN	500 g ivory carvings (P)	
	GB	LK		1200 flasks specimens (S)
	GB	LK	1 l specimen (S)	
	GB	US	15 kg ivory carvings (P)	
	ID	JP [ID]		1 ivory carving (Q)
	ID	JP [ID]		11 ivory carvings (Q)
	IQ	JP [XX]		11 ivory carvings (Q)
	JP	AT [XX]		4 ivory carvings (C)
	JP	CN		4 ivory carvings
	JP	CN	4 tusks (C)	
	JP	DE [TH]	480 ivory carvings (C)	480 g ivory carvings (C)
	JP	DE [TH]		3 live
	JP	ID		2 ivory carvings (P)
	JP	IE [IN]	2 ivory carvings (E)	5 ivory carvings (Q)
	JP	MY	5 ivory carvings (C)	
	JP	TH	1 live (captive bred) (S)	
	JP	TH	3 live (captive bred) (S)	
	JP	US	33 ivory carvings (C)	
	JP	US		3 live (captive bred) (C)
	JP	US		1 live
	JP	US	1 live (S)	1 live (C)
	JP	US		1 live (C)
	JP	US		3 live (C)
	JP	US		4 live (C)

APPENDIX I

VI

ANNUAL REPORTS OF CITES PARTIES as of 23 July 1992.

[illegible]

[illegible]

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 Depositary 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.

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.

